

Institution: London School of Economics and Political Science

Unit of Assessment: 22: Social Work and Social Policy

a. Overview

The LSE's Social Policy Unit, one of the largest units in the UK, pursues an international reputation for research excellence. It brings together a wide range of disciplines and research topics covering key social policy domains: ageing; children; citizenship; criminal justice policy; comparative social policy; economics and social policy; education and social policy; family policy; globalisation; health policy; history of social policy; social care; social security; policy making processes; poverty and inequality; social exclusion; and welfare rights. There are six research groups: **Disadvantage** (including the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE)); **Health & Social Care** (LSE Health & Social Care (LSEHSC)); **Criminal Justice**; **Development**; **Families & Children**; and **Population**. There are synergies between the groups, particularly Health & Social Care and Population, and cross-cutting dimensions, notably gender and ethnicity.

b. Research strategy

The aim of the Unit is to produce research of the highest quality that informs and analyses social policy development and implementation locally, nationally and internationally, and enhances our understanding of the consequences of these policies. The Unit is concerned not only with analysing policy responses to perceived social problems, but also with analysing their determinants. There is a broad view of social policy and a wide disciplinary base – economics, demography, sociology, politics, history, geography, psychology, anthropology, epidemiology and philosophy – along with a strong emphasis on interdisciplinary work. The Unit aims to debate and address the dilemmas central to thinking about social policy problems, e.g. freedom versus equality, choice versus constraint, and seeks to focus on the way in which these are approached in relation to changing social, political, demographic and economic contexts, particularly the relative roles of the state, the family and the market. Research also employs more recently developed concepts, e.g. capabilities, and well-being, and uses explanatory frameworks drawn from sociology, demography, epidemiology, economics and political science. The Unit is unusual in terms of its range and depth of quantitative approaches (e.g. economics, demography and sociology), with sophisticated techniques being used to analyse large national and international data sets. A wide range of qualitative research methods, well-established in anthropology, politics, sociology and history are also used to analyse behaviour at the individual level and policy problems, policy making and policy impact. We continue to emphasise the importance of designing practical policy instruments to meet needs, and evaluating what is (and is not) effective and why. We have a strong tradition of engagement with UK and international policy-makers to support the development of our research.

There are comparative/cross-national/international and methodological cross-cutting themes to our work, with synergies between research groups: family change (Families & Children; Population); social exclusion and inequalities (Disadvantage; Health & Social Care; Criminal Justice; Development; Families & Children); poverty (Disadvantage; Development; Health & Social Care); and non-state actors (all groups). Gender and ethnicity are important cross-cutting dimensions (Disadvantage, Criminal Justice, Families & Children, Population), as are ageing and intergenerational relationships (Health & Social Care; Families & Children; Population).

(i) Evaluation of strategies outlined as part of RAE 2008 and subsequent changes

During the REF period members of the Unit published 682 peer reviewed papers, 130 other articles, 54 books, 219 book chapters, 87 UK government reports, 42 EU reports, 43 reports for international bodies and 84 for charitable foundations. Our strategy outlined in the RAE2008 was broadly successful: across all groups (except where noted below), the substantive areas identified in RAE2008 were addressed; synergies between groups were also enhanced.

Disadvantage: The Equality Measurement Framework was developed further along with new Children's Measurement and Human Rights Frameworks (Burchardt, Vizard); research has sought to understand drivers and trends in wealth distribution in the UK, and policy implications (Hills); wealth inequalities (Atkinson, Glennerster); and income distribution, inequality and poverty measurement (Atkinson, Jenkins). Work on ageing, health-care and pensions has addressed older people's experiences of dignity and respect in healthcare using the National Inpatient Survey

(Vizard); research on the relationship between inequality and demographic factors is nearing completion; and work is examining the relationship between tax and benefit changes and outcomes, modelling potential impacts in terms of the EU's 2020 agenda. Work has also focused on low pay (Dean), housing (Whitehead) and carbon mitigation policies (Gough). Research on urban regeneration in European and US cities is focusing on seven European cities that underwent industrial decline and examining successful strategies for recovery (Power).

Health & Social Care: The WHO supported European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies (see section e (ii)) has expanded, as has work on health systems in developing countries (Leone, (see Population)). Research has continued on the measurement of health system performance across countries (Papanicolas, Thomson); pharmaceutical policies (Kanavos, Mossialos); and private health insurance markets in European health systems (Thomson, Mossialos). Work has also addressed health inequalities (Avendano); HIV/AIDS (Lordan, Campbell (see Development)); health risks (Rudisill); and NHS regulation (Wright). The impact of NHS reforms on hospital outcomes and efficiency has been examined (McGuire). Work on the motivation of behaviour (Le Grand) and behavioural economics (Oliver) has continued, with a new focus on subjective wellbeing (Dolan, Powdthavee). Research has also been carried out on: future projections of needs, services, workforce and care costs for people with long-term conditions/needs; financing arrangements; integration of social and health care; eligibility criteria; and links to pensions and social security benefits (Fernandez, Murphy (with Population)). Work on evaluating prevention and promotion in social care and mental health included analysis of links to social exclusion; and research on care and support for people with dementia and their carers has been conducted (Knapp). New strands of work are focusing on migrant care workers (Shutes, Plomien (see Families & Children)); the economic case for better interventions in autism and adoption (Beecham, Knapp); and telecare and telehealth. Links between Health & Social Care, Families & Children and Population have been strengthened, particularly mapping future availability of informal carers (Pickard).

Criminal Justice: There were changes to the research planned, with major new work on procedural justice and legitimacy in comparative context being carried out (Jackson). Prison ethnographies exploring race and social relations and an examination of ethnic disproportionality in criminal justice outcomes have been carried out (Phillips), and research with *The Guardian* undertaken, examining the causes and consequences of the 2011 riots (Newburn). Research on stop and search powers and on drug use and drugs policy has also been conducted (Shiner). Unanticipated at the time of RAE2008, a five year Official History of Post-War Criminal Justice was commissioned by the Cabinet Office (Newburn).

Development: Plans changed as a result of staff departures (see section c (i)). Research adopting ethnographic approaches to understanding policy processes, social policy and development in South Asia was carried out, along with work on third sector management and organisation (Lewis, D.). Work has also focused on conflict and HIV/AIDS in Burundi (Seckinelgin) and on community responses to HIV/AIDS in South Africa and India (Campbell) along with research on user-service interfaces in Zimbabwe, and child carers in Kenya. Research on attempts to create a European civil society (Seckinelgin) and on civil society in Armenia (Ishkanian) has been conducted. Work has also addressed the social dimensions of REDD (Reduced Emissions from forest Destruction and Degradation) policies and conditional cash transfer schemes to alleviate poverty (Hall), and welfare regimes in developing countries (Gough (see Disadvantage)).

Families & Children: Work undertaken was broadly as planned. Research analysed policy development in the UK and the EU, particularly in relation to work-life balance (Fleckenstein, Lewis, J., Plomien, Sigle-Rushton (see Population)), focusing particularly on childcare policies and gender inequalities (Lewis, J.); examined access to childcare for disadvantaged families in an international context (Stewart) (linking with Disadvantage); and explored young people's transition to independence (Lewis, J., West); and the costs of childbearing, family processes and their links with adult and child well-being (Sigle-Rushton). Research on child protection and professional practice (Munro) has continued. Work on financing education, school systems and equity has been carried out along with new comparative research on education systems (West). The appointment of new staff has strengthened the work of the group on schools (Exley) and families (Fleckenstein, Ozcan).

Population: Staff departures led to some modification to plans. Research was undertaken in high- middle- and low-income countries on population ageing and demography of crises (Murphy);

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on household measurement; maternal mortality and morbidity; along with new work on the social and economic consequences of induced abortion; health inequalities and health systems (Coast, Leone, linking with Health & Social Care); the quality of qualitative (Coast) and quantitative (Murphy) research and methods; international comparative research on intergenerational relationships and care (Coast); intergenerational continuities in demographic behaviour (Murphy); and migrant fertility and family formation (Sigle-Rushton).

(ii) Main objectives, activities, drivers, new and developing strategically important initiatives

The Unit's main objectives are to continue carrying out high-quality, robust research that increases knowledge and provides an evidence base for policy development. Our agenda is driven by theoretical, methodological and substantive research questions, many with direct policy relevance. Key drivers of our research include changes at the individual, aggregate and institutional levels and in the UK, fiscal austerity and far-reaching reforms across social policy, including new relationships between central and local government, the state and civil society, and the state and the family.

The main objectives for the *Disadvantage* group are to carry out research on the implementation and impact of policy change in relation to distributional equity and the problems of social disadvantage; to explore ways in which measurement and understanding of inequalities and human rights inform institutional welfare reform, services and environmental policy; and to explore underlying structural changes and policy responses at different levels (local to international).

Activities will include using large national and international datasets and case studies to examine the effects of the major economic and policy changes in the UK and elsewhere since the economic crisis started in 2007. 'Social Policy in a Cold Climate' (see section d (i)) is strategically important, examining the income and area distributional impacts of policy change, public spending, and the recession (covering the period 1997 to 2014). The drivers lie in the major dislocations and policy responses of governments to the crisis, which will have profound distributional effects, alongside demographic shifts and intergenerational inequalities that widen differences in life chances.

Expansion of work on wealth inequalities (wealth mobility and impact of capital income on income inequality); on specific vulnerable groups; on social security and human rights; and on low-paid workers is planned. There are also plans to carry out comparative EU research on restructuring of welfare states and their effects on multidimensional inequality; and to set up an interdisciplinary centre on inequality at the LSE.

For the *Health & Social Care* group, key objectives, given extensive reforms, are to focus on changes to health systems and policies, health technologies and pharmaceutical competition, with research activities focusing on national and international dimensions; a further objective is to explore health behaviours and well-being at an individual level using experimental approaches. . Strategically important research includes Health Inc. which is exploring how social exclusion restricts access to health services in middle-income countries; and a new medical technology programme (EC-funded) exploring pharmaceutical pricing policy. Further objectives are to focus on informing policy discussion and practice in long-term care, mental health, dementia and autism, with research emphasising economic and international dimensions. Drivers include demographic and social changes, with implications for family caring roles, workforce and financing arrangements. Strategic direction is facilitated by three new Department of Health (DH) Policy Research Units (see section d (i)) focusing on health and social care policy; the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) School for Social Care Research focusing on evidence-based improvements to adult social care practice; and the new National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Collaborating Centre on Social Care.

The main objectives for the *Criminal Justice* group are to explore policing, criminal justice policy and crime, with research activities prioritising historical, national and international dimensions with respect to policing and criminal justice policy, and ethnic dimensions of different types of offending. Associated with these objectives, the next five years will see the completion of work focusing on discrimination in criminal justice and penal practice, as well as the Official History of Criminal Justice. The drivers for both the historical and the contemporary policy-oriented research are the continued, fast-changing environment of criminal justice and penal policy, together with growing evidence that long-established inequities of treatment appear not to be improving.

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Key objectives for the *Families & Children* group are to explore family and education policies in relation to changing family forms, institutions, policy actors, ideas, individual behaviour and attitudes. There will be a focus on research activities that prioritise national, international and comparative dimensions of policies affecting children and child protection, gender issues and intergenerational dimensions of support. Allied to these objectives, new strategically important Leverhulme-funded research is focusing on transitions to adulthood.

For the *Development* group, the main objectives are to explore the relationships between the state and civil society, in the move towards the acquisition of more universal citizenship and social rights, with research activities prioritising comparative dimensions. Objectives also include exploring how social protection and cash transfers address extreme poverty; mitigation and adaptation strategies for dealing with the needs and resilience of poor and vulnerable groups resulting from climate change in rural and urban situations; and the formulation and implementation of HIV/AIDS policies for neglected and marginalised populations.

The main objective for the *Population* group is to explore the determinants of population change, and their implications for individuals, families and societies. Two new European Research Council (ERC) grants (see section d (i)) will focus on implications of changing family patterns and intergenerational exchanges for the health and well-being of older and younger generations; and on connections between changing family structure, fertility postponement and child health in Europe. Strategically important on-going research (linking with Health & Social Care) is focusing on social and economic consequences of unsafe abortion in Zambia, where legislation making abortion illegal is proposed. Other research activities will focus on intergenerational continuities in fertility behaviour, intergenerational care, sex selection and new, ESRC-funded work on understanding healthy life expectancy (see section d (i)). Methodological work will focus on exploring the use of biomarker data for improvements in measurement of health; developing models to assess the relative impact of cohort and period factors on health outcomes and mortality; and investigating the contribution that feminist theoretical perspectives can bring to demographic research.

Various methods are used to monitor attainment of our objectives: research centres (CASE and LSE Health & Social Care) are reviewed by management/advisory committees, produce annual reports, and are subject to quinquennial (and interim) review by the LSE's Research Committee (which includes external assessors). Research across the Unit is reviewed via departmental development plans. Indicators used include success in securing research grants, review by funding bodies, and completing projects; publishing in peer-reviewed journals; and invitations to present in key forums.

(iii) Identification of priority developmental areas

Our overarching priority developmental areas include expanding those in which we have research expertise and developing new areas; building research capacity; engaging with users to enhance the quality and salience of our work; and securing national and international funding. Priorities for each group are:

- *Disadvantage*: to secure national and international funding to analyse the social and distributional impacts of the economic crisis and government responses, in particular expanding the international dimensions of the group's work; wealth inequality; the changing nature and strengths of intergenerational links; wider aspects of inequalities in people's lives; and circumstances beyond the economic; issues related to migration.
- *Health & Social Care*: to expand work on health policy and social care to include China; to increase research on incentives and regulation in health care; to compare hospital quality and outcomes within the UK and internationally; to develop theoretical and empirical models of pharmaceutical value based pricing; to work on health risks, and individual incentives to change health behaviour including experiments in schools; to measure quality and performance in social care (outcomes, costs, efficiency, productivity, equity); to work on: unpaid care and employment; health and social care integration; economic aspects of dementia prevention, care and treatment; mental health and wellbeing over the lifecourse; and comparative international long-term care policy.

- *Criminal Justice*: to expand work on trust, legitimacy and quality of service in policing and other areas of the penal system; continuing and expanding work on the differential impact of the use of police powers; developing work on offending patterns, in particular ethnic specialisation in illegal trading offences and the reasons for seemingly different levels of offending by black (Caribbean and African) and Asian (Pakistani and Bangladeshi) young men.
- *Families & Children*: to expand work on intergenerational inequalities and policies relating to families, children and education; independence and dependence in 'emerging adults' from different social class fractions; and comparative work on the privatisation of education and care, including to for-profit and not-for-profit organisations and to the family.
- *Development*: to expand work on NGOs and civil society in Bangladesh, China and Armenia; on justice, security and social development; and on popular representations of development work; to develop work on gender/sexuality and HIV/AIDS in Africa and China; to examine conditional cash transfer schemes to alleviate poverty in comparative contexts; and to conduct research on supporting children in extreme settings.
- *Population*: (in developed countries) to expand work on the demographic and behavioural drivers of population health; the demographic causes and consequences of population ageing; and interactions between health, biological and ageing research; (in developing countries) to expand work on reproductive health issues, especially induced abortion. The development of probabilistic population and household projection methods; the use of register data for demographic analysis; and the integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches to understanding demographic change will also be prioritised.

Our priority development areas will be supported by funding from different sources: two large new awards from the ERC and from the ESRC (see section d (i)) have been secured and further grants will be sought from the ESRC (e.g. for secondary data analysis), the EC, government departments and charitable foundations, and via international calls (e.g. NORFACE). Postgraduate research will become more integrated with externally-funded research projects (e.g. EC projects), as is happening in Health & Social Care (section c (i)). We will seek to recruit the highest quality staff via international searches and invest in capacity development, training junior researchers and PhD students and to prioritise appropriate administrative support.

c. People, including:

i. Staffing strategy and staff development

(i) Staffing policy

We have deliberately sought to appoint staff to meet our overriding research objectives and enhance the capacity of our groups. Fourteen new members of academic staff have been appointed during the REF period: *Disadvantage*: Profs Jenkins (income inequality), Platt (ethnicity); Sheely (families/poverty). *Health & Social Care*: Prof Dolan (behaviour and wellbeing); Lordan, Papanicolas and Rudisill (health economics); Shutes (social care). *Development*: Hildebrandt (China and civil society). *Families & Children*: Fleckenstein (comparative family policies); Exley (education policy); Ozcan (family processes, labour market behaviour). *Population*: Profs Grundy (ageing) and Myrskylä (forecasting/population health). As well as replacement staff, the School has recognised the Department's strength through adding seven new staff to the Department (i.e. 50% of the new staff are additional). As a result of staff leaving the LSE (Li, Tunstall and Sear) and the Unit (Howell) there have been some shifts of focus (see section b (i)).

Research staff are appointed to meet strategic needs of the Unit and fulfil needs of grants awarded; some research staff from CASE and LSEHSC have been appointed to academic teaching positions in the Unit. Substantial effort is made to support individual research staff through internal and external training opportunities, encouragement to register for higher degrees, including PhDs (where appropriate), and specific in-house training (e.g. cutting-edge research methods, blog and journal article writing, research ethics, personal career development). PSSRU, part of Health & Social Care, has been accredited by Investors in People. Secondments are considered as appropriate: one member of staff is on secondment from the DH and there are secondments from the Unit to the DH and Treasury.

(ii) Prestigious/competitive personal research fellowships and importance

Burchardt was awarded a British Academy Fellowship (£55,830) to study 'multidimensional indicators of inequality' (2011) and Hills was awarded an ESRC Professorial Fellowship (£223,700)

to study 'Social policies and the dynamics of people's lives' (2008). These important fellowships allowed the development of their research agendas beyond specific funded projects. Newburn was appointed Official Historian by the Prime Minister, focusing on the development of Criminal Justice Policy, adding a new historical dimension to the work of the group. Leone was awarded a Leverhulme Trust Fellowship (£48,000) to study Maternal Mortality levels in Developing Countries (2008); Knapp twice received an NIHR Senior Investigator award (£120,000; 2008-12, 2013-17); these prestigious fellowships enabled a strengthening of the Unit's research. (see also section d (i) for new awards). The research environment is enhanced by one centennial professor (Atkinson), and visiting academics: there were 14 visiting professors (two overseas); 14 visiting fellows (12 overseas); six T. H. Marshall Fellows from Germany (WZB); and 18 other visitors (14 overseas) for at least 2 months. Professor John Hills received a knighthood for services to social policy development.

(iii) Equality of opportunity

Equality and diversity training is built into the academic induction programme for all new academic and research staff. Staff are offered flexible working conditions on request (e.g. those returning to work from maternity leave or reducing their hours of work because of carers' responsibilities, or disability). The Unit supports requests for flexible and part-time work. The LSE has been recognised by the EC for improving the working conditions and career development opportunities for its researchers, and obtained the EC's 'HR Excellence in Research' award. The LSE's policies and practices reflect the key principles of the Concordat, including recruitment procedures and research staff promotions. The Unit offers individual mentoring support to academic and research staff (including early career researchers) and an annual career development meeting. Bridging funding is sometimes available. The LSE's Teaching and Learning Centre provides an orientation programme and interdisciplinary workshops to support early career researchers, including PhD students and research staff. There are also workshops to assist researchers applying for research grants, with some provided collaboratively with NIHR. Teaching staff (full and part-time) are entitled to sabbatical: 20 staff have benefited from such leave (ranging from one term to one year). There are also frequent buyouts from teaching to facilitate and encourage research activity.

(iv) Maintaining standards of research quality and integrity

Ethics High ethical standards in the conduct of research are of fundamental importance. Research is subject to scrutiny under the auspices of the LSE Research Ethics Committee, by (external) health and social care ethics committees if relevant, and by research governance scrutiny in the NHS and local authorities. The LSE has a research misconduct policy setting out its commitment to maintaining the integrity and probity of academic research. The Unit is responsible for peer-reviewing and quality-controlling research grant applications prior to submission to the funding bodies with the LSE's Research Committee having overall responsibility for scrutinising these systems to ensure that they are sufficiently robust.

Authorship The first author of a paper is generally the person who has made the largest contribution to the work, except in cases where two or more individuals have made an equally large contribution and then it is alphabetical. However, practice varies according to discipline, with the default being alphabetical in the case of economics journals; in the case of epidemiological journals the main senior author is sometimes positioned last. Authorship includes research officers and assistants who have made contributions to the writing, analysis and intellectual content of publications; in some cases, as a result of agreements reached, the owners of datasets may also be authors. Senior staff in the Unit frequently read the papers of more junior colleagues and mentoring provides insightful feedback on individual pieces of work and strategic direction. Whilst sole authorship is strongly encouraged, joint authorship is used as a way to bring on junior colleagues and PhD students. The LSE is currently codifying an intellectual property policy with respect to authorship.

ii. Research students

(i) Studentships, research environment, student support, contribution of staff

Twenty four ESRC 1+3/+3 awards were made to students in the Unit between 2008 and 2012. Awards have also been made by the Titmuss-Meinhardt fund (3 students), the Wellcome Trust (2), Merck Trust (6) LSE scholarships (3) and NIHR (1). Three PhD students are being funded via EC research programmes. Sixty four students received financial support from the LSE (see section d(iii) for details of fully-funded scholarships from 2013/14). Demand for the MPhil/PhD programme

is high: in 2012/13, there were 120 applicants, 13 offers were made and 13 students registered. In October 2012, there were 39 full-time and 32 part-time students. Eighty-one PhDs were awarded between 01/01/08 and 31/07/13. Rates of submission within four years have risen due to assiduous efforts and support at departmental level and now stand at 70%. There was one British Academy postdoctoral fellowship (2009).

The MSc in Social Policy (Research), specifically designed as research training, can lead to the MPhil/PhD programme in Social Policy. This is also recognised by the ESRC (1+3/+3). In 2012/13, 22 students were registered and in the REF period, 57 MSc degrees were awarded. Methods training is delivered by the Department of Methodology, which also has an MSc programme, Social Research Methods with a stream in Social Policy (21 degrees awarded). Both programmes have a specially designed compulsory course on research methods in social policy. There is also a Social Research Methods course with a Population stream (15 degrees awarded). The latter, also recognised by the ESRC, can lead to the MPhil/PhD programme in Demography.

MPhil/PhD students, each of whom is allocated two supervisors with relevant expertise, have timetabled research seminars, attended by supervisors and other staff. PhD students supervised by members of research centres are fully integrated into the life of the Centre. The role of doctoral students in organising and chairing research seminars is crucial. Students also interact with senior staff informally and through workshops. Doctoral students have organised their own annual 'research day' with outside speakers, established a seminar series to present and obtain feedback on their research from students and staff; and given presentations to the LSE's Social Policy Society.

PhD students are employed each year on externally funded projects in different research groups, in particular Disadvantage, Health & Social Care, Families & Children, and Criminal Justice. Thus, for the 'Reading the Riots' study, which involved around 600 interviews (see ICS), a group of five PhD and MSc Social Policy (Research) students worked as an analytical team part-time for nine months, exemplifying the integration into, and contribution to our research by students we have trained; they also presented findings at seminars and conferences, including one at the LSE attended by the Home Secretary and Leader of the Opposition.

Research students are invited to attend lectures (including public lectures with eminent speakers) organised by the LSE, academic departments, and research centres (see section e (iv)). The LSE covers 70% of costs for PhD students to present conference papers; the Social Policy Unit provides supplementary funds of £200 per year and £80 towards the costs of the SPA Annual Conference. PhD students are active in presenting their research at national and international conferences and seminars, including European Conference on Health Economics, European Public Health Association, Social Policy Association, Socio-Legal Studies Association, Population Association of America, IUSSP, PAA, BSPS, EPC, International Conference in Urban Health, World AIDS Conference, Asian Population Conference, Princeton Network on Child Migrants, International Health Economics Association Biennial Conference. LSE's Teaching and Learning Centre, Careers Service and Language Centre run a programme for PhD students, designed to support them in completing their theses, and developing transferable skills to enhance their career prospects. Careers advice is available to PhD students and those completing within the past 24 months. There are also careers fairs and events run by LSE Careers and detailed careers information on the LSE Careers website.

Doctoral students are strongly encouraged to publish in refereed journals: 95 papers were published in the REF period either alone or with staff members; those nearing completion have developed collaborative funding bids with more senior staff; two are now researchers in the Unit. Destinations include research and lecturing positions at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), Population Council, Cambridge University, Imperial College, Institute of Education, Kent and overseas universities (China, Italy, US) and employment with the World Bank, ILO, UK government (Ministry of Justice, Home Office, HMRC) and the US government.

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

(i) Research funding

In the REF period, the total grant income was £21.9 million. Research funding came from: UK Government, 37%; UK Research Councils, 11%; UK Charities, 11%; EU government, 22%; Other EU sources, 8%; non-EU sources 8%; and other sources 2%.

Competitive funding for major research units has been secured for:

- Economics of Social and Health Care Research Unit (DH grant £5m) (with Universities of York and Kent);
- Policy Innovation Research Unit (£5m) (with LSHTM, Imperial College and RAND Europe);
- Quality and Outcomes Research Unit with Universities of Kent and Oxford (DH grant £5m);
- School for Social Care Research with the Universities of Kent, York and Manchester and King's College London (NIHR £15m) (Knapp, Director)
- Health Inc. (€2.8m) EC FP7 Programme (with the Tata Institute for the Social Sciences (TISS), the Institute of Public Health in Bangalore, the Centre for Research on Social Policies in Senegal and the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research in Ghana)
- NICE Collaborating Centre for Social Care awarded by NICE (in collaboration with the Social Care Institute for Excellence, University of London Institute of Education, and Research in Practice) (£5.6m).

Competitively awarded grants were from a wide range of bodies, including the ESRC, EC, DH, JRF, the Leverhulme Trust, the Nuffield Foundation, the Wellcome Trust, the Spencer Foundation, the Sutton Trust. Whilst many of our high quality outputs are associated with prestigious grant awards made by external bodies, much of the ensuing research is on-going with high quality outputs likely to appear following the REF2014. Selected major prestigious research grants competitively awarded include the following (with spending from 01/01/08-31/07/13 of above circa £200,000):

- Government Equalities Office National Equity Panel £451,000
- Growing Inequalities' Impacts (GINI) EC, £207,000
- Consumption Patterns and National Taxation Levels, Nuffield, £197,000
- Dynamics and Design of Social Policies, ESRC, £215,250
- Social Policy in a Cold Climate, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Nuffield, Trust for London, £389,000
- Economic Cycles, Employment and Health, European Research Council (ERC), £366,000
- Modelling Needs and Resources (MAP2030), ESRC, £293,350
- Overcoming barriers: unpaid care and employment in England, NIHR, £252,510
- EU Cross Border Care Collaboration (EUCBCC) EC, £930,000

Since 31/07/13, there have been three new major awards: ERC Advanced Grant to study family life courses, intergenerational exchanges and later life health (€1.5m, Grundy); ERC Starting Grant to study how changes in the age of parenthood influence the health and well-being of children, parents, and populations (€1.3m, Myrskylä); ESRC award on identifying and measuring causal pathways from social to health disadvantage (£850,000, Grundy). A proposal on modelling outcome and cost impacts of interventions for dementia has been recommended for funding by the ESRC (Knapp).

(ii) Strategies for generating grant income

Research is a priority area of the LSE's new Strategic Delivery plan, with assistance being provided to identify funding opportunities. A new financial incentive scheme for academic units successful in securing high-quality, peer reviewed external funding has been introduced, including support relating to staff buy-out from teaching, personal- and departmental-level incentives. The Unit's research centres, CASE and LSEHSC, play a crucial role in generating research funds.

(iii) Infrastructure and facilities

The LSE houses one of the largest specialist academic libraries in Europe, with international recognition for its social science collection and full coverage of social policy topics; many journals and resources are available electronically. It has an unrivalled collection of UK and USA government papers, and material relating to European and international organisations. It has collections of large data sets and expertise to support their use along with infrastructure and facilities to support research. IT Services provide technical infrastructure and equipment, user

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support and training. PCs are replaced every three years and remote access is available. IT training and skills courses, 1:1 and web-based training tutorials are provided for research students and staff. Interdisciplinary research has been fostered via the LSE's capital development programme and the purchase of 32 Lincolns Inn Fields from the Land Registry, where CASE is located with other cognate research centres, so benefiting from being part of the group of economic and social research centres in newly converted office space, with a dedicated IT support team and funding. Over £250 million is to be spent on capital expenditure over the next decade, with a large proportion being used for the expansion of research facilities.

The Unit's Social Science Research Laboratory (SSRL) has 27 high specification PCs and other IT equipment; it is used by PhD students, LSE teaching fellows, emeritus staff, research staff, visiting professors and visiting academics. There are also two other PhD workrooms (21 PCs) and a PhD discussion room (3 PCs) with IT equipment. There are also high quality IT facilities in LSEHSC and CASE, including cloud-based storage. Research centres (CASE, LSEHSC) accommodate researchers and research students who are able to collaborate informally.

The LSE allocates funds annually to eligible researchers for individual research (£870, 2012/13) and the Unit allocates an additional £600 per faculty member for conference expenses. The Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD) supports research groups within the Unit and provides individual research grants. The LSE's Research Division provides guidance when bids are prepared and support once grants are awarded. The LSE has overhauled its PhD programme and there are now 600 scholarships. There is one workstation for every three PhD students, moving toward a 1:1 ratio. The Library provides specific facilities (including a reserved study room) and support for PhD students including a six week information and research skills course (supplemented by electronic training materials). Academic Support Librarians offer 1:1 consultations for research students. The Library manages LSE Theses Online, where LSE PhD theses have been deposited since August 2011.

e. Collaboration or contribution to the discipline or research base

(i) Interdisciplinary research

Much work is interdisciplinary, drawing on economics, demography, statistics, psychology, medicine, actuarial science, epidemiology, sociology, psychiatry, psychology, social work, anthropology, sociology, geography, gerontology, political science and philosophy. There is close collaboration between the Health & Social Care and Population groups and with other LSE Units (e.g. Economics, Accounting and Management). (See also section d (iii).)

(ii) Collaboration with user groups and enrichment of environment

High quality research is fostered by collaboration with different user groups, including international organisations (e.g. OECD, World Bank, European Commission, WHO), national governments; government departments; local authorities; NHS Trusts and commissioners and third sector organisations (e.g. Fabian Society, Daycare Trust, Age UK, Rethink Mental Illness, Carers UK, British Red Cross). These links ensure that research is well-informed and picking up on issues not necessarily available in the public domain. For example, third sector and user groups were involved with 'Reading the Riots' (see section c (i)) in a variety of activities from facilitating access to participants through to becoming directly involved in both fieldwork and dissemination.

Formalised research collaborations include the European Observatory (LSHTM, WHO, EC, World Bank, European Investment Bank, national governments, including the UK government). The Unit is a founding and active member of Population Europe, the key network for demography in Europe (Murphy is on the Council of Advisors; Coast and Sigle-Rushton are Liaison Members). In 2012 further funding was secured by Population Europe from the EC's DG Employment.

(iii) National and international collaborations and success

There have been 170 international collaborations and 154 national collaborations in the REF period.

The Unit's involvement varies according to the project (e.g. partner, advisory board membership). Indicators of success include successful completion of projects and ensuing dissemination and publications.

- *EC collaborative projects (selected)* Growing Inequalities' Impacts (GINI); Poverty Reduction in Europe (ImPRovE); Situation of Private Health Insurance; Assessing Needs of Care in

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- European Nations (ANCIEN); Trust in Justice (FIDUCIA); Changing Families and Sustainable Societies; Barriers toward EU Citizenship (bEUcitizen); Horizon 2020.
- *Collaborative funded research (selected)* Weak Market Cities, (with Brookings and ILS, Germany (Power)); National Equality Panel (Hills) (Universities of Bristol, Cardiff, Essex, Edinburgh, Loughborough, Oxford and IFS); Childcare Puzzle (Stewart) (Nuffield) (eight countries and Columbia University); *ESRC-funded:* on inequalities in access to health care in Brazil and India (Leone) (Universities of Minas Gearis, Brazil; Southampton and Institute of Social and Economic Research, India); on abortion in Zambia (Coast) (King’s College London, University of Zambia); on ‘AIDS-competent’ schools (Campbell) (Imperial College London, Save the Children UK, Biomedical Research and Training Institute (Zimbabwe)); on the household (Coast) (INED, CEPED, Paris; ISSP, Burkina Faso; University of Makerere, Uganda); on children’s health disparities (York University, ESRC/NIH funded) (Sigle-Rushton).
 - *Collaborative unfunded research (selected)* University of Humboldt (West); WZB, Berlin (Fleckenstein, West); University of York, Princeton and the University of Oslo (Sigle-Rushton).

(iv) Public lectures, international conferences, seminar series (selected)

There have been 45 public lectures/events organised by the Unit, some in collaboration with government departments or third sector organisations. These have included two Titmuss lectures: Professors Tony Atkinson (2011) Howard Glennerster (2013); and lectures by Andrew Dilnot (Chair, Dilnot Commission on Funding Care and Support), Lord Darzi of Denham (Minister of State, Department of Health) and Professors Michael Marmot, Di McIntyre, Paul Pierson and Juliet Schor. Social Policy’s 100th Anniversary Colloquium (2012) brought together leading international exponents of policy change. There have been two public debates on the Big Society. Over 100 conferences, symposia and workshops have been organised. The Unit organised the first and second International Conferences on Evidence-based Policy in Long-term Care (2010, 2012). The GINI programme launch (2010) included EU Commissioner, Laszlo Andor. Seminar series include Welfare Policy and Analysis seminars supported by DWP, and CASE Social Exclusion Seminars, with speakers from universities (e.g. Bath, Oxford, York), government departments (e.g. Cabinet Office) and other organisations (e.g. Young Foundation). LSEHSC’s seminars have included US academics and speakers from TISS, King’s Fund, Nuffield Trust and NICE. Seminars have been organised jointly with other bodies (e.g. NHS Confederation, NIHR). Speakers at the Mannheim Centre/Howard League seminars have included the DPP and former Lord Chancellor. Joint Mannheim Centre/British Society of Criminology seminars are also held. There was an ESRC-funded seminar series on reproductive health and poverty (with Southampton, Warwick, Portsmouth Universities). Attendance at many LSE Social Policy public lectures and LSEHSC seminars (e.g. by DH analysts) can count as continuing professional development.

In the REF period members of the Unit gave 480 presentations overseas and 559 in the UK. There were 356 invited keynote addresses/plenaries/lectures. These included the following:

Coast	European Launch of UNFPA State of the World's Population, Netherlands, 2012
Dean	Invited lecture, Department of Social Welfare, University of Ghent, 2012
Fernandez	EU Ministerial Meeting on Long-Term Care, Prague, 2009
Hall	Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, 2012
Hills	SPA Opening Plenary 2012; Oxford Sidney Ball lecture, 2012
Jackson	Nordic Sociological Association, Reykjavik, 2012
Jenkins	Conference on Equality in Crisis, University of Rome, 2012
Knapp	Alzheimer’s Association International Conference, Boston, 2013
Le Grand	Benjamin E. Youngdahl Lecture in Social Policy, Washington University, 2008
Leone	Centre for Actuarial Research, University of Cape Town, 2009
Lewis, D.	Conference on Democratic Contestations in Bangladesh and Pakistan, Columbia University, 2011
McGuire	Department of Health Policy, Harvard University 2010
Mossialos	Symposium on Health Care Policy, Commonwealth Fund, Washington DC (2012, 2013)
Munro	Keynote to Child Protection Service, New Zealand, 2013

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Murphy	Shanghai Forum 2009, Fudan University, 2009
Newburn	Hoffinger Colloquium, New York University, 2013
Oliver	Invited lecture, Hastings Center, Garrison, New York, 2013
Phillips	Racism Challenged Conference, Centre for Public Law, Cambridge University, 2011
Power	UN Economic Commission for Europe, Vienna 2010
Sigle-Rushton	IUSSP plenary, Busan, Korea, 2013
West	Keynote, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB), Berlin, 2008

(v) *Editors/associate editors, and editorial boards*

Seven members were editors of journals or book series: Burchardt and Dean: *Journal of Social Policy* (2009-13); Jenkins: *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (Statistics in Society)*; Sigle-Rushton: *Feminist Economics*; *Population Studies*; Mossialos, Thomson: *Health Economics, Policy and Law*. Lewis, J.: *Editor Re-RECOWE – Work and Welfare in Europe* series with Palgrave. Ten members of staff edited special issues of journals including: *Social Policy and Society*; *European Journal of Health Economics*; *Globalisation & Health*; *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*. Twelve members were on editorial/advisory boards of 64 journals including: *Journal of Social Policy*; *Social Policy and Administration*; *AIDS Care*; *Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy*; *British Journal of Criminology*; *British Journal of Psychiatry*; *British Journal of Sociology*; *Children and Youth Services Review*; *Criminology and Criminal Justice*; *Demographic Research*; *Ethics and Social Welfare*; *Feminist Economics*; *Globalization & Health*; *Health Policy*; *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*; *Journal of Economic Inequality*; *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*; *Journal of Poverty and Social Justice*; *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*; *PLOSone*; *Population Studies*; *Public Management Review*; *Race and Justice*; *Review of Income and Wealth*; *Review of Education*; *Youth Justice*.

(vi) *Contributions to professional associations (selected)*

- Social Policy Association Lifetime Achievement Award: Lewis, J.; Best Newcomer: Burchardt
- Association of Schools of Public Health in Europe and European Public Health Association, Andrija Stampar medal for outstanding contributions to European public health: Mossialos
- British Academy Fellows: Glennerster, Hills, Le Grand, Lewis, J., Murphy
- British Academy Working Party on Copyright & Intellectual Property: Murphy
- Academician, Academy of the Social Sciences: Glennerster, Hills, Knapp, Le Grand, Lewis, J., Newburn
- Fellow, Royal Society of the Arts: Glennerster, Le Grand, Lewis, J., Newburn, Power, West

Contributions were also made to other associations:

American Economics Association Health Economics Study Group: Lordan

Anthropological Demography in Europe Working Group: Coast, Co-chair

British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy: Knapp, Vice-President

British Society of Criminology: Newburn, President

British Society for Population Studies: Leone, Sigle-Rushton, Secretary

Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Birth Cohort Studies Scientific Committee: Sigle-Rushton

Howard League for Penal Reform Research Advisory Group: Newburn, Phillips

Human Development and Capability Association: Burchardt, Fellow

Institute for the Study of the Americas: Hall, Leone, Associate Fellow

International Health Economics Association: McGuire, Board Member

Linnaeus Center for Social Policy and Family Dynamics in Europe, Stockholm: Sigle-Rushton, Advisory Committee

Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock. Murphy: Chair, Scientific Advisory Board

Political Science Group at International AIDS Society: Seckinelgin, Member

RIBA: Power, Honorary Fellow

Runnymede Trust Academic Forum: Phillips, Member

(vii) *Co-operation and collaborative arrangements for PGR training*

LSE has established reciprocal PhD mobility bursary schemes to enable short visits to one of its institutional partners: five Social Policy students attended Columbia University, National University of Singapore and the University of Cape Town.