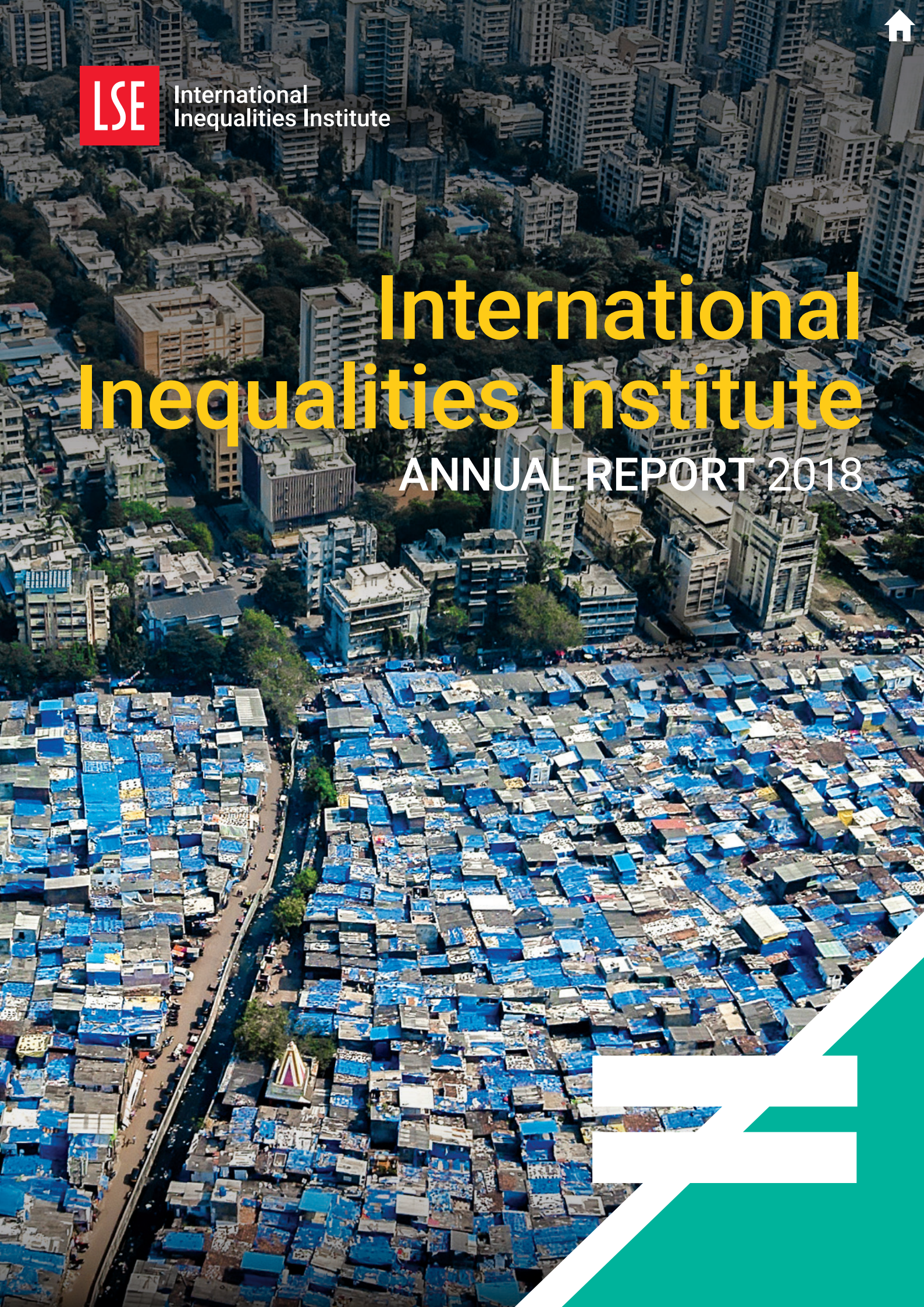




International
Inequalities Institute

International Inequalities Institute

ANNUAL REPORT 2018





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MISSION STATEMENT

The International Inequalities Institute

Increasing and multiple inequalities, and their impact on social, political and economic life now present themselves as one of the most urgent issues facing contemporary social science.

Our mission is:

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



CO-DIRECTORS INTRODUCTION

The academic year 2017/18 in many ways marked the point when the Institute's teaching, research and outreach, building up since our start in May 2015, reached a critical mass of activity.

All three cohorts of PhD students funded by us with support from the Leverhulme Trust, fifteen in all, were carrying out their doctoral research. Thirty students, double our original target, took the interdisciplinary MSc in Inequalities and Social Science which we co-ordinated. These included the first "residential" members of our Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity (AFSEE) programme, who started the MSc in September 2017 as part of their programme. The first cohort of "non-residential" AFSEE fellows completed their series of short courses in June 2018. The second cohorts of residential and non-residential AFSEE Fellows start in September 2018.

Our research programmes continued, supported by funding from the NORFACE consortium of research councils from the Institute for Global Affairs and the Rockefeller Foundation, and by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. The team of researchers within the Institute expanded, and we continued to support researchers elsewhere in the School, both as partners in our externally funded research and through our award of grants to pump-prime research related to inequality across the LSE's departments and research centres. We also supported residences by research teams funded under the visiting Atlantic Fellows scheme and by practitioner fellows, supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

As this report sets out, our events programme continued successfully through the last year, with both evening events and book launches attracting good audiences. The annual AFSEE/III conference was held in Cape Town in June 2018, organised with our partners at the University of Cape Town. Video and sound recordings of our events can be downloaded from our website, alongside our growing working papers series and a web portal which gives access to research from across LSE related to inequality. The website now offers material related to a huge range of aspects of inequality and perspectives on it from different disciplines and parts of the world.

New staff arriving during the academic year included Professor Beverley Skeggs, Academic Director of the AFSEE programme, as well as Dr Jonathan Mijs and Dr Susanne Wessendorf, who joined our research team, and Professor Sudhir Anand, who joined the Institute as Centennial Professor. Dr David Hope completed his post-doctoral studies within the III when he was successful in being appointed to a teaching post at King's College London – he continues a Visiting Research Fellow. Dr Paul Segal, also from King's College, started work as part of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation programme, which also supported time in the Institute for Liz Sayce (formerly Director of Disability Rights UK) and Naomi Eisenstadt and Carey Oppenheim as practitioner fellows. Dr Tom Kemeny and Dr Erica Lagalisie also carried out research as visitors to the Institute. Billie Elmqvist-Thuren completed her hugely helpful internship, supported by LSE, and is now working in Ivory Coast, and Neil Johnson, AFSEE Communications



We think it is fundamental that we build on the best quality academic research but that we also engage with policy makers and public debates. ”





and Events Officer left to take up a post with the Land Registry, while Ebru Ilhan joined the team supporting the AFSEE programme. Mark Fransham will join the research team in September 2018. During the year Professor Diane Perrons from the Gender Department, ably ran the MSc in Inequalities and Social Science, bringing in a number of successful innovations, particularly in assessment of its core course. With her retirement, Dr Sam Friedman from the Sociology Department has taken over running the MSc and core course.

Our aim is to bring together research and teaching that crosses disciplinary – and in LSE's case, departmental – boundaries. We work with colleagues from across LSE, including from Anthropology, Behavioural and Psychological Sciences, Economics, the European Institute, Gender, Geography and Environment, Government, Health Policy, International Development, Law, Media and Communications, Methodology, Social Policy, and Sociology, and research centres such as LSE Cities and the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion.

This report presents key highlights from our research and activities between August 2017 and July 2018. It contains information on:

- Our partnership with the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, investigating the links between poverty and inequality, including the research of Aaron Reeves (pp.8-9) and our partnership with the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion.
- The projects that we supported through our Research Innovation Fund (pp.14-15)

- The Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme (pp.16-23)
- The fifteen Leverhulme Trust scholars, whose doctoral research we are supporting (p.26), and who form part of wider cross-disciplinary seminar groups with other doctoral students in the same 2015, 2016 and 2017 entry cohorts. A successor doctoral programme is now supported by the LSE, and its members will start in September 2018.
- The MSc in Inequalities and Social Science, the full-time members of the third cohort of which complete in September 2018 (p.27).
- Our events, including seminars and lectures by Walter Scheidel and by Christobal Young (both Stanford University), Darren Walker (Ford Foundation), Bev Skeggs (AFSEE), Lucas Chancel (World Inequality Report), Thomas Shapiro (Brandeis University) and other joint events and our contributions to the LSE "Beveridge 2.0" Festival in February 2018 (pp.30-35).
- Our own publications (pp.36-37) and the portal to related LSE research (p.38).

Our work is overseen by a Management Committee from different parts of LSE (p.45), and the members of our Advisory Committee (p.44). We are very grateful to all of them for their support and advice, as well to those who are financially supporting us, including the Atlantic Philanthropies, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, NORFACE, the Leverhulme Trust, [Basques], the Marshall Institute and Institute for Global Affairs at LSE, as well as the LSE itself.

That we have achieved so much is down to the continual work and efforts of our Manager, Liza Ryan and the AFSEE support team, led by Rana Zincir Celal, as well as LSE Finance, Research, Estates and Human Resources Divisions, without whom none of what we report here could have happened.

For more information about the III and our work, including the seminar series and our publications, please visit our website lse.ac.uk/InternationalInequalities

We became Co-Directors of the III when it started in May 2015. John Hills stood down after his three-year term in August 2018, with Mike Savage returning from sabbatical as full Director in September 2018. He writes about his ambitions for the Institute below.

John Hills and Mike Savage

Co-Directors
International Inequalities Institute





III RESEARCH

“People’s lived experiences of inequality – whether socio-economic, gender, ethnicity or other forms of inequality – have implications for their incentives, motivations and sense of self. And these implications have far-reaching effects upon social, political and economic life.”





III RESEARCH AGENDA

The III builds on LSE's longstanding tradition of leadership in the study of social and economic inequality, pooling scholarship and expertise from across its many Departments and Research Centres. Our research mission is rooted in the LSE's commitment to an international perspective and to theoretical innovation. We bring methodological expertise from across the social sciences, including cutting edge quantitative and qualitative methods. Our ambitious agenda is to conduct fundamental research and teaching to further understanding of the genesis and nature of inequalities; of the structural, institutional and cultural factors which shape them; of their socio-economic and political significance, including through the lived experience of inequality; and of how inequalities may best be countered.



Our research asks why it is that some systems appear to produce higher levels of inequality, exploring the possibilities for countering inequality through coalition-building and policy instruments such as taxation, wage regulation and the instantiation of rights. ”

We want to

Break down academic silos

Which limit effective problem oriented research into inequalities; restrict the relationship between academic research and wider stakeholders, and place barriers between the best academic research and cohorts of students and Fellows. The LSE was formed in 1895 as part of a deliberate vision to hothouse experts contributing to developing social welfare. Because we only contain social science disciplines we have a long term capacity to act as a catalyst to progressive social change – most famously through the role of its former director William Beveridge in developing the Beveridge report which provided the blueprint for British welfare state.

Develop intellectual models with real world take up

It is clear that economic, social and political change depends on the deployment of sophisticated intellectual models which link theory, data, methods and policy into a political template. In recent decades the most effective models have tended to increase economic inequality and are now under strain: (a) that economic growth is the central driver of social improvement; (b) that market based “neo-liberal” models where the state acts as backdrop to market provision are the most effective way of delivering such economic growth and (c) that meritocratic processes of social mobility justify inequality since the most talented tend to accrue the best market rewards. Given that economic growth and marketisation tends to favour those who are most advantaged and that social mobility is stalling, we need to champion new models focusing on social sustainability which allow concerns with social justice to be made central.

See ideas and practice not as sealed containers but as inter-related

Change can only come about when ideas inform practice and are not confined to academic circles. It is therefore vital that the best research informs struggles, campaigns and reforms. We think effective change can only come about by fusing “bottom up” popular initiatives with the scholarship, insight and experience of established leaders. Through this process new cohorts of leaders can be nurtured who in the longer term can establish themselves as leaders at the highest levels of their organisations.

Our platform is based on the need to build a comprehensive interdisciplinary framing of inequality, which we see as having four major components.



Bringing together methodological expertise from across the social sciences, the III is committed to asking fundamental questions about the causes, nature, and political challenges of inequality. ”



III Research platform

A genuinely global perspective

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

Extending economic insight into social, cultural and political analysis

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

A comprehensive systemic analysis

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

The need for social sustainability

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



Photo: Annie Spratt via Unsplash.com



III RESEARCH PROJECTS

Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the links between Inequalities and Poverty

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE JOSEPH ROWNTREE FOUNDATION

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

- 1 Exploring conceptual issues
- 2 Extending the evidence base
- 3 Understanding the mechanisms
- 4 Analysing policy responses

The programme is interdisciplinary and based in the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) and the III at LSE. Within the III, the programme supports the three-year appointment of Dr Aaron Reeves as Associate Professorial Research Fellow in Poverty and Inequality. His research has looked at four main topics: the social composition of elites over time; the economic returns to symbolic resources; the political determinants of health inequalities; and the economic determinants of negative media rhetoric regarding people living in poverty.

Supported by



The Decline and Persistence of Private Schools among the British Elite by Aaron Reeves

Of the fifty-four Prime Ministers elected to office in Great Britain, thirty-six (67 percent) were educated at one of just nine elite schools. This small group of "Clarendon schools" carry a remarkable historical legacy for incubating future leaders. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, they were widely considered "the chief nurseries" of the British elite, defining institutions that prepared alumni to take up positions of power across society. Today, the distinct characteristics of these schools remain largely unchanged and their alumni continue to exert a profound influence. For instance, the two key politicians on either side of the "Brexit" debate – David Cameron and Boris Johnson – both attended the most prestigious Clarendon school, Eton College.

Yet although these schools continue to confer advantage, the degree to which they are able to propel their "old boys" into elite destinations, and how this has changed over time, is largely unknown. The kind of data needed to answer this kind of question is rare and so my colleagues and I turned to an extraordinary dataset: the 120 years of biographical data contained within *Who's Who*. This unrivalled catalogue of the British elite provides a unique opportunity to answer this question.

When we examine the educational origins of those in *Who's Who* – looking at people born in particular years, e.g., 1840-1844 – we see a striking pattern. Among people born between 1845 and 1849, for example, someone attending a Clarendon school was approximately 274 times more likely to end up in *Who's Who* than someone born in the same year who did not attend one of these nine schools. If we move forward to our last cohort (those born between 1965 and 1969), we see a significant decline: someone born in 1967 who attended a Clarendon school is approximately 67 times more likely to end up in *Who's Who*.

Both changes to the occupation structure and the shifting role of women in British society seem to have played some role in the decline of the Clarendon schools. The decline of the Empire

eroded a well-established and long-standing route into the elite for Clarendon school alumni while increases in the number of women in *Who's Who* meant greater competition for the alumni of the male-only Clarendon schools. And yet, their impact seems to have been quite modest.

Alongside declining imperialism and rising feminism, Britain's educational system also went through dramatic changes, shifting from a voluntary system combining fees and charitable institutions to a compulsory system that is largely state-funded with a small fee-paying sector. This transition began in earnest with the 1890 Elementary Education Act, which reduced fees for state elementary schools, and was extended under the Fisher Act of 1918 and then the Education Act of 1944, which raised the compulsory school leaving age to 15 (later 16) and abolished all fees. These reforms, combined with changes that standardised credentials across schools, may have hampered the ability of "old boys" to trade off the name of their school in the same way as they may have in the past. Consistent with this explanation, we see clear declines in the propulsive power of the Clarendon schools occurring right after the introduction of the 1890 Elementary Education Act, the Fisher Act of 1918, and the Education Act of 1944.

While there has been a significant decline in the reproductive power of Britain's elite schools over time, it is important to stress that this decline must be viewed in a wider context of persistence rather than cessation. Even at their lowest ebb, nine small Clarendon schools (representing less than one in every 500 pupils) still produced nearly one in 10 of all *Who's Who* entrants, a trend that has continued in recent years. The decline in the reproductive power of elite schools has largely stalled.

Of course these schools do not necessarily guarantee entrance to the elite, but they may be key ingredients in understanding the intergenerational reproduction of inequality among British elites.



Practitioner Fellowships

Growing out of our partnership with JRF, the ILL has funding to build a network of academics and practitioners dedicated to changing policy, practice and public dialogues around inequalities. To support this goal we advertised for a series of "Practitioner Fellowships" with the first starting in early 2018.

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



In February of this year Naomi Eisenstadt and I embarked on our JRF Practitioner Fellowship at the LSE's Institute for International Inequalities (III).

The Fellowships are designed to

enable people who have worked in the field either as policy makers or practitioners to have time out from their job to undertake a

project of special interest in the field of poverty or inequality, supported by the academic expertise and resources of the LSE. So, for the last six months, ILL on the 8th floor of Tower One has provided an intellectual home for us. Our project is, in fact, a book – *Parenting, Poverty and the State* – which explores how family policy has changed over two decades from 1997 until now – a chance for us both to stand back, reflect and assess this period of rapid change in which we have both been heavily involved.

Which policy levers with employers could improve disabled people's employment and pay by Liz Sayce



My JRF Fellowship has enabled me to develop, with others, proposals for policy levers with employers that could potentially reduce the persistent disability employment gap (currently running at 31 percent) and growing disability pay gap in the UK. Poverty – both in and out of work – is strongly intertwined with disability: about half of people living in poverty are either disabled themselves or living in a family with at least one disabled member.

Headline proposals include the following:

- If large employers were required to publish data on how many disabled people they employ, at what level in the organisation, with a narrative setting out their plans to make work inclusive, this transparency could prompt accountability, stimulate competition to drive progress and enable disabled people to praise and challenge employers, influencing reputation. As one corporate CEO put it, why only require reporting on gender pay? One option would be a common dashboard covering a few crucial metrics to measure inclusive employment in relation to (for instance) ethnicity, disability, gender and the living wage
- If there was a more effective sharing of risk between Government and employers, people living with fluctuating health conditions – who are often seen as a "bad risk" by employers – might be able to work when well, with greater security when unable to work.

The Fellowship has enabled me to bring together Disabled People's Organisations, academics, employers, trade unionists, think tanks, parliamentarians and others to share different kinds of evidence: the evidence of lived experience, research evidence and practice learning. I have held two round-tables at the LSE as well as over 30 individual discussions. This has led to new conversations and connections: for instance, transferable learning for Disabled People's Organisations from JRF's evidence on what has worked in supporting employers to tackle low pay; and learning for academics on the diversity of barriers faced by different disabled people and the significance of

accessibility in all its forms – including avoiding unnecessary complexity and giving people time to communicate, not always common practice in the academy. We explored the challenges of uniting a diverse disability sector around common objectives and learnt from LSE research into relationships between activists and established NGOs in other fields. This included Dr Ishkanian's finding of the value of "surreptitious symbiosis" – mutual support under the radar.

After decades in executive roles in disability rights and mental health, the chance to stand back from the maelstrom, reflect and study has replenished my thinking. For instance, the disability rights sector has vigorously protested the conditionality that requires many disabled people to undertake work-related activity or job-seeking or lose benefit. I have drawn on theories of citizenship to consider a refreshed citizenship approach, with changed respective responsibilities of employers, Government and disabled people. Most policy in this area has aimed to change the behaviour of individuals; a fairer policy, in line with the social model of disability, would expect employers to open up greater substantive opportunities and Government to work with employers to share risk.

These ideas are being widely disseminated to stimulate further discussion. I've published 2 blogs through the LSE – on headline proposals, and on patterns of campaigning and influencing – and a final report will be published in Autumn 2018. This is timely as Government is considering the best mix of levers and incentives that might be deployed with employers to improve disabled people's employment. I am liaising with colleagues working in the same field in the US, Australia and Europe and will seek both to share UK learning at a global event in the US in late 2018 and to draw on experiences from other countries.

blogs.lse.ac.uk/equityDiversityInclusion/2018/08/improving-disabled-peoples-employment-campaigning/

blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/improving-disabled-peoples-employment/



Challenging urban decline narratives: enhancing community resilience

A RESEARCH PROJECT SUPPORTED BY THE LSE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL AFFAIRS (IGA)
AND THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The ILL has been awarded funding for the project “Challenging urban decline narratives: enhancing community resilience” through the IGA’s “Research and Impact Seed Fund”, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. This project started in July 2017 and will run for two years.

Project summary

The overall goal of the project is to develop an innovative synthesis of both political economy and narrative approaches to resilience, and to use this to understand different urban areas in England. The research team will use a multi-method approach to explore how four different towns have responded and adapted to their respective economic challenges and whether their relations to larger urban centres have enhanced or undermined their resilience.

The core questions will be:

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

Highlights of research so far include a paper by Neil Lee, Katy Morris and Tom Kemeny *Immobility and the Brexit vote (ILL Working Paper 19)* and a paper by Neil Lee *Inclusive Growth in Cities: a sympathetic critique (ILL Working Paper 25)*.

PROJECT TEAM

Professor David Soskice School Professor of Political Science and Economics, Department of Government at LSE; Research Director and Co-Director of the Leverhulme Doctoral Programme, ILL

Professor Mike Savage Martin White Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology at LSE; Co-Director of the ILL

Dr Aaron Reeves Associate Professorial Research Fellow in Poverty and Inequality, ILL

Dr Luna Glucksberg Researcher, ILL

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

Dr Tom Kemeny Visiting Fellow, ILL and Lecturer in Human Geography within Geography and Environment, University of Southampton

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

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

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

Dr Mark Fransham Researcher ILL



Photo: Alan Glicksman



Photo: RapidEye/Getty Images

Populism, Inequality and Institutions (PII)

norface-pii.com

This three-year project starting in 2018 will investigate the argument that populism is a consequence of lifetime shifts in economic inequality, caused by on-going economic transformation through technological change and globalisation. To understand the complex links from individual life cycle inequality dynamics to populist politics, the research is organised in three project themes:

- Theme A studies *Wage Stagnation and Dynamic Inequalities*, and seeks to provide a cross-country perspective on wage growth trends, the winners and losers of job polarisation, the dynamics of job displacement, and the role of home ownership in mitigating or exacerbating societal inequalities over the past 25 years;
- Theme B focuses on *Training, Retraining, and Labour Market Institutions*, with the goal of studying which policies can be implemented to mitigate the economic losses for the losers of technological change, trade expansion and globalisation; and
- Theme C studies *Populism*, and aims to understand the underlying causes behind the rise in populist sentiments, and in particular whether this rise has its roots in secular labour market changes, themselves a consequence of ever continuing technological change and increased globalisation, and their interaction with education and training/retraining systems.

Highlights of research conducted so far include:

- The project "Rent Sharing and Falling Inclusive Growth" finds evidence of a significant fall in the extent to which UK firms share rents with workers. It confirms that companies do share their profits with employees, but at much smaller scale today than they did during the 1980s and 1990s. This result is also corroborated with industry-level data for the US and nine EU countries. The decline in rent sharing is coincident with the rise of product market power that has occurred as worker bargaining power has dropped. Although firms with high market power ("superstars") previously shared somewhat more of their profits, they experienced a stronger fall in rent sharing after 2000.

- The results from the project "Home Ownership and Social Mobility" show that the UK home ownership rates have fallen rapidly over time, and in particular amongst younger people in more recent birth cohorts. The further analysis shows that home ownership shrunk disproportionately among those parents did not own their own home when they were children. These results reinforce a picture of falling social mobility in Britain.
- Research for Germany shows that the adoption of organisational change that favours abstract tasks over routine tasks need not harm the career prospects of workers who perform routine tasks. Retraining opportunities, supported by trade unions, help to mitigate the possibly negative harmful career effects of routine-biased technological change.

RESEARCH TEAM

Dr Jo Blanden Reader in Economics University of Surrey

Dr Pawel Bukowski Researcher CEP LSE

Dr Chiara Cavaglia Researcher CEP LSE

Professor Sara Hobolt, Sutherland Chair in European Institutions Department of Government at LSE

Professor Stephen Machin Centre for Economic Performance (CEP) LSE

Professor David Soskice School Professor of Political Science and Economics, Department of Government at LSE; Research Director III

RESEARCH PARTNERS

Professor Uta Schöenberg Professor of Economics UCL

Professor Anders Björklund Stockholm University Professor of Economics at the Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI)

Dr Henning Finseraas Institute for Social Research Norway

Upcoming III Research Projects

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

SUPPORTED BY THE SUTTON TRUST

This project will investigate whether British elites are pulling ahead, not just economically but also socially. Economic research has demonstrated that the richest one percent in terms of income in the UK have increased their relative advantage since the 1980s (Piketty, 2014; Atkinson, 2015) but we know less about whether their social mobility and self-identities are becoming more exclusive and hence whether there is a more general process of "elites pulling away".

Analysing the Success of Local Wealth Building in the UK

SUPPORTED BY THE JULIUS BAER FOUNDATION

Little is known about the real effectiveness of local wealth building (LWB) strategies in the UK. This research project will provide the first systematic analysis of this issue, working closely with Centre for Local Economic Strategies (CLES) we will conduct a systematic social review of LWB interventions with a view to consider their broader potential in addressing wealth inequality across different nations.



INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH



Inequality by Inference

Jonathan Mijs

As David Hume knew in 1777, causality cannot be observed; we see things happening, we find patterns and we “make” causality. Drawing on advances in neuroimaging, scholars are closer than ever to describing the neural process underlying causal inference. The evidence suggests people have a “theory of mind,” that allows them to reason about the unobserved causes of the things that happen in their lives. Descriptions of this process vary, but the consensus is that people make causal inferences based on available information and past experiences, and update their beliefs based on new information.

A particularly pressing social phenomenon in need of causal explanation is social inequality. Unequal outcomes confront us in the form of our daily struggles and achievements, our friends and family's plight, as well as the strangers we meet, be they awash in riches or in financial need. Our experiences and observations require interpretation, and people in practice come up with a variety of explanations to solve the social puzzle posed by unequal outcomes. Social scientists refer to people's explanations as “inequality beliefs”.

Scholarship describes wide-ranging differences in people's beliefs about inequality. Some people hold inequalities to be the result of a fair, “meritocratic” race that is decided by hard work and effort alone. Others believe the race is fixed: some people, because of the colour of their skin, gender, or their parents’ resources, among other things they cannot control, have a much better shot at winning than do others. Scholarship has however not made much progress in explaining why people understand inequality in one way or another. The study of inequality beliefs, I argue, is in need of an organising framework.

In recent work, I develop such a framework and consider its implications for future research. I propose that we conceive of beliefs about inequality as a special case of causal inference, where people make sense of (observed) unequal outcomes by inferring the (unobserved) social forces that brought these about. I suggest that this process is deeply socially bounded: in making inferences about the causes of inequality, people draw on lessons from past experiences and information about the world, both of which are biased and limited by their background, social networks, and the environments they have been exposed to.

Looking at inequality beliefs through this lens allows for an investigation into the kinds of experiences and environments that are particularly salient in shaping people's inferential accounts of inequality. Specifically, I make a case for investigating how socialising institutions such as schools and neighbourhoods are inferential spaces that shape how children and young adults come to learn about their unequal society and their own place in it. In ongoing work, I study the neighbourhoods, schools and workplaces that people's lives gravitate around. I pay special attention to whether these settings expose people to the full range of diversity that characterises our society, or just a sliver of it—and how this impacts people's inferences about inequality.



Arrival neighbourhoods: urban ghettos or sites of resourcefulness?

Susanne Wessendorf

We live in a time of unprecedented human mobility fuelled by economic, political and humanitarian factors, and largely affecting cities across the globe. While many states grapple with the control of borders and the management of immigration flows, the real challenge faced on the ground is, in fact, the challenge of accommodating newcomers. For some time now, policy makers and leading social scientists have been raising the question of how to deal with increasing diversity on the local level.

While migration affects many types of urban neighbourhoods both rich and poor, it is often more disadvantaged areas in which newcomers settle, as these are the places where relatively affordable rental housing is available and where newcomers find their feet. Although in much public discourse it is assumed that migrants settle into contexts populated by national majorities, these neighbourhoods have often been settled by previous waves of immigration, and long-established migrants have set up their own local economies, sites of worship and community organisations. It is these “arrival neighbourhoods” in which new migrants settle, and it is the long-established ethnic minorities and migrants who deal with the social, cultural and economic consequences of immigration. My research looks at how the settlement of newcomers is shaped by patterns of inequality and exclusion within urban arrival neighbourhoods. In the context of East London, I have found that long-term experiences of racism and Islamophobia impact on the reception of newcomers, especially those from Eastern Europe who, because of the colour of their skin, are seen to be in an advantageous position. Especially ethnic minority residents who are affected by increasing job insecurity and worries about the future of their children have these concerns.

My research also looks at so-called “arrival infrastructures” which newcomers tap into, examining what kinds of support long-established migrants provide to newcomers. While urban areas with high numbers of ethnic minorities and immigrants are often portrayed as “ghettos” where social tensions abound, my research takes a different perspective by focussing on long-term migrants and ethnic minorities’ resources regarding knowledge about settlement. In fact, newcomers often draw on other migrants’ settlement expertise regarding information about access to services, housing and jobs and knowledge of the legal system. While formal arrival infrastructures such as advice services and language classes are crucial for migrant settlement, many informal arrival infrastructures, provided by the long-term settled migrants, for example in newsagents, religious sites or through serendipitous encounters in playgrounds, are just as crucial. It is often these local knowledges and informal encounters which facilitate newcomers’ upward social mobility (and sometimes onward migration).

As part of my work at III, I will expand my work on arrival infrastructures to the global south and areas with starker forms of inequality and limited welfare provision, looking at different types of migrants such as internally displaced people, international migrants, rural-urban migrants, etc. Due to a burgeoning informal sector in many of these contexts, the nature of arrival infrastructures in these context will be very different to those in arrival cities of the Global North.



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

Luna Glucksberg

The aim of this research project conducted by the LSE Inequalities Institute in collaboration with the Agirre Lehendakaria Center was to understand the values, narratives and strategic decisions that have been taken in the Basque Country by public and private institutions during the last decades, to build a unique socio-economic model that presents positive equality indicators combined with a competitive economy. In other words, to understand how the “Basque Model” or the “Basque Transformation” came to be; what were the values, beliefs and narratives that informed unexpected and bold decisions in many different fields (economy, policy, civic action, human rights, etc.) that made it possible; and finally, what could be learnt from these values and narratives in order to strengthen and support the social transformation that the Basque Country is currently undertaking.

One of the key issues explored was that of change, transformation, or social innovation. How can it be achieved at large scale? Is the answer to be found in the individualistic, hero-driven Silicon Valley model (Steve Jobs, Elon Musk etc.), or could we learn something from a small region that, as it became clear, could be described as a social innovation ecosystem, where everyone is empowered to be an innovator? We explored what kind of society can nurture such an ecosystem, and which were the core values binding together its people.

The findings of this project can be summarised thus: exceptional decisions during the eighties were made following long established and deeply held values, respecting communities and with a real concern for the long-term wellbeing of the region and its inhabitants, not simply for individuals’ short term profits. This resonates perfectly with the values that dominated at the time, and in this sense it represents continuity rather than rupture.

What is more, these same values seem to hold true today and, although Basque people may not live in the caserios (farms) as they once did, the density and intensity of their social networks is remarkable, and clearly key in their egalitarian views, which in turn

generate wide spread practices of reciprocity and mutuality. If the rural roots of the caseríos and the concept and practice of auzolan have influenced the cooperatives and produced a more egalitarian system than most, the extended social networks, deep family connections and long term friendship networks have in turn promoted a climate where people feel confident enough to express their ideas, and participate in improving their lives, in their workplaces, their communities, their schools, everywhere, which is what social innovation is. Their lives are not run by the imperative to produce at all costs at threat of destitution and social isolation. The environment is supportive and conducive to people feeling empowered enough to think about and take action to continually improve their world.

This seems to undermine the idea that a competitive, highly individualistic model, such as the San Francisco/Silicon Valley one, will produce the best outcomes and, in a sense, tells us something we know already. If we want children to succeed we use positive reinforcement; a positive, nurturing social environment produces social innovators, and the Basque country has done exactly that.

The fact that the findings from this project are, to an extent, deeply mundane – people need to feel invited by the community to experiment; they need to know they are valued in order to speak out; they need to know that all voices count – does not make them meaningless. On the contrary, it speaks volumes about how far away from something that seems almost banal and common-sense the current innovation model has moved. The idea that innovation is unique, rather than shared, and born out of exceptional individuals stretched under conditions of duress, instead of a mass of involved citizens who empower each other to take –relative –risks sounds, in the light of these findings, rather bizarre.

Tight social networks, a strong commitment to equality as shared experience, self-reliance and cooperation, a strong work ethic, straightforwardness and a belief in the power of education helped create a region that has achieved incredible results in the past and is developing very interesting models to face future global challenges.



Inequality is on the rise across the Western world. What’s striking, however, is how little people seem to notice. ”



III RIF GRANTS

From 2015 – 2017 III ran competitions to provide grants for LSE-based projects which would benefit from pump-priming support and lead to larger externally funded projects in the future or other increased research activity in the School.

The Effects of Welfare Programs on Formal Labour Markets in Middle-Income Countries: Evidence from Conditional Cash Transfer in Brazil

Researchers: Dr Joana Naritomi, Department of International Development; François Gerard, Columbia University and Joana Silva, World Bank

Outcome of grant: research paper

Topic: Welfare programs, such as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs), have expanded across the world in the past 15 years and have been credited for a sizeable reduction in poverty rates. Yet, potential unintended consequences on labour markets have spurred heated political debates over the future of these programs. There is a concern that they create efficiency costs by lowering incentives to work, particularly in the formal. Such disincentive effects at the individual level, however, could be mitigated by general equilibrium effects. This project matches administrative records of the universe of Bolsa.mp4 Familia recipients in Brazil and the universe of formal employment data to provide new evidence on the partial and general equilibrium effects of the program on formal labour markets in the country. Our preliminary results show evidence of disincentives in formal labor supply at the individual level for specific subgroups of workers, but positive effects at the local labor market level.

Income-and Health-Inequality Aversion: space, stability and determinants

Researcher: Dr Joan Costa-i-Font, Department of Health Policy

Outcome of grant: Ongoing research, which will culminate in the production of two research papers by the end of 2018

Topic: One of the papers will focus on different attitudes and inequality aversion estimates, which suggest that major international surveys ought to consider adding a question on inequality aversion. The other paper examines inequality aversion estimates and determinants in both income and health domains.

Talks and conferences: The papers have been presented at LSE, at University of York Center for Health Economics.

Future research plans: As a next step, the researchers would like to discuss with a major survey such as Gallup, International Social Survey or World Health Survey on the potential inclusion of our two questions which would allow comparing inequality aversion throughout the world. Also, a second next step is to convince Understanding Society innovation panel to include a vignette format of our experiment and explore how background characteristics explain inequality aversion to income and health.

De-Democratisation and Rising Inequality: The Underlying Cause of a Worrying Trend

Researcher: Dr Dena Freeman, Department of Anthropology

Outcome of grant: research paper, published on Taylor and Francis online

Topic: This article is concerned with the question of why economic inequality has increased in recent decades and what can be done about it. It suggests that the fundamental cause of the recent rise in economic inequality, underlying all the more proximate factors, is a major process of de-democratisation that has taken place since the

1970s, which has increased the political representation of capital while reducing that of labour. The article pulls together a range of research from different disciplines in order to decisively show the ways in which economic governance has been de-democratised in this period. This analysis has important consequences with regard to policy attempts to reduce inequality and suggests that these must focus not on technical issues but on ways to strengthen democracy. If the dynamics of de-democratisation are fundamentally global, then solutions must also be global. These conclusions are in stark contrast with current academic and policy approaches which tend to focus on technical, rather than political, solutions that focus overwhelmingly at the national, rather than the global, level. This article calls for a major rethinking of the causes of rising inequality and the policy changes needed to reduce it.

Land Politics under Kenya's New Constitution: Limits to the Institutional Fix

Researchers: Professor Catherine Boone, Department of Government; Alex Dyzenhaus, Cornell University and Professor Ambreena Manji, Cardiff University et al.

Outcome of grant: research paper, to be published in late 2018 in *African Affairs* (#1 OUP journal ranked and impact in African politics in English) and also a larger ESRC-funded project for £998,000 called "Spatial Inequalities in African Political Economy" (March 2018-June 2021) for which Professor Catherine Boone is the PI. This III-funded project was also critical in bringing three Kenyan advanced degrees to fruition (one Kenyatta University PhD and 2 University of Nairobi MSc projects), as the project funded field work for these students. The BIEA-based project manager (from Canada) has gone on to a PhD program in Political Science at Cornell University in the US, and he is using some of the III-project outputs (not to mention procedure) in his PhD research.

Topic: This project, initiated by Catherine Boone (Professor of Comparative Politics at the LSE) and Dr Fibian Lukalo (Research Director of Kenya's National Land Commission), contributes to the very large task of updating scholarly and policy-makers' knowledge of settlement schemes in Kenya. Their aim is to lay foundations for extracting policy lessons that will be relevant for not only 21st century Kenya, but also governments and planners in other developing countries that are relying on smallholder settlement schemes as a pillar of rural development and post-conflict peace building policies. The team partnered with Professor Sandra Joireman of the University of Richmond to inventory and geocode over 1,600 settlement scheme maps collected and scanned by Kenya's Ministry of Lands. Under the direction of Professor Kimberley Browne, Director of the Spatial Analysis Lab at the University of Richmond, they are creating an inventory, cataloguing, georeferencing and digitising the 1,600 settlement scheme maps, thanks to further funding from the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), the NLC, and the University of Richmond. The project will develop a complete georeferenced inventory of scheme locations and basic scheme attributes that will become part of the basic patrimony of the Kenyan people, to be used by policy makers, experts, citizens, and academic researchers in the pursuit of welfare-enhancing public and private innovation in the land and human development sectors.



Cybershelters: Skid Row and Homeless Connectivity Project

Researchers: Dr Ellen Helsper, Department of Media and Communications, Professor Hernan Galperin, Professor François Bar, Professor Annette Kim (USC Price)

Outcome of grant: the III grant has led to further funding from Zumberge Diversity and Inclusion Fund and Sol Price Center for Social Innovation. The project is also feeding into the book Dr Ellen Helsper is writing: *Digital Disconnect: The social causes and consequences of digital inequalities* (to be published mid 2019).

Topic: People who are homeless are, by definition, socially marginalised and resource-deprived. However, studies show that a surprisingly large share of the homeless uses the Internet on a regular basis and for a variety of purposes, including seeking new information, building or maintaining social ties, and general entertainment. It remains unclear, however, whether and how Internet engagement creates opportunities for the homeless to acquire resources, access relevant services, and activate systems of social support.

The project has two related goals. The first is to examine the abilities and motivations of homeless persons in Los Angeles County for using the Internet. This includes an examination of the key barriers faced, the various strategies employed to overcome these barriers, and potential differences in online engagement patterns within this population. The second goal is to examine the role that Internet access plays in creating networks of support and facilitating access to resources that increase opportunities for transitioning out of homelessness.

The project is tied to an initiative by the Information Technology Agency of the City of Los Angeles to provide free Internet access throughout the area known as Skid Row, which is scheduled to launch in mid-2018.

The Distribution of Wealth in England and Wales, 1892-1992

Researcher: Dr Neil Cummins, Department of Economic History

Outcome of grant: The III RIF was used to complete the digitisation of every English death and probate record, 1838-2018. Using the dataset, the researchers are currently writing on the hidden wealth of the Elites and the degree of assortment in marriage.

Topic: The first paper analyses the newly constructed individual level dataset and find that the estimated top wealth shares match closely existing estimates. However, the analysis clearly shows that the 20th century's "Great Equalisation" of wealth concerned the few, not the many. The probate rate, which captures the proportion of English with any significant wealth at death rose from 10 percent in the 1890s to 40 percent by 1950 and has stagnated to 1992. Despite the large declines in the wealth share of the top one percent, from 73 percent to 20 percent, the median English person died with almost nothing. All changes in inequality after 1950 involve a reshuffling of wealth within the top 30 percent. Further, I find that a log-linear distribution fits the empirical data better than a Pareto power law. Finally, I show that the top wealth shares are increasingly and systematically male as one ascends in wealth, 1892-1992, but this has equalised over the 20th century.

A second paper used the data to examine the English North-South divide:

Northern England is now less educated and less productive than the south. This north-south divide is often characterised by policymakers as evidence of market failure. We use surname distributions to show that the northern decline can instead be explained by persistent outmigration of talent from the north. People of northern origin perform as well on average as those of southern origin. Talented northerners, however, are now mainly located in the south, where they are an economic elite.

US Investors as Exporters of the "Winner-Take-All"-Economy

Researcher: Dr Jonathan Hopkin, Department of Government

Outcome of grant: The III RIF was used to clean and merge two datasets on executive pay and began an analysis on the UK case which has resulted in two working papers and a paper currently under consideration in the British Journal of Political Science.

Topic: Existing studies of the political determinants of top income inequality focus on developments within individual countries, neglecting the role of potential interdependencies that transcend national borders. The researchers argue that the sharp rise in top incomes since the 1980s is a product of specific features of the US political economy, which were subsequently exported to other advanced economies through the global expansion of US-based financial investors. To test the argument, they collected fine-grained micro-level panel data on executive pay and firm ownership structures for a comprehensive sample of UK firms. Employing a difference-in-differences design, they uncover robust evidence that the Americanisation of UK firm ownership causes sizable pay increases for high-level managers in those firms. Furthermore, contrary to prominent claims in the political science literature, they find no evidence that the sector-level strength of trade unions is effective at moderating these external pressures.

Intersecting Inequalities and the Sustainable Development Goals: insights from Brazil

Researcher: Professor Naila Kabeer, Department of Gender Studies

Outcome of grant: The III RIF was used to produce a working paper, and the research generated widespread interest. For instance, Professor Kabeer did a public live-streamed lecture for KIT Royal Tropical Institute and UN Women Training Centre in Amsterdam called "Locked out and left behind? Gender, intersecting inequalities and the SDGs" which reached over 13,000 people. Professor Kabeer has been invited by UNRISD to speak at a public round table event in Geneva to open an international conference on "Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilisation".

Topic: The international development community has long been pre-occupied with the reduction of absolute income poverty, relegating concerns with inequality to the margins of its policy agenda. The Millennium Development Goals, for instance, defined the reduction of absolute poverty by 2015 as its overarching goal. However, concerns about the dramatic rise in income inequality across the world have been growing over the last few decades and came to the forefront of public consciousness in the wake of the global financial crisis of 2008. At the same time, assessments of national progress on the Millennium Development Goals made it clear that income inequality alone did not explain the distribution of gains and losses across countries. Rather it was the intersection of income inequality, marginalised social identities and, very often, locational disadvantage which led to the systematic exclusion of certain groups. In recognition of this, the Sustainable Development Goals which became the basis of the new post-2015 international development agenda now includes a commitment to the reduction of income and other inequalities, summarised as the principle of "leave no one behind". This research used national data from Brazil between 2002 and 2013 to examine retrospectively how it has performed on some of the indicators relating to the inclusive principles articulated by the SDGs. This period in Brazil was selected at a time when income inequalities were rising in most countries of the world, but were declining in Brazil. The research examined the extent to which this decline in income inequality was accompanied by a decline in intersecting inequalities and explores some of the economic, political and social explanations given for the country's performance.





Atlantic Fellows

FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY

The International Inequalities Institute is proud to host the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity (AFSEE) programme. The programme draws on both ground-breaking research from the III and beyond, and activism and social change campaigns from around the world, with the aim of cultivating a sustainable, catalytic and effective community of Fellows working towards social and economic equity at a global scale.

In 2018, we celebrated the graduation of the first cohort of Fellows and the selection of the second cohort, as well as the development of a dynamic programme of alumni engagement activities. The two cohorts are the start of what will ultimately become a community of over 600 Fellows, developed over 20 years.

Over the course of 2018, AFSEE led six intensive modules for Fellows featuring speakers and experts drawn from academia, campaign groups, philanthropies, NGOs and charities. Fellows also undertook leadership and communications training, worked together on projects and developed their sense of identity and values.

AFSEE Fellows also contributed substantially to the III's 2018 Annual Conference, held in Cape Town and supported by our partnership with the University of Cape Town. The conference was designed through close collaboration with UCT to increase the voice of the global South within the programme and our activities. During the conference, the Action for Equity Award – a £50,000 prize to support and showcase the work of a grassroots campaign group – was presented to Women on Farms, a South African organisation working to improve the conditions and rights of female farm workers and dwellers.

One of seven Atlantic Fellowships worldwide, AFSEE brings together dynamic emerging leaders – including activists, journalists, entrepreneurs, researchers, lawyers and academics – with the courage, conviction and capacity to bring lasting improvements to their communities and the world. Fellows work together across disciplines and borders to tackle some of today's most pressing issues.

Fellows typically have five or more years of experience in actively confronting the growth of inequalities, and come from a range of backgrounds, disciplines and life experiences. They share a passion, determination and vision to realise a more just world, and aim to understand the complex causes, nature and consequences of inequalities and develop solutions.

The AFSEE programme has been designed with the flexibility to offer different levels of engagement in order to create and support an international community of diverse multidisciplinary and action-oriented leaders. All Fellows are immersed in the latest academic research and teaching on social and economic inequalities, undertake training in communications skills, receive leadership development and tailored mentorship, develop a unique project and dissertation work, and build long-term critical connections to cultivate and sustain community and purpose.

Our programme is structured around two core fellowship tracks. Our **Non-Residential Fellows** are exposed to AFSEE's unique five-week programme of coursework, set out over the course of a year, while maintaining their professional commitments. **Residential Fellows** have an immersive learning experience, living in London for a full academic year while undertaking the LSE's MSc Inequalities and Social Science, and they also take part in all AFSEE coursework. Read more about our programme at afsee.atlanticfellows.org

Ongoing collaborations

University of Cape Town



The Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance at the University of Cape Town is a key partner to the programme, assisting with the outreach and recruitment of Fellows, with designing the curriculum, and hosting key events. This year, UCT hosted the III Annual Conference, expanding and enriching the content by inviting the participation of voices from the Global South. They also deliver one of the week long Fellows' modules, ensuring the Global South perspective is included in the curriculum.

Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies (COES)



Based in Santiago, Chile, the Centro de Estudios de Conflicto y Cohesión Social pursues collaborative research into social conflict and cohesion, with a multidisciplinary team drawn from the social sciences and humanities. COES supports the AFSEE programme with outreach and recruitment of Fellows.

Institute for Policy Studies



The Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) is a progressive think tank based in New York, USA, dedicated to building a more equitable, ecologically sustainable, and peaceful society. IPS also runs the popular blogsite **Inequality.org** and brings this expertise to the Fellows' modules with blogging workshops and insights into effective communication strategies.

The Narrative Initiative

The Narrative Initiative

The Narrative Initiative is a training and networking resource for Atlantic Fellows and social change leaders. The Initiative works to develop Fellows' understanding and capacity to use culture, language and stories that move hearts and minds.



NON-RESIDENTIAL ATLANTIC FELLOWS FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY 2018/19



Elimane Kane
Senegalese

Since April 2013, Elimane has worked for Oxfam International in Senegal as a governance expert. He has also founded and led LEGS-Africa, a pan-African think tank based in Dakar.



Gabriella Razzano
South African

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



Maureen Sigauke
Zimbabwean

Labour, Climate Change, Law, Human Rights

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



Renata Cuk
Croatian

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



Nicola Browne
British

Human Rights, Housing, Conflict
Nicola is Director and Co-Founder of Participation and the Practice of Rights (PPR) in Belfast, making public decision-making more participatory through a unique, human-rights based, participatory research methodology.



Anita Peña Saavedra
Chilean

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



Pedro Telles
Brazilian

Campaigning, NGO, Government
Pedro is a Brazilian development professional and activist with expertise in advocacy, policy analysis and civic engagement.



Roseline Orwa
Kenyan

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



(Everlyn) Milanoi Koiyiet
Kenyan

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



James Muraguri
Kenyan

Public Finance, Government
James is an accountant by training, with extensive expertise in the NGO sector. He is an open data enthusiast and is currently the lead consultant for Open Budget Survey (OBS) Kenya; the world's only independent, comparable measure of budget transparency, participation, and oversight.



Milena Abrahamyan
Armenia

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



RESIDENTIAL ATLANTIC FELLOWS FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY 2018/19



Louise Russell-Prywata
British

Corruption, governance

Louise is Head of Development at Transparency International UK, developing and securing funds for campaigns and projects that challenge a variety of anticorruption issues. In September 2018, Louise moves to OpenOwnership, as Program Manager for a project using tech and open data to shift global norms towards greater corporate transparency.



Anjali Sarker
Bangladeshi

Mobile Finance, Social Enterprise, Gender

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



Taylor Erskine Downs
American

Software for Development

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



Allison Corkery
Australian

Law, Human Rights

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



Craig Dube
Zimbabwean

HIV, Health

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



Kripa Basnyat
Nepalese

Gender, Women's Leadership

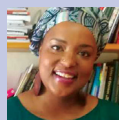
Kripa has extensive experience working to build the capacity and leadership of women in Nepal to campaign for their economic, social, and cultural rights.



Lauren Burke
American

Trade Unions, Labour

Lauren is an experienced campaigner, she has designed and led many successful campaigns that sought real improvements in workers' lives. In addition she has recruited and trained scores of grassroots leaders.



Tanya Charles
Zimbabwean

Law, Gender

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

A GLOBAL COMMUNITY FOR A BETTER WORLD

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.

• Atlantic Fellows for Equity in Brain Health

Based at The Global Brain Health Institute at Trinity College Dublin, Ireland and the University of California, San Francisco, USA

• Atlantic Fellows for Health Equity

Based at George Washington University's Health Workforce Institute

• Atlantic Fellows for Health Equity in South Africa

Based at Tekano, South Africa

• Atlantic Fellows for Health Equity in Southeast Asia

Based at The Equity Initiative and the China Medical Board

• Atlantic Fellows for Racial Equity

Based at Columbia University, USA and The Nelson Mandela Foundation, South Africa

• Atlantic Fellows for Social Equity

Based at the University of Melbourne, Australia

Support for a new generation of leaders

The Atlantic Fellows programmes are built on the idea that achieving fairer, healthier, more inclusive societies requires leaders with diverse perspectives and backgrounds to learn from one another and collaborate on solutions. Here's who is helping to nurture our global community of Fellows:

The Atlantic Philanthropies

The Atlantic Philanthropies were founded by entrepreneur Chuck Feeney, who decided in 1982 to devote his wealth to the service of humanity. A champion of Giving While Living, he believes people of wealth should use it to better the world during their lifetimes. The Atlantic Philanthropies made its final grants in 2016.

The Atlantic Philanthropies have committed over \$600 million, alongside other partner organisations and governments, to support a global network of thousands of Atlantic Fellows and the institutions that will nurture them over the next two decades, and beyond.

This commitment is the culmination of Atlantic's long history of investing in people and in their vision, opportunity and ability to build a better world.

The Atlantic Institute

The Atlantic Institute amplifies the impact of the Atlantic Fellows and the Atlantic Fellows programmes by:

- Supporting lifelong community among Atlantic Fellows, with access to resources and opportunities to connect, learn and work together;
- Promoting collaboration across Atlantic Fellows programmes, with virtual and face-to-face platforms for sharing knowledge;
- Extending community by connecting Atlantic Fellows and programmes to a broader global network of equity-focused leadership initiatives, and
- Raising global awareness of the work of the Fellows, and of the programmes.



PROJECTS AND PARTNERSHIPS



Photo: Fancycrave.com via Unsplash.com

Inequality Framework and Toolkit

Oxfam and Abigail McKnight

Residency period at III: May – September 2017

A collaboration between Dr Abigail McKnight (LSE Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion) and Oxfam, this project combined academic research with activist insights to develop a robust and pragmatic Inequality Framework and Toolkit that will help activists and practitioners improve their understanding of inequalities, *beyond the usual focus on income inequality*. It works to give a better understanding of inequalities in any given context, including the links to poverty dynamics, main drivers, and consequences for citizens, which will help with effective campaign programming and policy-making.

The Framework and Toolkit builds on the latest academic research and integrates practitioner, activist and policy expertise held within Oxfam to produce a theoretically grounded yet practical product that will allow policy makers, activists and practitioners to grasp inequalities with the width and depth required. The toolkit has now been trialled in two countries; in Guatemala, working with the Paraiso Desigual campaign and IDIES, and in Spain. There are additional pilots underway in Burkina Faso and Vietnam. A comprehensive website and guide to applying the Toolkit will be launched in late 2018.



Photo: Brian Sugden via Unsplash.com

Inequality Decline and the Politics of Redistribution

Rebecca Simson and Mike Savage

Residency period at III: September 2017 – June 2018

The current state of knowledge about inequality dynamics in developing regions remains inadequate. Given the growing concern about rising inequality globally, understanding more about the countries that have successfully reduced inequality and examining how and when governments have introduced redistributive policies may help to galvanise momentum for reform in other contexts.

With this in mind, the III developed a research programme to study cases of inequality decline and redistributive policy-making in developing countries with a focus on the political conditions that led to their adoption. AFSEE supported an effort to map income inequality trends across the developing world, identifying countries where inequality has substantially declined in the last two decades. The results of this study will be made available later in the year.

The project, carried out by Dr Rebecca Simson and Professor Mike Savage, also produced a concept note for a future longer research programme, which would combine detailed case study research on a sample of countries where inequality has declined, along with thematic papers on drivers of inequality decline. Ultimately, the researchers are looking to challenge the idea that inequality inevitably rises in the absence of wars or crises, and to widen the inequality debate beyond focus on Europe, North America and Asia.



Photo: Delfi de la Rua via Unsplash.com

Mapping the Fight Against Inequality

Jenny Ricks, Fight Inequality Alliance

Residency period at III: June 2018 – June 2019

The Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity are working with the Fight Inequality Alliance to map the various groups, movement, and activists currently challenging inequality. This work will help to further the current understanding of the state of the fight against inequality, the numbers of active groups, their approaches, and successes.

This analysis will expose best practice, successful tactics and trends, and will assist in further connecting the various disparate groups together that may encourage concerted and collective action. A report from the project will be published in early 2019.



Photo: AbsolutVision via Unsplash.com

The Power of Counter-Narratives

Mary Hodgson, The Young Foundation

Residency period at III: September – November 2017

This project was a research residency which explored how, and the extent to which, counter-narratives can be an important site of challenge and change.

Focusing on the unheard, alternative or counter-narrative in particular, and developing specific examples from the Young Foundation's work in communities in the UK and with MONDRAGON (the world's largest worker-led co-operative, based in Spain), the research looks at the ways in which counter-narratives expressed by seldom-heard groups develop new insights into the embodiment of inequality in everyday life and how it might be changed. It also explores how they are a part of resistance and struggle, and drive social mission and vision, as well as broader challenges to orthodoxy, through exploring praxis; the relationship between thought and action.

The research is drawn from the Young Foundation's recognition that narratives characterise and identify inequality problems as well as influence solutions. Results of the research will be shared as a report in 2018 and with the III and Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity as part of their curriculum, and the tools devised as part of the project will be used in on-going Young Foundation work.



PROJECTS AND PARTNERSHIPS



Photo: Verity Treadwell

Art and Inequalities

AFSEE and Tate Modern

Residency period at III: June 2018

What role do artists and gallery curators play in tackling inequalities? How might artists document or make visible forms of inequality? What impact might their work have in shaping political and economic debates in these areas? How might artists and institutions work with communities and activists to reduce inequalities? And in what ways might art and its institutions perpetuate inequalities?

A collaboration between Tate and AFSEE explored these questions through an event in June 2018 at Tate Modern. Artists, writers, journalists, curators, and academics met for an afternoon's workshop with an evening event to attract the wider public.



Photo: Tuhin Paul via Flickr

Addressing Gender Inequalities through Self-Help Groups in Gond Adivasi

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

Residency period at III: October – November 2017 and May – June 2018

For nearly three decades, Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN) has been working in the central Indian tribal heartland to address chronic and abject poverty. This project, in collaboration with Dr Naila Kabeer of LSE, explored how Adivasi Gond women in India understand and experience gender inequality and the extent to which current interventions around self-help groups of women address it.

This collaboration also aimed to identify emergent pathways to engender processes of change, and to bring subaltern voices (such as the Adivasi) to the forefront. Additionally, findings from the research may serve inform policy within ongoing government programmes for impact both on poverty and gender inequality.



Photo: Jasperdo via Flickr

The Revolt of the Rust Belt: The Communal Roots of Anti-Systemic Politics in the US and the UK

Lisa Mckenzie, Harel Shapira, Cassim Shepard

Residency period at III: November – December 2017 and September 2018

This project aimed to break apart simplistic explanations of anti-systemic politics – in other words, the politics of those who have grown disillusioned and vote against the current system. The demise of the welfare state and the globalisation of capitalist production chains produce widely varying economic realities based largely on geographic region, which means that communities in different regions have a different “trajectory of place”.

UK-based ethnographer Dr Lisa Mckenzie and US scholars Dr Harel Shapira and Cassim Shepard explored the communal roots of anti-systemic politics, arguing that it is these trajectories of place, more than individual circumstances, that fuel the politics of Trump and Brexit. The team sought to explain the different ways people make sense of their experience of economic and cultural decline. In the United States, for example, the extent of economic decline may be similar for white and African-American working-class communities, but the ways in which each community makes sense of their situations can be very different.



Photo: Lauras Eye via Flickr

Goodbye Tito: The Role of Diverging Welfare State Trajectories on Income Inequality in Four Former Yugoslav Republics

William Bartlett, Jelena Zarkovic Rakic, Gorana Krstić, Nermin Oruc

Residency period at III: January – February and June 2018

A collaboration between Dr Will Bartlett of LSE, Dr Gorana Krstić and Jelena Zarkovic Rakic from the University of Belgrade and Dr Nermin Oruc of the Center for Development Evaluation and Social Science Research in Bosnia, this project investigated the relationship between income inequality and different welfare state trajectories in four countries of the former Yugoslavia since its dissolution between 1989 and 1992.

The researchers looked at Slovenia, which has one of the lowest income inequalities among European countries; Croatia, which has an average EU level of inequality; and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, states with the highest income inequality by Gini coefficient in Europe. The project examined the role played by different welfare reforms in the divergent levels of income inequality across these four countries, and also considered the impact of differing education systems, labour markets and in tax and benefit policies in outcomes for these societies.



III ASSOCIATED TEACHING





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

Imani Strong, Leverhulme Trust Scholarship holder



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”. The LSE has continued the programme providing 3 studentships for 2018 on “Analysing and Challenging Inequalities” and a new Atkinson award for a student of economics 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 the LSE that are also conducting research on aspects of inequalities. Convened by Professors Nicola Lacey and David Soskice, the programme aims to increase our understanding of the mechanisms that link the economic dimensions of inequality with their social, cultural and political dimensions at the global level.

2018/19 DOCTORAL RECIPIENTS



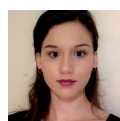
Frieder Mitsch (Department of Government) is supervised by David Soskice and Neil Lee. He will study the consequences of economic change on inequality by exploring links between geographic, economic and political segregation in city-regions and the rise of knowledge economic activities.



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



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



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

Riccardo Jaede (Department of Anthropology)

Hilke Gudel (Department of Government) will be looking at the labour-market integration of humanitarian migrants in a number of different European countries; in particular, how their integration is either facilitated or hindered by different institutions.

Jonathan Barnes (Department of Geography and Environment) will be exploring how the concepts of justice and equity are negotiated, contested and/or silenced by actors involved in the Green Climate Fund project development process and how this redistribution mechanism influences inequality.

Liz Mann (Department of Social Policy) will be exploring the interaction between wealth and income inequality, as well as public attitudes towards both wealth inequality and the possible policy responses.

Imani G Strong (Department of Anthropology) focuses on African-American entrepreneurship and affirmative action programs in the US.

Joel Suss (Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science; CASE) looks at the consequences of economic inequality for individual behaviour and decision-making.

George Maier (Department of Media and Communications) researches the causality of digital inequalities, with a focus on government policymaking and problematising neoliberal approaches to addressing inequality.

Emma Taylor (Department of Sociology) investigates how the (re) production of privilege occurs within an independent school setting in England through a specific focus on the concept of confidence.

Selena Gray (Department of Sociology) explores how some groups of adolescent girls become vulnerable to victimisation within gangs.

Kristina Kolbe (Department of Sociology) looks at arising forms of cultural expression, production and consumption in contemporary urban spheres in light of increasing sociocultural diversity.

Fabian Mushövel (European Institute) analyses how austerity policies affect inequality in Europe.

Nora Ratzmann (Department of Social Policy; CASE) examines EU migrants' (in)equalities of access to German social security.

Sandhya Fuchs (Department of Anthropology)

2015-17 LEVERHULME DOCTORAL RECIPIENTS

Reuben Finighan (Department of Government) aims to improve our understanding of how high levels of inequality arise and persist despite the presence of democratic institutions that are expected to produce egalitarian outcomes.

Dominique Dillabough-Lefebvre (Department of Anthropology) will be looking at how land alterations in legal land regimes and commercial land-grabs affect long-standing inequalities among minority ethnic and peasant groups, with the site for his research being among Karen smallholder farmers in southeastern Myanmar.



MSc Inequalities and Social Science

We are delighted to host what we believe is the first interdisciplinary Masters course in the world examining issues of inequality. We admitted our first cohort of 18 students in 2015 and our fourth cohort of 40 students started in September 2018, including the residential Fellows of our embedded Atlantic Fellows programme. A third cohort of 30 students started in September 2017, expanded to include the residential Fellows of our embedded Atlantic Fellows programme.

MSc Aims

The MSc offers a comprehensive and wide-ranging programme which includes expertise from leading academics in the Departments of Sociology, Anthropology, Economics, Geography, Government, Law, Social Policy, Media and Communications, Gender, and Statistics, providing students with state-of-the-art teaching. 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.

More information about how to apply is on the Institute's website (lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities/Associated-teaching).

Atkinson Prize

After completing his MSc, Miro was awarded a Humboldt Research Track Scholarship by the Excellence Initiative at Humboldt University of Berlin and is now a PhD Research Fellow in social geography at Humboldt University of Berlin and is associated with the new German Collaborative Research Centre "Re-Figuration of Spaces". His research interests include urban inequality and the changing relationship between politics of housing, "home" and insecurity.



2017's Atkinson Prize was awarded to **Anthony Miro Born**.



The MSc in Inequalities and Social Science has truly broadened my horizons in terms of how to approach problems from a multi-disciplinary perspective. ☺

Aziz Sidky, MSc graduate 2016



Photo: Kristyn Ulanday

GRADUATE DESTINATIONS

We expect students to go into a wide variety of fields addressing inequalities. See some of our recent graduates' career destinations below.



Maja Gustafsson (Sweden) 2018 graduate
Researcher, Policy Connect



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



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



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



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



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



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



III EVENTS, PUBLICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS





"What do you get if you mash up The Divide, Doughnut Economics and Three Horizons Thinking? We've been finding out this week at @LSEInequalities with the fantastic #AtlanticFellows. It's been a privilege & pleasure to teach with @jasonhickel, @bevskeggs and @N_Kabeer."

@KateRaworth

"This cannot be stressed enough. Inequality is a cost. It does not help growth. Less inequality does not reduce the size of the 'pie' to be shared @pdsegal #LSEWIR2018"

@luna_inequality

"A 'dramatic', 'important' and 'fascinating' book – high praise from @Ed_Miliband for @cristobalyoung5's new book on '*The Myth of Millionaire Tax Flight*', with some brilliant insights from @summers_ad tonight @LSELaw @LSEInequalities #LSEtaxflight"

@TatianaCutts

"'If you want to live the American Dream, go and live in Denmark' @ProfKEPickett on the myth of meritocracy and social mobility. #LSEinnerlevel @LSEInequalities pic. twitter.com/JN00AbH3dE"

@VMTreadwell



EVENTS SEPTEMBER 2017 – OCTOBER 2018

In 2016/2017, the III ran an active public engagement programme of public events.

Wherever possible, events were recorded and posted on the III website, for the benefit of those unable to attend in person.

PUBLIC LECTURES

Investing in Equality: the role of capital and justice in addressing inequality

1 November 2017

Speaker: Darren Walker (President of the Ford Foundation)

Chair: Professor Julia Black (LSE)

The Ford Foundation has identified inequality as the central issue of our time. Darren Walker, President of Ford Foundation, discussed the work and focus of the Ford Foundation, and the greater role of Philanthropy in reducing inequality.

Philanthropic organisations play a key role in challenging the causes, effects, and consequences of inequality, funding projects that aim to directly and indirectly reduce the inequality gap. However questions have been raised about the approach, direction and priorities of such wealthy organisations when funding projects to tackle inequality, and the effect of these projects on the beneficiaries and the economy as a whole.

The Myth of Millionaire Tax Flight: how place still matters for the rich

20 November 2017

Speaker: Dr Cristobal Young (Stanford University)

Discussant: Dr Andrew Summers (LSE) and Rt Hon Ed Miliband MP

Chair: Professor Nicola Lacey (LSE)

If taxes rise, will they leave? Cristobal Young presented his findings from the first-ever large-scale study of migration of the world's richest individuals, drawing on special access to over 45 million US tax returns, together with Forbes rich lists. He showed that contrary to popular opinion, although the rich have the resources and capacity to flee high-tax places, their actual migration is surprisingly limited. Place still matters, even in today's globalised world.

The Great Leveler: violence and economic inequality from the Stone Age to the future

27 November 2017

Speaker: Professor Walter Scheidel (Stanford University)

For thousands of years, economic inequality has been a defining feature of civilization. Only violent shocks have significantly reduced inequality: mass-mobilisation warfare, transformative revolutions, state collapse, and catastrophic plagues. This lecture examined these processes over the long run of history, and considered the prospects of levelling in today's more stable world.

Climate Change, Inequality and Time Use: Double-Dividend Approaches to Emission Reduction

7 December 2017

Speaker: Professor Juliet Schor (Boston College)

In this talk Professor Schor discussed a series of papers that look at two variables that have received little attention in the discussions

of emissions reductions: domestic concentrations of income and wealth, and working hours. He found strong relationships between inequality, time use and emissions at a variety of scales (global, OECD, and US cross-state). This line of research suggests the possibility of double-dividend policies that will reduce inequality, working hours, and emissions.

Toxic Inequality in the United States: economic inequality and racial injustice driving ugly politics

18 January 2018

Speaker: Professor Thomas Shapiro (Brandeis University)

Discussant: Zamila Bunglawala (Race Disparity Unit, Cabinet Office)

Chair: Professor Lucinda Platt (LSE Social Policy)

This lecture was based on Thomas Shapiro's book *Toxic Inequality*, which examines a powerful and unprecedented convergence in the United States: historic and rising levels of wealth and income inequality in an era of stalled mobility, intersecting with a widening racial wealth gap, all against the backdrop of changing racial and ethnic demographics.

Crisis Politics and the Challenge of Intersectional Solidarity

Co-hosted with Department of Gender Studies

31 January 2018

Speaker: Professor Akwugo Emejulu (University of Warwick)

Chair: Dr Aisling Swaine (LSE Gender)

How might we transform the ways in which we think about "crisis", "activism" and "solidarity"? Drawing on her new co-authored book, *Minority Women and Austerity: Survival and Resistance in France and Britain*, Akwugo Emejulu's talk explored the asymmetrical impacts of austerity measures on women of colour and their strategies for resistance in Scotland, England and France.

Changes and Continuities in Perceptions of Poverty and Inequality among Brazilian Elites

7 February 2018

Speaker: Professor Elisa Reis (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Chair: Professor Mike Savage (LSE)

Having researched elite perceptions in Brazil in the 2010s, Reis discussed changes and continuities in the ways those at the top view poverty and inequality, and explored their possible implications for social policy.

The Challenge of Richness? Rethinking the Giant of Poverty

20 February 2018

Speakers: Dr Tania Burchardt (LSE CASE), Amy Feneck, Dr Sam Friedman (LSE Sociology), Dr Luna Glucksberg (LSE III)

Chair: Professor Mike Savage (LSE)

The economic and political power of the richest in our society has dramatically increased since 1942. 75 years on since his report, the panel discussed whether Beveridge's concern with poverty now needs to be extended to include a concern with richness.



Writing Fiction to Dramatise Inequality

21 February 2018

Speakers: Louise Doughty (author of *Apple Tree Yard*, *Black Water*, and *Whatever You Love*), Winnie M Li (LSE Media and Communications and author of *Dark Chapter*), Professor Nicola Lacey (LSE Law)

Chair: Dr Shani Orgad (LSE Media and Communications)

How can literature reach audiences in ways that social science research about inequality can't? How can narratives about fictional characters dramatise lived experiences of social inequality – and what are the ethical implications of creating these narratives for a mass readership? This event brought together two award-winning authors whose fiction explores various forms of social inequality.

Lessons from Grenfell Tower: inequality and housing need, the Giant that still divides us

23 February 2018

Speakers: Professor Danny Dorling (University of Oxford), Lynsey Hanley (author of *Estates: An Intimate History*), Professor Anne Power (LSE Housing and Community)

The crucially important role of social housing has been recognised following the Grenfell Tower disaster, which also laid bare the disconnect between the “elites” and the most disadvantaged in society. This event explored the link between inequality and housing, evidenced by the growing demand for low cost rented housing among those on the very lowest incomes. Unless the voices of communities and residents are heard and taken seriously, there is a risk that gaps in society will widen even further.

Five LSE Giants’ Perspectives on Poverty

24 February 2018

Speakers: Dr Tania Burchardt (LSE CASE), Professor John Hills (LSE), Professor Stephen P Jenkins (LSE Social Policy) and Professor Lucinda Platt (LSE Social Policy)

Chair: Professor Paul Gregg (Social mobility and Child Poverty Commission)

Taking five “Giants” in the study of poverty over the last 100 years, themselves, like Beveridge, authors of influential reports, this event discussed how their thinking articulates with Beveridge’s vision and has advanced our understanding of poverty and how to tackle it.

Who Belongs? Can we afford to be different?

24 February 2018

Speakers: Brett Heasman (LSE), Celestin Okoroji (LSE), Professor Bev Skeggs (LSE) and Dr Jana Uher (LSE)

Chair: Dr Sunil Kumar (LSE)

There have been significant advances in the rights, recognition and participation of diverse groups of people in the UK over the past 30 years. And yet, people’s backgrounds and characteristics – such as their age, gender, ethnicity, “abilities” or “disabilities”, and sexual orientation – continue to strongly influence their life experiences, opportunities and prosperity. During an extended period of austerity, the current political climate is characterised by sharp divisions in attitudes to the long-term direction of the country, to the question of “who belongs?” and to the sustainability of the UK’s welfare system – giving rise to the question, “Can we afford to be different?”

Fair Shot: Rethinking Inequality and How We Earn

10 April 2018

Speaker: Chris Hughes

Discussants: Professor Natalie Fenton (Goldsmiths University) and Kam Sandhu

Chair: Professor Bev Skeggs (LSE)

Facebook co-founder Chris Hughes made the case that one percenters like him should pay their fortune forward in a radically simple way: a guaranteed income for working people. Chris Hughes is the co-founder of the Economic Security Project. He co-founded Facebook and later led Barack Obama’s digital organising campaign for President.

Cultural Studies and the Challenge of Inequality Today

18 April 2018

Speakers: Professor Tony Bennett (Western Sydney University), Professor Bev Skeggs (LSE) and Dr Clive James Nwonka (LSE III)

Chair: Professor Mike Savage (LSE)

This event considered the prospects for contemporary thinking within the cultural studies tradition to engage with current inequalities. Mindful of the historical importance of this tradition, dating back to the 1960s and including work by Richard Hoggart, Raymond Williams, Stuart Hall, feminist cultural theory, and Bourdieu, the panel took stock of these older perspectives and offered their thoughts on contemporary prospects.

The Labour of Care: work, law, and finance

1 May 2018

Speaker: Lydia Hughes, Kevin Lucas, Dr Insa Koch (LSE), Professor Nicola Lacey (LSE)

Chair: Professor Bev Skeggs (LSE)

If a society is judged on its ability to care for those who need support, what does it mean to turn caring into profit? To celebrate May Day, the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity, based at the International Inequalities Institute, held an event to explore how the Labour of Care – the often-ignored activity of caring for another person and its future role in social, political, and economic life.

Exploitation, Asymmetries of Power, and Egalitarianism

2 May 2018

Speaker: Professor Mark Harvey (CRESI; University of Essex)

The lecture gave an overview of the main issues addressed in Professor Harvey’s book, *Inequality and Democratic Egalitarianism*, which investigates the processes that generate societal wealth inequalities. Proceeding from a critique of Marx, the authors argue that labour is the creative source of societal wealth.

Tracking the Rise in Global Economic Inequality: new evidence from the World Inequality Report 2018

7 June 2018

Speaker: Dr Lucas Chancel (General Coordinator of the World Inequality Report and Co-Director of the World Inequality Lab)

Discussants: Dr Rebecca Simson (LSE Economic History and LSE III) and Dr Duncan Green (Oxfam GB and LSE International Development)

Chair: Professor Mike Savage (LSE)

The first World Inequality Report was coordinated by Facundo Alvaredo, Lucas Chancel, Thomas Piketty, Emmanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman. It draws from new findings of the World Wealth and Income Database and provides the first systemic assessment of globalisation in terms of income and wealth inequality since 1980. It documents a sharp rise in global income inequality since the 1980s, despite strong growth in emerging countries. It also discusses country-to-country inequality trajectories (including UK’s wealth inequality dynamics) and highlights the importance of policy-making in the diverging trends observed across countries and world regions.



III ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2018: Un(der)employment and Inequality in Africa

14-15 June 2018

The International Inequalities Institute Annual Conference took place in Cape Town on 15 June, to explore the root causes of and solutions for unemployment (and under-employment) and inequality in Africa. Activists, researchers, lawyers, artists, civil society organisations, and policymakers came together around dynamic and interactive sessions to critically engage with the key issues and explore workable solutions. The Conference also saw the awarding of the second Action for Equity Award (see page ??) with a keynote speech from Siphokazi Mthathi, Executive Director, Oxfam South Africa.



III Annual Conference 2018
Photo: Neil Johnson

Inequality in an African Context

Professor Ernest Aryeetey – African Research Universities Alliance (ARUA)

Basani Baloyi – Oxfam South Africa

Hon Professor Trevor Manuel – former South African Minister of Finance

Professor Murray Leibbrandt (chair) – Nelson Mandela School for Public Governance, UCT

Labour Markets in Africa

Dr Miriam Altman – National Planning Commission, South African Presidency

Caroline Skinner – African Center for Cities, UCT

Maureen Sigauke – Green Active Citizens Trust and Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity

Joel Netshitenzhe (chair) – Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA)

Pathways to Inclusive Development

Professor Carlos Lopes – Nelson Mandela School for Public Governance, UCT

Gaylor Mortmasson-Clair – Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies

Professor Ruth Hall – Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS)

Professor Alan Hirsch (chair) – Nelson Mandela School for Public Governance, UCT

New Ideas and Solutions

Professor Edgar Pieterse – African Centre for Cities, UCT

Dr Olugbenga Adesida – Ihaba and Banako

Fredrick Ouko Alucheli – Light for the World Netherlands and Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity

Professor Vusi Gemedede – University of South Africa

Jenny Ricks – Fight Inequality Alliance

Roseline Engelbrecht – Women on Farms

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 for exploring fresh perspectives on the various structural and cultural processes that underlie the formation of inequality broadly defined.

Can Social Landlords Make Private Renting Work Better?

14 November 2017

Speaker: Professor Anne Power (LSE Housing and Community)

Chair: Dr Aaron Reeves (LSE)

In this seminar, Professor Anne Power and Alice Belotti presented findings from interviews with, and analysis of, 20 social landlords, three private landlords and two housing charities on how social landlords can make the private rented sector more secure, better quality and more affordable for tenants.

Inequality and Service

28 November 2017

Speaker: Dr Paul Segal (KCL, LSE III)

The study of economic inequality was fundamentally concerned with differing entitlements over goods and services. Yet this means that economists of inequality have so far neglected an aspect of inequality: that it also implies that one person is entitled to command another person, owing to their differing economic positions. This talk proposed a measure of this form of inequality called the service ratio, and argued that the ability of the rich to command the labour of the non-rich for their own satisfaction is a socially and political salient feature of economic inequality. Paul Segal has calculated service ratios in a selection of countries over time, and illustrated the relationship between this measure and other standard measures of inequality.

Economic and Racial Drivers of Toxic Inequality in the United States: Two Narratives, One Story

16 January 2018

Speaker: Professor Thomas Shapiro (Brandeis University)

Since the Great Recession, most Americans' standard of living has stagnated or declined. Economic inequality is at historic highs. But, economic inequality differs by race; African Americans' net wealth is just a tenth of white Americans, and over recent decades, white families have amassed wealth at three times the rate of black families. Wealth disparities must be understood in tandem with racial inequities – that is a key part of why inequality in the United States is now toxic. The findings from this project draws on a unique set of rich family interviews conducted at a twelve year interval combined with longitudinal survey data.

Income Inequality and Welfare Systems in the Yugoslav Successor States

23 January 2018

Speakers: Dr Will Bartlett (LSE Research on South East Europe), Dr Nermin Oruč (Center for Development Evaluation and Social Science Research, Sarajevo), Dr Jelena Žarković Rakic (University of Belgrade) and Dr Gorana Krstić (University of Belgrade)



The Myth of Millionaire Tax Flight: how place still matters for the rich
Photo: Billie Elmquist Thurén

Twenty-five years since the break-up of Yugoslavia, the successor states record different levels of income inequality. Slovenia has one of the lowest levels of inequality in Europe, Serbia the highest, while Croatia has an intermediate position. Using the latest survey data (the EU-standard SILC survey on incomes and living conditions) the speakers explored the sources of income that are most important for explaining the emergent income inequalities.

Selective schooling and its relationship to private tutoring: lessons from South Korea

30 January 2018

Speaker: Dr Sonia Exley (LSE Social Policy)

In light of recent Conservative Government proposals to expand numbers of academically selective ("grammar") schools in England, Dr Sonia Exley considered the possibility that such a policy could fuel further what are already rising levels of private tutoring in England, with implications for inequality and for disadvantaged families. The presentation drew on interviews with experts and stakeholders in the "extreme case" of South Korea – a country with some of the highest family spending on private tutoring in the world and also a long history of selective schooling. Although Korea and England are two different countries with different education systems, there are some reasons to hypothesise, on the basis of Korean experience, that expanded selective schooling in England may contribute to an expanded private tutoring industry.

Having Too Much: Developing a Riches line

15 February 2018

Speaker: Ingrid Robeyns (Utrecht University)

This seminar presented the argument that it is not morally permissible to have more resources than are needed to fully flourish in life. It is instrumentally necessary to limit "riches" above this level to protect political equality and to meet urgent needs. Some indications are given on how such a riches line might be defined.

The stakes of trade policy: global and domestic inequalities

20 February 2018

Speaker: Dr Sarah Goff (LSE Government)

Economic nationalism is on the rise, while multilateral and regional decision-making on trade is floundering. When decision-making on trade shifts from multilateral institutions to states, what is at stake for equality? One domain of equality is procedural fairness, namely, "reciprocity" and "non-discrimination" between states. A second domain is domestic equality, since political leaders claim that better trade deals will help disadvantaged groups. A final domain is global distributive equality, which includes developing countries' chances for growth and the treatment of their most vulnerable citizens. This talk clarified the points of conflict between these three domains of equality, and the prospects for global distributive equality while the first two domains have political priority.

The Effects of Welfare Programs on Local Labour Markets: Evidence from Conditional Cash Transfers

20 March 2018

Speaker: Dr Joana Naritomi (LSE International Development)

Welfare programs, such as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs), have expanded widely in Latin America and have been credited for a sizable reduction in poverty rates. Yet, there is a concern that they create efficiency costs by lowering incentives to work. Such disincentive effects at the individual level, however, could be mitigated by general equilibrium effects. This project provided new evidence on the partial and general equilibrium effects of the program on formal labour markets in Brazil: the preliminary results show evidence of disincentives in formal labour supply at the individual level for specific subgroups of workers, but positive effects at the local labour market level.



INEQUALITIES SEMINAR SERIES CONTINUED

Inequalities Seminar: Great Expectations: Is the IMF turning words into action on inequality?

1 May 2018

Speaker: Chiara Mariotti (Inequality Policy Manager, Oxfam)

Chair: Dr Aaron Reeves (LSE III)

The seminar considered that, in recent years, the International Monetary Fund has become a global leader in highlighting the inequality crisis, consistently identifying it as a major threat to human progress and prosperity. But what is the IMF doing in practice to operationalise its agenda for tackling inequality?

Recasting the UNDP's Human Development Measures

8 May 2018

Speaker: Professor Sudhir Anand (LSE, University of Oxford)

Chair: Dr Aaron Reeves (LSE, University of Oxford)

The UNDP introduced three new human development measures in its 2010 Human Development Report, which it continues to estimate and report on annually. These measures are the geometrically-averaged Human Development index (HDI), the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), and the Gender Inequality Index (GII). Professor Anand critically reviews these measures in terms of their purpose, concept, construction, properties, and data requirements, showing that all three measures suffer from serious defects, and concludes that two of them are not fit-for-purpose. He suggests how HDI and GII might be recast to overcome the problems identified and better reflect the purpose for which they were devised.

Group Rights and Gender Justice on the Social Margins

29 May 2018

Speakers: Professor Naila Kabeer (LSE) and Nivedita Narain

This seminar explored how the idea of gender justice plays out among the Gonds, an Adivasi or tribal community in the state of Chattisgarh in India. The Adivasis are the poorest and most socially and politically marginalised social group in the Indian context.

Varieties of transition: income inequality and welfare systems in Yugoslav successor states

26 June 2018

Speakers: Dr Will Bartlett (LSE Research on South East Europe), Dr Nermin Oruč (Center for Development Evaluation and Social Science Research, Sarajevo), Dr Jelena Žarković Rakic (University of Belgrade) and Dr Gorana Krstić (University of Belgrade)

Twenty-five years since the break-up of Yugoslavia, the successor states have followed different paths of transition and developed a variety of approaches to the welfare state. As a consequence, the patterns of income inequality that have evolved have been starkly different. Applying a unified methodology across cases, the seminar examined the factors that have contributed to these income inequality outcomes, with a focus on labour markets, educational systems and redistributory tax-benefit arrangements.

OTHER III-SUPPORTED EVENTS

British Academy lecture: Women, Crime and Character in the Twentieth Century

26 October 2017

Speaker: Professor Nicola Lacey (LSE)

Chair: Professor Sarah Worthington (University of Cambridge)

The Twentieth Century saw decisive changes in women's legal, social, economic and political position. But how far have these changes been reflected in women's position as subjects of criminalisation in the courts, in legal thought or in literary fiction? This lecture took up the story of the gradual marginalisation of criminal women in both legal and literary history, asking how far the conceptions of female subjectivity, agency, capacity and character in 20th Century literary culture reflect and illuminate the relevant patterns and debates in criminal law and philosophy.

National Debate: Class – an unequal nation

Hosted by the National Theatre

2 November 2017

Speakers: Dawn Foster (Author of *Lean Out*), Abid Hussain (Director of Diversity, Arts Council England), David Lammy MP, Mike Savage (Martin White Professor of Sociology, LSE)

Chair: Anushka Asthana (Guardian joint Political Editor)

A panel explored how class affects our chosen path in life, and how easy is it to break out of the social hierarchy. Is the class system still relevant in 21st-century Britain? The National Theatre presented a debate inspired by the production of *Saint George and the Dragon*.

What We Treasure We Measure: a theatrical engagement with gender in/equality PartecipArte Theatre Company

8 November 2017

PartecipArte engage with gender inequality in the European Union using "Theatre of the Oppressed" theatrical forms to analyse, understand and tackle multiple dimensions of gender in/equality by exposing them on stage. PartecipArte presented a "theatrical PowerPoint" which showed, with human slides and living statues, the different ways to approach gender equality and the current situation of gender equality in the European Union. Inspired by the Gender Equality Index, the theatrical PowerPoint highlighted how men and women are assigned different responsibilities, rights, benefits and opportunities in the activities they perform, in access to the control of resources and in decision-making processes.

Book Launch: *Heat, Greed and Human Need: Climate Change, Capitalism and Sustainable Wellbeing*

8 November 2017

Chair: Dame Professor Judith Rees (Vice-chair of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at the LSE)

Discussant: Kate Raworth (Oxford University Environmental Change Institute; author of *Doughnut Economics*)

Professor Ian Gough (Visiting Professor, LSE CASE) presented his new book (Edward Elgar 2017).



Closed Workshop: A case-study of 'socio-genetic understanding': Robbins on Bourdieu, 1970-2017

5 December 2017

Speakers: Yusef Bakkali (University of Sussex), Ray Campbell, Stephanie Lacey (University Campus Barnsley), Lisa Mckenzie (Middlesex University), Nirmal Puwar (Goldsmiths), Diane Reay (LSE), Derek Robbins (UEL), Marco Santoro (University of Bologna), Mike Savage (LSE III)

The BSA Bourdieu Study Group hosted a special workshop in honour of Derek Robbins, which explored the development of his predisposition to study the work of Bourdieu, and his early encounters with Bourdieu. It argued that all intellectual works should be understood by reference to their contexts of production rather than in terms of predefined, abstracted disciplinary discourses and offer paradigmatic example of the reflexive response to Bourdieu recommended for all participants.

Neoliberalism, Social Oppression and Class Relations

25 January 2018

Speakers: conference Philippe Bourgois (UCLA), Jeffery Webber (Queen Mary University of London), Shelley Feldman (Cornell University), Tithi Bhattacharya (Purdue University) and Professor Bev Skeggs (LSE). Public discussion: Alpa Shah (LSE), Jens Lerche (SOAS), Philippe Bourgois (UCLA) and Katy Gardner (LSE)

The LSE International Inequalities Institute and the Department of Anthropology hosted a half day conference on "Neoliberalism, Social Oppression and Class Relations" and an LSE public event evening panel discussion of "Ground Down by Growth: Tribe, Caste, Class and Inequality in 21st Century India". The speakers explored how identity-based social oppression shapes the ways working people are incorporated into the capitalist economy and produce and reproduce themselves and their households. In doing so they also shed new light on how these processes of social oppression enable the persistence of economic inequalities.

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

14 February 2018

Speaker: Bird la Bird

Bird la Bird is an artist who straddles comedy and performance art. Drawing on her love of history and art Bird has created highly popular queer people's history tours of the V&A, Tate Britain, the National Portrait Gallery and the City of London.

Art and Inequality: new perspectives

20 June 2018

This workshop and public discussion took place at the Tate Modern and explored artistic responses to inequality. Specifically, it explored the roles that art might play in tackling inequalities. How might artists document or make visible forms of inequality? What impact might their work have in shaping political and economic debates in these areas? How might artists and institutions work with communities and activists to reduce inequalities? And in what ways might art and its institutions perpetuate inequalities?

UPCOMING MICHAELMAS TERM 2018 EVENTS

PUBLIC LECTURES

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

2 October 2018

Speaker: Luna Glucksberg (III)

The aim of this research project conducted by the LSE Inequalities Institute in collaboration with the Agirre Lehendakaria Center was to understand the values, narratives and strategic decisions that have been taken in the Basque Country by public and private institutions during the last decades, to build a unique socio-economic model that presents positive equality indicators combined with a competitive economy.

Inclusive Growth in cities: a sympathetic critique

16 October 2018

Speaker: Neil Lee (LSE Geography and Environment)

The concept of "Inclusive Growth" – a concern with the pace and pattern of growth – has become a new mantra in local economic development. Despite enthusiasm from some policy-makers, others argue it is a buzzword which is changing little. Neil Lee summarises and critiques this agenda. He argues that there are important unresolved issues with the concept of Inclusive Growth, because it is conceptually fuzzy and operationally problematic, has only a limited evidence base, and reflects an overconfidence in local government's ability to create or shape growth. Yet, while imperfect, an Inclusive Growth model is better than one which simply ignores distributional concerns.

Revolution and Freedom: walking with the guerrillas of India's Revolutionary Movement

1 November 2018

Speaker: Alpa Shah (LSE Anthropology) and Neel Mukherjee

Dr Alpa Shah and Neel Mukherjee, author of *A State of Freedom* and the Man Booker Prize shortlisted *The Lives of Others*, discuss why some of India's poor have taken up arms to fight for a fairer society.



Working Paper 23

Recasting Human Development Measures

by Sudhir Anand

The UNDP introduced three new human development measures in its 2010 *Human Development Report (HDR)*: a new Human Development Index (*HDI*), the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (*IHDI*), and the Gender Inequality Index (*GII*). The authors of the Report were concerned about rising inequalities and new vulnerabilities confronting people in many regions of the world, which they argued required innovative measurement tools. This paper critically reviews these three new measures in *HDR* 2010, which are all still estimated and used in subsequent *HDRs* by UNDP.

The Human Development Index (*HDI*)

The most significant change made in terms of measurement in *HDR* 2010 is the replacement of the old *HDI* (*Hold*) with the new 2010 *HDI* (*Hnew*). The three core dimensions of the *HDI* remain essentially unchanged, and comprise life expectancy (*LE*), schooling (*S*) and per capita national income (*Y*). Prior to 2010, the aggregation formula used for these indicators was their *arithmetic mean*, but since *HDR* 2010 the aggregation formula for the indicators has been changed to their *geometric mean* – which indicates the average of a set of numbers by using the product of their values (as opposed to the arithmetic mean which uses their sum). This change in the aggregation formula has led to serious problems and implications.

- The use of the geometric mean affects the marginal contribution of each core dimension. In the old *HDI*, the contribution of each variable is independent of the levels of the other variables. Hence, *Hold* attaches the same value to an extra year of life (male or female) in any country and at any income or schooling or life expectancy level. But *Hnew* values an extra year of life *differently* in countries at different levels of income, education, and longevity. Specifically, *Hnew* values an extra year of life more in richer countries than in poorer countries, and more in countries with a higher than a lower level of education. This is an unacceptable implication of the new *HDI*, which goes against the universalist ethic of the human development approach that rejects such biases.
- *Hold*, constructed as an arithmetic mean of its dimensional indicators, is additively separable across its component indicators. Hence the contribution of each dimension – life expectancy, schooling and income – can be separately identified and quantified as a percentage of the overall index. *Hnew*, being a multiplicative aggregate of these indicators, does not allow such “decomposition” across dimensions.
- *Hold* has no problem in accommodating a component indicator that has a zero value. This is in marked contrast to *Hnew* (and indeed to *IHDI*), which assumes the value zero when a component indicator is zero. In this case, even if the values of the other indicators are increased substantially, the geometric mean will remain at zero. The problem persists if a component indicator is close to, but not actually, zero (because the geometric mean is a continuous function). In the latter case, large increases in the other indicators will bring about only very small increases in the geometric mean – as evidenced in the example of Zimbabwe with respect to life expectancy in the paper.

The paper argues that the above reasons are sufficient to abandon the geometric mean and reinstate the arithmetic mean for aggregating the three normalized components of *HDI*.

The Inequality-adjusted HDI (*IHDI*)

IHDI is an index that is supposed to account for interpersonal inequality in the new *HDI*. Each individual in society is thought of as having a “personal HDI”, which is a geometric mean of their individual levels of life expectancy, schooling and income. *IHDI* is then defined as a geometric mean across these personal HDI levels, which amounts to taking the geometric mean across dimensions *and* people of the

individual levels of life expectancy, schooling and income. The difference between *Hnew* and *IHDI* is a measure of the “loss” in potential human development due to interpersonal inequality.

The first problem with *IHDI* is conceptual. Two of the variables in *Hnew* are defined only at group level – life expectancy at birth and expected years of schooling – that do not have counterparts at the individual level. The notion of an “individual life expectancy at birth” which is different for different persons in the same group (eg, country) is not coherent. Hence the concept of individual “inequalities in life expectancy” (or individual inequalities in expected years of schooling) is misconceived. So *IHDI* cannot measure interpersonal inequality in the variables of *HDI*.

As the parent of *Hnew*, *IHDI* has further problems which are similar to those of the new *HDI*.

- The cross-partial derivatives of *IHDI* are all positive with respect to the different dimensions of a single individual's achievement, and with respect to the same or different dimensions of other people's achievements (because it is a geometric mean across people and dimensions of so-called “individual human development levels”). Thus, for example, an extra year of schooling for a poor individual contributes less to *IHDI* the lower is her – or anyone else's – level of income. The justification for such intrinsic valuations is entirely unclear.
- Like *Hnew*, *IHDI* suffers from the zero-value problem of geometric means. At the level of individual, many instances of zero income or zero years of schooling are reported in countries. This of course immediately reduces the value of *IHDI* to zero. To overcome this, the zero observations are replaced by an artificial small positive number in order to produce a non-zero geometric mean. However, this is a completely arbitrary and indefensible procedure, because the geometric mean then provides a measurement on something different from what was originally sought to be measured. Moreover, this practice cannot be justified by “sensitivity tests” conducted on the replacement value, as suggested by some authors. Sensitivity analysis cannot validate replacing the correct value of zero for an observation by an incorrect positive number, even if the result of doing so may turn out to be relatively insensitive within the chosen test interval. The correct value for the geometric mean will remain zero, and the incorrect replacement number will produce an incorrect (positive) geometric mean.

In light of these considerations, it is difficult to endorse the use of *IHDI* as an inequality-adjusted *HDI*.

The Gender Inequality Index (*GII*)

HDR 2010 introduced the Gender Inequality Index (*GII*) in order to reflect women's disadvantage in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. *GII* has its own serious problems, ranging from purpose and construction to concept and consistency.

- This paper explains the conceptual and measurement differences between a gender inequality index and a women's disadvantage index. It examines in detail the properties that each type of index is required to satisfy, and shows that *GII* does not satisfy either property. *GII* mixes relative and absolute achievements of women and men, and serves to illuminate neither gender inequality nor female disadvantage.
- *GII* is laden with technical problems which arise inter alia from its triple-level “general mean of general means of different orders” approach to measurement, and from the necessity to specify arbitrary non-zero numbers for the “male” counterparts to the indicators of reproductive health. To avoid the zero-value problem of the geometric mean, it also arbitrarily replaces the female parliamentary representation of countries reporting 0 percent with a small positive number (0.1 percent).



- *GII* is an overly complicated index whose convoluted construction leads to its intuitive properties remaining largely buried. Yet one property derived in the paper shows *GII* to be non-monotonic in women's reproductive health conditions, as represented by the maternal mortality ratio and the adolescent fertility rate. An increase in these variables from 0 upwards first decreases *GII* (from 1 to 0) and then increases it (back up to 1). Such anomalies make the estimated values of *GII* extremely difficult to interpret.

As a result of these observations, this paper argues that *GII* should be dropped altogether from UNDP's arsenal of indicators.

An earlier joint paper by the author and Amartya Sen discussed indices of gender inequality in human development at length (summarised in one section of this paper). In contrast and in parallel, this paper examines measures of the relative status of women and female disadvantage. An index of female disadvantage typically aggregates female-to-male disparity ratios in different dimensions. The paper argues that an aggregate index of female disadvantage should attach greater weight to dimensions in which women are more disadvantaged relative to men. Some authors have suggested that the disparity ratios should be capped at 1, but this paper suggests that may be too extreme,

for it implies a zero tradeoff (marginal rate of substitution) between a disparity ratio greater than 1 and a disparity ratio less than 1. Both issues can be addressed simultaneously, by aggregating the female-to-male disparity ratios in different dimensions through “ $(1 - \epsilon)$ -averaging” and without any capping. In such aggregation, the larger is the value of ϵ , the greater is the weight placed on low compared to high female-to-male disparity ratios. In reviewing illustrative calculations that average selected triples of disparity ratios using different values of ϵ , the author concludes that the degree of aggregate female disadvantage may be well captured through choice of $\epsilon = 2$ (corresponding to a harmonic mean), although higher values of ϵ could also be considered. The next step would be to use real data for countries to estimate such measures of female disadvantage.

In sum, the paper critically reviews three new human development measures introduced in HDR 2010 in terms of their purpose, concept, construction, technical properties, and data requirements. Further, it shows that all three suffer from serious defects, and concludes that two of them are not fit for purpose. Finally, it suggests how HDI and *GII* might be recast to overcome the problems identified and better reflect the purposes for which they were devised.

Working Paper 17

Top Incomes during Wars, Communism and Capitalism: Poland 1892-2015

by Pawel Bukowski and Filip Novokmet

This paper presents the history of top incomes in Poland, documenting a U-shaped evolution of top income shares from the end of the 19th century until today.

Working Paper 18

The transition to the knowledge economy, labour market institutions, and income inequality in advanced democracies

by David Hope and Angelo Martelli

The study finds that the expansion of knowledge employment is positively associated with both the 90–10 wage ratio and the income share of the top 1 per cent, but these effects are mitigated by the presence of strong labour market institutions.

Working Paper 19

Immobility and the Brexit vote

by Neil Lee, Katy Morris and Tom Kemeny

This paper conducts the first empirical test of whether residential immobility was an important variable in the Brexit vote.

Working Paper 20

Can Cultural Consumption Increase Future Earnings? Exploring the economic returns to cultural capital

by Aaron Reeves and Robert de Vries

Cultural consumption is often viewed as a form of embodied cultural capital which can be converted into economic rewards because such practices increase the likelihood of moving into privileged social positions. This paper finds that cultural consumption can function as cultural capital in some labour market settings, potentially contributing to the reproduction of income inequality between generations.

Working Paper 21

Private Renting: can social landlords help?

by Anne Power, Alice Belotti, Laura Lane, Bert Provan

This report investigates whether social landlords (who have a strong track record in providing long-term, secure, decent homes) can make the PRS more stable and affordable. The overall conclusion of this paper is that private renting by social landlords can deliver good housing for households in need of a home.

Working Paper 22

The Stakes of Trade Policy: domestic and global inequalities

by Sarah Goff

This paper investigates how a state's trade policy can affect what matters about domestic inequalities, global procedural fairness, and global distributional inequality.

Working Paper 24

Mapping recent inequality trends in developing countries

by Rebecca Simson

This paper provides a review of the state of knowledge about inequality dynamics in developing regions, with a focus on countries where the level of income inequality has fallen in recent decades.

Working Paper 25

Inclusive Growth in Cities: a sympathetic critique

by Neil Lee

The concept of “Inclusive Growth” – a concern with the pace and pattern of growth – has become a new mantra in local economic development. Despite enthusiasm from some policymakers, others argue it is a buzzword which is changing little. This paper summarises and critiques this agenda.

Working Paper 26

The Great British Sorting Machine: Adolescents' future in the balance of family, school and the neighborhood

by Jonathan J.B. Mijs and Jaap Nieuwenhuis

In this paper the authors incorporate both processes to shed a new light on a classic concern in the sociology of stratification and conclude by discussing implications for theory, policy and future research.



III RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS 2017/18

Dr Luna Glucksberg

A gendered ethnography of elites: women, inequality, and social reproduction

L Glucksberg

Focaal, 2018 <https://doi.org/10.3167/fcl.2018.810102>

Gendering the elites: an ethnographic approach to elite women's lives and the re-production of inequality

L Glucksberg

New Directions in Elite Studies. Korsnes, O, Heilbron, J, Hjelldrekk, F and Savage, M (eds.), Routledge Advances in Sociology, Abingdon: Routledge. (2018)

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

L Glucksberg

ALC: forthcoming 2018

Dr Jonathan Mijs

"Inequality is a problem of inference: How people solve the social puzzle of unequal outcomes"

J B Mijs

Societies 8 (3): forthcoming 2018.

Dr Aaron Reeves

The enduring influence of institutions on universal health coverage: An empirical investigation of 62 former colonies

M Miller, A Reeves and V Toffolutti

World Development, 2018.

Does government expenditure reduce inequalities in infant mortality rates in low- and middle-income countries?: A time-series, ecological analysis of 48 countries from 1993 to 2013

P Baker, T Hone, A Reeves, M Avendano-Pabon, and C Millet,

Health Economics, Policy, and Law, 2018.

Can cultural consumption increase future earnings? Exploring the economic returns to cultural capital

A Reeves and R de Vries

British Journal of Sociology, 2018.

Impact of Welfare Benefit Sanctioning on Food Insecurity: A Dynamic Cross-Area Study of Food Bank Usage

R Loopstra, J Fledderjohann, A Reeves, D Stuckler

UK Journal of Social Policy, 2018

The Great Recession and inequalities in access to health care: a study of unemployment and unmet medical need in Europe in the economic crisis

J Lima, A Reeves, A Clair, D Stuckler

International Journal of Epidemiology, 2018.

The Decline and Persistence of the Old Boy: Private Schools and Elite Recruitment 1897 to 2016

A Reeves, S Friedman, C Rahal, M Flemmen

American Sociological Review, 2017.

The impact of persistent poor housing conditions on mental health: A longitudinal population-based study

D Pevalin, A Reeves, E Baker, R Bentley

Preventive Medicine, 2017.

Dr Susanne Wessendorf

Migrant belonging, social location and the neighbourhood: Recent migrants in East London and Birmingham

S Wessendorf

Urban Studies, 2017. doi:10.1177/0042098017730300

Pathways of Settlement among Pioneer Migrants in Super-Diverse London

S Wessendorf

Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 2017, 44(2), 270-286. doi:10.1080/1369183x.2017.1341719

Pioneer migrants and their social relations in super-diverse London

S Wessendorf

Ethnic and Racial Studies 2017 doi:10.1080/01419870.2017.1406126

'All the people speak bad English.' Communicating across differences in a super-diverse context

S Wessendorf

In A Creese & A Blackledge (Eds.), *The Routledge Handbook on Language and Superdiversity* (pp. 57-70) 2018

New migrants' social integration, embedding and emplacement in superdiverse contexts

S Wessendorf, J Phillimore

Sociology, 2018. doi:10.1177/0038038518771843



LSE Inequalities Publications Portal

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

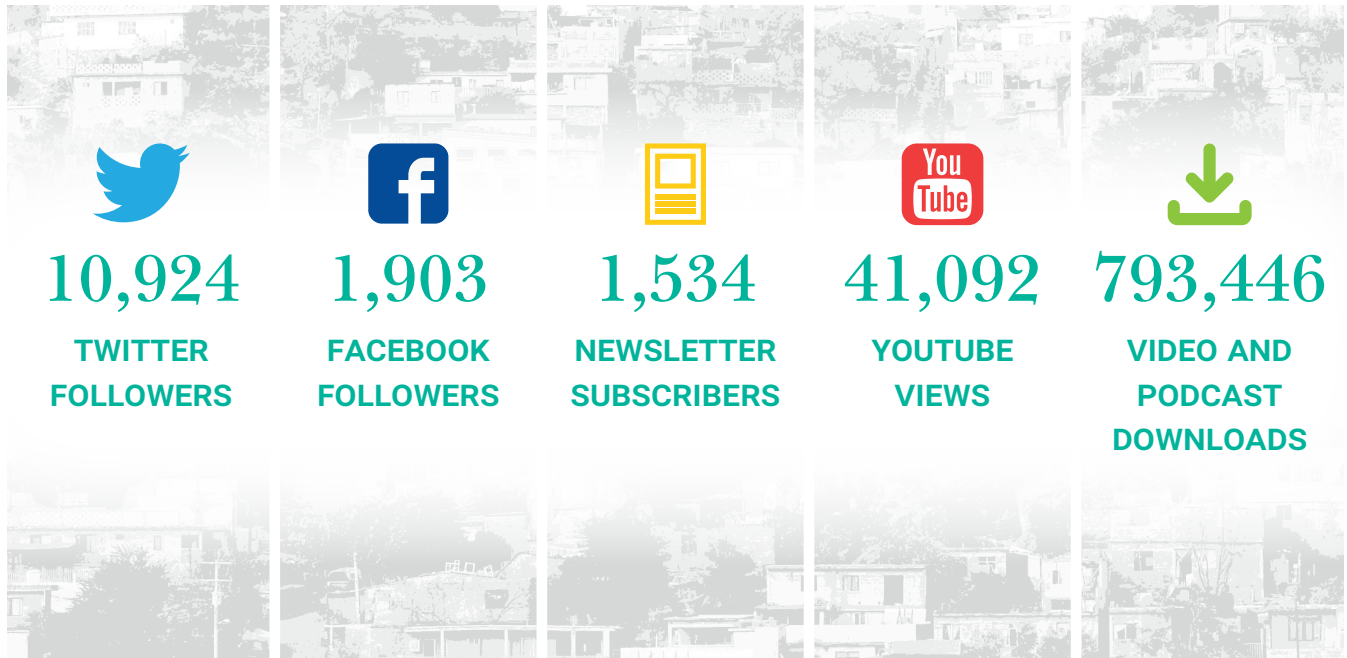
lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities/Publications-Portal



III DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

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

Digital Communications at October 2018



Twitter

Twitter continues to be the III's main social media channel, with an average growth of 352 followers per month, and having attracted around 4,222 new followers in the last year. The account sees strong levels of engagement, peaking during public events, conferences and the release of new research. This year's highlight was the month of August, with 645K impressions and 11.4K profile visits.

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



Facebook

The LSE Inequalities Facebook page has seen an increase of 561 followers since last year, and has 1,903 followers in total as of October 31 2018. The page has proven highly successful in promoting public events, the Institute's public lectures and new research output.

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



Newsletter

The III has seen an additional 464 subscribers to its mailing list. The Institute sends out regular newsletters containing videos and podcasts from the latest events, research papers, news from the Atlantic Fellows programme, and invitations to upcoming lectures and seminars. The list currently has an average open rate of 40.01 per cent and a 2.82 per cent click rate (compared to the industry average of 21.80 per cent and 2.48 per cent respectively).

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



YouTube

A majority of the Institute's public lectures are uploaded to the LSE YouTube channel. This allows the III to extend the reach of its lectures, as the LSE YouTube channel has 118,600 subscribers who receive notifications each time a new video is published. On average, III videos have around 1,126 views each, totalling 14,645 views in the past year.

youtube.com/user/lsewebsite



Video and podcast downloads

Whenever possible, the III aims to record its events and make them publicly available online. In the past year, the Institute's videos and podcasts have been downloaded and streamed a total of 347,007 times, beyond the reach the III has on the LSE YouTube channel. On average, videos and podcasts are downloaded/streamed 3,899 times each.



Website

The Institute website features content ranging from a platform that connects research about inequality across the LSE, on to working papers from academics on the topic. The website also holds an extensive archive of Institute podcast and videos.

lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities



III STAFF

CO-DIRECTORS



Professor John Hills

Richard Titmuss Professor of Social Policy,
Department of Social Policy, LSE

John Hills is former Director of the LSE's Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE), having stepped down after over 17 years. He remains as Chair of the research centre. His research interests include income distribution and the welfare state, social security, housing and taxation. His latest books are *Good Times, Bad Times: the welfare myth of them and us* (2014-17) and *Social Policy in a Cold Climate* (coedited with Ruth Lupton and others, 2016).



Professor Mike Savage

Martin White Professor of Sociology,
Department of Sociology, LSE

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

INSTITUTE MANAGER



Liza Ryan

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

INSTITUTE ASSISTANT



Billie Elmqvist Thurén

Billie Elmqvist Thurén provides organisational, research and communications support within the Institute. She holds a BSc in International Relations and an MSc in Development Management from LSE. Prior to joining the III, she had carried out an external consultancy project for Transparency International, worked for a strategy consultancy that incubates social movements, and conducted a research project into the efficacy of Tata Chemicals' CSR projects in India.

CENTENNIAL PROFESSOR



Professor Sudhir Anand

Emeritus Professor of Economics at the
University of Oxford

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

DIRECTOR, MSC INEQUALITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE



Professor Diane Perrons

Professor of Economic Geography and Gender
Studies, Department of Gender Studies, LSE

Diane Perrons' research focuses on globalisation, gender and inequality; paid work, care, and social reproduction; and regional development and social change. Much of her work examines the interplay between economic and social theory and everyday life. She is currently working on the gendered dimensions of austerity policies and alternative socially inclusive patterns of development. She recently completed a project for the ITUC on Investing in the Care Economy with colleagues from the UK's Women's Budget Group.

RESEARCH DIRECTOR



Professor David Soskice

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

David Soskice has been School Professor of Political Science and Economics at LSE since 2012. In addition to Research Director, he is also co-Director of the Leverhulme Doctoral Programme in the III. He taught macroeconomics at Oxford 1967-1990, was then Research Director/Professor at the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin 1990-2005, and subsequently Research Professor of Comparative Political Economy at Oxford and Senior Research Fellow at Nuffield College, and Research Professor of Political Science at Duke. He is currently working with Wendy Carlin (UCL) on tractable acroeconomic models; with Nicola Lacey (LSE) on the comparative political economy of crime and punishment; and with Torben Iversen (Harvard) on advanced capitalist democracies.



RESEARCH STAFF



Dr Mark Fransham

Researcher

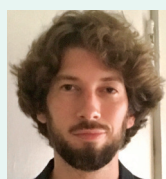
Mark Fransham is an experienced quantitative researcher with skills in survey analysis, detailed knowledge of UK small area statistics, experience of collaborating on mixed methods research projects and an aptitude for communicating research to diverse audiences. With a professional background in local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



Dr Luna Glucksberg

Researcher

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



Dr Jonathan Mijs

Assistant Professorial Research Fellow

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



Dr Aaron Reeves

Associate Professorial Research Fellow
in Poverty and Inequality

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



Dr Susanne Wessendorf

Assistant Professorial Research Fellow

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

VISITING PROFESSOR



Professor Andrew Miles

Professor of Sociology, University of Manchester

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



VISITING FELLOWS



Naomi Eisenstadt

JRF Fellow in Practice

Naomi Eisenstadt is currently deputy chair of the Poverty and Inequality Commission for Scotland. She has recently published *Life Chances of Young People in Scotland* for the Scottish Government and in January 2016 published *Shifting the Curve*, identifying fifteen recommendations that could significantly reduce poverty in Scotland. After a long career in the NGO sector, in 1999 Naomi became the first Director of the Sure Start Unit and following that she spent 3 years as the Director of the Social Exclusion Task Force. Since retiring from the Civil Service, Naomi has chaired the Camden Equalities Commission, the Milton Keynes Child Poverty Commission, published a book and several articles relevant to child development and child poverty. She is a trustee of four charities: Save the Children, the Standard Life Foundation, the Dartington Social Service Lab, and the Trust for London. Naomi is an Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Oxford Department of Education and the Department of Social Policy and Intervention. She was awarded an honorary doctorate from the Open University in 2002 and in 2005 became a Companion of the Bath.



Dr David Hope

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

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



Dr Tom Kemeny

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

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



Dr Erica Lagalisie

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



Carey Oppenheim

JRF Fellow in Practice

Carey Oppenheim is an independent consultant. She recently stepped down from her role as the first Chief Executive of the Early Intervention Foundation (EIF), a charity and What Works Evidence Centre. She is now an associate of the EIF. Her previous roles include being Co-director of the Institute of Public Policy Research between 2007-10. She was Special Advisor to the former Prime Minister, Tony Blair MP, in the Number 10 Policy Unit between 2000 and 2005 working on child poverty and children's rights, work-life balance, social security and employment policy. Carey has also been a senior lecturer in social policy at South Bank University, Acting Deputy Director and Head of Research at the Child Poverty Action Group. She chaired the London Child Poverty Commission which developed policies to tackle poverty in the capital city. Carey is a trustee of the National Childbirth Trust, sits on the advisory boards for Save the Children and the Institute of Policy Research at the University of Bath and is a member of the Social Metrics Commission, an independent charity, whose aim is to develop new poverty metrics in the UK which have long-term political support.



Liz Sayce

JRF Fellow in Practice

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



Dr Paul Segal

Paul Segal is Senior Lecturer in Economics at the Department of International Development, King's College London.

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

AFSEE STAFF



Professor Beverley Skeggs

Academic Director

Beverley Skeggs is one of the foremost feminist sociologists in the world. Her book *Formations of Class and Gender* (1997) has been profoundly significant in drawing attention to the intersections between class and gender inequality, as experienced by working class young women dealing with the vulnerabilities of daily life in harsh conditions. Her more recent work has shown how contemporary ideas of the "self" implicitly discriminate against many groups who are seen to fall short of the assumed values of control and autonomy. In recent years, she has explored the source of these values through pioneering studies of traditional and social media: reality television and Facebook. Beverley has also been head of two of the UK's leading sociology departments, at Manchester and Goldsmiths, and transformed *The Sociological Review* into an independent foundation devoted to opening up critical social science.



Rana Zincir Celal

Deputy Director

Prior to joining the AFSEE programme, Rana Zincir Celal was Senior Program Manager at Columbia Global Centers in Istanbul, where she worked with Columbia University to design and implement collaborative programs in Turkey. In Cyprus, she was involved in establishing the Home for Cooperation, producing art exhibitions on contested histories, developing educational materials on enforced disappearance with The Elders and the International Center for Transitional Justice, and advocating for a gender perspective in the peace process. She holds a BA in Political Science from Columbia University, and an MSc in Development Studies from LSE.



Verity Treadwell

Programme Associate

Prior to joining the III at LSE, Verity worked in the charity sector in London and Scotland, completing an MSc in Childhood Studies at the University of Edinburgh in 2011.



Katie Boulton

Programme Manager (Fellowship Experience)

Prior to joining the LSE, Katie worked for the fellowship programme at the Radcliffe Institute at Harvard University. She holds a bachelor's degree in Theology from Durham University, and a master's degree in Museum Studies from Harvard University.



Dr Ebru Ilhan

Programme Manager (Global Engagement and Impact)

Ebru leads on the design and delivery of AFSEE's Senior Fellow (alumni) networking, learning and engagement programme by drawing on her leadership, advocacy and research experience in the private and third sector in Turkey, UK and USA.



Karen Shook

Communications Officer

Karen most recently worked in research communications at Maastricht University's School of Business and Economics, following ten years as Books Editor at *Times Higher Education* and roles in broadcast journalism and the music industry.

Former staff members

Neil Johnson

Communications and Events Officer

Dr Clive James Nwonka

Course Tutor



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Dame Nicola Brewer is Vice-Provost (International) at UCL, responsible for UCL's Global Engagement Strategy: London's Global University working with partners to achieve fair solutions to global challenges. Before joining UCL in May 2014, Nicola was a senior diplomat at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Nicola became the first Chief Executive of the Equality and Human Rights Commission in March 2007, a role she held until May 2009.



Professor Wendy Carlin is Professor of Economics at University College London (UCL) and Research Fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR). Her research focuses on macroeconomics, institutions and economic performance, and the economics of transition. She is a member of the Expert Advisory Panel of the UK's Office for Budget Responsibility.



Aditya Chakraborty is senior economics commentator for *The Guardian*. An alumnus of St Hugh's College, Oxford, he was previously a senior producer for Newsnight and the Ten O'Clock News, and an economics producer working with Evan Davis. He has also written for the *Financial Times*, *The Telegraph*, and the *New Statesman*. His work on the housing crisis in London with *The Guardian* team was shortlisted in the "Prize for Exposing Britain's Social Evils" category for The Orwell Prize 2015.



The Hon. Dame Linda Dobbs Following a successful career at the Bar, in October 2004, Dame Linda became the first non-white high court judge in the UK. At the Bar she was a member of, and chaired, a number of different committees, including the Race Relations, Equal Opportunities, Professional Conduct and Professional Standard Committees. In 2003 she became the Chairman of the Criminal Bar Association where she formed an equality and diversity sub-committee.



James Holston is Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, where he is also founding co-director of the Social Apps Lab and co-director of Global Metropolitan Studies. He is a political anthropologist whose work focuses on the worldwide resurgence of democratic citizenships, especially urban citizenship and right-to-the-city movements.



Professor Brian Nolan, Chair of the Advisory Board, is Director of INET's Employment, Equity and Growth Programme and Professor of Social Policy at the Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford. He was previously Principal of the College of Human Sciences and Professor of Public Policy at University College Dublin. His main areas of research are income inequality, poverty, and the economics of social policy.

INTERNAL BOARD MEMBERS



Stephan Chambers took up the post of inaugural director of the Marshall Institute at LSE in May 2016. The Marshall Institute is committed to increasing the impact of private contributions to public benefit through teaching, research, and convening. He was the co-founder of the Skoll World Forum and chair of the Skoll Centre for Social Entrepreneurship and Director of International Strategy at Oxford's Said Business School, and Senior Research Fellow at Lincoln College Oxford.



Professor Stephen Machin is Research Director, Centre for Economic Performance; Professor of Economics, University College London. His research areas are labour market inequality, economics of education and economics of crime.



Professor Linda Mulcahy joined the Law Department at LSE in 2010. Having gained qualifications in law, sociology and the history of art and architecture, Linda's work has a strong interdisciplinary flavour. Her research focuses on disputes and their resolution and she has studied the socio-legal dynamics of disputes in a number of contexts including the car distribution industry, NHS, divorce, public sector complaints systems and judicial review.



Professor Naila Kabeer is currently Professor of Gender and Development at the Gender Institute, LSE. Prior to this, she was Professor of Development Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) at London University, and Professorial Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex to which she is still associated as an Emeritus Fellow.



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Design: LSE Design Unit (lse.ac.uk/designunit)

Front cover: Mumbai, India
by Johnny Miller/Millefoto.com

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