

**COMPLIANCE WITH THE DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998**

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# Centres PROPOSAL

Document Status: With Council

ESRC Reference: ES/M010341/1

## ESRC Centres and Large Grants Full competition 2014

### Organisation where the Grant would be held

Organisation	London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Research Organisation Reference:	CEP2015_20 CLG 2014
Division or Department	Centre for Economic Performance		

### Project Title [up to 150 chars]

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE 2015-2020

### Start Date and Duration

a. Proposed start date	01 October 2015	b. Duration of the grant (months)	60
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### Applicants

Role	Name	Organisation	Division or Department	How many hours a week will the investigator work on the project?
Principal Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Economics	18.75
Co-Investigator		University College London	Economics	18.75
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Centre for Economic Performance	11.25
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Geography and Environment	7.5
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Economics	7.5
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Economics	7.5
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Economics	5
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Geography and Environment	5
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Economics	5
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Centre for Economic Performance	3.75

Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Economics	2.5
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Economics	2.48
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Centre for Economic Performance	2.48
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Economics	2.48
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Economics	2.5
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Centre for Economic Performance	1.88
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Management Department	1.88
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Management Department	1.88
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Geography and Environment	1.98
Co-Investigator		University of Surrey	Economics	15
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Economics	2.5
Co-Investigator		Queen Mary, University of London	Economics	1.88
Co-Investigator		Imperial College London	Imperial College Business School	2.5
Co-Investigator		University of Edinburgh	Sch of Economics	1.88
Co-Investigator		University of Oxford	Engineering Science	2.63
Co-Investigator		Institute of Education	Quantitative Social Science	1.5
Co-Investigator		University College London	Political Science	1.98
Co-Investigator		London School of Economics & Pol Sci	Economics	2.48

#### Classification

International in nature?

Yes

Please give details

Almost all our projects involve cross comparative data from around the world (see table of all projects with datasources at <http://cep.lse.ac.uk/esrc/> password ESRCXXXXXXX). Growth depends on understanding the impact of Britain's international economic integration on her exporting and productive capacity, and this motivates our Trade programme. A core policy question is what will be the UK's future relationship with other countries, in particular the European Union (EU) and South-East Asia. Our Labour Programme Project L2 will compile a new international data map of the changing pattern of wealth inequality both within and between countries across the globe (L2B) Existing work by [REDACTED] has examined only 8 countries [REDACTED] [REDACTED] will now extend this to all countries and examine and test the causes of wealth changes. Our Growth programme will lead an international effort to create the world's first large-scale panel database on inventors (e.g. patenters) and the organisations they work for (G1A) across multiple countries. We evaluate the EU Emissions Trading System, carry out field experiments on energy consumption in China and the UK; our Urban programme will also examine the policy influences on Chinese urbanisation as a possible model for other countries. Our Education programme will create a longitudinal database of all universities in the world using UNESCO historical archives from 1947, to investigate universities' impact on economic performance. Our collaboration is international for all programmes: e.g. our Growth programme depends on a nexus between CEP, [REDACTED] Stanford [REDACTED] Harvard Business School [REDACTED] for the development of its projects on productivity; we have theme Leaders from Paris [REDACTED] Bocconi [REDACTED] Princeton [REDACTED] and project research contributions from Beijing, Berkeley, Columbia, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, MIT, and Nuremberg. As examples of our international scope consider: i) we present over 160 papers a year at international conferences; ii) in the past two years we have organised sessions at NBER Summer Institute, the European and American Economic Association meetings and Davos; iii) we have organised international conferences abroad, for example at Harvard Business School and iv) have made many invited contributions to the Econometrics Society World Congress and Handbooks of Economics.

## Objectives

List the main objectives of the proposed research [up to 4000 chars]

Our overall objectives is to perform analysis that will form the basis for policies to (i) improve the rate of economic growth; (ii) share the benefits of this growth more equitably and (iii) improve the quality of growth so that it increases wellbeing. Specifically,

G1A What makes a successful inventor?

G1B Did the financial crisis cause a permanent fall in innovation?

G1C What stimulates entrepreneurship?

G2A Does management explain why some countries are richer than others?

G2B Do better management practices simply reflect managerial talent?

G2C Can we use RCTs to see what policies improve management?

G2D How can Big Data measure firm "culture"?

G3A Did the ETS and CRC work?

G3B How big are technology spillovers from low-carbon innovation?

G3C Can nudges reduce energy consumption in UK & China?

G3D Can we use the past shocks to help climate change adaptation?

E1A What is the effect of academies on pupil achievement?

E1B How effective are school networks for raising attainment?

E1C How does choice influence pupil outcomes?

E1D What are the drivers of school segregation?

E2A What are long-term impacts of early educational interventions?

E2B How important are English & Maths to later outcomes?

E2C Can FE be improved to raise intermediate skills?

E2D How do schools influence HE choice?

E2E How do universities affect growth?

T1A What is impact of UK leaving EU?

T1B Do immigrants help service trade?

T1C What determines FDI?

T2A Can we use RCT on policies to improve exports?

T2B How do industrial policies affect growth?

T2C What is the impact of trade agreements?

T3A How can trade boost productivity?

T3B How do firms use online offshoring?

T3C Does the hierarchical structure of firms affect performance?

T4A How much does credit affect exports?

T4B What is the role of credit during the life-cycle of the exporter?

T4C Has banking globalisation increased risk to trade?

U1A What are triggers of city decline?

U1B Can we re-balance industries across areas?

U1C What is infrastructure's impact on local performance?

U1D How do policies affect Chinese urbanisation?

U2A How does diversity of building use affect city performance?

U2B What is role of geography in determining prime location?

U2C How do financial services influence spatial patterns?

U2D Do tech incubators identify how ideas spread?

U3A Do land policies affect geographical mobility?

U3B Has the "bedroom tax" worked?

U4A Why do people like living in cities?

U4B What are the causes and consequences of London gentrification?

L1A What has happened to UK pay structures over last 40 years?

L1B Why have real wages stagnated?

L1C Does CEO pay affect firm performance?

L2A What are the causes of fall in labour's share?

L2B How has wealth inequality changed across the world?

L2C How have tasks within occupations changed?

L2D How has automation affected skill demand and inequality?

L3A How has the rise of services changed women?

L3B What determines female job satisfaction?

L3C Can we explain male-female gaps in education choice?

L4A How to improve youth labour markets?

L4B How can unemployment benefits be reformed?

L4C How do financial markets affect labour markets?

C1A How do economic shocks affect community wellbeing?

C1B How does local ethnic & migrant composition affect communities?

C1C Does public expenditure crowd-out charity?

C1D Have welfare to work reforms increased crime?

C2A How are values changing?

C2B How have ideas diffused historically?

C2C Have attitudes to LGBT changed?

W1A How to develop a model of wellbeing?

W1B How to control for influence of genes in happiness studies?

W1C Can we redesign Green Book to take wellbeing seriously

W2A Do policies to improve mental health work?

W2B Do interventions to improve mental health by firms succeed?

W2C How do interventions interact with genes & environment?

## Summary

Describe the proposed research in simple terms in a way that could be publicised to a general audience [up to 4000 chars]

Three core questions bind this proposal together: how to foster growth; how to share growth and how to sustain growth

1 HOW CAN WE FOSTER GROWTH? We plan to develop a new Growth Programme focussing on bolstering innovation in its widest sense, both technological and organisational. It will co-ordinate the Centre's growth work agenda and follow up the LSE Growth Commission's policy proposals. Next, the Trade programme will analyse the impact of globalisation with a targeted focus on how to make a dramatic improvement in British export performance. A core policy question is what the UK's future relationship with other countries will be, in particular with the European Union (EU) and South-East Asia. Third, the Education and Skills programme will examine human capital investment by analysing the recent transformation of the educational system using new tools of competition and organisation theory. Two core questions are: have educational reforms worked - especially for the disadvantaged - and, what can be done to improve the intermediate skills base, a long-standing area of UK weakness.

2 HOW CAN WE SHARE THE BENEFITS OF GROWTH? A problem with growth in the decades prior to the global financial crisis was that prosperity was shared very unequally. To study the spatial dimensions of inequality, we propose a new Urban programme. This will emphasise cities as key economic units and address why so much UK growth is concentrated in the South East. This is a key policy issue in the light of the commitment to decentralise power within England by all main UK parties. Following the City Growth Commission, the policy focus will be how local policy makers can help their cities prosper. Alongside the large productivity fall since the crisis, there has been a big fall in real wages -



something unique in post-war UK recessions. Some wage stagnation occurred also in the run-up to the crisis, as it has over a longer time in the US. The Labour programme will examine these changes and whether they are linked to the declining share of GDP going to employees across the world. We will look at earnings, income and wealth inequalities across individuals, but also on why women's progress has stalled. In all these aspects, we are interested not just in explaining why growth is unequally shared, but also how we could design institutions and policies that generate a "double dividend" of more growth and less inequality.

**3 WHAT KIND OF GROWTH DO WE WANT?** Increasing GDP per capita remains important as UK average incomes track this over the long run. But growth must be sustainable, it must deal with environmental challenges, it should expand not undermine people's happiness and it should not be at the expense of social cohesion. Dealing with climate change requires both containing demand for greenhouse gases and stimulating clean technologies and we propose a wide portfolio of green growth projects directed to this. Of course, it is not just technology that affects people's lives - it is also the beliefs and norms that regulate the interactions between people. Growth involves change that has significant impacts on people's lives and neighbourhoods, often causing great stress. Our Community programme will investigate the impact of economic changes (both direct and indirect through changes like immigration) on social cohesion, and will help to develop policies to ensure that growth benefits all communities. CEP has been at the forefront of looking beyond GDP and our Wellbeing programme will ambitiously develop a model of subjective well-being over the life-course, in order to show the quantitative causal impact of factors like parenting, schooling, employment, income and health. Without such knowledge it is impossible for policy-makers to aim effectively at greater wellbeing, even if that is their objective.

## Academic Beneficiaries

Describe who will benefit from the research [up to 4000 chars].

The proposed research will make fundamental global contributions to social science across a wide range of disciplines and fields. It will be particularly relevant to economists, above all those working in growth, trade, labour, education, behavioural economics and innovation. The research will also benefit scholars in the related disciplines of psychology, management science and geography, in particular, but also political science, sociology and history. More broadly our work bringing Big Data together with the causal analysis should have intellectual spillovers in engineering and computer science. (We have a partnership with engineers from Oxford University's Robotics Research Group and start-up analytics firm GrowthIntel to use Big Data from a wide variety of web-based sources.)

We will ensure the benefits are spread by publishing widely (in academic journals, discussion paper series and non-academic outlets in the mass media, including social media), hosting events and having joint cross-disciplinary work (see "Interdisciplinary" section).

Our modeling and methodological innovations will be passed to the research community through our planned MOOCs and e-books; through a State of Working Britain Blog, our recent Higher Education Hub (<http://economicsofhe.org/>).

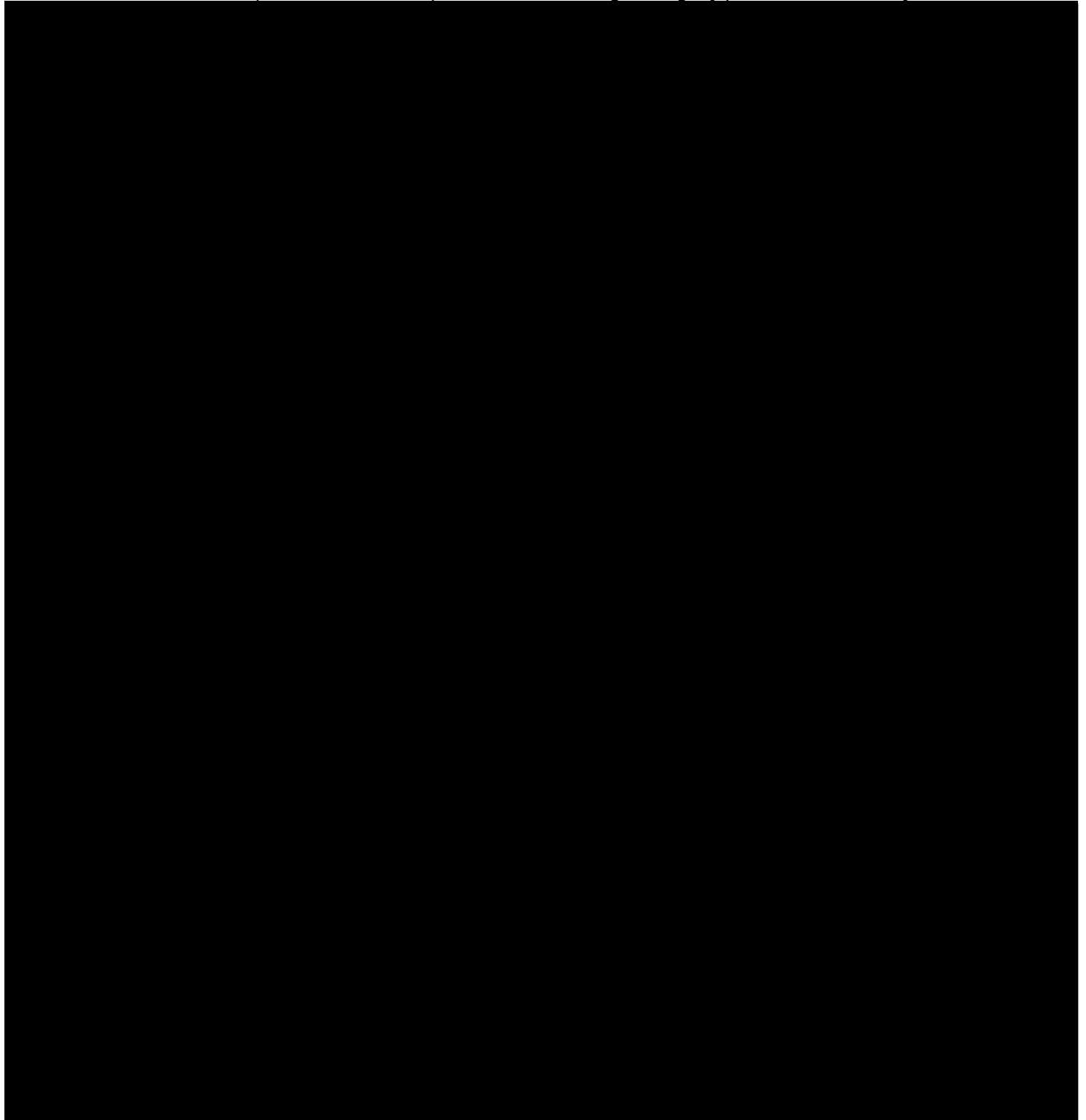
We believe the research we produce will also have an impact on the way economics is taught. A lesson from the crisis is that this does not reflect the new developments that CEP has pioneered. An important part of this is empirical work that focuses on causality, particularly policy evaluations. This is referred to as the "credibility revolution" by CEP's [REDACTED] who will develop online materials to make it easier to understand and implement the methods that are central to CEP's research, including our new methodological innovations using Big Data. This will be integrated with our social media strategy and join up with the Carlin/Coyle CORE/INET initiative on reforming the economics curriculum.

Membership of cross-disciplinary learned societies by senior CEP staff such as the British Academy, Econometric Society, European Economic Association and Royal Economic Society will also help this knowledge diffusion. We will continue to coordinate sessions for the American Economic Association, the Royal Economic Society Annual Meetings and to bring together work arising out of our conferences into special journal issues and e-books.

Finally, the fact that we have a strong policy focus will mean that the policies that flow from our research will benefit society in general. For example, if we succeed in our ambition to improve the rate of equitable and sustainable UK growth, this will benefit academics as members of society as well as intellectually.

## Staff Duties

Summarise the roles and responsibilities of each post for which funding is sought [up to 2000 characters]



## Impact Summary

Impact Summary (please refer to the help for guidance on what to consider when completing this section) [up to 4000 chars]

Academics will benefit across global social science as discussed in the previous section. We publish in the world's top economic (and other social science) journals so we clearly benefit academics, especially as we emphasise pushing out the frontier, rather than publishing small increments to the literature.

Improving our knowledge about what drives growth can have a powerful impact on the wellbeing of all people. The power of basic social scientific breakthroughs is that many benefit, even though the effects are long-run and hard to quantify.

Our key non-academic beneficiaries are national and international policy-makers, civil servants, international financial institutions, businesses, journalists, think tanks, NGOs and, above all, the general public. We have discussed our proposal with many users such as BIS, the DE and UK Treasury (see letters of support from Permanent Secretary of HMT and BIS, Head of the NHS and others at <http://cep.lse.ac.uk/esrc/> password ESRCXXXXXXXXX)

We have involved stakeholders in almost all of the proposals. Examples include government agencies, the Bank of England (G1C), BIS (T1A), DECC (G3A), Department of Education. (E1A), European Commission (G2D), HMT (W1C), ILO(G2C), NHS(W2A), OFCOM(U1C), ONS(G2A), UKTI(T2A), UN(W1A), NESTA (G2C); US Census (P1A), World Bank(U1D); Multinationals Coca-Cola (W2B), Google (G3B) McKinsey (P1A), Towers Watson (L1C), United Health (P1A); Start-Ups Crowdcube (G1D), GrowthIntel (G2D), Grovels (G3C), TechHub (U2D); Charities ARK (E1B) and How to Thrive (W2A), London Rebuilding Society (G3C) NIESR (G2D), and Society of Motor Manufacturers (T2C). Our partnerships with different stakeholders depends on the question at hand and involves discussions at the genesis of a project, sharing of data, analysis and early findings and finally help with events and subsequent dissemination through a variety of mechanisms.

To increase benefits to UK Treasury (the department who make most use of our research) we will build on the success of the CEP/HMT academic associates scheme where individual CEP researchers give early stage pro bono advice on areas of our expertise. We are proposing a series of training events and Executive Education courses to the UK civil service (led by CEP's Daniel Sturm) which will diffuse techniques and CEP research findings.

Our tools for measuring management practices and suggesting improvements ([www.managementsurvey.org](http://www.managementsurvey.org)) will be useful for businesses trying to improve their profitability. We focus on firms which are smaller than those who are usually the customers of major international consultancy firms.

The general public benefits through our wide dissemination. On average, every year we run 164 events. In 2013 we appeared in the print and broadcast media on average 3 times a day and there were 4.66 million website downloads of papers. Our international profile is rising, with 37% of our web visitors and 37% of our media mentions coming from outside the UK. Most of our top ten papers (downloaded more than 50,000 times each during the year) were non-technical presentations of our work, suggesting that our appeal is broad and not confined to academic users. We will produce a professionally produced research magazine, CentrePiece, thrice yearly and reports on those key policy developments to which our research can contribute rigorous evidence. We will press release key pieces of research work each month.

### Ethical Information

Has consideration been given to any ethical matters raised by this proposal ?

Yes

Please explain what, if any, ethical issues you believe are relevant to the proposed research project, and which ethical approvals have been obtained, or will be sought if the project is funded? If you believe that an ethics review is not necessary, please explain your view (available: 4000 characters)

Most projects involve anonymised secondary data and therefore do not raise ethical issues. For projects where ethical issues arise - usually those involving us in the collection of primary data - researchers are required to submit them for Review by the LSE Research Ethics Committee following the self completion of an LSE Ethics checklist and questionnaire. No potential participant may be approached to take part in any research before this has been done. When we are conducting field experiments and collecting our own data on individuals we follow the highest standards such as obtaining informed consent from subjects, keeping strict control over anonymising any data in publications.

When there are partner institutions involved, the project is also passed for consideration by the relevant ethics committee of that institution. For example, Project G2B is consistent with the Institutional Review Boards of Harvard and Stanford



Universities. Where we work with outside organisations, such as with schools in Hertfordshire through "How To Thrive" ethical issues concerning the research will need to be reviewed by their ethics committee.

With administrative secondary data we always follow the strictures of the data providers. Sometimes this will be the rules of working in "white rooms" like the Virtual Micro Lab in ONS or HMRC where no data is allowed to be removed or recorded and the researcher has to physically go to the Lab. other times, we will be using the Secure Data Service provided by the ONS which can be accessed from secure sites within the CEP itself. All researchers who use the SDS have to be certified in ethical and legal training, typically attending a one day course. Confidential data released by such providers does not allow identification of individual people or institutions.

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Summary of Resources Required for Project

Financial resources

Summary fund heading	Fund heading	Full economic Cost	ESRC contribution	% ESRC contribution
Directly Incurred				
Directly Allocated				
Indirect Costs				
Exceptions				

Summary of staff effort requested

	Months
Investigator	
Researcher	
Technician	
Other	
Visiting Researcher	
Student	
Total	

Other Support

Details of support sought or received from any other source for this or other research in the same field.  
Other support is not relevant to this application.

Related Proposals

Proposal is related to a previous proposal to ESRC

Reference Number	How related?
ES/M007898/1	Follow up to outline proposal

Previous Proposals

Enter the ESRC reference numbers of any support sought or received from ESRC in the past five years.

ES/L015080/1
ES/L012537/1
ES/L000105/1
ES/J009474/1
ES/J009164/1
ES/I038012/1
ES/J000167/1
ES/I024174/1
ES/I017720/1
ES/H046615/1
ES/H030301/1
ES/H011846/1
ES/H010866/1
ES/H00176X/1
ES/H004963/1
ES/G032130/1
ES/G011966/1
ES/G010390/1
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ES/J006440/1
ES/J01138X/1

Staff

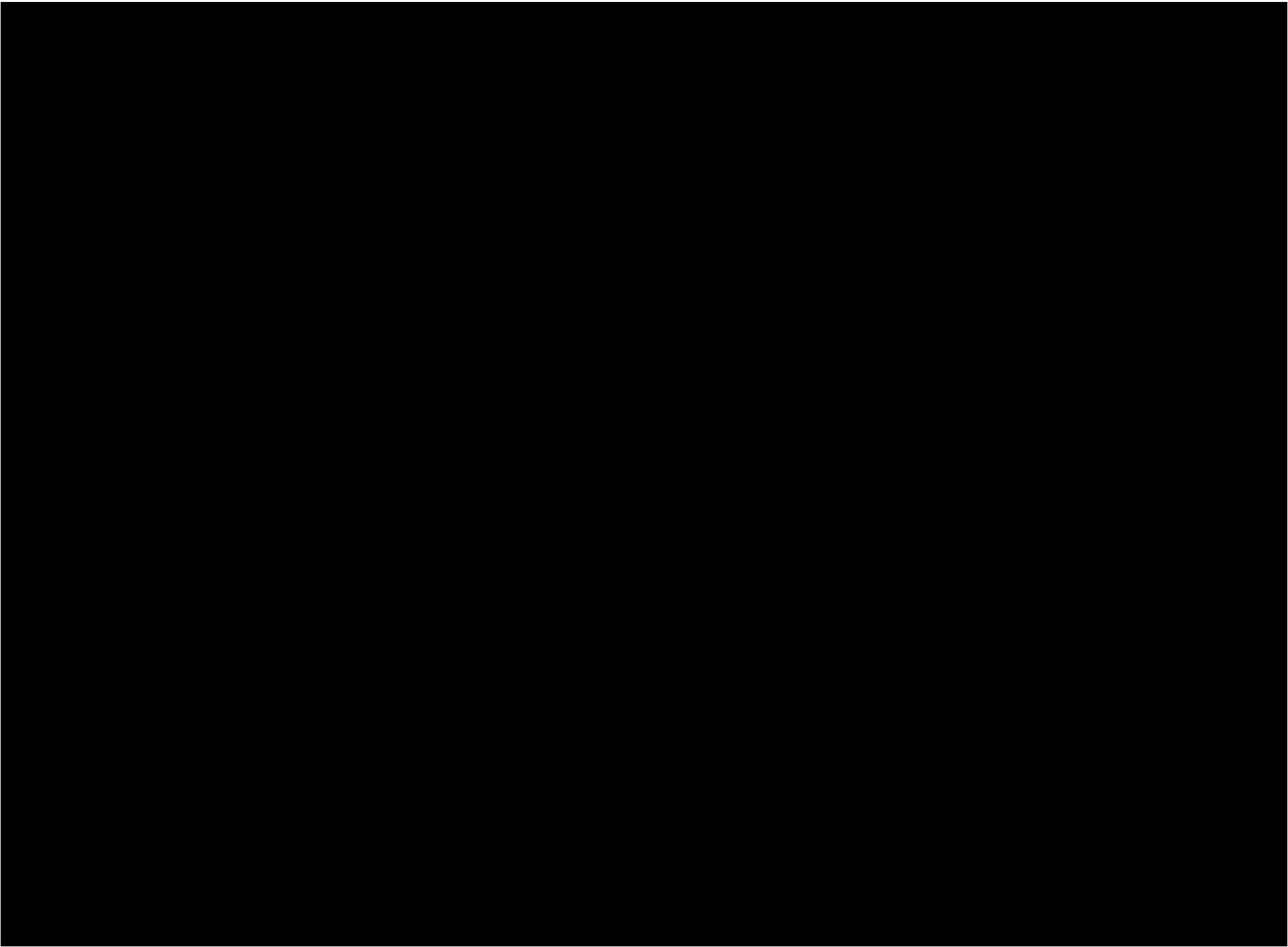
Directly Incurred Posts

			EFFORT ON PROJECT							
Role	Name /Post Identifier	Start Date	Period on Project (months)	% of Full Time	Scale	Increment Date	Basic Starting Salary	London Allowance (£)	Super-annuation and NI (£)	Total cost on grant (£)
Co-Investigator										
Co-Investigator										
Researcher										
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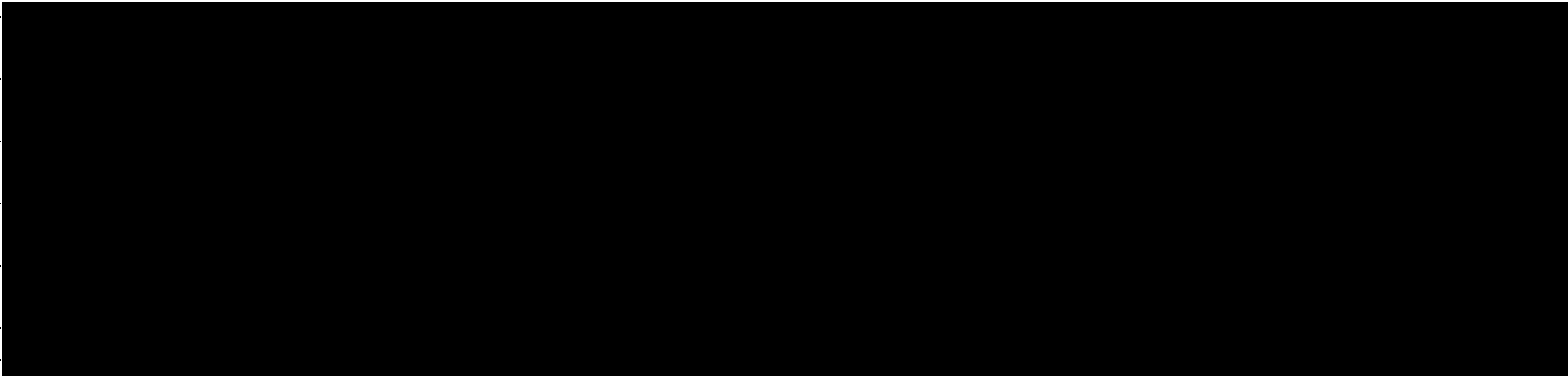
Applicants

Role	Name	Post will outlast project (Y/N)	Contracted working week as a % of full time work	Total number of hours to be <b>charged</b> to the grant over the duration of the grant	Average number of hours per week <b>charged</b> to the grant	Rate of Salary pool/banding	Cost estimate
Principal Investigator							
Co-Investigator							
Co-Investigator							

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## Travel and Subsistence

Destination and purpose		Total £
Outside UK	Travel for overseas conference paper presentations for research staff and students (capacity Building): [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Within UK	Travel for UK conference presentations: [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Within UK	Travel for centre annual conference 2 days, for 65 [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Within UK	Receptions for 12 CEP book launches: [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Within UK	7 CEP e-book conferences [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Outside UK	6 public lectures p.a. [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Within UK	Refreshments for dissemination round table events (for topics see report printing)	
Within UK	Refreshments for policy committee lunchtime meetings: [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Within UK	Seminars for labour and education programmes: [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Within UK	Seminars for Productivity, Urbanisation and Wellbeing programmes [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Outside UK	Fieldwork G2C in India: [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Outside UK	Fieldwork G3C in China: [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Outside UK	Travel U1D to China for scoping and data collection: [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Outside UK	European fieldwork W2B [REDACTED] - visits to Coca Cola and Antwerp: [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Within UK	Growth Programme Visits from US collaborators [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
Outside UK	Trade Programme Research collaboration and Keynote presentation visits [REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	



Within UK	UK fares for visits from associates [REDACTED]
Within UK	Visits to Cambridge to gather parish data: [REDACTED]
Within UK	Visits to UK [REDACTED]
Within UK	[REDACTED] visits to Crowdcube to collect and analyse data and meet sponsors [REDACTED]
Within UK	G2B Visits to UK from Germany [REDACTED]
Outside UK	[REDACTED] visits to Washington to visit ONET constructors [REDACTED]
Within UK	Travel and subsistence for seminars for globalisation programme with US and European presentations: [REDACTED]
Within UK	Set up Meetings of National Growth Council with British Academy & Institute for Government Contribution to Conference Costs, Room Hire, Refreshments 3 Meetings
Outside UK	Director US Research Collaboration (Stanford & Yale) and Secure Data Collection US Census Bureau, & presentations to World Bank 10 trips
Total £	

#### Other Directly Incurred Costs

Description
G2A, G2C, G2D Consultant: [REDACTED]
Hourly Paid Research Assistants [REDACTED]
Hourly Paid Data Inputting/ Cleaning Research Support Assistants [REDACTED]
Consultancy: Head of Public Affairs journalist [REDACTED]
Making of video films for MOOCs dissemination of CEP work and methods [REDACTED]
Centrepiece Magazine: [REDACTED]
High resolution scans from London Metropolitan Archives New Survey of London and election results
G1C Qualtrics survey of 70,000 crowdfunding users assume 4,000 complete surveys to be input and coded [REDACTED]
American Hospital Data [REDACTED] Data Boardex [REDACTED] BVD ORBIS [REDACTED]; BVD Zephyr [REDACTED] CD Spectrum [REDACTED]; Data Execom [REDACTED] Medicare [REDACTED]; Moody's RISKCALC [REDACTED]
£ [REDACTED] Swedish patent data [REDACTED] UNESCO university data [REDACTED] World Robotics [REDACTED]; Cambridge parish data [REDACTED]



Direct contribution to project			Indirect contribution to project		
	Description	Value £		Description	Value £

3	Name of partner organisation	Division or Department	Name of contact		
Tech Hub		International Development	[REDACTED]		
Direct contribution to project			Indirect contribution to project		
	Description	Value £		Description	Value £

4	Name of partner organisation	Division or Department	Name of contact		
	Grove Information Systems Ltd	Grove Group UK	[REDACTED]		
Direct contribution to project			Indirect contribution to project		
	Description	Value £		Description	Value £

5	Name of partner organisation	Division or Department	Name of contact
	Crowdcube Limited	The Innovation Centre	
Direct contribution to project		Indirect contribution to project	

Total Contribution from all Project partners

**Timetable** estimates of the number of months after the start of the project to reach the following stages:

Stage	Number of Months
Completion of all preparation and design work	10
Commencement of fieldwork or material/information/data collection phase of study	20
Completion of fieldwork or collection phase of study	30
Commencement of analysis phase of study (substantive phase where research facilities are involved)	40
Completion of analysis phase of study	45
Commencement of writing-up of the research	50
Completion of preparation of any new datasets for archiving	55
Completion of writing-up	60

#### Data Collection

If the research involves data collection or acquisition, please indicate how existing datasets have been reviewed and state why currently available datasets are inadequate for this proposed research. If you do not state to the contrary, it will be assumed that you (as principal applicant) are willing for your contact details to be shared with the affiliated data support service (UK Data Service) working with the Research Councils.	For each project we describe (and list in the grid) the datasets used, <a href="http://cep.lse.ac.uk/esrc/">http://cep.lse.ac.uk/esrc/</a> password ESRCXXXXXXX. We have looked at all existing datasets to see if appropriate and where this is not the case we merge datasets or go out and collect our own data. In some cases detailed data on firms is available only commercially. There will be around 70 datasets created.
Will the research proposed in this application produce new datasets?	Yes
Will this data be:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quantitative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Qualitative
Please give a brief description of the datasets.	worker-firm data on income matched to patenting; UKSME Finance survey; Crowdfunder data; Customs and 71 datasets detail at above URL
It is a requirement to offer data for archiving. Please include a statement on data sharing. If you believe that further data sharing is not possible, please present your argument here justifying your case.	See Data Management Attachment. CEP posts anonymised versions of our data (and methods) on our website, attaches to publications and lodges with UKDA.
Who are likely to be the users (academic or non-academic) of the dataset(s)?	Other researchers mainly, but in the case of e.g. management practices and emissions trading survey, firms who can use data to benchmark own performance

Please outline costs of preparing and documenting the data for archiving to the standards required by the affiliated data support service (UK Data Service) working with the Research Councils.	Included in our RA and hourly paid data support staff costs; not separately calculable stages of work but continued throughout data collection process
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## Classification of Proposal

### (a) User Involvement

The nature of any user engagement should be indicated

Design	x
Execution	x
Dissemination	x
Training	x
Not applicable	

### Proposal Classifications

#### Research Area:

Research Areas are the subject areas in which the programme of study may fall and you should select at least one of these. Once you have selected the relevant Research Area(s), please ensure that you set one as primary. To add or remove Research Areas use the relevant link below. To set a primary area, click in the corresponding checkbox and then the Set Primary Area button that will appear.

Please select one or more Research Areas

Subject	Topic	Keyword
Economics	Economics (General) [Primary]	
Economics	Economics (General) [Primary] [Primary]	Economics
Human Geography	Economic Geography	
Management and business studies	Management & Business Studies (General)	
Mechanical engineering	Robotics and Autonomy	
Psychology	Psychology (General)	Psychology
Psychology	Psychology (General)	

#### Qualifier:

Qualifiers are terms that further describe the area of study and cover aspects such as approach and geographical focus.

Please ensure you complete this section if relevant.

To add or remove Qualifiers use the links below.

#### Free-text Keywords:

Free-text keywords may be used to describe the programme of study in more detail. To add a keyword, you first need to search existing Research Areas by entering the keyword in the Search box and selecting the Filter button.

If the keyword is adequately reflected by one of the terms displayed below, click in the corresponding checkbox then select Save. If no potential matches are displayed, or none of those displayed are suitable, select the Add New button followed by the Save button to add it as a descriptor.

To add or remove those previously added use the links below.