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The Nuffield Undergraduate Summer Institute

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LETTER FROM THE WARDEN

Change has been a central part of the agenda for Nuffield from the very beginning. A changing world, changing ways of thinking about it, changing models of social science and changing techniques of research, changing forms of data, changing prevailing beliefs, changing composition of students and fellows – all these forms of change have an impact on the work we do, and many of these are touched on in the pages of this magazine.

One of the earliest forms of change we were a part of was the increasingly detailed and quantitative analysis of elections. From David Butler in 1945 to Jane Green and Geoff Evans and their colleagues in 2019, much has changed in the way in which elections are studied but the core aim of seeking to understand this part of the democratic process has been constant.

We also began 2019 celebrating Jim Mirrlees’ life with a conference at Nuffield. At the conference we talked at length about the ways in which Jim had transformed economic theory in the last third of the twentieth century, and then continued our discussions into the twenty-first, embracing questions in the Mirrlees Review with a more applied angle, not least climate change.

Our student body has been transformed over the life of the College, steadily becoming more international in character, as well as more balanced in gender. But we have been aware that we, like many other higher education institutions, face a challenge in being open to all those with the greatest potential. This concern was one of the motivations behind our move to guaranteeing funding to all our students four years ago, and has also led us to the Nuffield Undergraduate Scholars Institute (NUSI). NUSI ran for the first time this summer and is described in this magazine. It aims to give students from less well represented groups the chance to get a first-hand experience of what graduate study in the social sciences might be like.

Physically, much in College is the same, but over the autumn the kitchen and Buttery have been refurbished, giving the wonderful team who work there a kitchen that should last for another generation.

Sir Andrew Dilnot
Warden
“Disciplinary silos are unhelpful but all too well-defended” Nobel Laureate economist Angus Deaton recently observed.

Angus was speaking at the Tri-Nuffield Conference on ‘Setting the Agenda for UK Social Policy Research in the 2020s’, an innovative event held at the College in May which set out to stimulate fresh, cross-disciplinary thinking on the major challenges for UK social policy in the 2020s. He was highlighting the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to exploring complex social problems in order to tackle them effectively.

During his keynote lecture, Angus described how his own work with fellow economist Anne Case to understand the alarming rise in so-called ‘Deaths of Despair’ amongst white American adults due to suicide, alcohol abuse and drug overdose, had benefitted enormously from their exchanges with sociologists, philosophers, historians and epidemiologists. He argued against what he saw as the excessive reliance on randomised control trials, which tend to limit questions too narrowly, and suggested that other research methods such as the cross-tabulation of existing data can be helpful for investigating causality.

Organised jointly with the Nuffield Foundation and Nuffield Trust, the Tri-Nuffield Conference brought together a wide variety of researchers, practitioners and civil servants, leading thinkers in their fields and those of the next generation likely to inform and implement social policy in the coming decade. Over one and a half days, delegates explored questions about wellbeing in the UK, identifying gaps in evidence and considering interdisciplinary approaches to addressing them.

Recurring themes included:
• the potential opportunities and risks of new big data linkages, particularly from non-traditional sources
• the importance of involving the intended beneficiaries in research design
• the ongoing need for good qualitative as well as quantitative data
• the value of long term engagement between researchers and policy makers

The conference also showcased the innovative work of College Fellows, such as Melinda Mills and Ridhi Kashyap, who painted an exciting picture of how new sources of data enable ‘nowcasting’ of UK demographic trends and the possibility of more timely evidence-based social policy.

Angus Deaton’s keynote lecture from the Tri-Nuffield Conference is now available to watch on YouTube at bit.ly/trinuffield-keynote.
**FIRST LEVERHULME CENTRE IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**

The new Leverhulme Centre on Demographic Science – led by Nuffield Fellow Melinda Mills, based at the College and the Department of Sociology, and funded by the Leverhulme Trust – was announced in January this year. It is not only the first Leverhulme Centre at Oxford, but also the first in the social sciences.

The Centre will unite researchers drawn not only from demography but also sociology, criminology, economics, statistics, molecular genetics, biology, history, marketing and business. Find out more about the centre's work at www.demographicscience.ox.ac.uk.

The Leverhulme Trust awarded £30 million to three centres in total in January. Nuffield College contributed £750k in matched funding across the 10-year lifetime of the Centre, as well as a new home with the Department of Sociology in the refurbished premises at 42 Park End Street.

**BRITISH ELECTION STUDY CONTINUES AT NUFFIELD**

The British Election Study will continue at Nuffield and the University of Manchester for 2019 to 2024, under the continued leadership of Nuffield Fellows Jane Green and Geoffrey Evans. The news was announced by the Economic and Social Research Council in March 2019.

The Study is one of the longest running election studies worldwide and the longest running social science survey in the UK. It has made a major contribution to the understanding of political attitudes and behaviour over nearly sixty years. Surveys have taken place immediately after every general election since 1964.

**ON THE RIVER**

The College has been well represented in the Linacre Boat Club this year: four of the 1st Men's Eight, three of the 2nd Men's Eight and five of the 1st Women's Eight were from Nuffield. Both Captains were also from Nuffield – Matthias Haslberger and Florianne Verkroost – as well as the Women's Vice-Captain, Fijnanda van Klingeren.

With Nuffield's help, both first boats moved up two places in the Summer Eights – the women's boat are now poised to make their way up to Division 1 – and the 2nd Men's Eight won blades, the first since 1997.

**COLLEGE HOLDS INAUGURAL BME TALK**

Nuffield students, Fellows and staff came together on Wednesday 8 May 2019 to celebrate the College's first BME Talk, followed by dinner. The talk was given by Tom Ilube, technology entrepreneur and educational philanthropist, who spoke about the risks of AI and its potential to perpetuate systemic racism.

The new event joins other annual events organised by Nuffield students to celebrate equality, diversity and inclusiveness: the LGBT+ talk and the International Women's Day talk.
The Climate Econometrics project has had a busy year, starting with their first Advisory Board meeting hosted by the Environmental Defense Fund in New York, alongside a workshop with leading investors committed to better understanding the issues of climate change. The second Board meeting coincided with the Climate Econometrics Conference in Milan in August, followed by the 22nd Dynamic Econometrics Conference at Nuffield College in September.

The group has also expanded with the appointment of Susana Martins as Research Officer, as well as three new postdocs: Ryan Rafaty (Climate Policy), Sam Rowan (International Climate Policy), and Xiyu Jiao (Econometrics).

NUCAMP MEMBERS TAKE SENIOR POLICY POSITIONS

The team behind the Nuffield Centre for Applied Macroeconomic Policy has been busy influencing economic policy. Director Martin Ellison has been nominated to the Economic Policy Council of Finland and Deputy Director Michael McMahon has taken a similar position at the Irish Fiscal Advisory Council. NuCamp Associate Paul Beaudry has also been appointed as Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada, where he will be responsible for financial stability and share responsibility for monetary policy as a member of the Bank’s Governing Council.

CENTRE FOR SOCIAL INVESTIGATION

The Centre for Social Investigation’s fifth year began with the publication of the Centre’s landmark study, Social Progress in Britain. CSI staff also remained active in several other projects, including a European Commission funded field experiment testing the extent of ethnic discrimination in employment practices, and also an ESRC-funded project on charting public attitudes to immigration, trade, and other themes in the context of Brexit.

This year also marked a period of leadership transition at CSI, as Dave Kirk assumed the role of director in August. Anthony Heath remains active at CSI, continuing his research on topics related to, among others, ethnic integration and labour force discrimination.
**September 2018**
Senior Research Fellow Steve Bond was named a 2018 Citation Laureate for his work with Manuel Arellano (Research Fellow 1985-89, Associate Member 2008-17) on panel data analysis, specifically the Arellano-Bond estimator. The award recognises exceptional citation records which shows research at a level of influence comparable to Nobel Prize winners.

**October 2018**
Ridhi Kashyap, Professorial Fellow, won the 2018 European Consortium for Sociological Research prize for her DPhil thesis on prenatal sex selection and excess female child mortality in contexts with son preference.

**November 2018**
Senior Research Fellow David Miller took part in the Royal Institute of Philosophy’s Annual Debate, opposing the motion that ‘The Nation is an Institution which has Outlived its Usefulness’. He also spoke about his work on migration at the How the Light Gets In festival in London in September 2018.

**2019: All about Brexit**
Nuffield Fellows spent much of 2019 analysing and commenting on the UK’s departure from the EU.
In January, The UK in a Changing Europe project at King’s College London published the Brexit and Public Opinion 2019 report (see page 18). The report contained analysis from several Nuffield Fellows, including Official Fellow Geoffrey Evans on the increasing polarisation of the UK along Brexit lines, and Anthony Heath, Emeritus Fellow and Director of the Centre for Social Investigation.
Senior Research Fellows Iain McLean and David Miller provided expert comment to the papers in March and April. Iain explained in The Times that how MPs would vote in the Parliamentary indicative votes would be as important as what they vote for. David commented on secessionist movements more widely in the context of Brexit for the *New Statesman*.

**January 2019**
Nuffield’s Warden Andrew Dilnot was appointed the Chair of the UK Government’s Geospatial Commission. The commission is an impartial expert committee within the Cabinet Office which will examine the use and application of geospatial data in the UK.

**October 2018**
Professorial Fellow Ezequiel Gonzalez Ocantos was awarded the 2018 Philip Leverhulme Prize in Politics and International Relations for his work on human rights trials and judicial activism in Latin America.

**January 2019**
Desmond King, Professorial Fellow, was elected a Fellow of the National Academy of Social Insurance.
March 2019: New Nuffield home for Sociology Department

Professorial Fellow Melinda Mills received a European Research Council 2018 Advanced Grant for her work on chronotypes, health and family. The Advanced Grants are awarded to well-established top researchers in their field to pursue their 'most daring research ideas'. Melinda also jumped for joy with Professorial Fellow Christiaan Monden when the Department of Sociology moved into shiny new premises at the College's 42 Park End Street building.

May 2019

May 2019

Honorary Fellow David Willetts took part in a panel discussion at Somerville College on the question, ‘Does a woman have to behave like a man to succeed in the world?’ A recording of the panel discussion is available to watch at apple.co/2WyXpm2.

April 2019: Jim Mirrlees Memorial Conference

Economists of all generations gathered at Nuffield in April 2019 to celebrate the life and work of Nobel Prize winning economist Jim Mirrlees (Professorial Fellow 1968 to 1995) at a Memorial Conference and Dinner. The day-long event was attended by many of Jim’s colleagues, including Nobel Prize winning economists Joseph Stiglitz, Peter Diamond and Oliver Hart, and Honorary Fellow Mark Carney (DPhil Economics 1993), Governor of the Bank of England.

June 2019: Visiting Fellows in Queen’s Birthday Honours

Two Nuffield Visiting Fellows – Carolyn Fairbairn and Norman Lamb – were named in the Queen’s Birthday Honours for 2019. Carolyn was awarded a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire for services to UK Business, and Norman was knighted for public and political service, which noted, in particular, his mental health work.

June 2019

Professorial Fellow Cécile Laborde invited some of the leading thinkers on Basic Income to the College for the Debating Basic Income workshop. The workshop was set up to commemorate the work of Tony Atkinson and to officially launch the report of the International Panel of Social Progress on the topic.

July 2019

Official Fellows Meg Meyer and Geoffrey Evans were elected Fellows of the British Academy in recognition of their achievements in economics and politics respectively.

June 2019

Professorial Fellow Ridhi Kashyap and DPhil student Nicolo Cavalli organised the first ever Summer Institute in Computational Social Science at Nuffield, bringing together social scientists and data scientists to discuss and learn ways to leverage computational methods for social research.
BOOKS BY FELLOWS

Measuring Poverty around the World
Anthony B Atkinson (edited by John Micklewright and Andrea Brandolini)
Tony Atkinson’s final book Measuring Poverty was finished at his request by John Micklewright (Research Fellow 1984-86) and Andrea Brandolini. In it, Tony answers the central question ‘What is poverty and how much of it is there globally?’

Social Mobility and Education in Britain
Erzsébet Bukodi and John Goldthorpe
What is the relationship between social mobility and education? In their book, Professorial Fellow Bess Bukodi and Emeritus Fellow John Goldthorpe show that the trends might surprise you, and that educational policy cannot be the only answer.

Forecasting: An Essential Introduction
Jennifer Castle, Michael Clements and David Hendry
A new guide co-authored by Senior Research Fellow and Director of Climate Econometrics David Hendry is a primer on the basic principles of forecasting. Concepts are illustrated using real-world examples, including financial crises, Brexit uncertainty and the Federal Reserve’s record on forecasting.

Growing Up in Diverse Societies
edited by Frank Kalter, Jan O Jonsson, Frank van Tubergen and Anthony Heath
Growing Up in Diverse Societies – co-edited by Official Fellow Jan O Jonsson and Emeritus Fellow Anthony Heath with Frank Kalter and Frank van Tubergen – uses data from England, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden to compare the life situation, social relationships and attitudes of adolescents in ethnic minority groups with majority youth.

The Mathematical World of Charles L Dodgson (Lewis Carroll)
edited by Robin Wilson and Ami rouche Moktefi (chapter five by Iain McLean)
Whilst Charles L Dodgson was best known for his ‘Alice’ books written under the pen name Lewis Carroll, his everyday job was as a lecturer in mathematics at Christ Church, Oxford. With a contribution by Senior Research Fellow Iain McLean, this book looks at Dodgson’s mathematical work, including up-to-date research on his mathematical legacy.

Generating Prosperity for Working Families in Affluent Countries
edited by Brian Nolan
Taking a comparative approach over 30 rich countries, Senior Research Fellow Brian Nolan’s latest edited book investigates how common the ‘squeezed middle’ actually is, and what might be causing it.
Margery was a major authority and advisor on African affairs and a pioneer in colonial studies from the 1920s onwards. In 1961 she was the first woman to be invited to give the BBC Reith Lectures.

This year the College founded its new Legacy Society in her name, and in June a blue plaque (inset) was installed on her former home at 5 Rawlinson Road by the Oxfordshire Blue Plaques Board.
In June this year, HM Treasury announced that achieving net zero admissions by 2050 would cost £1 trillion. But what is the cost of not tackling climate change?
This is one of the questions the Climate Econometrics project is trying to answer using econometric models and a multi-disciplinary approach.
Project manager Angela Wenham explains.
We know that tackling climate change will cost money: according to HM Treasury’s latest estimates, £1 trillion to achieve net zero admissions by 2050.

£1 trillion sounds big, but what if we told you that it translates to £30 billion a year? Still big? £30 billion is actually equivalent to only about 1.6% of the UK’s GDP each year. But human-caused climate change will have an adverse economic impact regardless of whether governments spend any money on mitigating it. How large might this impact be?

Our understanding of the energy balance of the climate system has improved over time, supported by a vast network of interdisciplinary research and measurements. We have learned that climate systems are complex, and many uncertainties can arise from human behaviour. We have also learned that our world is not stationary but constantly altering over time. Changes, whether because of natural forces or human activity, can shift the balance.
A FRESH APPROACH

Enter the Climate Econometrics project, directed by Nuffield Senior Research Fellow David Hendry and alumnus Felix Pretis (DPhil Economics 2010; Non-Stipendiary Research Fellow 2015-18), currently Assistant Professor at the University of Victoria, British Columbia.

Econometric models have already proven useful for forecasting and statistically modelling economic systems. The Climate Econometrics team is dedicated to applying these empirical modelling methods to the growing body of climate-economic research. Their work will help us understand our changing world: both how we have affected global climate and how humanity has been affected in turn.

The project was born when its leader David Hendry first became interested in using econometric models to determine whether any specific events or policies contributed to major changes in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by the UK. Using a method known as saturation estimation, he concluded that policy changes can have a substantive effect in lowering emissions.

Climate Econometrics was formed in 2015, expanding to a multidisciplinary group of researchers from economics, econometrics, computing, climate science, political science and earth science in 2018. (This is when the project also moved to sit under the auspices of Nuffield College.) Its cross-disciplinary approach increases collaboration amongst researchers while aiming to improve on existing methods by pooling knowledge. They have, for example, analysed data on global and UK CO₂ emissions, damages from hurricanes, and the impacts of volcanic eruptions on temperatures and of temperature rises on output worldwide.
In his initial work on CO$_2$ emissions in the UK, David Hendry found that certain key policy interventions have corresponded with significant shifts in CO$_2$ emissions.

His method of 'saturation estimation' allows for any number of outliers and shifts perturbing relationships, but only flags those that are significant. The ability to capture shifts and account for outliers helps to establish what factors might be contributing to successful interventions.

He also found that by 2017 the UK's per capita carbon dioxide emissions had fallen below those of 1860, making the UK – the first country into the Industrial Revolution – one of the first to head back out.

The Climate Econometrics team took David's methods and applied them to historic volcanic eruptions to test their forecasting accuracy. Surface temperature cools after any significant eruption. Saturation estimation of historical temperature changes can accurately pinpoint the years when volcanic events happened, without feeding their dates into the model.

The implications are two-fold: past temperatures can be calculated whilst accounting for volcanic cooling; and after an eruption, how temperatures will recover can be more accurately forecast.

**REWINDING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

**DETECTING VOLCANIC EVENTS**

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**Top:** Hendry 2018 'First-in, first-out: Driving the UK’s per capita carbon dioxide emissions below 1860 levels', VOX, CEPR Policy Portal (https://voxeu.org)

**Bottom:** Pretis, Schneider, Smerdon and Hendry 2016 ‘Detecting volcanic eruptions in temperature reconstructions by designed break-indicator saturation’, Environmental Economics and Sustainability 30(3): 403-29
RISING TEMPERATURES, FALLING GROWTH

The Paris Agreement aims to limit warming to well below 2.0°C above pre-industrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit warming even further to 1.5°C. Right now we are at 1.0°C: what difference does it make if we hit 1.5°C or 2.0°C?

1.5°C Relative To No Additional Warming
Projected change in growth for 0.5°C warming above present levels

When looking at economic growth in GDP, methods used by Felix Pretis and his co-authors show that there is little difference between the world we live in today and one that is 1.5°C warmer than pre-industrial days.

If we hit 2.0°C however, growth rates will decrease by up to 2% globally, and the largest impacts will be felt in poorer countries, fuelling global inequality.

2°C Relative To No Additional Warming
Projected change in growth for 1.0°C warming above present levels

The extent to which climate change will impact the world economy is unclear but worrying.

Existing climate models can help us disentangle the climatological and ecological impacts of issues like increasing temperatures or rising sea levels, but they are less adept at capturing the financial costs and the effects on global economies.

The economy is not stable, as was painfully demonstrated during the 2008 crash. Projections of climate impacts rely on historical data and assume models are stable over time. Relying on historical projections fails disastrously when large shifts happen.

If we are to understand properly the impacts of economic and climate systems on each other, empirical evaluation which accounts for such uncertainty is essential. If, for instance, the global temperature increases by 1.5°C or bypasses this to hit 2°C, economic growth will be affected differently depending on location.

Understanding how some economic policies might impact climate is also important. The saturation estimation methods used by the Climate Econometrics team can, for example, help detect whether implementing a carbon tax has impacted CO₂ emissions by identifying whether there is a reduction around the time the policy came into effect.

The project is beginning to show the benefits of using econometric methods to support the expanding field of climate studies, but this is not a task for econometrics alone. The models they provide are only part of the answer to these pressing and complex questions.

Each successful application of an econometric model – and the success of the Climate Econometric project as a whole – relies on careful collaboration with experts from beyond econometrics.

The Climate Econometrics project is funded by the Robertson Foundation and Nuffield College. More information about the project and its findings can be found on its website: www.climateeconometrics.org.
NO COUNTRY FOR EXPERTS?
The UK in a Changing Europe was established in January 2015 to take stock of and disseminate social science research on Britain’s relationship with the European Union. Since then, it has become one of the most trusted academic voices in the public Brexit debate.

At a time when trust in ‘experts’ is at an all-time-low, Nuffield alumnus and the initiative’s Director Anand Menon (DPhil International Relations 1990) reflects on how they have managed to cut through the noise.
In January 2015, I was appointed by the Economic and Social Research Council to a post that involved spending a day a week doing a stocktake of the research into Britain’s relationship with the European Union.

Cut to four years later – almost to the day – and I find myself seated on a Question Time panel, the audience cheering wildly as conservative commentator Isabel Oakeshott demands a no-deal Brexit.

This success is remarkable by any measure of academic impact in the social sciences, for which it is worth acknowledging the courage of the ESRC in funding the initiative in the first place. Deciding to intervene in what proved to be one of the most heated debates we have seen in British politics took some guts. And, at a time when we are demanding that academics have ‘impact’ – the current holy grail of performance measurement – it’s unreasonable to do so without properly resourcing them.

Communications is a professional, time-consuming task, and asking academics to do it in their spare time is naïve.

While I’d love to attribute the bulk of our success to our own efforts, there has been more to it than that. For one thing, Brexit dominates political and media attention like no other peace-time issue. The media are hungry for copy. Politicians are desperate for information. Civil servants are anxious to know what research we are planning to put out. And the general public too have been engaged.

I remember being approached by a member of the public who explained how worried she was about “these Henry VIII powers that the Government is using”. This is what Brexit has done to us.

Even in this context, we should not underestimate the role played by our team of academics. We’ve been lucky to have on our books not only some of the best social scientists, but also the best communicators around (the overlap between the two groups is not that large, believe me). The likes of Catherine Barnard, John Curtice (DPhil Politics 1976; Research Fellow 1981-3) and Jonathan Portes – to name only three – have made the job much easier than it might have been.

It has, nonetheless, proved difficult both to maintain and explain our hard-won reputation for impartiality during this time of unparalleled polarisation.

The UK in a Changing Europe – the initiative that emerged out of that original ESRC appointment – has been disseminating the findings of social science research to as wide an audience as possible since 2015. The data suggests we’ve been pretty successful. For what it’s worth, we have more than 24,000 Twitter followers, more than 4.5 million page views on our website and more than 440,000 views on our YouTube channel. Over the last year, our academics have made more than 3,000 media appearances.
Many of our own academics have chafed at the constraints imposed by impartiality, but most (if not all) have come to realise that it is this which has made people willing to listen to us. Explaining is very different to campaigning, and we’ve all had to learn how to explain what the research says without revealing our own private opinions.

To be clear, this does not involve watering our findings down. We have taken pains to be robust when explaining the expected economic impact of Brexit, whilst also carefully avoiding the assumption that the evidence supports one side of the debate over the other. Wherever we’ve gone we’ve received a polite and appreciative hearing, partly, I am convinced, because we explain and don’t try to persuade.

Impartiality is not an easy sell to much of the media. As the line between news and entertainment can blur, producers are often after strong opinions. It has been heartening that some of these outlets – for example Good Morning Britain – have been willing to have us on, if only to comment on what Messrs Punch and Judy (Pierce and Schofield) are saying. Even Question Time, where we started, is beginning to appreciate the value of having experts sitting alongside their combatants.

These are remarkable times in the history of our country. Given what Brexit, or even no Brexit, would mean for our politics, our economics, our society and our constitution (to name a few), they present a unique opportunity for social scientists. Research-based knowledge is more appreciated than ever during a period of such uncertainty.

Whilst demand is high, there are signs that the profession is ready to step up to the plate with a greater supply. I have taken strength from seeing colleagues rise to the challenge of explaining the research to the general public. Our attitude to informing and explaining beyond the Ivory Tower is changing and, as far as I am concerned, that is something to be proud of.
A NEW FRONTIER: ‘NUSI’

This summer, six students from backgrounds underrepresented in graduate studies spent six weeks at Nuffield taking part in the first ever Nuffield Undergraduate Scholars Institute (NUSI). The programme was established to fix the ‘leaky pipeline’ into graduate studies in the social sciences.

Current doctoral student and one of the Institute's student mentors, Inga Steinberg, considers the need for such schemes and the success of the programme for its first cohort.

Tolu Akingbade, who is currently studying Politics and International Studies at the University of Warwick, is one of six students who spent six weeks at Nuffield this summer as part of the first Nuffield Undergraduate Scholars Institute (NUSI). The programme – which was established to foster more diversity and inclusion in social sciences graduate study – is the first of its kind in the UK.

By focusing on graduate access, the Institute aims to address a part of the ‘leaky pipeline’ into social science research which has been neglected by other access schemes. “If we look at who makes it to be a full professor in the UK in terms of protected characteristics”, Director of the Institute and Nuffield Professorial Fellow David Kirk told me, “it’s more likely to be people who look like me.” David is a white man from a middle-class background.

One way to think about diversifying and increasing inclusion in higher education is to understand that it’s a pipeline where, despite the good intentions universities might have, things become very narrow and not diverse at all”

David Kirk
“I was doing statistics as part of my [undergraduate] course, so being able to apply it within the social sciences and with real world data was something I was interested in.” Neftalem Emanuel

Research skills are vital in order to progress in academia. By developing the participants’ skills, both hard and soft, the Institute aims to give students from underrepresented backgrounds a foot in the door, so to speak. And the need for such an access scheme is clear from the large number of applications the programme received alone: 117 applicants for only six spots. (This need goes beyond the social sciences. The University's UNIQ+ programme, which was launched concurrently and designed in partnership with Nuffield's Institute but focuses on science students, was likewise oversubscribed.)
I wanted to do a master’s, but I didn’t properly know how to apply because I didn’t really know anyone who had applied before. I also didn’t really have the confidence. NUSI has given me the confidence, I kind of know what I am doing now.”

Tolu Akingbade

I applied because we really haven’t had much methods training on my [undergraduate] programme so far and I really felt I was missing that, especially looking to my dissertation and applying to a master’s next year”

Rebecca Boot

The Nuffield summer programme was split into three parts. David Kirk and Postdoctoral Fellow Marti Rovira introduced the students to social science research methods in a classroom setting and through class projects. Most of the participants had only taken rudimentary methods training prior to their time at Nuffield, so in order to prepare them for what was to come, some additional training was provided.

Intermixed with classroom activities were guest lectures and professional development seminars by Nuffield faculty and postdoctoral fellows, including Sarah Clifford, Ray Duch, Jane Green, Ridhi Kashyap, and Warden Andrew Dilnot. With these lectures, the participants were able to hear about the cutting-edge research occurring at Nuffield as well as finer-grained details about how research projects start and evolve.

After that, each student embarked on their own research internship, supervised by academic fellows of the college. These internships were matched to the students’ interests and abilities where possible, and spanned a wide range of tasks and topics, from reviewing the literature on racism and immigrants’ experiences in the United Kingdom to using MATLAB to produce survival functions and life tables. At the end of the six weeks, the students were asked to present their work in front of the Nuffield community, which demonstrated how much they had learned.
Their rapid academic development was remarkable because unlike many, if not most, students at Nuffield College, the NUSI participants come from backgrounds where few people before them have attended university. They told me stories of disruptive classrooms, feeling like it’s “not cool” to want to learn, and not really knowing how to apply for graduate study. Because of this, integration into college life was vital to the Institute’s goals, and the students were given full-time residence at the college.

Although the programme was designed and overseen by David Kirk with Senior Tutor Eleni Kechagia-Ovseiko and the Academic Officer Sarah Milne Das, the Institute was a joint effort between every single department of the college, as well as Oxford’s Q-Step Centre. Numerous academics and students gave up their time to teach, supervise and mentor the students, and other members of staff went out of their way to make the students’ experience at Nuffield the best it could be. This did not go unnoticed by the participants. Rebecca Boot, a Politics and International Relations student at Aston University in Birmingham, told me “I didn’t quite expect to feel so much part of the college.”

In addition to giving the students valuable research training, the aim was to give the participants experience of what conducting research in an

“I found it super useful because it got me in a certain mind for postgrad studies and it’s changed the way I’m going to treat my master’s and it’s also been very helpful for thinking about a research career after my master’s or a PhD. So it was more helpful than I even thought it would be”

Esme Lillywhite

People are so nice, I did not expect that at all. You don’t really think of universities — in general but Oxford in particular — as just full of nice people.”

Angel Jobson
academic setting is really like. The programme seems to have delivered these experiences well. When I sat down to talk to the participants about their work, they repeated concerns familiar to most graduate students here at Nuffield.

"My data got wiped, it happened twice," Neftalem Emanuel, who is currently studying Economics at the University of Manchester, confessed. Yet, he persevered, figuring things out as he was working. This experience, despite its frustrations, changed his mind about graduate study. Like a true economist, he quantified this for me: he went from a 40% chance of pursuing a master’s degree to a 100% chance.

Like Neftalem, some of the participants had considered graduate study and work in academia before attending the Institute, but others hadn’t been so sure. To some of them, staying in academia and pursuing a postdoc position had sounded “a bit dry and a bit long”. But now, having attended the programme, whilst they understand that this can be an all-too-accurate description of academic work at times, the students also learned about the potential impact they could have as academics. When I asked them at the end of the six weeks about their plans for the future, every single one of them was seriously considering graduate study, with some being certain they would stay in academia.

Despite being a pilot study in its very first year, the Institute has already been successful: several participants described it as "life-changing”. The coming years are the time to, in David Kirk’s words, "capitalise on the momentum” so that, when Nuffield College welcomes six new undergraduate students next summer, the lessons learned from this year’s programme will only improve it. As it stands, I would not be surprised if we bump into some of this year’s participants at academic conferences in years to come.

“We definitely connected with some very cool people, and they were really, really helpful. Just learning from people, talking to them and hearing about what they think about graduate school and education in general, how you should approach learning ... what kind of mindset you should have, what makes a good student, why you should go into further education”

Daniel Ogunbamowo
Nuffield MPhil student Ellie Shearer has coxed since her first year in Oxford in 2014, and was President of the Women’s Boat Club this year. We caught her just before she graduated this summer to ask her about resilience and work-rowing balance.

I applied for an MPhil in Political Theory, originally intending to stay at Balliol where I did my first degree. After I was offered a place at Nuffield, I went for lunch at the College with Cécile Laborde and David Miller. I was really impressed by how friendly and close-knit the political theory community here is (as well as by the quality of the food!) so I accepted their offer.

My MPhil research has focused on the history of slavery and the politics of reparations in the Caribbean. The fact that Nuffield has such generous funding for research-related travel meant that I was able to go to the Caribbean and conduct fieldwork, which was an amazing experience.

I learned to row during my last two years of school, so when I came to Oxford I started coxing for Balliol. Coxing is the perfect marriage of my love of rowing and my love for ordering people around! After my first year, I trialled for the Oxford University Lightweight Women’s Rowing Club as a cox, then the following year I joined the University Women’s Boat Club. We train six days a week, usually twice a day, so rowing is a big part of my week. Having such a busy week has really helped me to be efficient with my work, setting goals for what I will achieve.

The most useful thing coxing has taught me is how to be resilient: competition to be in one of the University boats is even more intense for coxes as there’s only one of us per crew. It also teaches you sensitivity to how people’s minds work as you are pushing your crew to, but not beyond, their limits.

Unlike a lot of other rowing clubs, for Oxford and Cambridge, the Boat Race is really all that matters, which means there’s a lot of pressure riding on just one race. But it also meant I felt more prepared for my Boat Races than for any other race I’ve ever done – possibly than for any other event in my whole life!

The first time I raced in 2017, I remember so clearly how it felt to look out at all the crowds from the boathouse, knowing they were there to watch me and my crew. Waiting for the race to begin was weirdly calm and focused. Then the cheers and the roars from the crowd as you go down the course were electrifying and a bit surreal: definitely something I’ll never forget.

When I leave Nuffield, I will work at a start-up consultancy in London that deals with how technology is transforming the public sector, and I hope to pursue a career in AI ethics. I’m looking forward to being back in London – I grew up there and really love it – but I’m definitely going to miss the freedom I had with my time while I was studying and the vibrant research community at Nuffield.
In a paper for *Communications Biology*, Professorial Fellow Melinda Mills and Non-Stipendiary Research Fellow Charles Rahal reported that there is a lack of diversity in genomic studies.

Since 2003, when the human genome was first sequenced, there has been a huge growth in the number of studies using the human genome to understand anything from disease to human behaviour. Despite this growth, these studies continue to use subjects from predominantly European ancestry (88% in 2017), with 72% using data from only three countries: the UK (40%), the US (19%) and Iceland (12%). Data subjects were also made up of more women, older people and, in most cases, those with a higher socioeconomic status and better health.

Diversity issues are not limited to the subjects of these studies, however. Melinda and Charles’ analysis also found gender disparities in the scientific authorship of these papers, estimating that up to 70% of authors in the senior ‘last author’ position are male.

Some of the geographical disparities in these papers may also be partially explained by the fact that US and UK funders dominate these fields of research, with 85% of funding acknowledgements in these studies being given to US agencies.

This lack of diversity has huge implications for applying genetic discoveries, particularly for medical treatments. Health outcomes are a complex interplay between genes and environment, and such limited samples – both genetically and contextually – means that this complexity is overlooked.
Honour Among (Cyber) Thieves?
It is hard to trust other criminals, especially on the internet. Yet cybercriminals often collaborate, and a sophisticated online industry has emerged. A paper by Non-Stipendiary Research Fellow Jonathan Lusthaus, based on interviews with former cybercriminals, found that four important mechanisms are at play: reputation, appearance, performance and enforcement. It also addresses the rarely discussed role of offline interactions.

High Levels of Job Discrimination in Britain
An experiment by the Centre for Social Investigation sent out almost 3,200 job applications between November 2016 and December 2017, and found that applicants from minority ethnic backgrounds have to send on average 80% more applications to get a positive response than white British applicants. Nor has there been a significant decline in this discrimination, compared to similar experiments since 1969.

Are We All Amazon Primed?
Technology firms wield political influence, a paper by Professorial Fellow Pepper Culpepper explains, not through lobbying or campaign contributions, nor the threat of disinvestment, but through the tacit allegiance of their consumers. This ‘platform power’ is particularly vulnerable to shifts in the consumer-platform alliance and to events that elicit citizen (rather than consumer) political identities.

Academies Degrade Teaching Workforce
A study of more than 18,000 English state schools by doctoral student Nicholas Martindale found that academies are more likely than other schools to employ teachers who are unqualified. Academies have the freedom to employ unqualified teaching staff, and the study found that more than a third of these unqualified teachers in primary schools do not have an undergraduate degree, and nearly a quarter do not in secondary schools. This shortfall of qualified staff may be undermining the quality of education for thousands of pupils and exacerbating existing inequalities across the school system.

Organized Crime in the United Kingdom
In an article on the illegal governance of markets and communities in the UK by organised crime, Senior Research Fellow Federico Varese and Associate Member Paolo Campana developed the ‘Illegal Governance (i-Gov) Index’ to help measure the strength of this type of activity. Testing it in a survey conducted with the Derbyshire Constabulary, they found that this type of organised crime is present in the UK at different levels of sophistication.

Ethnicity and State Networks in the 2011 Syrian Uprising
Research by Postdoctoral Prize Research Fellow Kevin Mazur found that the 2011 Syrian Uprising does not, as it seems at first glance, fit the paradigm of ‘ethnically exclusive rule giving way to civil war’. Original data of ethnic identity and events of the Syrian uprising shows that variation in revolutionary activity amongst members of an excluded ethnic group is instead best explained by the networks that states construct across ethnic boundaries.

The More You Know
Research undertaken by Postdoctoral Prize Research Fellow Rachel Bernhard used a survey experiment to find out what information respondents want before they vote in elections. They found that voters use ‘deal-breakers’ to quickly eliminate candidates, and that the less politically sophisticated rely on lower quality information and more personality-related factors.

Lifelong Learning: A Second Chance?
A paper by Professorial Fellow Erzsébet Bukodi and Postdoctoral Prize Research Fellow Bastian Bethhäuser uses the 1970 British Birth Cohort Study to analyse the role of further education in social mobility. They found that men and women of high cognitive ability but from a disadvantaged background are more likely to seek further vocational qualifications rather than academic. They also found, however, that whilst the chances of upward social mobility are improved by further academic qualifications, a similar effect is missing for further vocational qualifications.
Professorial Fellow Ridhi Kashyap’s recent work with colleagues Masoomali Fatehkia and Ingmar Weber uses data from Facebook’s advertising platform to generate a ‘Facebook Gender Gap Index’.

The internet and mobile phones have reshaped the way that people access information, resources and skills, connect with each other, and conduct their everyday lives. Reducing gender inequalities in internet access and mobile phone ownership, as well as improving digital literacy, have been recognized as important development targets within the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals framework.

Because there is limited data on internet and mobile phone use broken down by gender, especially in less developed countries, it can be challenging to track gender inequalities in their use. With help from the Data2X initiative of the United Nations Foundation – whose mission is to improve the quality, availability and use of gender data – we have been exploring how data obtained from social media advertising ‘application programming interfaces’ (APIs) can generate real-time measures of digital gender inequality.

Facebook provides audience estimates for potential advertisers to help them identify target audiences for their ads. We have found that this data can also be usefully repurposed for social research. In our recently published study, we used these publically-available estimates (available through Facebook’s marketing API) to measure gender gaps in internet and mobile phone access around the world.

We used the Facebook data to generate a ‘Facebook Gender Gap Index’, an indicator of the number of female to male Facebook users in a given country. While the Facebook Gender Gap Index reflects gender gaps in Facebook use and not internet access per se, we found it to be highly correlated with official statistics on internet (from the UN’s International Telecommunications Union - ITU) and mobile phone gender gaps (from the GSM Association) for the countries where survey data is available (see Figure 1).

The Facebook data, however, offers better geographical coverage and temporal resolution than the ITU data. As shown in Figure 2, we were able to cover a significantly wider geographical area using the Facebook data, with the biggest gains for less developed countries. Our work highlights how women are disproportionately less online in countries in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, where values of the internet gender gap index lie between 0.7 and 0.8.

Thanks to the better temporal resolution of the data, moreover, we are able to track these gender gaps in almost-real-time, updating daily on our website www.digitalgendergaps.org.
Featured Research: Who Votes More Strategically?

Tactical voting is a perennial feature of British elections, but recently it has attracted unusual attention.

In a recent paper with co-author Nick Vivyan, Professorial Fellow Andy Eggers wanted to understand who votes more strategically and why.

Strategic voting has been in the news a lot lately. In both the 2017 General Election campaign and the lead-up to the 2019 European Parliamentary elections, activists organized campaigns to help Remain supporters determine how their votes could most effectively elect more Remain-supporting representatives. Indeed, data from UK Google searches indicates more interest in strategic voting before the 2017 General Election and the 2019 European Parliamentary elections than at any point since Google began collecting data.

Strategic voting (sometimes known as tactical voting or instrumental voting) refers to a decision process: a strategic voter thinks about how the election is likely to turn out and casts the vote that best advances their interests. In other words, strategic voting means expected utility maximization. A strategic voter votes for their favourite candidate when that maximizes their expected utility but not otherwise, such as when their favourite candidate in a first-past-the-post election is expected to finish well behind the leaders.

A few years ago, I became interested in whether some types of voters are better at strategic voting than others. Researchers in political science and economics had been making progress at measuring how pervasive strategic voting is (building on work by Nuffield’s Geoff Evans and others), but I realized that we knew surprisingly little about how the ability and inclination to vote strategically might vary across different types of voters. Do young people and older people approach strategic voting differently? Does it depend on education, income, gender, or ideological orientation?

This matters because, if some types of voters are less able or willing to vote strategically (whether because they don’t have the right information, they are less willing to vote for the lesser of two evils, or for some other reason), their interests may be less well served by the electoral system over time.

For various reasons, my coauthor and I were unsatisfied with existing approaches to this question. Fundamentally, the problem was that there was no accepted method for determining the optimal vote for any particular voter. To do this, we developed a set of new methods and applied them to survey respondents from the British Election Study. Our methods allowed us to determine what each respondent’s optimal vote was (under a set of assumptions, of course), which we could then compare to the way they actually voted. Comparing across types of voters, we could then get a basic answer to the question ‘Who votes more strategically?’.

We found (somewhat surprisingly) that strategic voting barely varies across educational levels, but also that older voters are more strategic than younger voters and richer voters more strategic than poorer voters. These differences in strategic voting are smaller than differences in voter turnout by age and income, but the two sets of differences tend to reinforce each other: the types of voters who turn out less also vote less strategically. We also find suggestive evidence that younger people vote differently because they approach voting less instrumentally, not because they have less information.

What are the implications of our results? Our analysis suggests that elections in the UK and elsewhere might be made fairer by making it easier for voters to access local polls or by improving civic education. But it also suggests that some differences in strategic voting behaviour may only be eliminated by switching to an electoral system in which the need to vote strategically is smaller. Some of my ongoing research shows that the alternative vote system (AV), for example, is far less likely to make voters choose between their true preference and the more strategic option. This research should help electoral reformers better understand the trade-offs between potential electoral systems.

“We found that older voters are more strategic than younger voters, and richer voters more strategic than poorer voters, but that strategic voting barely changes across educational level.”
In 2002 I came to Nuffield for an MPhil in International Relations, hoping to make sense of a world which had been forever changed the year before. In the conventional sense I haven’t much ‘used’ the degree. Where most of my classmates have gone on to successful careers in policy, law, consulting, government, I’ve become a novelist and public speaker. But the truth is, my work in both the creative and intellectual sphere is deeply informed by the questions I began asking at Oxford.

In 2004 my MPhil thesis was centred in discourse analysis, concerned with nation-building as an outcome of discursive practice. Ten years later, in 2014, my TED talk (‘Don’t ask where I’m from, ask where I’m local’) explored similar themes: identity, statehood, nationhood. To study international relations one must interrogate the notion of nation itself. By relocating my interrogations of nation and identity from the academic sphere into the public and creative one, I’ve been able to reach a far larger audience. But the contemplations are largely unchanged.

To be honest, my time at Oxford was difficult. I met some of my dearest friends there and associate the time mostly with the joy of their companionship. But the university, for all of the meaningful changes it has undergone in the past half century, remains a decidedly white, decidedly male space. As a brown woman scholar in a white male space, I experienced a sort of background unease, one that very few colleagues were able or willing to address. Some fifteen years later the discourse — both at Oxford and beyond — has matured: non-white, non-male students have finally been given the space to speak with candour and dignity. It is wonderful to witness this long overdue development from afar.

The academy is, by its nature, an institution that faces backwards, toward the past. We encourage scholars to locate their work on a continuum of research already conducted, to fashion their arguments from arguments already made, with reference to books already written. These days, the world about which I am so passionate is the present world, the world happening now. This is, in many ways, down to my own sense of self.

My life is an unequivocally 20th and 21st century phenomenon, an expression of very contemporary politics, migrations, economics. A West African woman born in London, educated alongside African-American scholars in the United States, free to pursue a creative career in Europe: this is a modern day phenomenon. To write about the world in which I live, and about the specific features of that world which make my life possible, I cannot make constant reference to the past. Studying ideas required that I look back; shaping ideas demands that I look around. ‘Afropolitan’. ‘Multi-local’. The language I’ve constructed, through creative and public work, since leaving Nuffield reflects the world I see around me.

If someone had told me in 2004, when I was leaving Oxford, that I would one day give a 15-minute talk that would be watched by over 2.5 million people — I’d have laughed. I couldn’t have imagined then that I had anything worth saying that so many people might find relevant. Academic work is wonderful: it sharpens the mind, refines one’s thinking, pushes one always to look for hidden nuance. But it can also discourage the young scholar from trusting the value of her own thought. To someone interested in pursuing a path as a writer or public intellectual I would say just that: trust the value of your own thought. That thought may take months, years or decades to mature into an insight. That idea may take ages to evolve into a novel. But the germ — that which sprouts within the mind — must be valued, must be trusted.

What next? My next adventure will be television. I’ve just founded a creative production company. We’re developing a slate of premium series that tackle the same international relations dynamics that I’ve been exploring since Oxford. As it’s said, the more things change, the more they stay the same.
I write this as Michaelmas term is getting underway. There is a fresh harvest feel in the air and with the arrival of new students, we are seeing the fruits of our fundraising efforts.

This October we welcomed more beneficiaries of our six endowed scholarships: Mihai Codreanu and Jasmin Droge who are our first Max Corden and Terence Gorman Scholars in Economics respectively, and the new Jerry Hausman Scholar, Tim Munday (all pictured above). Our donors make real academic appointments happen at Nuffield for which the College is immensely grateful and excited.

The economists may be taking the lead in our endowed scholarships, but our work on the David Butler Scholarship in Politics has been rewarding – Bernard Donoughue (DPhil Politics 1959), Honorary Fellow George Bain (DPhil 1968; Research Fellow 1966-9), Bruno Paulson (DPhil Politics 1989; Research Fellow 1992-4) and Charlotte Warner, as well as economist Phil Suttle (MPhil Economics 1981) and his wife Ruth have already made very generous contributions to this scholarship fund, a big thank you to them!

I am continually reminded of the calibre of this institution, among our alumni, Fellows and students. Just the other day, I had the most interesting conversation with a few new students over lunch: they were from Germany, Singapore and Romania, and we talked about socialism, the fall of the Berlin wall and what has happened since. David Cox joined us for the best part of this lunch, and these new students were able to speak to such an eminent academic with such confidence.

We were also reminded this year of the strong connection between academic discourse and ‘real world’ policy making here at Nuffield through the Tri-Nuffield Conference (see page 5) in May. This conference was jointly organised with the Nuffield Foundation and Nuffield Trust and coordinated by our alumni Mukti Campion (Research Fellow 2004-5) and David Levy (DPhil Modern History 1978). What a buzz there was in College!

We also celebrated Jim Mirrlees’ life in April during his Memorial Conference, an extraordinary moment and a moving tribute to such an exceptional man: I have never been so lucky to see so many Nobel Prize winners in one place. In the lead up to the conference, we received a brilliant pledge from Honorary Fellow Jerry Hausman (DPhil Economics 1972) to help set up a Chair in honour of Jim. The Warden and I are working with the Department of Economics to make this happen, and Jim’s wife Patricia has been a wonderful help with this ambitious project.

As you can see, we are extremely hopeful and inspired by how things are going, but I would like to encourage you to let us know what you think about our alumni relations and fundraising efforts. I enjoyed hearing from many of you during Giving Day in November and when our alumni survey comes into your email inbox in January, please do take a moment to share your thoughts about Nuffield and our alumni relations and fundraising work.

Caroline Kukura
Director of Development and Alumni Relations
IT’S ALL DATA TO ME!

It’s not hyperbole – we really do find data exciting here in the Development Office! It gives us a handle on who our alumni are and enables us to build up our Nuffield community worldwide.

On a practical level, everything in this office starts with data. We need it to stay in touch with you and to organise events, and for that our activity is only as good as the data we have: the quality of what we put in determines the quality of what we get out.

Accurate data is also essential for the future. An up-to-date record means that in the decades to come we will find it easier to paint an accurate picture of Nuffield: what our alumni have gone on to do and their relationships to other Nuffield people such as their supervisors and collaborators.

Finally, we also have to think about those all-important four letters: GDPR (the EU’s General Data Protection Regulation 2016). As of May 2018, we have been required to ask you for your communications preferences to make sure we’re not sending you things you don’t want to receive.

We are also starting to collect data about your experiences of Nuffield since you left. We would like to know what you think of our events, publications and fundraising: what you like and what we could do better. To that end, we are launching an online survey in January, five years in. We would love to hear your thoughts!

Lottie Madden
Development and Alumni Relations Assistant

If you would like us to stay in touch with you or would like to update your communications preferences, please send any address or telephone number changes to development@nuffield.ox.ac.uk or give us a call on 01865 288691.

For more information about how we store and use alumni data, see alumniweb.ox.ac.uk/oao/nuffield-privacy-notice.
New Year’s Honours
Congratulations to three Nuffield alumni who were recognised in the 2019 New Year’s Honours:

- **Tim Harford** (Visiting Fellow, 2010-18 and current Associate Member) was awarded an OBE for services to improving economic understanding.

  Her doctoral thesis was published as a book by Routledge – *Reporting Humanitarian Disasters in a Social Media Age* – this year.

- **John McCrudden** (DPhil 1980) was awarded a CBE for services to Human Rights Law.

- **Alison Park** (MPhil Sociology 1989) was awarded a CBE for public service.

Joan E Biren
Politics/Sociology 1967
Joan’s photos are currently displayed in the large window façade of the Leslie-Lohman Museum of Gay and Lesbian Art in New York City in an exhibit titled *Being Seen Makes a Movement Possible*. The installation was unveiled on 1 June 2019 to coincide with the 50th Anniversary of Stonewall, and will be on display until May 2020.

Bernard Donoughue
DPhil Politics 1969; Associate Member 1982-85
Bernard was interviewed by Carolyn Quinn on BBC Radio 4’s *Westminster Hour* on Sunday 20 June, reflecting on both the current state of politics and what, if anything, could be learnt from the Wilson/Callaghan years.

Edmund Newell
DPhil Economics 1983; Research Fellow 1987-92
Edmund hosted a round table at Nuffield College on the 70th Anniversary edition of *Darkness over Germany: A Warning from History* by E. Amy Buller, for which he had provided the afterword.

Joseph Raz
Research Fellow, 1970-72
Joseph was awarded the 2018 Rule of Law Prize from the Tang Prize Foundation ‘for his path-breaking contributions to the rule of law, and for deepening our understanding of the very nature of law, legal reasoning, and the relationship between law, morality and freedom’.

Peter Razzell
DPhil History, 1962
Peter has recently launched a new website – peterrazzell.co.uk – which includes all his writings and publications on population history since his first publication in 1963.
**BLAST FROM THE PAST**


Meredith explains, “As an Australian I was very excited to – for the first time in my life – actually stand on water. Even sit on a chair on water: courtesy of ice. The tea party was to celebrate.”

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**Vinicius Rodrigues Vieira**  
DPhil International Relations 2010  
Vinicius and his wife Nathalia welcomed twins Sophia (left) and Bernardo (right) in February 2018, (photograph taken in July 2018). He wrote to us to say,

“You may remember that I discovered I would be a father while attending a conference at Nuffield on 11 July 2017 – exactly two years after my graduation. It is inevitable to associate Bernardo and Sophia’s lives with Nuffield.

“A few hours before discovering the pregnancy, my wife had bought a dark blue baby Oxford outfit as we had plans to have a baby soon. At that time we could not even wonder that two were already on the way. When I returned to Oxford for another conference in December 2017, I then bought a second baby Oxford outfit.”

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**Richard Rose**  
DPhil Politics 1957; Associate Member 2003-6  
Richard’s new book *Bad Governance and Corruption*, written with Caryn Peiffer, was published this year. It uses survey data from 125 countries, for which Richard helped design questionnaires as an advisor to the NGO Transparency International.

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**Bob Tricker**  
Visiting Fellow 1970-79; Research Fellow 1979-84  
Bob published a book on *Understanding Corporate Governance in China* with his colleague Gregg Li this year. You can find more information about Bob’s work on Corporate Governance, which he started at Nuffield, on his website at www.bobtricker.co.uk.

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**Sad Losses**  
The College was sad to learn of the death of Honorary Fellows Adrian Swire (Visiting Fellow 1981-89) in August 2018 and Martin Feldstein (DPhil Economics 1963; Fellow 1964-67) in June 2019.
PHOTO GALLERY: ALUMNI EVENTS

This year we have been delighted to welcome many alumni and former Fellows back to Oxford for reunions and events in College. For more photos from alumni events this year, visit the College's Flickr account at www.flickr.com/nuffield.

Meeting Minds in Oxford
September 2018
The annual Meeting Minds alumni reunion brought back many Nuffield alumni to Oxford for stimulating talks and workshops across the University – including a panel addressed by Warden Andrew Dilnot on the Future of the NHS – and a dinner in College.

New Year’s Drinks and Social Mobility Seminar at the Nuffield Foundation, London
January 2019
The 2019 New Year’s Drinks at the Nuffield Foundation in London was preceded by a seminar led by Nuffield Fellows Bess Bukodi and John Goldthorpe on their new book *Social Mobility and Education in Britain*.
Politics Subject Reunion
February 2019
Nuffield Politics alumni and former Fellows joined current Fellows and students for a timely discussion on ‘The decline of the left and the rise of populism’ with alumnus Bernard Donoughue (DPhil Politics, 1959), which was followed by dinner in Hall.

Guests at the Politics reunion including, clockwise from top right: DPhil student Tanushee Goyal; Anneliese Dodds MP; David Levy (DPhil Modern History 1978); Bernard Donoughue (DPhil Politics 1959); Professorial Fellow Jane Green (DPhil Politics 2003); Postdoctoral Prize Research Fellow Rachel Bernhard and Professorial Fellow David Rueda; and (second row centre) Stephen Cullen (MLitt Politics 1984).
Donors' Dinner  
June 2019
We thanked the College’s donors with a special drinks reception and dinner in Hall: what a pleasure to see the numbers at this dinner grow year on year. We are so grateful!

Spring Day  
June 2019
Alumni and their families came back to Nuffield for a special lunch and family fun in the Fellows’ Garden.

*Top left: Honorary Fellow George Bain (DPhil 1964; Research Fellow 1966-68) and his wife Gwynneth.*
Max Corden Celebration

June 2019

Friends and former students of Max Corden (Fellow 1967-76) came to Oxford to celebrate the new Max Corden Scholarship in International Economics and Max’s very special return from Australia with his nephew Simon.

Alumni visits to Oxford

We had many former members of the College drop by to say hello over the past year: here are just a few. If you are planning to return to Oxford and would like to drop in, we would be delighted to see you!

Let the Development Office know at development@nuffield.ox.ac.uk

Corrections

A photograph of the New Year’s Drinks at the Nuffield Foundation, London on page 35 of last year’s Magazine (Issue 18) was mistakenly captioned as Julia Maxted (DPhil Sociology 1983) and Matthew Dodd (MPhil Political Theory 1991). The photograph is actually of Emily Tanner (DPhil Sociology 1983) and Matthew Dod (MPhil Political Theory 1991). The photograph is actually of Emily Tanner (DPhil Sociology 1983) and Matthew Dodd (MPhil Political Theory 1991). The photograph is actually of Emily Tanner (DPhil Sociology 1983) and Matthew Dodd (MPhil Political Theory 1991). The photograph is actually of Emily Tanner (DPhil Sociology 1983) and Matthew Dodd (MPhil Political Theory 1991). The photograph is actually of Emily Tanner (DPhil Sociology 1983) and Matthew Dodd (MPhil Political Theory 1991).

Left: Mervyn King (Visiting Fellow 2002-2009) and Jim Poterba (DPhil Economics 1980; Research Fellow 1982-83) joined Senior Research Fellow David Hendry and many other renowned economists at the James Mirrlees memorial conference at Nuffield in April 2019.

Right: Ian Hume (DPhil Economics 1968) with Caroline Kukura in March 2019. Ian visited with his wife Meriel.
Reading List: Our changing world

The Nuffield Library team suggest selected readings that address social sciences in our changing world...

Everybody lies: Big data, new data, and what the internet can tell us about who we really are
Seth Stephens-Davidowitz (Harper, 2017)
Everybody lies is an innovative work that establishes how using online digital data and big data can help to reveal the truth about human nature: who we really are, what we really want and what we really think.

The Data Gaze: Capitalism, power and perception
David Beer (Sage, 2019)
In The Data Gaze, Beer examines the data analytics industry and its impact on our social world. Who determines how our data is used and who has the power to interact with our data is answered through the analysis of data-led processes, the aim being to understand how data analytics, infrastructure and practices shape our lives.

Invisible women: exposing data bias in a world designed for men
Caroline Criado Perez (Chatto & Windus, 2019)
Acclaimed campaigner and activist Caroline Criado Perez’s second book examines the gender data gap which informs and affects the way we function as a society. She concludes that we must take into account a woman’s relationship with the world in order to move forward into a balanced society, where data represents both sexes equally.

Brexit and beyond: Rethinking the futures of Europe
edited by Benjamin Martill and Uta Staiger (UCL Press, 2018)
Brexit and beyond brings together the perspectives and expertise of 28 scholars analysing the potential future outcomes of the Brexit vote. It tackles political economy, institutional relations, foreign affairs, law and justice, democratic governance and the idea of Europe.

Brexit and British politics
Published by Official Fellow Geoff Evans and co-authored by director of The UK in a Changing Europe and Nuffield alumnus Anand Menon (DPhil International Relations 1990), Brexit and British politics examines the relationship between Britain and Europe leading up to the referendum, the impact the result had on the June 2017 General Election, and what it means for the future of British politics.

Climate shock: The economic consequences of a hotter planet
Gernot Wagner and Martin L. Weitzman (Princeton University Press, 2015)
In this account of the effect climate change is having on our global environment, authors Wagner and Weitzman aim to educate the public on the need to act urgently. By looking at the economics of climate change and reframing the issue into a trade-off between growth and action, it argues that a 10% chance of environmental catastrophe is too large a trade-off not to act.

Endangered economies: How the neglect of nature threatens our prosperity
Geoffrey Heal (Colombia University Press, 2017)
The crux of Heal’s work as an environmental economist is “Can we save our environment and grow our economy?” He believes the two are not mutually exclusive aims and explains the need to understand how environment and economy interact and how they can work in harmony.

The Climate Casino: Risk, uncertainty, and economics for a warming world
William Nordhaus (Yale University Press, 2013)
Winner of the 2013 American Publishers Award, Nordhaus argues that we are entering into the ‘Climate Casino’ whereby economic growth is affecting, unintendedly, the state of the environment and the natural systems on which we depend to thrive. This work describes the steps needed to undo the damage by looking at the science, economics and politics that lie behind it. ☮
UPCOMING EVENTS

New Year’s Drinks in London
Thursday 9 January 2020, Nuffield Foundation, London
Celebrate the New Year with the Warden in London at the Nuffield Foundation.

Sociology Subject Reunion
Saturday 8 February 2020, Nuffield College, Oxford
Dinner and an academic programme in College for sociology alumni, Fellows and students.

Meeting Minds in Europe: Oxford University Alumni Weekend
Friday 20 to Sunday 22 March 2020, Berlin
Join us for a Nuffield get together, hosted by Professorial Fellow Gwendolyn Sasse at ZOIS. The Warden Andrew Dilnot will speak about ‘Numbers, invisible processes, far away places: Communicating Social Science’.

Meeting Minds in North America: Oxford University Alumni Weekend
Friday 17 and Saturday 18 April 2020, New York
Enjoy lectures and events organised by the University as the North American reunion returns to the East coast. Spaces for Friday dinner at Cipriani’s are limited: please book via the Nuffield Development Office.

Spring Day and Donors’ Dinner
Saturday 16 May 2020, Nuffield College, Oxford
Alumni and family are invited back to College for a family-friendly day of activities. In the evening, our annual Donors’ Dinner will be held to thank all those who have made a gift to the College.

Meeting Minds in Oxford: Oxford University Alumni Weekend
Friday 11 to Sunday 13 September 2020, Oxford
In 2020 for the first year, those who have pledged a legacy to the College will be invited back to Oxford as part of the Alumni Weekend to attend a Margery Perham Legacy Society Luncheon.

Further details about upcoming events, including dates and information about registering, will be sent out to all alumni and former members of the College via email.

Make sure your contact details and preferences are up-to-date by contacting the Development Office at development@nuffield.ox.ac.uk