

Centre for Business Research



Annual Report

1 August 2020 – 31 July 2021

Foreword

It is my privilege and pleasure as CBR director to present this annual report in what has by any standards been an extraordinary year. It was a year in which the UK higher education sector responded with ingenuity and resourcefulness to the most challenging conditions for several decades. Amid periodic lockdowns and the suspension of normal life for weeks and months at a time, universities had to find ways to deliver their mission. How they did so will be the subject of further inquiry in the months and years to come. Not everything worked, or went well, but in many cases what was achieved was remarkable.

Research was affected along with everything else that universities do, and many adaptations had to be made. Interviewing continued, remotely if not in the field, and surveys were carried out online. Where data already existed or was newly collated, it could be analysed. In seminars and conferences, Zoom and Teams brought us together with researchers from across the world. While these technologies have their merits, we know that we must return to the field, and to more regular academic interactions, at some point, if social science research is to flourish. As of the autumn of 2021, that process is already beginning.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties that were endured, the year reported here was one of significant achievement for the CBR, with outstanding papers published in journals of high renown, new projects initiated, and existing ones completed. For this I thank all members of the Centre for their exemplary commitment and achievement.

The CBR is both a research centre and a network which builds on the connections made over the nearly three decades since its foundation. The Centre's Research Associates are former research fellows and visitors who retain a link to CBR projects after they leave Cambridge and, in many cases, continue to work with us on new projects. Among our associates, this was a year of particular achievement for Sue Konzelmann, Aristeia Koukiadaki and Gerhard Schnyder, who were promoted to professorships at Birkbeck, Manchester, and Loughborough-London universities, respectively: many congratulations to them.

Simon Deakin
Director, CBR

September 2021

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General Overview, Research and Dissemination Highlights

Introduction

The CBR, established in 1994, conducts interdisciplinary, evidence-based research on the determinants of sustainable economic development and growth. CBR research has pioneered new methods of data collection and analysis of enterprise and innovation, novel approaches to macroeconomic modelling, and original datasets tracking legal and regulatory changes and their economic impact over time. Current projects are examining inequality in cities, the effects of IMF structural adjustment policies, macroeconomic projections for the UK economy, social rights and poverty alleviation, law and finance in the BRICS, the role of universities in knowledge exchange, business development in the Cambridge region, and the relationship between contract forms and innovation in construction and infrastructure projects.

The Centre's areas of specialisation include the construction and analysis of large and complex datasets on SMEs and innovation, longitudinal analysis of regulatory change affecting business firms, and fieldwork-based studies of corporate governance and organisational practice. The Centre has made a significant contribution to the development of research methods and theory in the analysis of law and finance. The Centre's research is disseminated to and used by managers, policy-makers and regulators in numerous countries.

The CBR is located at 11-12 Trumpington Street in the centre of Cambridge. In 2020-21 the Centre had 18 members of staff, 15 of whom were research staff, and 3 administrative staff.

This report covers the activities of the CBR from 1 August 2020 to 31 July 2021.

History of the CBR

The contract between the ESRC and the University of Cambridge under which the CBR was established in 1994 specified a number of aims and objectives to be met by the Scientific Programme of the CBR.

Major advances were expected in these areas:

- the analysis of the interrelationships between management strategy, takeovers and business performance in an international competitive context;
- the analysis of the relationship between corporate governance structures, incentives systems, business performance and the regulatory and legal environment; the analysis of policy, entrepreneurial styles, innovation, finance, training and international activity and networking and cooperative activity in relation to the survival, growth and development of small and medium-sized firms. It was expected that in making these advances, the CBR would make a significant contribution to the construction and analysis of large and complex datasets including survey and panel data.

In order to achieve the objectives set out above, the CBR was to carry out the following actions:

- conduct an interdisciplinary research programme in Business Research;
- construct and maintain survey and related databases necessary for the conduct of Business Research;
- mount a series of workshops and seminars in Business Research;
- produce and distribute a Working Paper Series to disseminate the results of the Centre's research programme;

- maintain contact with researchers in the UK and abroad in cognate areas of research, and with potential users of the output of the Centre's research, in designing and executing the Centre's programme of research.

It was also expected that, in making these advances, the CBR would make significant contributions to the following areas: a) economics, b) human geography, c) management and business studies, and d) socio-legal studies.

Impact Highlights

The #savewater message: helping water companies address Covid-19 and climate change

Boni Sones OBE, CBR policy associate at the CBR and Fellow Commoner at Lucy Cavendish College, has spent much of the time since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic working closely with the largest water-only company in the UK, Affinity Water (AW). Boni has used her broadcast journalist and podcast skills to enable SE to use the local media to communicate with its 3.6 million customers across North London and the Eastern Region to inform them of the economic help and payment breaks available to households who have lost income as a result of the pandemic. This is in line with what the water regulator Ofwat has asked all the 11 water and sewage and 9 water-only companies across the UK to do.

During the three national lockdowns, Boni used local and national media, including the trade press in the utilities sector, to communicate AW's drive to cut household water use by highlighting how the water customers use in their homes comes from globally rare chalk stream aquifers which in many cases are now running dry due to over abstraction. There are only 250 chalk streams in the world and 10 per cent of these are in the AW region: they are as rare as the Bengali Tiger.

Hand washing health advice during the Covid pandemic and the increase in WFH (working from home) led to a significant increase in household water use. During hot weather #savewater messaging became urgent as homes and essential services such as hospitals were in danger of running out of water. The aging water network, the result of decades of under investment in new infrastructure and reservoirs across the UK, poses long-term risks to the country's water supply.

The COP 26 summit in Glasgow in October 2021 will pick up on these themes. AW's SOS campaign with its 'nudge' messaging (on, for example, not rinsing plates before they go into the dishwasher) has been prominently cited in national media and by the government's COP spokesperson as a step forward in bringing about changes in behaviour of the kind needed to address climate change.



Boni Sones OBE, CBR Policy Associate

Making data open access to inform labour market policy: the CBR Leximetric Database

The CBR's Leximetric Database has formed the basis for an Impact Case Study (ICS) submitted by the Cambridge Law Faculty as part of the REF 2021 research evaluation process. The database is the result of over ten years of research in the CBR which began when Simon Deakin and John Armour received funding from the ESRC to work on a project concerned with law and financial development. They were joined on the project by Mathias Siems and the three of them together devised an approach to legal data coding which came to be associated with the term 'leximetrics' (a word which Mathias did not exactly invent – others had used it before – but which soon became associated with the particular approach to coding which the Cambridge team developed). The database currently codes for laws governing shareholder, creditor and worker protection, and the Law Faculty ICS focused on the third of these. The CBR Labour Regulation Index is the most extensive of the different datasets as it codes for 117 countries, representing 95% of global GDP, for the period from 1970 to the present day. The original authors of the CBR-LRI dataset were Zoe Adams, Louise Bishop and Simon Deakin; they have recently been joined by Bhumika Billa to produce an updated version of the dataset, covering the period from 1970 to 2020, which will be published in 2021.

The CBR-LRI makes two methodological advances. The first is to design an original coding protocol or algorithm that is neutral in its characterisation of the protective function of labour law rules, so avoiding the bias towards treating them as 'rigidities' which is built into alternative measures including those of the OECD and World Bank indices. The second is to provide details of primary sources (statutes, court judgments and collective agreements) underlying all the codings. This 'complete sourcing' approach means that there is less scope for inconsistency and error in the coding process. Because all the primary sources for the codings are publicly available in an online codebook, they can be checked by third parties using the dataset. Feedback is regularly sought and received on the codings from national labour law experts, and the dataset periodically updated. There is no similar transparency, nor an equivalent mechanism for error correction, in the case of the OECD and World Bank indices.

The main focus of the Law Faculty ICS was to outline the influence of the dataset on non-academic users, and this has been extensive with several UN agencies and regional development banks using it to inform research and policy. The dataset has also been used by labour ministries and other government agencies in a number of countries. The dataset been downloaded from Apollo, Cambridge University's data repository, over 10,000 times since 2016; it is the second most highly downloaded dataset in Apollo, which covers all disciplines including the sciences. The dataset is used by the university's Office of Scholarly Communication as a case study in what open access can achieve.



Simon Deakin in 2016 (left) and Zoe Adams in 2017 (right) presenting the CBR-LRI dataset at, respectively, the OpenConCam conference on open access, held at the Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences, and a reception at the Cambridge University library to mark the deposit of the Apollo Repository's 1,000th dataset

Dissemination Highlights

Is the UK's flagship industrial policy a costly failure?

CBR Senior Research Associate David Connell's report on the UK's research and development tax credit scheme (<https://www.cbr.cam.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/cbr-report-uk-flagship-industrial-policy-2021.pdf>) was widely covered in the business press, with features in *The Financial Times* and *The Times*. The report shows that the UK government's flagship £7.3 billion-a-year tax credit scheme for research and development is failing to deliver significant additional business R&D spending as claimed by the Treasury. Expenditure by companies is half that provided by the government, and much of the public funding is leaking out abroad. The report argues that the low level of UK R&D is a symptom of a more fundamental problem, namely the failure to grow and retain new STEM-based UK companies to replace industries in decline. The report goes into detail on how venture capital works in the UK and on how the UK model differs from those elsewhere including in the USA. In his foreword to the report, written by Greg Clark MP writes: 'David Connell's authoritative paper could not be better timed as we embark on a drive towards an innovation-intensive economy'.

Cambridge's knowledge economy – at a crossroads?

Research by Senior Research Associate Andy Cosh and Research Fellow Giorgio Caselli for the Cambridge Ahead consortium was widely cited on its publication in March 2021. The report makes use of the Cambridge Cluster Insights dashboard, an authoritative survey of 26,000 companies within a 20-mile radius of Cambridge, and is highly revealing on the state of the wider Cambridge economy. While growth slowed in the economy as a whole, employment in knowledge-intensive (KI) firms grew by 5.5% in 2019-20. KI firms employ nearly 70,000 people, and when a further 37,000 people in universities and research institutes are added to the total, the Cambridge region is one of the largest knowledge hubs in Europe. But this success has a price: there are signs that companies are moving out of Cambridge because of costs. Former CBR Chair, Matthew Bullock, is quoted in *Business Weekly* as follows: 'We must plan for that as a national project to ensure that the pressures of that growth on local water, transport and housing infrastructures are foreseen, pre-funded and well managed. Only in this way will we be able to sustain the dynamism of the core ecosystem' (<https://www.businessweekly.co.uk/news/academia-research/cambridge-crossroads-despite-major-ki-status-europe>).

Job quality: tackling myths and misconceptions

Research from the CBR's Employment Dosage project has been extensively cited in the press. One of the key findings from the project is that there are significant psychological benefits from part-time working. An article in *The Guardian* from March 2021 cited Senhu Wang ('The traditional model, in which everyone works around 40 hours a week, was never based on how much work was good for people... Our research suggests micro-jobs provide the same psychological benefits as full-time jobs') and Brendan Burchell ('Why do we think working 40 hours a week is normal? At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, people were working 100-hour weeks, but in the UK that stopped decades ago'). Meanwhile, *The Economist* was observing that 'the bullshit jobs hypothesis may be, well bullshit', noting research by Brendan into the well-known thesis of the distinguished anthropologist David Graeber (who sadly died in 2021). A paper by Brendan, Magdalena Soffia and Alex Wood shows that the data relied on by Graeber to argue that professional and service jobs were becoming increasingly meaningless to those who did them in fact 'show the direct opposite of what he predicted' (<https://www.economist.com/business/2021/06/05/why-the-bullshit-jobs-thesis-may-be-well-bullshit>).

Inside England's Covid Triangle: a catastrophe years in the making

Research on austerity during the Covid-19 pandemic by CBR research associate Mia Gray, was highlighted in *The Financial Times* in March 2021 (<https://www.ft.com/content/0e63541a-8b6d-4bec-8b59-b391bf44a492>). The article explores why rates of infection were particularly high in certain regions of the country and explores the link to precarious work, low quality housing and austerity-inspired cuts to local government services. Mia explains: 'Council budgets across the country have taken an enormous hit over a decade of austerity, affecting their ability to function, their ability to have expertise on different issues and, importantly, the provision of a local safety net... These different strands got interwoven into the bigger problems around the pandemic. That has a very long-lasting legacy and it is not something that lifts when government restrictions end'.

Gaza's pandemic quandary

CBR Research Fellow Mona Jebril wrote on the impact of Covid-19 in Gaza in a blog published by the Carnegie Endowment in March 2021 (<https://carnegieendowment.org/sada/84054>). The blog explains that 'the politicization of Gaza's healthcare sector is a legacy of occupation that continues to impact Palestinian life, and the current COVID-19 crisis is no exception', and goes on to explain how 'Palestinian institutions have been debilitated by both the blockade and the pandemic'. The Hamas government's response to the pandemic included mandatory quarantines for those returning to territory from Egypt or Israel, isolation and patrol of high-infection areas, enforcement of lockdowns, and the construction of quarantine centres. While the measures helped to control the spread of disease, they risked exacting high human and developmental costs. Assessing the situation in the spring of 2021, Mona concludes: 'As 74.5 per cent of the Gazan population are refugees and most Gazans live in small and overcrowded homes, Gazans will inevitably struggle to overcome the virus' impacts because of their environmental constraints. This moment forbodes of a decline in literacy, increased inequality, growing mental health problems, and domestic violence—all most severely impacting Gazan disabled and youth'.

The governance of Covid-19

Research on Covid-19 by CBR Director Simon Deakin and Research Fellow Gaofeng Meng was highlighted on Cambridge University's Covid-19 website in February 2021 (<https://www.cam.ac.uk/stories/beyond-the-pandemic-govern-risk>). The paper in question was written in the summer of 2020 as the pandemic was still new and little was known about how it would evolve. The research takes a close look at how the Chinese authorities managed the emergence of the SARS-Covid-2 virus in the city of Wuhan, using original Chinese-language documents and press reports, and puts the Wuhan measures in the context of the long history of disease management in Britain and other countries of the global north. The paper argues that the Chinese authorities succeeded in bringing the virus under control not through 'lockdowns' alone but through extensive public-health interventions. It suggests that community-level test and trace procedures were more important than app-based surveillance systems. The paper also takes a close look at the UK government's responses to the pandemic in February and March 2020, notes the reliance in these critical weeks on techniques of 'nudging', and contrasts this approach with historical antecedents such as the 'Leicester model' of community-based engagement which succeeded in eradication smallpox in the city in the 1890s. The paper, finalised in October 2020 and published in December of that year, contained this prediction: "'normalising" COVID-19 by treating it as a natural event that will eventually recede without the need for concerted action will not work very well for any state attempting it'.

Research Highlights

The Gavin C. Reid Prize for the Best Paper by a CBR Early Career Researcher

Thanks to a generous donation, the CBR has established the Gavin C. Reid Prize for the Best Paper by a CBR Early Career Researcher. The prize is named in honour of Professor Gavin C. Reid, a long-time supporter of the Centre and currently one of its Senior Research Associates. The £400 cash prize, to be awarded annually, is open to early career research staff and research associates of the Centre for Business Research.



Gavin C. Reid, Honorary Professor in Economics & Finance, University of St Andrews; Senior Research Associate, Centre for Business Research, University of Cambridge

The 2021 Prize is awarded to Tomas Folke for his paper 'Replicating patterns of prospect theory for decision under risk' published in *Nature Human Behaviour*, Volume 4, June 2020, 622-633, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-020-0886-x> (co-authored with Kai Ruggeri et al).



Tomas Folke, Postdoctoral Researcher, Rutgers University; Research Associate, Centre for Business Research, University of Cambridge

Gavin:

I am delighted to see that the 2021 Gavin C Reid prize has been awarded to this outstanding contribution by Dr Tomas Folke and his numerous, worldwide collaborators: great praise is due to

them all. Dr Folke was awarded a Ph in psychology in Cambridge University, just a few years ago, after which he joined the Centre for Business Research (CBR) under the inspiring leadership of Professor Simon Deakin, an advocate of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary methodologies. In the CBR, Dr Folke has had free range to pursue his mission of solving real-world problems within a humanitarian perspective.

In this prize-winning paper, Dr Folke has applied the full force of his high skills in quantitative and qualitative methods to a fastidiously prepared sampling frame, using a well-executed experimental design. The point of departure for this work was the influential paper of 1979 by Daniel Kahneman (winner of the 2002 Nobel Prize in Economics, and author of *Thinking, Fast and Slow*) and Amos Tversky in *Econometrica*: the world-leading journal in economic theory and econometrics. In this journal, Kahneman and Tversky developed an approach to risky decision-making which became known as 'prospect theory'. Among other things, this theory postulated that human decision-makers, acting in a risky world, *dislike losses more than equivalent gains*. As well as expounding their ideas elegantly in theory, they (unusually for that time) tested this theory experimentally. It was well supported.

This work by Kahneman and Tversky has seeded important interdisciplinary work in behavioural economics and has also encouraged the development of experimental economics and neuroeconomics. More widely, it has had impact in diverse areas including corporate finance, international politics and voting behaviour. In this prize paper of Dr Folke and colleagues, now published in the influential research journal *Nature*, they have attempted a direct replication of key items reported in Kahneman and Tversky's foundational article. This was an ambitious and daunting new undertaking, involving over four thousand participants, from nineteen countries, using thirteen languages. In its thoroughness it transcends the design and implementation of the work it mimics. This has been a tough exercise in reproducibility. To the credit of the founding authors of prospect theory, in this new study by Dr Folke and colleagues, a very high proportion of the new analyses and replications undertaken were in concordance with the original work of 1979.

Why is this important? It is important because the body of currently accepted research wisdom needs to be challenged constantly, not written in stone. To be able to conclude on the last page of the paper by Dr Folke and colleagues that the originating work 'still remains a robust and widely applicable descriptive model for decision-making under risk and uncertainty' is both a testament to the solidity of the originators' work, and to the steely resolve with which Dr Folke and his colleagues have undertaken stringent re-testing of these early findings - with much more powerful tools and techniques, and greater resources, than were available over forty years ago. The award of this prize is a fitting recognition of the quality of their paper, which I expect will be very widely read and cited. I hope too that it will be a catalyst for further such exercises in replication, to the benefit of scientific progress, and hopefully to humanitarian causes for which applications of prospect theory are important (e.g. the behaviour of actors in wars, and the causes of conflict).

Tomas:

I am honoured and humbled to be the recipient of the Gavin C. Reid prize for my work on the replication of the experimental foundations of Prospect Theory. I am grateful to Professor Simon Deakin for his leadership as well as the other scholars at the CBR who made my last year in Cambridge so fruitful and pleasant. I also want to thank the administrative staff at the centre, especially Stephanie Saunders, whose tireless work enable us scholars to focus on research.

Replicating patterns of prospect theory for decision under risk was the result of a large international collaboration involving many junior scholars, whose enthusiasm and hard work made the paper possible, and I am grateful to all of them. I want to especially thank the inimitable Professor Kai

Ruggeri, then at Cambridge, now at Columbia, who led the replication effort and whose endless energy and passion for research continue to inspire me.

I want to share a few words on why I think this paper is important. The paper we replicated, written by Kahneman and Tversky, clearly distinguished between normative and descriptive theories of choice, a distinction which has profoundly impacted both Psychology and Economics. In plain language it showed that we need different theories to describe how people should behave and how they actually behave. This might sound trivial today, but it was ground-breaking at the time and motivated the emergence of behavioural economics. The research itself was experimentally ingenious: Kahneman and Tversky set up pairs of binary choices so that a rational agent with self-consistent preferences would have to respond to both choices in the same way. In other words, it does not matter whether you prefer Option A or Option B for Choice 1, but if you prefer Option A for Choice 1, you should also prefer Option A for Choice 2 and vice versa. They then showed that people were inconsistent, violating the normative prescriptions that economists relied on to model human behaviour. Crucially, they did not stop by showing this apparent irrationality, they provided a new formal theory of choice, Prospect Theory, that could account for their findings.

Despite being ground-breaking when they were conducted, the experiments suffered from a few limitations by modern standards. Most importantly, samples were small and not very diverse. Because many other important psychology studies have failed to replicate in recent years we felt that it was important to evaluate how reliable and general Kahneman's and Tversky's results were. To this end, we collected data from 19 countries from over 4,000 participants, with over 100 participants from each country. Not only did we find that Kahneman's and Tversky's results replicated in aggregate, they replicated in every country we tested. Chile, which had the lowest replication rate of the countries we tested still showed a significant effect for 77% of the choice pairs. Some countries, including China and Australia, had a replication rate of 100%. The lack of geographical variation in replication rates implies that the choice patterns described by prospect theory apply to a wide range of contemporary cultures. Collectively our results show that the decision-patterns accounted for by Prospect Theory are both reliable and general, which is good news for anyone who wants to think systematically about human preferences and decision-making.

Contribution of CBR research to the REF

During the period of the 2014-21 REF cycle, CBR research has appeared, or is forthcoming, in the following journals:

Discipline	Journal
Economics and Management	Academy of Management Review; British Journal of Industrial Relations California Management Review; European Journal of Political Economy; Economics Letters; Organization Science; Journal of Institutional Economics; Journal of Business Ethics; Corporate Governance: An International Review; Indian Journal of Labour Economics; International Business Review; International Journal of Innovation & Technology Management; Journal of Product Innovation Journal of Management Studies; Journal of Governance and Management; Journal of Institutional Economics; Journal of Comparative Economics; Review of International Political Economy; Research Policy
Sociology	American Journal of Sociology; Socio-Economic Review
Law	American Journal of Comparative Law; Journal of Law and Society; Industrial Law Journal; International Labour Review; Journal of Corporate Law Studies; Law and Development Review
Political Science	Governance: An International Journal of Policy, Administration and Institutions; Regulation and Governance; Politics and Governance; International Interactions; Review of International Organization
Medical and Behavioural Sciences	BMJ Global Health; Health Systems; Journal for Quality in Health Care; Nature Human Behaviour; Journal of Refugee Studies; Lancet; Sleep Disorders

Frank Wilkinson, 1934-2021: A Life in Research



Frank Wilkinson, one of the founder members of the CBR, died peacefully at his home in Over, outside Cambridge, on 24 March 2021. Frank made foundational contributions to labour economics, industrial economics and economic theory. He collaborated extensively and inspired many through his teaching and mentoring. He was good at building institutions; in addition to the CBR, he helped set up the *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, which became the world's leading heterodox economics journal; a global research network, the International Working Party on Labour Market Segmentation; and the influential labour law think tank, the Institute of Employment Rights. All are going strong today. In this appreciation we focus on Frank's life as a researcher in Cambridge and the issue on which his legacy will arguably be most profound, namely the economics of low pay, the minimum wage, and labour market regulation.

Frank was born in Ilkeston, in Derbyshire, and after leaving school was a farm labourer and steelworker before winning a trade union scholarship to attend Ruskin College, Oxford in 1961. From there he won a place at King's College, Cambridge to read economics. After graduate work he took up a research fellowship in the Department of Applied Economics (DAE), where he collaborated with the then Montague Burton Professor of Industrial Relations, H.A. Turner. Their paper 'The wage-tax spiral and labour militancy', published in 1972 as part of the volume *Do Trade Unions Cause Inflation?* (co-authored with Dudley Jackson), showed that a major cause of rising strike activity in Britain was the fall in net wages brought about by increases in taxation from the mid-1960s onwards. The 'wage-tax spiral' paper set a template for Frank's later work: it was original (and even somewhat dissident) in its conception, data-rich in its approach, and applied in the best sense of generating insights of relevance to the real world. The fact that its key findings were ignored by policy making elites was also to set something of a precedent.

Over the course of the following decade, Frank's work deepened into an analysis of the economic, social and political factors driving labour market outcomes in the UK and beyond. With his DAE colleagues Christine Craig, Jill Rubery and Roger Tarling he wrote a seminal study of minimum wage setting, *Labour Market Structure, Industrial Organisation and Low Pay*, published in 1982. Their research identified multiple causes of the low pay which was then endemic in large parts of British industry, and made a case for establishing a national minimum wage. The much-needed strengthening of the system of minimum wage protection did not, however, materialise. Instead, the Conservative governments of the 1980s set about restricting the powers of statutory wage setting bodies, all but one of which were abolished in 1993. Whereas the work of the Cambridge group had pointed to the efficiency-enhancing properties of a high minimum alongside its contribution to the reduction of earnings inequality, policy now ran in exactly the opposite direction: wages should be 'flexible' in response to supply and demand shocks, with fiscal transfers ensuring that households received a living income.

By the time the Labour Party returned to office in 1997, its leadership had fallen under the influence of mainstream economists, who argued for a pared-back version of the minimum wage based on neoclassical concepts of market failure. The National Minimum Wage Act of 1998 was a significant measure given the vacuum it had to fill, but it fell a long way short of implementing a living wage; indeed, rejection of the notion of a living wage was at its core. Predictably, the 1998 Act failed to have a significant impact on productivity, or to do anything to limit the ballooning cost of fiscal transfers. It took a Conservative government, prompted by grassroots pressure from union and community groups as well as a realisation that the tax credit system had become both burdensome and unproductive, to introduce a national living wage in 2016, and to increase it to a level approaching the Council of Europe's decency threshold, on a par with France and Germany, by 2020 (although since the UK measure does not guarantee a minimum daily or weekly remuneration, let alone the monthly salary envisaged by French law, it is still something of a stop-gap). By this point, the movement for a living wage had become a truly global one, with campaigns gathering momentum in the USA and policy makers in countries as diverse as China and South Africa adopting the economic case for wage regulation which Frank and his Cambridge colleagues had advanced in the early 1980s.

The breadth of Frank's interests, along with his combined experience in fieldwork and data analysis, then made him a natural partner for the pioneering work on entrepreneurship, innovation and governance begun in Cambridge under the leadership of Alan Hughes, firstly through the Small Business Research Centre between 1988-1993, and then, from 1994, in the CBR. Over time, reflecting the legacy of the DAE, the CBR matured into an interdisciplinary research unit of a kind which has become unusual in British universities, which, as elsewhere, are characterised by increasing specialisation at the expense of the fragmentation, verging on disintegration, of the social sciences.

Frank actively pursued collaborations with lawyers, geographers, sociologists and social psychologists in his many CBR projects. One of these led to a Department of Trade and Industry research paper, co-authored in 1999 by Brendan Burchell, Simon Deakin and Sheila Honey, which mapped the growing extent of the 'precarious' labour force and estimated the likely impact of the extension of labour laws to protect the group now known as 'limb (b) workers' or dependent contractors. Just over two decades later, the concept of the limb (b) worker was to prove critical to the Supreme Court's ruling in the *Uber* case, clarifying the drivers' right to receive the minimum wage. Meanwhile, the movement to end the misclassification of workers by platform companies has, like the living wage campaign, gone global.

After his formal retirement, Frank continued to work on research projects and to contribute to policy debates, taking part in the drafting of the *Manifesto for Labour Law* published by the Institute of Employment Rights in 2016. He continued to be highly active as an editor of the *Cambridge Journal of Economics* and was made one of its patrons in 2018.

Frank is survived by his daughters Jane and Kate, his son Peter, his sons-in-law Gary and Andrew, his daughter-in-law Charlotte, his grandchildren Toni, Stacey, Sam, Tom and Scarlett, and his great-granddaughters Brooke, Lina and Mila.

Simon Deakin and Keith Ewing

September 2021

Project Reports

The Cambridge Corporate Database

Project team: Andy Cosh and Giorgio Caselli

Project dates: 2014-2020

Funding: Cambridge Ahead consortium, Barclays Bank and the Greater Cambridge Greater Peterborough LEP

Overview

This project concerns the modelling of the growth of businesses in the local region and providing the data for Cambridge Cluster Insights. It also involves feeding the results into a regional spatial forecasting model used by researchers at the Department of Architecture at the University of Cambridge to study infrastructure constraints and solutions for the regional economy. The various elements of the project are described below.

Cambridge cluster insights

Since the project group's formation, we have been concerned with establishing an authoritative analysis of the current scale, make-up and growth rate of economic activity in the region, defined by a 20 mile radius around Cambridge. We were commissioned by Cambridge Ahead to create a dashboard to monitor growth in Cambridge using the original Cluster Map created by Sherry Coutu and Trampoline Systems as a starting point. We began by updating and re-verifying the original Cluster Map data, adding data from sectors outside of high tech and extending the coverage to all companies, however small; and then putting in place curation to keep it up to date. For the first time, there is now a sound and robust measure of the Cambridge economy, and how it is growing, but it should also be possible to wind the clock backwards to see how Cambridge has been growing in the past.

The Cambridge Cluster Insights platform, known initially as Cambridge Cluster Map, was officially launched in July 2016 and is a dataset of information on over 26,000 businesses in the Cambridge region. Using the new methodology, it specifically monitors the growth of Cambridge-based companies, in terms of their global turnover and global employment, and tracks the number of Cambridge-active companies, and public and charitable sector research organisations.

Cambridge-based companies are those with their primary trading address within this area, or those that do not give a primary trading address but have a registered office in this area. Cambridge-active companies are those who have neither their registered office, nor primary trading address in the Cambridge area but do have a trading address in the area that we have identified, examples being Amazon, Apple and Microsoft. Non-corporate Knowledge-Intensive (KI) organisations are those research institutions that are located in the defined region which are neither companies, nor partnerships. Examples of these are the British Antarctic Survey, the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology and the Wellcome Sanger Institute.

Cambridge Cluster Insights has been refreshed approximately twice a year and will be updated with wholly new data annually. The last update was published in March 2021 and includes data right up to the start of the 2020 Covid lockdown. A new and improved Cambridge Cluster Insights platform was launched in September 2019. This new platform, which covers ten years of data for the Cambridge area as well as each of the six local authority districts in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority area, allows for a dynamic, interactive and timely analysis of the business population in the local region.

The work underpinning Cambridge Cluster Insights is disseminated locally, nationally and internationally. For example, our approach and key findings were presented at a series of workshops and seminars organised by a number of research institutions in China, including Liaoning University, Shenyang Institute of Technology, Shenyang University and Communication University of China.

Growth data

Using unique growth measurement methodology, the project has so far produced six consecutive sets of growth data for the Cambridge city region, one in February 2016, one in January 2017, one in May 2018, one in April 2019, one in March 2020 and most recently in March 2021.

The last set of data shows robust corporate employment growth in the Cambridge city region in the year before the Covid-19 outbreak. A notable feature of the local economy is the consistently strong performance of its KI sectors, which have grown by 5.5% during 2019-20. As a result of their resilient buoyancy, the share of employment in these sectors has risen to over 28% of corporate employment in the area (68,000 employees) across the last six years. The number of people employed in universities and non-corporate research institutions in the area (37,000 employees) has also continued to grow steadily, making the area one of the largest concentrations of KI employment in Europe. Information technology and life sciences are the largest and most dynamic of these KI sectors, with a strong performance also through the first months of the pandemic. Large companies in the city region have enjoyed the fastest employment growth at 5.6%.

At the same time, there are signs that employment created by new business start-ups does not exceed the loss of jobs due to company closures and this imparts a small, but negative, impact on growth. There are also signs of companies moving out of Cambridge, possibly in response to the rising cost of doing business in the city.

Overall, these figures demonstrate not only the importance of Cambridge to its wider region, but also the value it offers on a national scale as a net contributor to the UK. As cited by Centre for Cities, Cambridge was the third fastest-growing city for jobs in the country between 2004 and 2013.

The Business Board (formerly The Greater Cambridge Greater Peterborough LEP)

The CBR was commissioned to create a company database for the 14 local authority districts making up the GCGP Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP, now The Business Board). This work has been completed and the database includes 80,000 LEP-based companies and limited partnerships with their employment and turnover over the last decade. Of these, about 52,000 were alive at the end of the 2019-20 financial year and together represented employment of 519,000 and turnover of £92.9 billion. The analyses carried out examine the sectoral composition and growth of each of the local authority districts. Data for the eight LEP districts outside the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority area are provided on Cambridge Cluster Insights only up to 2017-18.

Greater Cambridge employment updates

CBR research is currently helping local councils and other authorities in the local region to provide support to businesses during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research comprises a series of updates, commissioned by the Greater Cambridge Partnership and Cambridge Ahead, which bring up-to-date information about what is happening to corporate employment in the Greater Cambridge area that

would not otherwise be available. It provides policymakers with robust and timely data on businesses and sectors in the area that can guide Covid recovery strategies and future investment plans.

Our latest update was completed in July 2021 and captures the effects of the first Covid lockdown in England. The picture is one of continued but lower employment growth in Greater Cambridge during the last year. Although employment growth slowed down in both KI and non-KI sectors, it increased five times faster in KI sectors than in non-KI sectors. The slowdown in employment growth was mitigated by the strong performance of the life sciences and information technology sectors, reflecting their important role as engines for job creation even at times of business and economic uncertainty. Our analysis also reveals that turnover suffered larger falls than employment, pointing to the benefits of the Government's furlough scheme in protecting employment in sectors with declining sales.

Economic forecasting

We are working with the local authorities to take their current economic model input data and add local understanding to it by using local business and sector-specific expectations rather than national ones. We are seeking to discover what businesses think future growth pressures will be, and what their growth might be if those pressures were better managed, in order to prioritise the infrastructure initiatives that will need to be taken. Creating such a bottom-up regional growth forecast has never been attempted before, and we have a great learning curve to get round to do it, but it should be very powerful when completed.

For example Cambridge has, with Marshall and its supply chains, a large aerospace component in its economy so the growth expectations of the aerospace sector will feature strongly in the local forecast. Where this breaks down though is that the national forecasts will be dominated by what Rolls Royce's and BAE's growth expectations are, which could be very different from Marshall's.

A survey of the largest companies in the Cambridge area has been carried out. The survey focuses on three aspects: the connections between the Cambridge companies and the rest of the UK economy; local constraints on their growth; and their estimates of their sector's growth over the next five years. It also asks their opinions about their impact on the economy, government policy and the impacts of Brexit on their growth. This survey allows for a bottom-up forecast of how much these companies think their sectors will grow over the next decade. In a nutshell, the survey results suggest that travel to work problems, along with the high cost and limited availability of housing, are affecting recruitment and retention of staff while impinging on productivity. These problems are also identified by companies as major factors limiting their growth in the Cambridge region. Despite these constraints, companies remain quite optimistic about their growth prospects, but are very concerned about Brexit.

A further supplementary technical task of comparing the actual and forecast growth rates of employment from the Councils' East of England Forecasting Model (EEFM) with CBR data is being undertaken. A similar comparison is being conducted with employment growth rates from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) maintained by the ONS.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Economic Review

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough economy is of national and international significance, comprising some of the fastest growing areas within the UK and internationally competitive industry, innovation and research. At the same time, it faces a number of challenges, constraints and imbalances that could hinder growth in the region if these are not properly addressed.

The purpose of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Economic Review (CPIER) is to create a single strategic position to help the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area consider the case for greater fiscal devolution and powers to unlock the delivery of major infrastructure. The CPIER is

led by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Economic Commission (CPIEC) and is co-funded by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority, The Business Board and Cambridge Ahead.

Drawing on the corporate database as a unique source of information for businesses in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area, the CBR produced a number of analyses to support the work of the CPIEC. These include novel and in-depth studies of the corporate anatomy, foreign ownership and ownership changes, business demography and specialness of the corporate sectors in the Combined Authority and in each of its local authority districts.

After the ground-breaking CPIER work, the growth data produced by the CBR are being used to inform the Local Industrial Strategy. Support was also provided to the Digital Sector Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, delivered by Cambridge Wireless and Anglia Ruskin University, through the provision of a range of quantitative data and analyses. The Digital Sector Strategy was published in May 2019 and is considered a valuable contribution to the Local Industrial Strategy.

The benefits and impact of the Babraham Research Campus

We have been working with Cambridge Economic Associates, Cambridge Econometrics and Savills on a project commissioned by Babraham Bioscience Technologies Ltd and its campus partners (BBSRC and the Babraham Institute) to identify, capture and demonstrate the benefits and impact of the Babraham Research Campus.

As part of this work, we designed and conducted a survey of Campus companies to quantify the impacts they make in local, national and international ecosystems. The survey, which achieved an extremely high response rate of 74%, also allowed to assess the scale and type of investment received by Campus companies over time. Responses from the survey were combined with unique information from the CBR corporate database to carry out detailed analyses of companies located on the Campus against those on other business and science parks in the Cambridge region.

The outputs from the impact assessment study are being used to inform the future development of the Babraham Research Campus and the overall contribution it provides to the Cambridge and UK economy. The final report, along with an Executive Summary highlighting the key findings from the impact assessment study, was published in June 2020.

Progress over the last year

Since 1 August 2020, a number of activities have been carried out, including the following:

- Completion of a new data draw of all companies located in any of the 14 local authority districts making up The Business Board area (formerly the GCGP LEP). The database, which includes over 90,000 companies and limited partnerships with their employment and turnover over the last ten years, has been used to examine the sectoral composition and growth of each district and to conduct a range of other analyses.
- Provision of data and related materials for the update of Cambridge Cluster Insights, a unique source of information on over 26,000 businesses in Cambridge and its wider region. The platform is available on the Cambridge Ahead website.
- Comparison of the CBR data with employment growth rates from the ONS's BRES and from the Councils' EEFM. Our engagement with the BRES team at ONS has been summarised in a blog titled "Employment growth statistics: a case study in curiosity-driven quality improvement" published by the Office for Statistics Regulation.

- Publication of a research article on the benefits of public-private partnership within the context of the Cambridge high-technology cluster. The article, co-authored with Professor Peter Tyler, was published as the opening paper of a special issue on the Cambridge innovation ecosystem by *Innovation & Impact*.
- Contribution, through the sharing of our knowledge and information about businesses in the local region, to a study carried out by the OECD exploring the entrepreneurship ecosystem in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area. The OECD study was published in February 2021.
- Completion of a study, in collaboration with Metro Dynamics, which developed an SME Observatory for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area. The study provided a set of analyses and modelling tools to help the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority identify scale-up and other high-growth businesses that will be targeted by its Business Growth Service.
- Sharing of data and research to help local councils and other authorities in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area to provide support to businesses through the pandemic.
- Conduct of three employment update studies (November 2020, February 2021 and June 2021) providing timely data on corporate employment changes in Greater Cambridge during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of the studies, commissioned by the Greater Cambridge Partnership and Cambridge Ahead, were presented to the project's stakeholders and made available to the wider public.
- Presentation of our work at quarterly meetings of the Cambridge Ahead Regional Economic Planning Group.
- Dissemination of our research findings through a variety of media, including news articles in *Cambridge Independent* and *Business Weekly*.

Outputs for The Cambridge Corporate Database			
Articles in refereed journals	9 10	Chapters in books	72 73 74
Working papers	103 108 109 110	Other publications	131 132 133 134 135 136
Datasets	155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183	Workshops held	188
Conference papers given	202 203 204 205 206 207	Media and social media/other media	275 276 289 303 304 305 306 307
Training	324		

Development of a Stock-Flow Consistent UK Macroeconomic Model for Policy Analysis

Project leaders: Bill Martin; Graham Gudgin

Project team: Ken Coutts, Graham Gudgin, Bob Rowthorn, Neil Gibson (Ulster)

Project Dates: ongoing

Background

This work, which formed part of the macro component of the UK~IRC Business Services project, follows in the tradition of stock-flow modelling pioneered by the late Professor Wynne Godley. The research is not publicly funded. The modelling is used to inform strategic macroeconomic policy analysis of the UK economy. The work also provides a top-down perspective relevant and complementary to research on the balance of payments, led by Ken Coutts and Bob Rowthorn as part of the Services project. The project has produced numerous outputs since 2007 ([see previous Annual Reports](#)).

Macro-Economic Forecasting and Policy Analysis for the UK Economy

The project involves a team based at the CBR and Northern Ireland. The CBR team consists of Ken Coutts, Graham Gudgin and Dr Saite Lu based in development studies and Sydney Sussex College. Colleagues in Northern Ireland are Professor Neil Gibson, Chief Economist for Ernst and Young Ireland and Jordan Buchanan is now Chief Economists at PropertyPal Ltd Belfast. Professor Gibson and Mr Buchanan were formerly at the Ulster University Economic Research Centre where Dr Gudgin was Chairman. Both have elected to remain on the project in a voluntary capacity. Dr. Cam Bowie (no affiliation) is also member of the team with special reference to financial forecasting.

Limited work was undertaken on the project during the year August 2020-July 2021 partly due to difficulties in meeting in person during the Covid lockdowns and also because of the major disruption to normal economic activity and associated difficulties in official statistics on the UK and other major economies.

The end of the lockdowns towards the end of this period and the beginnings of a post-covid recovery in the UK economy have allowed us to begin work on the project once again towards the end of the period, in two areas

1. Maintenance and updating of the CBR macro-economic model of the UK economy (UKMOD). One round of data revision has been completed largely by our Ireland colleagues. This an Autumn 2021 update incorporating the 2020 quarterly National Accounts data revisions. A final update incorporating 2020 national accounts will be completed when the 2021 Blue Book becomes available in October 2021. Both are major exercises which keep the data-bases relevant for the most up to date forecast and scenario work. With the revised data, a process of equation revision also took place, as part of a continuous process of model improvement.
2. Work is planned on the major extension of the CBR model to include a financial module (FINMOD) with a range of assets and liabilities for each sector. When completed this will make the model into a full-developed stock-flow consistent system along the lines laid out in Godley and Lavoie's 'Monetary Economics'. Assisted by Dr Cam Bowie, we already have a working model and a database of financial assets and liabilities. Further work is planned to revise this model including the insertion of on a set of behavioral equations for the FINMOD system. We

are discussing the possibility of financial support for this work with the FRIBUS institute at the University of Freiburg in Germany involving using the extend model in the generation of scenarios in connection with Universal Basic Incomes financed with Sovereign money.

Progress

Bill Martin's research is self-financed and his output peer reviewed and published by CBR. Bill's purely macro-modelling work ended in 2011; it was taken over by CBR colleagues Dr Coutts and Dr Gudgin, who report separately. Bill's work on the UK productivity puzzle continued until 2013 (a note published by NIESR) and restarted in 2017-18. Collaboration with Mr Oulton (LSE) and Professor Rowthorn led to the publication of "A Comment on Oulton, 'The UK Productivity Puzzle: Does Arthur Lewis hold the key?'" , CBR WP498, March 2018. The comment continued the thesis explored in two CBR Special Reports: "Is the British Economy Supply Constrained? A Critique of Productivity Pessimism" (2011) and "Is the British Economy Supply Constrained II? A Critique of Productivity Pessimism" (2012), a report co-authored with Professor Rowthorn.

Bill's June 2019 CBR Working Paper No. 514, Resurrecting the UK sector national accounts after 1945, updated his 2009 Note, 'Resurrecting the U.K. Historic Sector National Accounts', Review of Income and Wealth, Series 55, No. 3, 737-751 and extended the analysis to reconstruct national sector accounts data for the household and corporate sectors from 1946 to 1986: data no longer published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). This attempt involved the backcasting of pension saving before 1963 and of major components of the household and corporate capital account before 1987.

Bill's June 2020 CBR Working Paper No. 519, Resurrecting the UK corporate sector accounts, extends and refines the data presented in his 2019 Working Paper. Using what is believed to be a novel method, the 2020 paper resurrects national accounts corporate sector data before 1987, distinguishing between the sectors comprising private non-financial corporations (PNFC), on the one hand, and financial corporations, which include some state-controlled enterprises, on the other hand. The resurrected PNFC dataset runs in detail from 1960. A much more limited set of reconstructed data is available for financial corporations. The resurrected data include the savings – broadly speaking, the "retained profits" – and the financial balances – the difference between retained profits and capital spending – of both corporate sectors. A number of robustness tests provides reassurance that the differently derived historic data for sectoral saving make sense. The combination of the 2019 and 2020 WP methods has allowed improvements to be made to the resurrected household sector series that begin in 1946.

Bill drew upon this body of work to collaborate with Professors Sefton and Weale who have begun a project to produce a post-war full set of national accounts under the aegis of the Economic Statistics Centre of Excellence (ESCOE). I presented my work at a meeting organised by the ONS in July 2021. A refined project scope document is now being drawn up.

Subject to the resolution of outstanding problems with official national accounts data, notably for gross fixed capital formation before 1960, and additional scrutiny and comment, it is the intention to make the complete resurrected sectoral dataset publicly available.

Outputs for Development of a stock-flow consistent UK macroeconomic model for policy analysis			
Chapters in books	79 80 81	Other publications	137 138 139 140 141 142 148
Datasets	186 187	Workshops held	198
Conference papers given	227 228 229	Consultancy advice	260 261 262 263 264
User contacts	270	Social Media	296
Mphil students supervised	318 317 319		

GCRF Research for Health in Conflict (R4HC-MENA): developing capability, partnerships and research in the Middle and Near East (MENA)

Project leaders and researchers

Simon Deakin (CBR), Bothaina Attal (CBR), Brendan Burchell (Department of Sociology), Adam Coutts (Department of Sociology), Adel Daoud (Harvard University), Tomas Folke (Rutgers), Hannes Jarke (CBR), Kai Ruggeri (Columbia University and CBR), Federica Stablum (CBR).

Dates: 2017-2022

Funding: ESRC (Global Challenges Research Fund)

Background

Two billion people currently live in areas of conflict and fragility, reflecting a rapid increase in wars, ethnic strife and other man-made disasters since 2010. The world is also experiencing the greatest forced migration crisis since the Second World War with 65.3 million forcibly displaced persons, 40.8 million internally displaced persons, 21.3 million refugees and a further 10 million stateless people. Across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region protracted conflicts in countries such as Syria and Libya, as well as Afghanistan, Iraq and Yemen, have led to dramatic increases of refugee populations in Turkey, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Jordan. War-affected populations from these countries have undergone the epidemiological transition and therefore present new health challenges. In particular, the diagnosis, management and treatment of noncommunicable diseases present new challenges for domestic health systems, as well as for humanitarian and development aid providers. These challenges also threaten domestic health commitments to Universal Health Coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals. This new humanitarian-development-health nexus demands a unique research agenda radically different from traditional approaches that address health challenges in low-income countries with weak governments, institutions and a mainly communicable disease burden. Without proper research capacity to generate crucial evidence to inform health policy and care, it will be impossible for countries in the MENA region to plan for rational and affordable health systems, sound economic policy and more effective aid effectiveness.

The vision for the R4HC (Research for Health in Conflict)-MENA partnership, which is supported by the Global Challenges Research Fund, is to build sustainable research capacity in this region to address major health challenges arising from conflict, specifically cancer and mental health as key NCDs. R4HCMENA will build research capacity in four distinct areas: (1) conflict and health; (2) the political economy of health in conflict; (3) cancer; and (4) mental health research in regions of conflict. The building of research capacity will focus on training staff in a variety of theoretical and practical methods for studying these areas, as well as conducting and publishing research projects to build further capability and disseminate findings. R4HC-MENA will enable lead countries in this region to grow and sustain research capacity that can critically inform aspects of health development that relate to armed conflict in the region. This will inform not only regional and international policy-makers, but also the development of affordable and equitable clinical models of care and pathways in complex NCDs such as cancer and mental health. R4HC-MENA will also link together regional ministries and academic centres, and key international partners, to widen the research to policy translation, and critically inform the health development agenda in other regions affected by conflict.

Aims and objectives

Political economy

The aim of the political economy work stream is to provide systematic and empirically grounded research capacity in the political economy of health in conflict in MENA countries, particularly around methods to examine the historical development and policies of their health systems, and the current role of government, the private sector, international donors and humanitarian agencies. The Syrian conflict and humanitarian crisis have affected almost all countries of the MENA region but have had particularly profound effects on Syria's immediate neighbours. This new context of crisis requires deepened knowledge about the political economy in the region, guiding the formation of new health policies particularly in NCDs such as cancer and mental health, which have been neglected within the policy response. Indeed, a recent analysis of health in the MENA region highlights the key problems of ignoring political economy approaches in understanding health concerns. In addition to the increasing NCD burden, the region has long suffered from a sustained under-investment in both public health systems and health research. Powerful actors with vested interests - governments, donors, NGOs and the private sector - shape national health agendas, including the formation of social protection systems. However, the research capacity to conduct programs that can inform evidence-based policies is severely lacking. There is an urgent need to design and build multi-sectoral responses based on evidence generated within the MENA region. The project will incorporate multidisciplinary research capacity approaches across policy sectors, such as ministries of development, labour, social affairs and public health.

Mental health

The mental health work stream aims to build interdisciplinary research capability for mental health in both Palestine and Lebanon. Armed conflict and organised violence cause and amplify psychosocial stressors (e.g. poverty, malnutrition, inadequate housing and social isolation), which adversely affect people's mental health and wellbeing. Conflict-affected populations have been shown to have a higher prevalence of both common and severe mental disorders compared to the general population. Treatment gaps are widened especially in conflict affected areas of the MENA region due to inadequate infrastructure and human resources. A recent assessment of a refugee population in North and Bekaa region in Lebanon reported a significant 65 per cent impairment in daily functioning due to untreated trauma experiences and feelings of hopelessness in the individuals. The situation has been shown to be particularly grave for refugees and internally displaced persons, with treatment gaps reaching over 90 per cent in some areas. At a systems level, there is limited government spending on mental health (Palestine: 2.5 per cent; Lebanon: 5 per cent); minimal inpatient facilities, day care or residential facilities; a severe lack of staff and no mental health law. In line with the WHO's Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020, Palestine and Lebanon have begun to design and implement their nation's own mental health strategy by investing in delivering affordable and equitable mental health care for both domestic and refugee populations. Unfortunately, there is a lack of systematic mental health research conducted in these regions, due to capacity issues. This projects works towards closing this gap.

Methods

Political economy

In the political economy work stream the project will be focusing on training MENA and UK faculty to conduct systematic analysis of regional health policy and systems in conflict. This will involve a contextual analysis looking at population movements, protection and asylum policies before and as crises unfold (e.g. implications of countries not signatories of 1951 Refugee Convention such as Lebanon), health system preparedness with regards to cancer and mental health, and more broadly related to Universal Health Coverage, as well as governance and organizational arrangements of

healthcare for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) as part of the humanitarian response. In collaboration with our MENA partners the CBR will utilise existing Ministry of Health (Lebanon and Jordan), UNHCR and World Bank data. An audit of existing secondary data sets such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Demographic and Health Surveys (USAID) will also be undertaken as research training. The CBR will establish contextual sensitive population surveys in collaboration with the work streams focusing on cancer and mental health to build research capacity around the use of multilevel regression models to capture the hierarchical nature of our sampling procedure (individuals living in households, in villages, in cities, in wider regions). The CBR will also use matching procedures to reduce model bias and ensure comparability between the analysed cases.

Mental health

In the mental health workstream, the CBR assists the Global Mental Health Lab, Teachers College, Columbia University in expanding their local capacity-building projects on depression care for both the Lebanese and the displaced communities in Lebanon, in line with Lebanon Ministry of Public Health's National Mental Health Strategy. Activities to be implemented and assessed include the scale-up of Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT) and Interpersonal Counseling for primary care (IPC) among mental health providers in Lebanon; scale-up and evaluation of adoption of IMPACT collaborative care platform (University of Washington AIMS Center) in primary healthcare centers; as well as evaluation of IPT's effectiveness in treatment of common mental health conditions in these settings. CBR will provide shared expertise in building research capacity in Implementation Science and Policy Research through delivery of certificate-based training workshops. Other deliverables will encompass the national dissemination of IPT in Lebanon, and setting up a local supervisory network and online collaborative platform. CBR has also validated an Arabic version of the European Social Survey's Well-being questionnaire, and has evaluated the impacts of IPT implementation on the policy-level.

The project is being delivered through a consortium of universities led by King's College, London and involving Cambridge, Chatham House, and Imperial College, London along with several international partners (most in the MENA region), including the American University of Beirut, Hacettepe University, Bir Zeit University, and the King Hussein Cancer Centre, and Teachers College (Columbia University). The CBR's contribution falls under the work streams on political economy (Brendan Burchell, Adam Coutts, Mona Jebri, Bothaina Attal, Simon Deakin and Adel Daoud) and mental health (Tomas Folke, Hannes Jarke, Kai Ruggeri and Federica Stablum). The CBR is collaborating with a number of other Cambridge-based departments including the Centre for Science and Policy (CSaP) and the Department of Sociology.

Progress

Political economy

Initial work scoping a political economy audit ('PEA') of the Lebanese, Jordanian and Turkish health systems was carried out and interviews were conducted from 2018 with key stakeholders in the region including health ministries, private sector health providers, the UN and NGOs in partner countries. Extensive drafts of the political economy reports on Lebanon and Jordan were completed in the course of the summer of 2019. Work continued on these reports in 2020 and they were largely completed by the end of September 2020.

Following her appointment in the autumn of 2018, Mona Jebri conducted a critical literature review on the political economy of health in Gaza and analysed it using MAXQDA software. After her submission of the PEA draft report in August 2019, Mona started preparing for fieldwork in the Gaza Strip via Skype and telephone from Cambridge. Mona used a snowballing method to reach participants. She conducted a number of in-depth interviews with policy makers, and health officials from different health sectors in Gaza including the Ministry, UNRWA, NGOs, and private institutions. She also conducted interviews with carers of patients in the Gaza Strip. Mona developed a journal of personal

reflections on the interviews using Scrivener software. She then transcribed all interviews by herself. Mona coded the interviews using the MAXQDA software. A final draft of the Gaza PEA was completed in April 2021 and it will be published in the autumn of 2021. Mona made numerous presentations of her work in a variety of forms (blogs, podcasts, animations and a theatrical play which was staged at the Cambridge Junction in July 2021).

Bothaina Attal joined the CBR as a CARA Visiting Fellow in 2020. She is a medical health professional and researcher previously based in Yemen. Bothaina has carried out research for a PEA of Yemen, using the methodology developed for the R4HC project, and has published a number of papers relating to the health situation in Yemen.

During 2020 and 2021 Simon Deakin worked on a paper exploring governments' response to Covid-19 using a theoretical framework which explores the role of the state in delivering public health and related collective good (see the report on the Research in the Theory and Practice of Governance project for further details).

Mental health

To meet R4HC aims for year one (2017-2018), the CBR's partners in the Global Mental Health Lab (Teachers College, Columbia University) trained mental health providers in Lebanon to meet competency criteria in Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT) as supervisors and providers; systematically collected outcomes of patients who accessed individual IPT treatment; piloted integration of the IMPACT collaborative care platform in a primary healthcare center in Lebanon; and have been engaging with stakeholders expand treatment in primary and specialty clinics serving host and refugee communities.

In 2018-19, the mental health stream of the R4HC project made steady progress toward the project aims, and continued to support the work of our partners at Columbia. Kai Ruggeri and Tomas Folke worked towards generating the necessary behavioural and mental health data from Lebanon. The survey was completed in the summer of 2019 following several rounds of feedback including from local partners and Lebanese academics at the American University of Beirut, with whom the CBR team interacted at the Lancet Palestinian Health Alliance Conference 27-28/03/2019, and with whom they have approval from the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health to collect the data. The survey was translated into Modern Standard Arabic by a professional translator.

In 2019-20 Hannes Jarke joined the team and worked with Kai and Tomas, on a survey of mental health, trust, and decision-making in refugees and the general population in Lebanon. The survey was subsequently completed with the help of IPSOS in Lebanon. In 2021 Federica Stablum joined the team to contribute generally to the work of the mental health stream.

In 2020-21 many aspects of the work had to be adapted due to lingering political instability, worsened by the pandemic, and the continued fallout from the August 2020 explosion in Beirut. Multiple initiatives were started and halted for various reasons, but the team still ended up with several critical outputs. Their primary empirical study on decision-making/risk-taking and mental health in Lebanon was published in May 2021, with a second paper forthcoming most likely in late 2021. Once regular travel resumes, the aim is to get more visibility for this work, though team members were able to present in-person to the Max Planck Institute for Human Development in Berlin. The first paper was also converted into a policy brief that was provided to participants in subsequent training and partnership programs.

Several initiatives were developed as adaptations to the original evidence-based policy training, planned initially to offer remote engagement for colleagues in and from Lebanon working in mental health policy. The aim of this programme is to strengthen the bridge between research and policy in

the field of public health and mental health. Delivered in collaboration with the Cambridge Centre for Science and Policy (CSaP) during 2021, the R4HC – Cambridge Knowledge Exchange Programme (KEP) consisted of one-to-one meetings between five ECRs and policymakers ('Partners') from Lebanon and experts from the University of Cambridge selected on the relevance of their work. After the meetings the Partners of the KEP and a wider network of roughly 20 ECRs from the MENA region were invited to two workshops, one led by the PRG on 'Evidence-based behavioural policy' and one led by Dr Iris Elliott (external) on 'Communicating research evidence'.

Progress

Many aspects of the R4HC-MENA Lebanon Mental Health Stream again had to be adapted for 2020-21 due to lingering political instability, worsened by the pandemic, and the continued fallout from the August 2020 blast. Multiple initiatives were started and halted for various reasons, but we still ended up with several critical outputs.

First, our primary empirical study on decision-making/risk-taking and mental health in Lebanon was published in May 2021, with a second paper likely forthcoming in late 2021. Once regular travel resumes, we intend to get more visibility for this work, though we were able to present in-person to the Max Planck Institute for Human Development in Berlin. The first paper was also converted into a policy brief that was provided to participants in subsequent training and partnership programs. These two initiatives were developed as adaptations to the original evidence-based policy training planned initially to offer remote engagement for colleagues in and from Lebanon working in mental health policy. The aim of the programme is to strengthen the bridge between research and policy in the field of public health and mental health. The R4HC – Cambridge Knowledge Exchange Programme (KEP) consisted of one-to-one meetings between five ECRs and policymakers ("Partners") from Lebanon and experts from the University of Cambridge selected on the relevance of their work. After the meetings the Partners of the KEP and a wider network of roughly 20 ECRs from the MENA region were invited to two workshops, one led by the PRG on "Evidence-based behavioural policy" and one led by Dr Iris Elliott (external) on "Communicating research evidence".

Outputs for GCRF Research for Health in Conflict (R4HC-MENA): developing capability, partnerships and research in the Middle and Near East (MENA)			
Articles in refereed journals	18 19 33 34 35 51 52	Chapters in books	82
Books	100	Working papers	114
Other publications	143 144	Reports	151 152
Workshops held	196 197		
Conference papers given	217 218 219 220 235	User contacts consultancy advice given, paid/unpaid	272 265 266
Media Coverage and social media and other media	297 298 299 300 308 309	Training courses attended	325 326 327 328 329 330 331

POPBACK: Populist Backlash, Democratic Backsliding, and the Crisis of the Rule of Law in the European Union

Project leader: Gerhard Schnyder, University of Loughborough London
Cambridge PI: Simon Deakin
Researcher: Louise Bishop
Funding: NORFACE network
Dates: 2020-2023

Background, aims and objectives

The POPBACK project aims to inform strategies to increase democratic resilience by studying the mechanisms exclusionary populists use to increase their power by undermining the Rule of Law in the areas of law, the economy, and the media. The project also seeks to identify the coping strategies societal actors use when faced with exclusionary populism. It is funded by the NORFACE programme and is led by Gerhard Schnyder, currently Professor of International Management at the University of Loughborough, London, and a former research fellow in the CBR. Other participants, in addition to the CBR, are researchers from the London School of Economics; the Polish Academy of Sciences; Goethe University, Frankfurt; The Peace Institute, Ljubljana; the University of Vienna; Roehampton University, London; and the University of Delaware.

Adopting an interdisciplinary approach spanning political economy, legal-, management-, and media studies, we compare Austria, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, and Turkey, all of which have experienced varying degrees of populist success. The project involves collaboration with the Cambridge Centre for Science and Policy (CSaP), which is tasked with setting up an International Policy Fellowships scheme for key stakeholders from the countries studied. In addition, the project members will collaborate with artists to stage a participatory performance in four cities to engage a dialogue with citizens from the countries being studied.

Methods

This project is organised into four Work Packages (WPs), focusing on legal changes (WP1), business and economics (WP2), media and communications (WP3), and impact (WP4). The CBR's involvement is mainly in WP1, and will take the form of the construction of datasets for measuring developments in laws relating to the business enterprise (labour and company laws) and in the institutional environment of the countries being studied.

Progress

The project began in the December 2020. The CBR contribution has so far taken the form of updating the CBR's leximetric datasets on labour law and company law. In addition, Simon Deakin has published a related paper on the evolution of the rule of law in Russia.

Outputs for POPBACK: Populist Backlash, Democratic Backsliding, and the Crisis of the Rule of Law in the European Union			
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Articles in refereed journals	6		
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Digitalisation and the Future of Work Digital Futures at Work Research Centre

Principal investigator: Simon Deakin

Researchers: Bhumika Billa, Louise Bishop

Joint Directors: Jacqueline O'Reilly (Sussex), Mark Stuart (Leeds)

Funding: ESRC

Dates: 2020-2024

Background

The Digital Futures at Work Research Centre (Digit) has been established with an investment from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) equivalent to £8m commencing in January 2020 for five years. It aims to advance understanding of how digital technologies are reshaping work. It examines the impact and interaction of these technologies for employers, employees and their representatives, job seekers and governments. It will provide theoretically informed, empirically evidenced and policy relevant analysis of the benefits, risks and challenges for companies operating in the UK and abroad. This analysis draws on international, interdisciplinary and innovative mixed methods approaches. Further details are contained on the Digit website: <https://digit-research.org/>,

The centre is co-directed by Professor Jacqueline O'Reilly (University of Sussex Business School) and Professor Mark Stuart (Leeds University Business School). Additional partners include the Universities of Aberdeen, Cambridge and Manchester in the UK and Monash in Australia. The CBR's contribution is part of Digit's Research Theme 1, which is looking at the impact of digitalisation on work and employment. This work is being led by Simon Deakin.

Aims and objectives

The overall aim of the Digit Research Centre is to generate new knowledge to inform the development of an analytical framework around the concept of the 'connected worker' and the 'connected economy'. To this end it will maximise knowledge exchange and co-produced research with relevant communities; establish a new Data Observatory as a one-platform library of national and international resources for decision-makers connecting with UK Industrial Strategy and welfare policy; initiate an Innovation Fund providing financial support for new research initiatives and methodological approaches, enabling international exchanges and extensive dissemination; provide a strong career development programme for mid and early career researchers through mentoring and staff development, internships and summer school; and ensure the long-term sustainability of the centre by developing an MSc in People Analytics informed by Digit research.

Methods

As part of the Digit research programme, the CBR will conduct socio-Legal analysis aimed at studying how the employment/self-employment binary divide is legally and statistically constructed in countries with different legal traditions and levels of development, how digitalisation is changing traditional legal conceptualisation of work, and whether correlations exist between the growth of the digital economy and employment regulation in selected countries. This will involve the collection and analysis of legal data, using 'leximetric' coding techniques to create a dataset of national employment laws and in sectors affected by new digital platforms and automation. We will estimate econometrically, using time-series and dynamic panel data analysis, the impact of the legal framework on employment growth and outcomes in light of trends in digitalisation.

Progress

During 2020 work began developing a conceptual framework for studying the impact of digital technologies on issues of employment law including the classification of workers as employees and independent contractors. In addition, preparations were undertaken for the coding of labour law data with a view to constructing new dataset of laws affecting work carried out through platforms and other types of digital intermediation.

In the course of 2021, Simon Deakin, Bhumika Billa and Louise Bishop completed an updated version of the CBR-LRI dataset covering labour laws in 117 countries for the period 1970-2020, and began work on the construction of a new dataset tracking changes in the law relating to platform work and precarious employment more generally. Simon Deakin commented on the Supreme Court's judgment in the *Uber* case in an Industrial Law Society webinar and in his contribution to the 7th. edition of the Deakin and Morris textbook on *Labour Law*.

Outputs for Digitalisation and the Future of Work			
Chapters in books	78 86	Books	98
Working papers	111 112		

Legal Systems and Artificial Intelligence

Project leaders: Simon Deakin (CBR), Mihoko Sumida (Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo)

Co-Investigators: Jennifer Cobbe, Jon Crowcroft, Jat Singh (Computer Laboratory, University of Cambridge); Felix Steffek (Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge); Christopher Markou (CBR); Yuishi Washida, Kazuhiko Yamamoto, Keisuke Takeshita, Mikiharu Noma, Wataru Uehara (Hitotsubashi University); Nanami Furue (Tokyo University of Science); Motoyuki Matsunaga (Institute for International Scio-Economic Studies, Tokyo)

Researchers: Bhumika Billa, Anca Cojocar, Narine Lalafaryan, Holli Sargeant, Lucy Thomas

Dates: 2020-2023

Background

The aim of this project is to assess the implications of the introduction of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into legal systems in Japan and the United Kingdom. The project is jointly funded by the UK's Economic and Social Research Council, part of UKRI, and the Japanese Society and Technology Agency (JST), and involves collaboration between Cambridge University (the CBR, Computer Laboratory and Faculty of Law) and Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo (the Graduate Schools of Law and Business Administration).

The use of machine learning (ML) to replicate aspects of legal decision making is already well advanced. A number of 'Legal Tech' applications have been developed by law firms and commercial suppliers and are being used, among other things, to model litigation risk. Data analytics are informing decisions on legally consequential matters including probation, predictive policing and credit evaluation. The next step will be to use ML to replicate core functions of legal systems, including adjudication.

At the same time there are already signs of push-back against the use of ML in the legal sphere. Critics point to the biases in current algorithmic decision making processes which systematically disadvantage the poor and minority groups. Concerns over the constitutionality of automating judicial processes prompted the passage Art. 33 of French Law 2019-222, which bars the use of personally identifiable data of judges and other court officials with a view to 'evaluating, analyzing, comparing or predicting their professional performance, real or supposed'.

Aims & Objectives

In this context there is an urgent need for informed debate over the uses of AI in the legal sphere. The project will advance this debate by:

- (i) exploring stakeholders' perceptions of the acceptability of AI-related technologies in the legal domain;
- (ii) identifying and addressing legal and ethical risks associated with algorithmic decision making; and
- (iii) understanding the potential of, and limits to, the computational techniques underlying law-related AI.

Methods

The project is organised through three work packages which will deploy, respectively, the methods of Horizon Scanning (WP1), and machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, and computational linguistics (WPs 2 and 3).

WP1: Constructing Future Scenarios for the Uses of AI in Law: A Horizon Scanning Approach

Project leaders: Washida, Sumida, Deakin

The Horizon Scanning Method was developed principally by the Stanford Research Institute in the late 1960s. The method avoids the assumption that the future will tend to deviate from a linear extension of current circumstances, and attempts instead to develop more realistic predictions of the future by focusing on the collection and analysis of information that does not lie on the path of this linear extension. In implementing the Horizon Scanning approach we will firstly produce a database containing a range of information sources on the uses of AI in law, drawn from press reports and commentary and secondary academic literatures. The database will be used as the basis for discussion at a series of workshops. We will invite experts, researchers, corporate professionals and users across a broad range of fields of activity and different age ranges to take part in the workshops. Emergent scenarios will describe different possible combinations of advantages and risks stemming from the use of AI.

WP2: Computation of Complex Knowledge Systems: Law and Accounting

Project leaders: Deakin, Markou, Crowcroft, Singh, Cobbe, Noma

This WP will consider whether the juridical reasoning underpinning employment status decisions can be visually represented using historical data from decided cases and if the outcomes of cases can be accurately predicted using a decision-tree comprised of nodes corresponding to relevant legal indicators. We will use Deep Learning and NLP to analyse legal decisions for latent or hidden variables that can help inform and refine the model. We will then explore how far the same techniques can be applied to the digitisation of knowledge systems used in accounting.

WP3 Predicting the outcome of dispute resolution: feasibility, factors and ethical implications.

Project leaders: Steffek, Yamamoto

This WP deals with the prediction of dispute outcomes and generally aims to advance understanding of the use of artificial intelligence in case outcome predictions. Analysis will be carried out on a large data set of English court cases. The dataset will be used to test different ML approaches to predicting dispute outcomes. The possibility of carrying out a parallel study using Japanese court data will be explored. In addition this WP will develop ethical guidelines for regulating Artificial Intelligence in dispute resolution'. The development of the guidelines will be supported by roundtable meetings with the partners the UK Ministry of Justice, the OECD Department on Access to Justice, leading representatives of the UK judiciary and LawTech firms.

Progress

The project began in January 2020 and a planning meeting and workshop was held in Cambridge in early March, with the participation of the Japanese team. Shortly afterwards lockdowns were initiated in both Cambridge and Tokyo and work on the project was formally paused for a three-month period. Research was resumed in the summer of 2020. Progress has been made with respect to each of the WPs.

In WP1, the collection of abstracts for use in the Horizon Scanning Method began in August. The first workshop, originally planned to take place in Cambridge in December 2020, has been postponed to the academic year 2021-22 and its final form and timing is under review.

In WP2 progress has been made in developing the conceptual framework for the work, and has resulted in a series of publications including an edited collection, *Is Law Computable? Critical Reflections on Law and Artificial Intelligence*, which was published by Hart/Bloomsbury in November 2020, and papers given ‘revise and resubmit’ in the *Journal of Cross-Disciplinary Research in Computational Law* and the *Northern Ireland Law Quarterly*. In addition, substantial progress has been made on constructing a dataset of historical employment cases which will be used to test hypotheses concerning the long-run dynamics of legal change and the coevolution of law with social and economic development.

In WP3 work has been carried out on the dataset of English cases and the possibility of creating similar datasets of Japanese cases has been explored with relevant stakeholders. Progress has also been made in developing the ML and NLP methods which will be used to analyse the judicial data. As regards the English data set of court cases, the focus was on pre-processing the data set. Guidance for manually tagging selected cases has been produced and the manual tagging of the data set has been concluded.

Both WP2 and WP3 have organised multiple meetings between the British and Japanese sides, via zoom, to coordinate progress and ensure continuing cooperation notwithstanding the impossibility of meeting in person during the Covid emergency.

Outputs for Legal Systems and Artificial Intelligence			
Chapters in books	78 86	Books	98
Working papers	111 112		

Research in the Theory and Practice of Governance

Project leaders: Simon Deakin

Project team: Gaofeng Meng

Dates: 2019-22

Background

A generous donation has made it possible to establish a CBR Governance Fund to support a research project on the theory and practice of governance. The project takes a comparative and global perspective, comparing emerging forms of governance in China with those in Europe and north America. It is also examining trends in global governance with a focus on international agencies and their role in the production of global public goods.

Aims and objectives

We define 'governance' broadly to refer to the processes through which a polity or entity responds to risks in its environment, with a view to ensuring its continued effectiveness. Critical to this is the capacity of a system of governance to process information about its context, to embed that information in its internal processes, and to adapt in response to external shocks. This perspective builds on a number of different but complementary theoretical approaches which stress the cognitive and evolutionary dimensions of governance (the new institutionalism of Ostrom, North and Aoki; Luhmann's theory of social systems; the French schools of the economics of conventions and pragmatic sociology; and Foucault's theory of governmentality or the 'art of government'). We aim to develop this theoretical framework and to apply it through empirical observation of national, regional and global trends in governance.

Progress

on the project has focused on two principal themes. The first is the institutional development of China's economy, including the evolution of its system of property rights, and the emergence of the Belt and Road Initiative and its potential to generate common regulatory standards and frames of reference for transnational trade and movement of peoples and resources in and beyond the Eurasian region. The second is the response of the governments around the world to the Covid-19 crisis, with the focus on the measures taken in China following the appearance of the SARS-CoV-2 virus late in 2019, and on those adopted in other countries from January 2020.

Simon and Gaofeng completed a working paper on 'the governance of Covid-19' in September 2020 and it was published in the *Industrial Law Journal* in December 2021. During 2021 they worked on a paper concerned with the evolution of property rights in China; in August 2021 this was given a conditional acceptance in the *Journal of Institutional Economics*.

Outputs for Research in the Theory and Practice of Governance			
Articles in refereed journals	88 89	Working papers	113

Survey of Business University Interactions in the UK

Project leaders: Michael Kitson (CBR)

Project team: Alan Hughes (CBR), David Angenendt (CBR), Ammon Salter (Bath)

Funding: NCUB

Dates: 2019-21

Background, aims and objectives

This project is funded by NCUB and builds on a number of earlier studies on the commercial application of academic research conducted by the CBR. It aims to identify the range, form, significance of, and business motivation for knowledge exchange (KE) activities between the UK private business sector and the UK university sector.

Methods

The research will adopt a web-based survey approach. The sampling frame will be drawn from three source: a large, public-domain database (FAME); a list of respondents to earlier CBR survey; and a list of firms known to have participated in an earlier CBR project on links between businesses and university-based academics in the years 2016-19. The survey will be supported by a number of in-depth interviews.

Progress

The survey was completed in the summer of 2021 and the analysis will be finalised later in the year. There will be outputs to report in 2021-22.

3.Outputs

Articles in refereed journals

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Chapters in Books

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80. Gudgin, G. Discrimination in Housing in The Idea of the Union edited by John Wilson Foster and William Beattie Smith Belcouver Press 2021

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Books

95. Adams, Z., Barnard, C., Deakin, S. and Fraser Butlin, S. (2021) *Deakin and Morris' Labour Law* 7th ed. (Oxford: Hart).
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97. Colfer, Barry, Harney, Brian, McLaughlin, Colm and Wright, Chris F. (eds, forthcoming) *New Institutional Arrangements for Worker Protection: Towards a Patchwork of Rules?* Emerald.
98. Deakin, S. and Markou, C. (eds.) (2020) *Is Law Computable? Critical Perspectives on Law and Artificial Intelligence* (Oxford: Hart).
99. Fu, X. (2020) 'Innovation under the radar: The nature and sources of innovation in Africa', Cambridge University Press. Monograph.
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Working papers

101. Buchanan, J. Japan's Corporate Governance Code 2015-2021: legitimacy and the transition from principles to prescription (currently draft working paper, probably for publication in next period 01 Aug 2021 to 31 July 2022)
102. Burchell, B., Wang, S., Kamerāde, D., Bessa, I., & Rubery, J. (2020). *Cut hours, not people: no work, furlough, short hours and mental health during the COVID19 pandemic in the UK*. Retrieved from Centre for Business Research Working Paper No.521, University of Cambridge: https://www.cbr.cam.ac.uk/fileadmin/user_upload/centre-for-business-research/downloads/working-papers/wp521.pdf
103. Caselli, G. (2021), *Temperature shocks, credit risk and loan pricing*.
104. Charles, L. "Remote online work for refugees: Perceptions of the private sector" in "Digital Refugee Livelihoods and Decent

105. Charles L. Giving Refugees Employment Opportunities Through Remote Work” *Newlines Institute for Strategy and Policy*
“TVET in Jordan: Toward Digital skills training” Al Ghurair Foundation for Education (forthcoming)
106. Chen, D., Deakin, S., Johnston, A. and Wang, B.(2021) ‘Too much technology and too little regulation? The spectacular demise of P2P finance in China’ under review, *Accounting, Economics and Law: A Convivium* (minor revisions, August 2021).
107. Connell, D. Major independent review of key aspects of UK government industrial and innovation policies published by CBR in May 2021 as: Connell, D. “IS THE UK’S FLAGSHIP INDUSTRIAL POLICY A COSTLY FAILURE?;An Independent Reappraisal of the Objectives, Theory, Practice and Impact of the UK’s £7.3 Billion a Year R&D Tax Credits and £1.1 Billion a Year Patent Box Schemes” with a Foreword by Greg Clark MP
108. Cosh, A. and Caselli, G. (2021), *2019 BRES results for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority*.
109. Cosh, A. and Caselli, G. (2021), *Annual draw 2020 highlights*.
110. Cosh, A. and Caselli, G. (2021), *Research brief on market towns*.
111. Deakin, S. and Markou, C. (2021) ‘Evolutionary interpretation: law and machine learning’ under review, *Journal of Cross-Disciplinary Research in Computational Law* (revise and resubmit, August 2021).
112. Deakin, S., and Markou, C. (2021) ‘Evolutionary law and economics: theory and method’ under review, *Northern Ireland Law Quarterly* (revise and resubmit, September 2021).
113. Deakin, S., and Meng, G. (2021) ‘The governance of Covid-19: Anthropogenic risk, evolutionary learning, and the future of the social state’ CBR Working Paper No. 524, April 2021.
114. Folke, T., Bertoldo, G., D’Souza, D., Ali, S., Stablum, F., & Ruggeri, K. (revise & resubmit). Boosting Promotes Advantageous Risk-taking. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*
115. Jarke, H., Geiger, S., Alzahawi, S., Bojanić, L., Carstensen, A., ... & Vembaar, S. (in preparation). *Large-scale cross-cultural replication efforts in psychology and behavioural sciences: Approaches, Barriers, Solutions, and Guidance*.
116. Javaid, H., Castaner, X., Desyllas, P. Marsili, O., “Checking the closet for skeletons: The length of the due diligence process in technology acquisitions”, University of Bath working paper
117. Kentikelenis, A., & Stubbs, T. Austerity redux: The coming wave of budget cuts and the future of global public health.
118. Konstantinidis, N., & Reinsberg, B. (2020). Government Ownership of IMF Conditionality Programs: Conceptualization, Measurement, and Validation. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3855332
119. Lucini-Paioni, A., Cefis, E., Desyllas, P., Marsili, O. “Reconfiguration Events and New Firm Survival” University of Bath working paper

120. Miles, I. Desyllas, P., Lee, H. Miozzo, M., "What customers want: Understanding when customization promotes innovation in knowledge-intensive business services" University of Bath working paper
121. Mussell, H. Submitted but not yet published due to journal restrictions on manuscripts being made available in the public domain whilst under review: 2021 (March): Reclaiming the Relational Ontology of the Fiduciary and Exploring Relational Ethics
122. Reinsberg, B., Stubbs, T., & Bujnoch, L. (2020). Neoliberal globalization and mass protest revisited.
123. Reinsberg, B., Bujnoch, L., & Shaw, D. (2021). Revisiting the security-development nexus: Human security and IMF programs.
124. Rotolo, D. R. Camerani, N. Grassano and B.R. Martin, 2021, 'Why Do Firms Publish? A Conceptual Framework', submitted to *Research Policy*
125. Schnyder, G., Anna Grosman, Kun Fu, Mathias Siems and Ruth V. Aguilera, Legal Perception and Finance: The Case of IPO Firm Value, CBR Working Paper WP532, available at <https://www.cbr.cam.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/wp532.pdf>
126. Spires, R. House of Commons Support Team. Science and Technology Committee. Paper on Monitoring the Commercialisation of University Intellectual Property in the UK. Progress with policy implementation.
127. Stubbs, T., Kentikelenis, A., Ray, R., & Gallagher, K. P. (2021). Poverty, inequality, and the International Monetary Fund: How austerity hurts the poor and widens inequality. In *GEGI Working Paper* (No. 46).

Other publications (eg) Book Reviews, pamphlets, Blogs

128. Charles, L. "Covid-19 Exacerbates Vulnerability of the Forcibly Displaced" *Global Mobility Report* "How COVID-19 and 2020 Proved Remote Work Works: Even for Refugees?" *Medium*
129. Christie, A. "Battle for the Board: Climate Rebellion at Exxon marks a New Era of Shareholder Activism", Oxford Business Law Blog, July 2021
130. Christie, A. "The Agency Costs of Sustainable Capitalism", Columbia Law School's CLS Blue Sky Blog, March 2021
131. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Cambridge Ahead (2021), *A new era for the Cambridge economy: Spring 2021 Members' Meeting*, May 2021.
132. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. OECD (2021), *Local entrepreneurship ecosystems and emerging industries: Case study of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, United Kingdom*, February 2021.
133. Cosh, A. and Caselli, G. (2021), *Greater Cambridge Employment Update February 2021*, report to the Greater Cambridge Partnership and Cambridge Ahead.

134. Cosh, A. and Caselli, G. (2021), *Greater Cambridge Employment Update June 2021*, report to the Greater Cambridge Partnership and Cambridge Ahead.
135. Cosh, A. and Caselli, G. (2020), *Greater Cambridge Employment Update November 2020*, report to the Greater Cambridge Partnership and Cambridge Ahead.
136. Cosh, A. and Caselli, G. (2020), *SME Observatory Insight into scale-up and high-growth businesses*, report to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority. ScaleUp Institute (2020), *ScaleUp Annual Review 2020*, November 2020.
137. Gudgin, G. Prepare for the rise of Irish Euroscepticism. Graham Gudgin. Spectator Magazine September 20 2020 <https://www.spectator.co.uk/article/prepare-for-the-rise-of-irish-euroscepticism>
138. Gudgin, G. This is a radical plan to overturn the NI Protocol. Belfast Newsletter 28th July 2021 <https://www.newsletter.co.uk/news/opinion/columnists/this-is-a-radical-uk-plan-to-overturn-the-protocol-3326878/>
139. Gudgin, G. BBC fails to reflect the reality of Irish Unity Opinion Polls. Belfast Newsletter 29th April 2021 <https://www.newsletter.co.uk/news/opinion/columnists/graham-gudgin-bbc-fails-to-reflect-reality-of-irish-unity-opinion-polls-3217957>
140. Gudgin, G. The Republic of Ireland is not One of the World's Richest Economies Belfast NewsLetter 24th February 2021 <https://www.newsletter.co.uk/news/opinion/columnists/economist-the-republic-of-ireland-is-not-as-is-often-claimed-one-of-the-worlds-richest-economies-3145974>
141. Gudgin, G. Ten things we've learned about the Brexit deal with Robert Tombs Spectator Feb 6th 2021 <https://www.spectator.co.uk/article/ten-things-we-ve-learnt-about-the-brexit-deal>
142. Gudgin, G. Brexiteers Beware. A bad deal is still a real risk with Robert Tombs. The Spectator Magazine 15th October 2020 <https://www.spectator.co.uk/article/brexiteers-beware-a-bad-deal-is-still-a-real-risk>
143. Jarke, H., Geiger, S., & Bühler, V. (in review). Politische Polarisierung: Sind wir wirklich so gespalten wie wir denken? [Are we as politically polarised as we think?] [Blog post]. *InMind Blog*.
144. Jarke, H., Varaday, G., & Ruggeri, K. (2020). Applying Behavioural Insights to Policy: From Evidence to Practice. *Policy brief for training material*. <https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.62158>
145. Kamerāde, D. An article on Employment Dosage project in Insights publication (from the Understanding Society Survey) (forthcoming in 2021).
146. Liptrap, J. 'Beware Investor Responses to the Climate Crisis' (March 2021) Oxford Business Law Blog <https://www.law.ox.ac.uk/business-law-blog/blog/2021/03/beware-investor-responses-climate-crisis>
147. Liptrap, J. 'A Social Enterprise Company in EU Organizational Law?' (July 2021) Columbia Law School Blue Sky Blog <https://clsbluesky.law.columbia.edu/2021/07/30/a-social-enterprise-company-in-eu-organizational-law/>

148. Martin, W. Contributed to Professors Sefton and Weale's White Paper written for the Office of National Statistics (ONS) under the aegis of the Economic Statistics Centre of Excellence (ESCOE).
149. Reinsberg, B., & Stubbs, T. (12 July, 2021). [Lots of IMF programmes are never completed – because they're unworkable](#). *The Conversation*.

Reports

150. Coutts, A. The Lebanon report has been commended by EU, WHO, FCDO and Fouad to add the economist who said it was best thing since sliced bread!
151. Jebрил, M (forthcoming, autumn 2021), *The Political Economy of Health in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (Gaza), Research for Health in Conflict (R4HC-MENA): Developing capability, partnerships and research in the Middle East and North Africa, GCRF and UKRI*.
152. Jebрил, M. (2021) *Gaza's Pandemic Quandary*, Sada Online Journal, Middle East Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: <https://carnegieendowment.org/sada/84054>
153. Spires, R. - BEIS. *Economic Impact*. European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts. Part of the business case for funding.

Datasets created and archived, software written

154. Adams, Z., Billa, B., Bishop, L. and Deakin, S. (2021) *CBR-Labour Regulation Index (Dataset of 117 Countries 1970-2020)*. New version completed September 2021, publication planned for later in 2021.
155. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. New draw of all companies located within a 20-mile radius of Cambridge city centre.
156. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. New draw of all companies located in any of the 14 local authority districts making up the GCGP LEP.
157. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Updated Cambridge Cluster Insights platform based on Microsoft Power BI software.
158. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *Employment & turnover by broad sectors 2013-20*.
159. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *Employment & turnover by narrow sectors 2013-20*.
160. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *Corporate growth by broad sectors 2013-20*.
161. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *Corporate growth by narrow sectors 2013-20*.
162. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *Employment & turnover by firm size 2013-20*.
163. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *Corporate growth by firm size 2013-20*.
164. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *Cambridge Ahead firm demography*.

165. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Growth composition – Cambridge Ahead companies.
166. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Contribution to growth from continuing companies etc.
167. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Non-corporate research institutions.
168. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Summary of employment level 2013-20 – 6 districts.
169. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Summary of employment growth 2013-20 – 6 districts.
170. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Summary of turnover level 2013-20 – 6 districts.
171. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Summary of turnover growth 2013-20 – 6 districts.
172. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Press release – Cambridge area.
173. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Press release – Combined Authority.
174. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. About companies on the Cambridge Cluster Map.
175. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. CBR Database methodology.
176. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Business location maps.
177. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. CBR & BRES employment growth comparison.
178. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Business & science parks analysis.
179. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Probability of high future growth model.
180. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Greater Cambridge November 2020 Update sample.
181. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Greater Cambridge February 2021 Update sample.
182. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Greater Cambridge June 2021 Update sample.
183. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Greater Cambridge June 2021 Update turnover data.
184. Fu, X. PATENT 2018 'A tool for the valuation of early stage technology', published by the China State Patent Office in December 2018. Jointly owned by Huawei Technologies and Oxford University. <https://www.oxvalue.ai/>
185. Fu, X. APP:Haate Haat on Google shop
<https://www.oxfordtmc.org/news/development-id-model-app-has-been-completed-testing-progress>

186. Gudgin, G. Two complete updates of the macro-economic datasets for the CBR Macro-economic model of the UK Economy. Work undertaken with colleagues in Ireland (Prof Neil Gibson and Jordan Buchanan). The UKMOD database is now compliant with the 2019 ONS National Accounts Blue Book, with further data for 2019 using ONS quarterly statistics. In addition a Financial variables dataset for the FInMOD model has been updated. A further update will be undertaken when the 2020 Blue Book is published in October 2021.
187. Martin, W. Data collated for the Sefton-Weale White Paper as above. Further data work may be commissioned by ESCOE and ONS.

Workshops held

188. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *The Cambridge Phenomenon, Covid & Brexit: Can we learn from our past?*, presentation given by David Gill, St Edmund's College, Cambridge, UK, 17 February 2021.
189. Chai, D. "Launch of COVID-19 Debt Relief Efforts in Africa: Issuing a Call for Dialogue, Reflection, and Advocacy", Caritas Africa, The Symposium of Episcopal Conferences of Africa and Madagascar (SECAM), Jesuit Conference of Africa and Madagascar (JCAM), Dicastery for Integral Human Development, Vatican COVID-19 Commission, Vatican (virtual), 7 April 2021.
190. Chai, D. "Roundtable on Building a Common Vision: Addressing Inequalities in Post-pandemic World", Vatican Covid-19 Commission and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in collaboration with the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences (PASS), Vatican (virtual), 28 April 2021.
191. Chai, D. "Better Way to Work: Pope Francis, the Care Economy and the Future of Work", Hank Center for Catholic Intellectual Heritage, Loyola University Chicago, Chicago (virtual) 22 June, 2021.
192. Christie, A. "Should companies with dual class shares be premium listed" (jointly organised by CBR Research Associates Anna Christie and Ewan McGaughey and co-hosted by the CBR, the University of Edinburgh, and King's College, London)
193. Coutts, A. Closed Policy workshop to held in Lebanon with WHO, EU, World Bank and FCDO health reps to discuss possible policy uses of our political economy of health report. The WHO representative for the health cluster - Christina Bethke believes the report can play a crucial role in shaping the new UHC work for Lebanon.
194. Desyllas, P EURAM Annual Conference, 16-18 June, 2021, Organised PDW on "Research Funding by the European Research Council (ERC)": <https://youtu.be/P2sGg3J0pio>
195. Desyllas, P EURAM Annual Conference, 16-18 June, 2021, Invited speaker at Symposium on "Corporate Development Modes"
196. Kamerāde, D. Two presentations on Employment Dosage project for the Vocational Rehabilitation Association.
197. Meyer, H. CBR workshop on Corona policy planned for late September 2021

198. Martin, W. Presented at the ONS-ESCOE workshop on historic national accounts.
199. Reinsberg, B. 'The political economy of the security-development nexus', University of Glasgow, 21 January 2021, <https://sdnglasgow.wordpress.com/>
200. Ruggeri, K. "Evidence-based behavioural policy" and Elliott, I. "Communicating research evidence".
 These two workshops within the KEP aimed at giving the participants a more structured knowledge of the best practices in designing evidence-based behavioural policy and communicating research evidence to policymakers and the general public. The target audience were the five "Partners", plus an extended network of researchers, policymakers and humanitarian workers from and working in the MENA region. The post-event evaluations indicate a really high appreciation of the sessions; participants gave positive feedback on the topics covered, the instructors and materials presented, and the usefulness of the insights for their work.
201. Stablum, F, Jarke, H, Folke, T and Ruggeri, K. Cambridge Knowledge Exchange Programme The programme consisted of a series of one-to-one meetings between five ECRs and policymakers working in the field of public/mental health in the MENA region ("Partners") with experts from the University of Cambridge selected on the relevance of their work. The five participants and a wider network of ECRs from the region were also invited to attend two workshops on evidence-based behavioural policy and communicating evidence to complement the programme. A full description of the programme can be found [here](#).

Conference Papers/Presentations given

202. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *Annual draw 2020 highlights*, Cambridge Ahead Regional Economic Planning Group, Cambridge, UK, 24 February 2021.
203. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *Greater Cambridge Employment Update February 2021*,
204. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Cambridge Ahead Regional Economic Planning Group, Cambridge, UK, 25 May 2021.
205. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *2019 BRES results for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority*, Cambridge Ahead Regional Economic Planning Group, Cambridge, UK, 1 December 2020.
206. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *Greater Cambridge Employment Update November 2020*, Cambridge Ahead Regional Economic Planning Group, Cambridge, UK, 1 December 2020.
207. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. *The pattern of company growth in the North West Cambridge corridor: An analysis pre COVID-19 pandemic*, Cambridge Ahead Regional Economic Planning Group, Cambridge, UK, 1 September 2020.
208. Chai, D. "The more, the better? Cross-country evidence on environmental disclosure and cost of equity", 37th International Symposium on Money, Banking and Finance, Paris (virtual), 17-18 June 2021.

209. Christie, A. Edinburgh Commercial Law Reading Group (Edinburgh, UK) – ‘The Agency Costs of Sustainable Capitalism’
210. Christie, A. University of Oxford Business Law Workshops (Oxford, UK) – ‘The Evolution of Hedge Fund Activism’
211. Christie, A. Monash University Law School Centre for Commercial Law & Regulatory Studies (CLARS) Virtual Visiting Scholar Program (Melbourne, Australia) – ‘The Agency Costs of Sustainable Capitalism’
212. Christie, A. Trinity College, University of Cambridge – Trinity College Third Annual Responsible Investment Forum (Cambridge, UK) – ‘Asset Managers, Hedge Funds and Responsible Investors’
213. Christie, A. Institute for Law and Finance at Goethe University – LawFin Research Seminar (Frankfurt, Germany) – ‘The Agency Costs of Sustainable Capitalism’
214. Christie, A. Bocconi University, Corporate Law & Finance Workshop (Milan, Italy) – ‘The Agency Costs of Sustainable Capitalism’
215. Deakin, S. (2021) Speaker at ILS webinar on the *Uber* judgment, May 2021.
216. Javid, H., Castaner, X., Desyllas, P. Marsili, O., “Checking the closet for skeletons: The length of the due diligence process in technology acquisitions” Strategic Management Society Meeting, 18-21 September 2021.
217. Jebril, M. (Upcoming) presenting at the 21st International conference on education at Seoul National University conference “Reconceptualising education in times of global crisis”. My presentation is entitled: “Between occupation and a global pandemic: The experience of educationalists at Gaza’s universities”
218. Jebril, M. Conducted a presentation for R4HC-MENA knowledge exchange programme on Gaza research and public engagement.
219. Jebril, M. Presented my work for capacity building, and an update on my research at R4HC-MENA (Sep, 2020) in the online Executive Board Meeting.
220. Jebril, M. Participated at Queens’ College Cambridge SCR talks, giving a talk on Gaza research, with a particular focus on sharing my strategy and methods of public engagement: <https://queens.shorthandstories.com/scr-talks-lent-2021/index.html>
221. Johnston, A. Invited keynote lecture on ‘Corporate Governance for Sustainability’ at webinar on *Sustainable corporate governance and non-financial reporting: Finding a pathway to policy coherence* organised by Frank Bold, Alliance for Corporate Transparency and Climate Disclosure Standards Board, 9th February 2021 (450 attendees, other presenters included Didier Reynders, EU Commissioner for Justice, Steve Waygood, Aviva Chief Responsible Investment Officer and Heidi Hautala, MEP and EU Parliament Vice-President) (video is available here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BNZTfEyDuxs&trk>)

222. Johnston, A. Invited presentation on 'Corporate Purpose and Directors' Duties' at University of Oslo Faculty of Law, Seminar on Corporate Law, Corporate Governance and a Sustainable Future, 8th December 2020
223. Johnston, A. 'Integrating Sustainability in EU Company Law', University of Oslo Faculty of Law PhD seminar, 6th October 2020
224. Lucini-Paioni, A., Cefis, E., Desyllas, P., Marsili, O. "Reconfiguration Events and New Firm Survival", Strategic Management Society Meeting, 18-21 September 2021.
225. Lucini-Paioni, A., Cefis, E., Desyllas, P., Marsili, O. "Reconfiguration Events and New Firm Survival", Strategic Management Society Meeting, 18-21 September 2021.
226. Lucini-Paioni, A., Cefis, E., Desyllas, P., Marsili, O. "Reconfiguration Events and New Firm Survival", Academy of Management Meeting, 29 July-4 August 2021
227. Martin, B.R. 2021, 'Academic Integrity and Opportunism', invited presentation at SIMA (Italian Management Association) Conference, Palermo, Sicily, 11 June 2021.
228. Martin, B.R. 2021, 'Emerging Challenges for Innovation Studies', Invited Lecture on NORSI conference for PhD students, Oslo, 8 June 2021.
229. Martin, B.R. 2021, 'The Evolution of Science Policy and Innovation Studies', Invited Lecture on NORSI conference for PhD students, Oslo, 7 June 2021.
230. McLaughlin, Colm and Wright, Chris F. (2021) 'Trade union legitimacy in the Business School', Paper presented at the British Universities Industrial Relations Association (BUIRA) Annual Conference, Birmingham (Online), July 2021.
231. Meyer, H. Speaker on Global Policy Journal Panel on Dignity, Inequality and Populism together with Rawi Abdelal (Harvard Business School), Peter Hall (Harvard Government Department), Marion Lahoure (Deutsche Bank / Harvard), Eva-Maria Nag (Global Policy Journal / Durham University) and Michael Rosen (Harvard University). See <https://www.globalpolicyjournal.com/videos/dignity-inequality-and-populism-conversation-rawi-abdelal>
232. Minshall, T. and C.-M. von Behr (2021). Building on Trust: Accelerating university-hospital collaborative innovation processes during COVID-19. R&D Management Conference. University of Strathclyde, Glasgow.
233. Mussell, H. May 2021 (Virtual - Covid 19 rearrangement): Care Ethics Research Conference. Accepted paper: "A Relational Ethics for the Relational Fiduciary", University of Ottawa, Canada
234. Reinsberg, B. Participated with IMF papers at virtual IPES (November 2020) and the Standing Group on International Relations at the ECPR (February 2021).
235. Ruggeri, K., (2021). Positive deviance & economic inequality: A role for organizational psychology. *Invited keynote presentation for the Romanian Association for Industrial and Organizational Psychology.*

236. Turner, S. Natalia Botero-Tovar, Maria Alejandra Herrera, Juan Pablo Borda, Francisco Ortiz, Jean Carlo Ramírez, and Luisa Fernanda Maldonado, 2021: [Health system responses to COVID-19: a multi-level systematic review of primary qualitative studies](https://doi.org/10.5465/AMBPP.2021.16205abstract). *Proceedings*, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.5465/AMBPP.2021.16205abstract>
237. Turner, S. and John Wright, 2020: [Corporatization of Healthcare Organisations: A Systematic Scoping Review of Processes and Impacts](https://doi.org/10.5465/AMBPP.2020.12395abstract). *Proceedings*, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.5465/AMBPP.2020.12395abstract>
238. Von-Behr, C.-M. and T. Minshall (2020). Partnership without pretence: Key learnings from the setup and management of disaster response manufacturing consortia in the COVID-19 crisis. 7th World Open Innovation Conference.
239. Wright, Chris F. and McLaughlin, Colm (2021) 'Trade union legitimacy and legitimation politics in Australia and New Zealand', Paper presented at the Association of Industrial Relations Academics of Australia and New Zealand (AIRAANZ) Annual Conference, Auckland (Online), February 2021.

User Contacts Consultancy and Advice given (paid or unpaid)

240. Chai, D. Vatican COVID-19 Commission
241. Charles, L. [Migrant Nation Foundation](#)- Research on digital livelihoods for displaced populations. Working paper being authored: *"Decent Digital Livelihoods: Creating Connections for People on the Move"*
242. Charles, L. [Sheikha Salama Foundation](#) in Abu Dhabi- Consultancy on the conceptualization of an reformed education programme
243. Charles, L. [UNRWA](#), HQ in Jordan- Evaluation consultant for assessing evaluability of the UNHRA Education Reform.
244. Charles, L. [Na'amal](#)- Building programmes with partners ([MIT ReACT](#) and [Chams](#)) and with companies for [mentoring](#); developing partnerships ([Symba](#)). Currently developing a partnership with IKEA Foundation to provide funding for a three-and-a-half-year project in Kenya. Research about digital livelihoods for refugees will also be a key output. Partners include Rand Europe, MIT, Finn Church Aid and the University of Cambridge.
245. Connell, D. Oral and written evidence on innovation policy to BEIS Select Committee, January 2021, and included in its published report
246. Connell, D. Report listed above passed to Rishi Sunak for his personal consideration by his Special Adviser
247. Coutts, A. Adam has been awarded a prestigious Weatherhead Centre Center for International Affairs VISITING fellowship for one year - September 2021 to September 2022. He will be supervised by Professor Melani Cammett and Michael Woolcock, World Bank to write a book ' The political determinants of health: case studies from the frontlines of public policy in the Middle East, Europe and the United Kingdom'

248. Coutts, A. We maintain weekly contact with the FCDO Syria and Lebanon health teams, offering advice and guidance. They have invited us to present the political eco reports over coming months. They have also asked us to submit short proposals to conduct a political economy of health and governance audit of Syria following our work on Jordan.
249. Coutts, A. Panel discussion on IHL Syria with Hamish dre Bretton Gordon, Sir Stephen Obrien and Sir Chris Greenwood.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ofUMv7HoSk&feature=youtu.be>
250. Coutts, A. Upcoming panel discussion in March on the future of Syria and Iraq with John Simpson (BBC), Jon Finer (Biden MENA team) and Aziz Ahmed (Deputy Chief of Staff to Barzani - KRD).
251. Desyllas, P Appointed: European Academy of Management (EURAM), Vice President Research Funding
252. Desyllas, P Speaker: Innovators' Breakfast Club, Business Model Innovation, Innovation Caucus, 28 April 2021
253. Fu, X. UN DESA 'Effective Partnerships During the Covid-19 Pandemic'
254. Fu, X. UNCTAD 'Digital Enabled Services Trade'
255. Fu, X. WIPO 'Direction of Innovation in the Developing Countries'
256. Fu, X. UNIDO 'High Level Advisory Committee for Industrial Development Report 2022'
257. Fu, X. UN TFM 'Strengthening the science-policy interface for post pandemic recovery'
258. Fu, X. UN Technology Bank 'Annual report and Strategy for 2021-22'
259. Fu, X. International Science Council 'Inter-government engagement strategy'
260. Gudgin, G. is a paid consultant to the Cabinet Office on the diversion of trade in Northern Ireland in the context of the Northern Ireland Protocol of the EU Withdrawal Agreement. He has also advised Lord Frost, Minister at the Cabinet Office on aspects of the Protocol
261. Gudgin, G. is a Member of the Department for International Trade expert [Committee](#) on modelling the economic impact of UK trade agreements
262. Gudgin, G. gave evidence to the House of Commons Northern Ireland Affairs Committee 23/09/2020 on the Irish Protocol and the Internal Market Bill. His written evidence to the Committee is available at <https://www.briefingsforbritain.co.uk/submission-to-ni-affairs-committee-inquiry-brexite-and-the-ni-protocol/>
263. Gudgin, G. Evidence given to the Finance Committee Inquiry on the Northern Ireland Protocol. Northern Ireland Assembly July 2021.
<http://aims.niassembly.gov.uk/officialreport/minutesofevidencereport.aspx?AgendaId=26880&evidID=13288>

264. Gudgin, G. Written evidence is at <https://www.briefingsforbritain.co.uk/the-steps-hmg-needs-to-take-on-the-irish-protocol-written-evidence/>
265. Jebril, M. Participated in the R4HC-MENA knowledge exchange programme as a host, discussing with the fellows from Lebanon, their research and related inquiries.
266. Jebril, M. Participated in discussion meetings and offered feedback to the steering committee of the Bearing Witness Campaign <https://hexitime.com/campaign/bearing-witness> based on my research and experience in Gaza.
267. Johnston, A. Expertise provided to German trade unions via ETUI on implementation of the Directive on Cross-Border Mobility of Companies, focusing on protection of occupational pensions in the event of change of jurisdiction, November-December 2020.
268. Johnston, A. Judge, ESG Reporting Awards 2021
269. Kamerāde, D., Burchell, B., Wang, S., Balderson, U., & Coutts, A. (2021). *Employment and mental health: towards a shorter standard working week*. Paper presented at the Insights 2021 /Understanding Society Survey impact event, Online.
270. Martin, B. and E. Arnold, 2021, *Evaluation of CIRCLE*, Brighton: Technopolis.
271. Meyer, H. Full-time Fellow in German Federal Ministry of Finance (until March 2022) working on Corona business support programmes. On secondment to Federal Chancellor's Office between June and November 2021 to implement 2.5 bn fund for cultural events designed at the Ministry of Finance.
272. Ruggeri, K. continues to consult for UN Women and completed formal training to 30 NGOs based in the Western Balkans/Turkey region on implementing behavioural science to reduce violence against women.

Media Coverage

(a) Newspapers

273. Burchell, B, The battle over the future of work is about autonomy. FT, 29 Aug 2021
Four-day week could be Covid's greatest gift. Times, 25 Aug 2021
Make mine a micro-job! Why working one day a week is the secret of happiness. Guardian 22 Mar 2021
274. Burchell, B. Study finds the key to happiness: working one day a week. Times, 21 Mar 2021
Why the bullshit-jobs thesis may be, well, bullshit. Economist, 5 June 2021
The benefits of part-time work. Economist, Mar 31 2021
Finances : comment la "thérapie financière" peut changer notre relation avec l'argent. BBC Afrique, 27 Aug 2021
275. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Business Weekly, *Cambridge at crossroads despite major KI status in Europe*, 3 March 2021.
276. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Cambridge Independent, *'Cambridge is an engine of job creation - but don't take it for granted' says Cambridge Ahead*, 16 March 2021.

277. Chai, D. <https://www.vaticannews.va/en/vatican-city/news/2021-04/covid19-vatican-commission-cancellation-debts-african-nations.html>
278. Connell, D. Article on report above published in the Times, 26th May 2021 and with other coverage in specialist and regional publications
279. Desyllas, P Quoted the Times' Raconteur article on "Why Covid-19 could lead to boom time for M&As", 26 November, 2021: <https://www.raconteur.net/finance/mergers-acquisitions/mcovid-restructure/>
280. Johnston, A. Drafted and coordinated letter (along with Frank Bold, Richard Howitt and Jeroen Veldman) in support of European Commission's Sustainable Corporate Governance agenda, signed by policy leaders, business people and academics from around the world (January 2021 ongoing); letter appeared in Le Monde. Tagesspiegel Background, Il Sole 24 Ore, EFE Economia, Responsible Investor, Wall Street Journal CGO Journal from 9th March 2021
281. Reinsberg, B. "Lots of IMF programmes are never completed – because they're unworkable" [The Conversation](#) (July 12, 2021)
282. Reinsberg, B. "Ein starker Zusammenhang zwischen IWF-Präsenz und Massendemonstrationen," [LISA Wissenschaftsportal](#) – Gerda-Henkel Stiftung (December 8, 2020) — re-published in *Blickpunkt WiSO* (December 19, 2020)
283. Turner, S. El Espectador, Guiando el cambio del sistemas de salud en respuesta al COVID 19, 20 August 2020
284. Turner, S. Portafolio, Covid-19: aprendizajes y desaffos para el sector de la salud, 22 November 2020
285. Turner, S. El Pais de Cali, La información: un arma de doble filo ante el COVID-19, 27 September 2020
286. Turner, S. Portafolio, Respuesta interorganizacional al Covid, 5 May 2021

(b) TV/Radio/Film

287. Kamerāde, D. *CNN: A commentary about Icelandic four days working week experiment:* <https://www.cnn.com/2021/07/06/business/iceland-shorter-working-week-intl-scli-wellness/index.html>
288. Kamerāde, D. American Trends – an interview for a podcast on shorter working week (in production)

(c) Social Media/Blogs

289. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Twitter (CBR: @CambridgeCBR; Cambridge Ahead: @CambAhead; Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority: @CambsPboroCA).

290. Charles, L. <https://nyuad.nyu.edu/en/news/latest-news/community-life/2021/may/virtual-volunteering-is-still-necessary-work.html>
291. Charles, L. <https://therosiereport.com/season-2-episode-1-the-future-of-work-for-refugees-with-lorraine-charles/>
292. Charles, L. <https://stephanieholland.co/remote-social-enterprise-lorraine-charles/>
293. Charles, L. "Start-up: #Entrepreneurship in times of crisis: <https://www.runtheworld.today/app/invitation/11989>
294. Charles, L. Lifelong Learning Online: Opportunities, Threats, and Strategies: <https://sidw.org/event-details/538>
295. Charles, L. Global Skills Day 2021: www.globalskillsday.com/
296. Gudgin, G. Series of articles on aspects of Brexit for the Centre for Brexit Studies Birmingham City University, Spiked, CAPX and Conservative Home and the BriefingsforBritain websites.
297. Jarke, H., Geiger, S., & Bühler, V. (2021, Aug 29). Politische Polarisierung: Sind wir wirklich so gespalten wie wir denken? [Are we as politically polarised as we think?] [Blog post]. *InMind Blog*. <https://bit.ly/38mYuBE>
298. Jebiril, M. wrote a play on the political economy of health in Gaza, entitled "The Loop". The play was featured by Menagerie Theatre in the Hotbed Festival in July at the Cambridge Junction: <https://www.junction.co.uk/the-loop> .
299. Jebiril, M. Participated with her Research GIF on the political Economy of Health in Gaza at Cambridge Festival (March, 2021) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WOnKRsi4COW> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1zmNbgYhYvo>
300. Jebiril, M. Produced episode 3 and episode 4 of her podcast "A Life Lived in Conflict": Episode (3) Can Art Live in Gaza; and Episode (4) Trauma and Mental Health in Gaza. Listen here: <https://tunein.com/podcasts/Education-Podcasts/A-Life-Lived-in-Conflict-p1330212/>
301. Kamerāde, D. An article in Brinknews: [Even a Few Hours of Paid Work a Week Can Greatly Improve Mental Health – BRINK – Conversations and Insights on Global Business \(brinknews.com\)](https://brinknews.com)
302. Schnyder, G. May 2021. "Can the UK really become an export country?" *Encompass* available at : <https://encompass-europe.com/comment/can-the-uk-really-become-an-export-country>

(d) Other media

303. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Cambridge Ahead (<https://www.cambridgeahead.co.uk/news-insights/2021/new-data-reveals-knowledge-intensive-ki-firms-in-cambridge-continue-to-outperform-national-figures/>).

304. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Cambridge Network (<https://www.cambridgenetwork.co.uk/news/corporate-employment-continues-grow-despite-covid-19-pandemic>).
305. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. Greater Cambridge Partnership (<https://www.greatercambridge.org.uk/news/corporate-employment-continued-to-grow-despite-the-covid-19-pandemic>).
306. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. ScaleUp Institute (<https://www.scaleupinstitute.org.uk/programmes/cambridge-cluster-map-free-online-resource/>).
307. Caselli, G. and Cosh A. University of Cambridge Business and Enterprise (<https://www.cam.ac.uk/business-and-enterprise>).
308. Jebiril, M. (Upcoming) Featured at Queens' College magazine, The Bridge, autumn 2021.
309. Jebiril, M. Interviewed by Gates Cambridge to discuss research play and my interest in public engagement: <https://www.gatescambridge.org/about/news/scholar-turns-playwright-to-get-her-research-out-to-a-wider-audience/>

MPhil & PhD students supervised (incl.topic)

310. Deakin, S. supervised L. Hands (legal theory of risk).
311. Deakin, S. supervised M. Maayan (international labour standards).
312. Deakin, S. supervised J. Liptrap (social enterprise companies).
313. Deakin, S. supervised T. Shroff (economics of labour law in India).
314. Deakin, S. supervised Z. Zuo (China's social credit system).
315. Desyllas, P supervised Si Li (PhD Cand.), "Big data in Mergers and Acquisitions", Co-supervisor, 2020-
316. Desyllas, P supervised Alessandro Lucini Paioni (PhD Cand.), "The role played by innovation in shaping firms' strategies and dynamics", Co-supervisor, 2017-
317. Gudgin, G. supervised Dr Saite Lu PhD 'Essays on Global Imbalances and the Financial Crisis.' PhD awarded 2021
318. Martin, B.R supervised Pavel Gabriel Corillocla Terbullino, 'Barriers and the Role of International Partners in Building University-Industry Linkages in Developing Countries: the Case of Centres of Excellence in Peru and Chile', 2021.
319. Martin, B.R. supervised Nuttapong Nutipanich, 'Interactions between universities and socioeconomic actors within the national innovation system in Thailand: A case study',

- 320. McLaughlin, C. supervised Gwen Regan, 'Duty of care?: Governance and fragmentation within the home care sector'.
- 321. McLaughlin, C. supervised Dhuha Al-Mujadedi, 'Private Equity and Employment Relations in Ireland'.
- 322. Reinsberg, B. supervised Dr Louis Bujnoch (University of Glasgow): "The human security implications of IMF programs" (research project)
- 323. Sanderson, P. supervised Marina Bush. Creating Successful Communities (Completion)

Training courses attended

- 324. Caselli, G and Cosh A. QGIS online training, January 2021.
- 325. Jebril, M. (upcoming) Engaged Researcher- working with schools
- 326. Jebril, M. (In progress) Creative Encounters: Communicating research through (photography) snapshots.
- 327. Jebril, M. (In progress) Creative Encounters: Communicating research through (poetry) Creative words
- 328. Jebril, M. March 2021: Policy writing workshop
- 329. Jebril, M. March 2021: Becoming an Engaged Researcher in Policy.
- 330. Jebril, M. 26th Sept – Dec 6th, 2020 Menagerie Young Writers Workshops: These workshops are play writing workshops were offered by Cambridge Public Engagement in collaboration with Menagerie writing theatre company.
- 331. Jebril, M. (29th Jun- 3rd July, 2020) The Engaged Researcher Online Training: Game Changers (Using Game Design to Promote Playful Engagement with Academic Research.

4. Staff

Research Staff

David Angenendt, Research Fellow
Bhumika Bhumika, Research Assistant
Louise Bishop, Research Fellow
Giorgio Caselli, Research Fellow
Andy Cosh, Senior Research Associate
Simon Deakin, Director
Alan Hughes, Senior Research Associate
Robert Hughes, Research Assistant
Hannes Jarke, Research Assistant
Mona Jebri, Research Fellow
Michael Kitson, Assistant Director
Christopher Markou, Research Fellow
Gaofeng Meng, Research Fellow
Kai Ruggeri, Senior Research Fellow
Federica Stablum, Research Assistant

Administrative Staff

Jill Bullman, Accounts Clerk
Stephanie Saunders, Administrator
Rachel Wagstaff, Receptionist, Publications Secretary & PA

5. Visiting Fellows/PhD Students

Bothaina Attal (CARA Visiting Fellow)
Akio Hoshi, Gakushuin University, Japan
Achim Seifert, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena
Yangguang Xu, RenMin University of China Law School

6. Research Associates

Research associate status may be conferred on project leaders and members of projects who do not otherwise have a position in the CBR, and to former members of the CBR research staff who are still involved in the relevant projects. This category includes personnel in other University of Cambridge departments as well as from outside the University of Cambridge; these affiliations are indicated below. The following were research associates in the period 2020-21:

Zoe Adams (Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge)
John Armour (University of Oxford)
Catherine Barnard (Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge)
Sveta Borodina (CBR)
John Buchanan (CBR)
Anna Bullock (CBR)
Brendan Burchell (Department of Sociology, University of Cambridge)
Dominic Chai (CBR)
Lorraine Charles (CBR)
Brian Cheffins (Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge)
Ding Chen (University of Sheffield)
Anna Christie (University of Edinburgh)
David Connell (CBR)
Andy Cosh (CBR)
Adam Coutts (Department of Sociology, University of Cambridge)
Ken Coutts (Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge)
Adel Daoud (Harvard University)
Panos Desyllas (University of Manchester)
Jacob Eisler (University of Southampton)
Tomas Folke (Rutgers University)
Marc Fovargue-Davies (CBR)
Xiaolan Fu (University of Oxford)
Adam Golden (Costain PLC)
Mia Gray (Department of Geography, University of Cambridge)
Graham Gudgin (Regional Forecasts Ltd)
Paul Guest (University of Surrey)
Antara Haldar (Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge)
John Hamilton (CBR)
Jonathan Haskel (Imperial College, London)
Jonathan Hay (CBR)
Alan Hughes (CBR)
Hannes Jarke (CBR)
Andrew Johnston (University of Sheffield)
Ian Jones (Brasenose College, Oxford and London Business School)
Daiga Kamerade (University of Salford)
Dionysia Katelouzou (Kings College, London)
Alex Kentikelenis (Bocconi University, Milan)
Larry King (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)
Jodie Kirshner (Columbia University)
Suzanne Konzelmann (Birkbeck, University of London)
Aristea Koukiadaki (University of Manchester)

Jacqui Lagrue (Cambridge Political Economy Society)
Henry Lahr (Open University)
Cornelia Lawson (University of Manchester)
Tony Lawson (Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge)
Joseph Liptrap (University of Cambridge)
Alicia Loh (University of Cambridge)
Ana Lourenço (Católica Porto Business School, Portugal)
Niall MacKenzie (University of Glasgow)
Ben Martin (SPRU, Sussex)
Bill Martin (CBR)
Ron Martin (Department of Geography, University of Cambridge)
Ewan McGaughey (King's College, London)
Colm McLaughlin (University College, Dublin)
Jacob Meagher (Brighton Business School)
Stan Metcalfe (CBR)
Henning Meyer (Social Europe)
Philippa Millerchip (Cambridge Political Economy Society)
Andrea Mina (Santa Ana School of Advanced Studies, Pisa)
Tim Minshall (Cambridge Entrepreneurship Centre)
Viviana Mollica (University of East Anglia)
Helen Mussell (Cardiff University)
Yoshi Nakata (Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan)
Marco Nerino (Kings College, London)
Wanjiru Njoya (University of Exeter)
Andrea Peripoli (EUI, Florence)
Julia Powles, (University of Western Australia)
Stephen Pratten (King's College, London)
Jocelyn Probert (CBR)
Gavin Reid (University of St Andrews)
Bernhard Reinsberg (University of Glasgow)
Bob Rowthorn (Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge)
Ammon Salter (University of Bath)
Navajyoti Samanta (University of Sheffield)
Paul Sanderson (Anglia Ruskin University)
Prabirjit Sarkar (Jadavpur University, Kolkata)
Gerhard Schnyder (King's College, London)
Mathias Siems (Durham University)
Boni Sones, CBR Policy Officer
Rod Spires (PACEC)
Federica Stablum (CBR)
Frank Stephen (University of Manchester)
Thomas Stubbs (Royal Holloway, University of London)
Yufan Sun (Kings Business School)
Carole Talbot (CBR)
Colin Talbot (CBR)
Simon Turner (University of Los Andes, Bogotá)
Peter Tyler, (Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge)
Boya Wang (CBR)
Hugh Whittaker (University of Oxford)
Enying Zheng (Peking University)

7. Advisory Board

(at 31 July 2021)

Kate Barker CBE, DBE
Chair, CBR
Business Economist

Catherine Barnard
Professor
Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge

Ha-Joon Chang
Director
Centre of Development Studies, University of Cambridge

Frederique Dahan
Head of Financial Institutions Operations, Policy Dialogue and Grant Management
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Simon Deakin
Director
CBR

Gill Dix
Head of Strategy
Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service

Tom Goodwin
Assistant Director for WTO
Department for International Trade

Morten Hviid
Professor
UEA Law School, University of East Anglia

Michael Kitson
Assistant Director
CBR

Iain MacNeil
Professor
School of Law, University of Glasgow

Simon Marsh
Employment and Communications Director
Chemical Industries Association

John Naughton
Senior Research Fellow
CRASSH, University of Cambridge

Jacqueline O'Reilly
Professor, University of Sussex Business School
Director, Digital Futures at Work Research Centre

Jennifer Rubin
Chief Scientific Adviser and Director General Science, Technology, Analysis, Research and Strategy
Home Office

Stephanie Saunders
Administrator
CBR

Isabelle Schömann
Confederal Secretary
European Trade Union Confederation

Isabel Taylor
Partner, specialist in competition law
Slaughter & May

Janet Williamson
Senior Policy Officer, specialist in corporate governance
Trades Union Congress

8. Committee of Management

(at 31 July 2021)

Catherine Barnard
Faculty of Law
University of Cambridge

Brendan Burchell
Department of Sociology
University of Cambridge

Simon Deakin
Director
Centre for Business Research
University of Cambridge

Andrew Harvey
Faculty of Economics
University of Cambridge

Sean Holly
Director of Research
Faculty of Economics
University of Cambridge

Michael Kitson
Assistant Director
Centre for Business Research
University of Cambridge

Christoph Loch
Director
Judge Business School
University of Cambridge

Ron Martin
Department of Geography
University of Cambridge

Tim Minshall
Institute for Manufacturing
University of Cambridge

Pippa Rogerson (Chair)
Faculty of Law
University of Cambridge

Stephanie Saunders
Administrator
Centre for Business Research
University of Cambridge

Peter Tyler
Department of Land Economy
University of Cambridge

9. Performance Indicators

The following Tables contain details of key performance indicators. They are mostly as agreed in the original contract with the ESRC. With the end of core funding, these are no longer binding on the CBR, but we continue to benchmark our performance by reference to them.

A. PUBLICATIONS

<i>Year</i>	94-02	Jan-Dec 2003	Jan-Dec 2004	Jan 2005-July 2006	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	Total
Refereed journal articles	260	33	33	23	31	28	26	30	15	33	38	36	18	24	37	25	57	38	61	846
Books	55	7	9	5	8	5	8	3	0	4	6	5	1	2	2	2	7	3	4	136
Chapters in books	264	29	9	12	19	8	11	15	17	20	30	27	13	18	16	7	33	20	15	583
Other publications	495	52	53	48	17	34	30	57	45	55	14	52	36	6	44	57	25	26	15	1161
Datasets deposited at the ESRC Data Archive	10	8	3	1	1	0	6	2	0	4	7	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	52

**Totals shown exclude books, chapters, articles, and papers which were in draft, in press or forthcoming as of 31 July 2021*

B. EXTERNAL DISSEMINATION

<i>Year</i>	94-02	JanDec 2003	JanDec 2004	Jan 2005-July 2006	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	Total
Conference papers	544	75	112	76	81	100	76	79	48	90	93	78	32	53	67	41	59	43	38	1785
TV, Radio, film	54	4	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	6	8	4	11	3	7	8	2	115
Newspapers, magazines, websites, blog & other media	112	14	13	13	6	4	1	17	11	17	7	18	2	11	66	8	68	82	34	504

C. STAFF RESOURCES

Year	94-02	JanDec 2003	JanDec 2004	Jan 2005- July 2006	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
Research Staff																			
1. Individuals	159	22	26	25	18	20	18	16	13	13	17	17	19	19	15	16	16	14	15
2. FTEs†	125	14	12.15	17.7	11.6	14.1	11.9	9	8.8	9.2	8.7	10.3	10.25	7.73	5.88	5.64	5.31	6.84	7.06
Support Staff																			
1. Individuals	83	8	8	7	7	6	6	7	6	5	5	7	6	4	3	3	3	3	3
2. FTEs	37.25	4.75	4.75	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.25	3.6	3.5	3.5	3	2.25	1.92	1.77	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72

† Including a notional allocation representing a proportion of the time of the Director and Assistant Director (0.4 FTE in each case)

* In 2010 the CBR reviewed its research associate list and redefined the category to include continuing substantive involvement in current projects and publications. This led to a reduction in numbers of individuals formerly listed for example as parts of collaborative networks, as well as normal reductions due to retirement etc.

D. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Year	Jan 1994 to Jul 2012	Aug12 - Jul13	Aug13 - Jul14	Aug14 - Jul15	Aug15 - Jul16	Aug16 - Jul17	Aug17 - Jul18	Aug18 - Jul19	Aug19 - Jul20	Aug20 - Jul21	Accumulated Totals
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ESRC Core Funding	5,025,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,025,006
Other ESRC Funding	3,229,143	653,058	703,226	404,705	178,847	98,254	191,046	286,800	345,470	442,751	6,533,300
Funding from Host Institutions	711,680	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	731,680
Other Funding Total of which:	5,519,127	248,847	112,000	232,510	303,051	239,143	250,180	225,821	267,392	247,187	7,645,258
OST and other RCs	710,068	104,647	48,400	110,620	33,826	0	0	0	0	18,867	1,026,428
UK foundation	1,866,357	48,000	42,600	55,927	220,165	167,666	137,219	69,615	165,145	128,370	2,901,064
UK industry and commerce	204,437	0	0	39,900	38,670	71,477	112,961	128,417	73,972	48,150	717,984
UK local authority	239,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,800	291,539
UK Central Government	883,204	84,700	17,700	0	0	0	0	4,135	0	0	989,739
UK health	12,766	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8775	0	21,541
UK voluntary	20,062	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,389	1,500	0	29,951
EU	848,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	848,399
Other Overseas	734,094	6,500	3,300	26,063	10,390	0	0	20,265	18,000	0	818,612
Overall Total	14,484,956	901,905	815,226	637,215	501,898	337,397	441,226	512,621	612,862	689,938	19,935,244