Our 2016 Vision for City is that we are:

A leading global University committed to academic excellence, focused on business and the professions and located in the heart of London.

We are proud of the quality of our education, research and enterprise and are ranked within the top 2% of universities in the world.
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We are proud of our Victorian heritage and value our roots in the Northampton Institute, the Inns of Court School of Law and Saint Bartholomew’s College of Nursing. Our links with the City of London are strong, through our Chancellor, the Lord Mayor and the Livery Companies, which have long supported us.

I am especially grateful to Alderman Sir Michael Bear and Alderman David Wootton for their involvement with the University throughout 2011 and their dedication to supporting the education of our students.

We have come a long way since gaining University title in 1966. We are now among the top five per cent of universities in the world according to the Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2011/12 and the top 30 UK universities according to the Times Higher Table of Tables 2011.

Our research in 15 subject areas is comparable with the very best in the world, according to the most recent Research Assessment Exercise and we are in the top 12 in the UK for graduate starting salaries according to The Sunday Times University Guide 2012.

We are putting the finishing touches to the Strategic Plan which will ensure we achieve our Vision for City in 2016. By then we will be among the top two per cent of universities in the world, recognised globally for the quality of our education, research and enterprise.

Introduction

VICE-CHANCELLOR
PROFESSOR PAUL CURRAN

City is a special place in the world of higher education. We’re a leading global University, committed to academic excellence, focused on business and the professions and located in the heart of a great global City.
A History of City University London

City’s tradition of providing high quality education relevant to business and the professions dates back 160 years. For many of our graduates, time spent at City laid the groundwork for leadership, innovation and excellence that have changed the world we live in.

1852
The Inns of Court School of Law was founded. One of the earliest providers of legal education in London, it would become a part of The City Law School in 2001.

1876
Herbert Henry Asquith, British Prime Minister from 1908 to 1916, graduated from The Inns of Court School of Law. Asquith was the first of many global leaders including Mohandas ‘Mahatma’ Gandhi, Clement Attlee, Jawaharlal Nehru, Margaret Thatcher and Tony Blair, to pass through what is now The City Law School.

1877
St Bartholomew’s College of Nursing was founded, affiliated with London’s oldest hospital, St Bartholomew’s. The College of Nursing would later be incorporated into the School of Health Sciences at City University London.

1894
The Northampton Institute was founded. With the objective of promoting ‘the industrial skill, general knowledge, health and wellbeing of young men and women belonging to the poorer classes’, the first departments established in the Institute were Mechanical Engineering and Metal Trades, Artistic Crafts for Industry, Applied Physics and Electrical Engineering, Horology, Electro-chemistry and Domestic Economy.

1898
The College Building was officially opened by the Lord Mayor of London.

1903
The Technical Optics department was established within the Northampton Institute, marking the beginning of City’s important contribution to the study of optometry.

1908
The University Great Hall played host to the boxing competition of the first London Olympic Games. Great Britain excelled in the competition, winning 14 of 15 medals awarded.

1909
The Northampton Institute introduced courses in Aeronautical Engineering, the first offered in the United Kingdom. In this year the Institute also presented its first candidates for University of London BSc degrees.

1914-1918
During the First World War, the engineering facilities of the Northampton Institute were used to produce munitions and telegraph sets and members of academic staff helped to train munitions workers and service personnel. All departments also participated in schemes to retrain and find employment for wounded ex-servicemen.

1927
With the founding of the Department of Optometry and Visual Sciences, the Northampton Institute became one of the first establishments in the world to educate optometrists. City University London remains the only institution in London to offer a BSc in Optometry.

1939-1945
The Northampton Institute once again played a key part in the war effort, providing training courses for members of the RAF, Army and Navy in skills ranging from optics manufacturing to wireless mechanics. The University buildings suffered bomb damage, notably the Great Hall. Post-war reconstruction work would be completed in 1953.

1946
The Institute began a period of expansion that would set the stage for its transition into City University London in 1966. Between 1946 and 1956 the number of courses grew, student numbers increased and academic research became more important, as faculty members were given the chance to take research leave from teaching and appoint research assistants.

1955
The Northampton Institute offered a summer school on the use of electronic digital computers and calculators in accountancy, costing and management, laying the groundwork for the foundation of the British Computer Society.

1957
Following a government review highlighting the growing need for technical and scientific personnel in British industry, the Northampton Institute became the Northampton College of Advanced Technology, with a mandate to increase student numbers and offer advanced degrees whilst retaining the former Institute’s close links with industry.

1961
The Department of Social and Industrial Studies was formed, offering classes in social sciences, industrial administration and management studies.

1962
Research assumed an increasingly important role in the life of the College, as Consultant Lecturers were appointed, a growing number of Science Research Council grants and funding for Research Fellows and Senior Research Fellows was awarded.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>A Government Report into higher education recommended that the Northampton College of Advanced Technology become a university, retaining its balance between education and research whilst increasing its postgraduate activity. The groundwork necessary for this transformation began with the construction of the first halls of residence, close to the City of London.</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>The University was created by Royal Charter. Dr James Tait was appointed as its first Vice-Chancellor and Oliver Thompson its first Pro-Chancellor. Together they approached the Lord Mayor of London and his enthusiasm for an association between the City and the new University led to a unique arrangement that continues today, in which the Lord Mayor in office is invited to be the Chancellor of City University London.</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>The Development Committee of the University drafted a vision that would shape the next 10 years and would see City evolve into a University dedicated to engineering, science, business, management studies and computing.</td>
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<td>1969</td>
<td>The Drysdale and Centenary Buildings were completed. The University Building would be opened a year later, and the Tait Building in 1974.</td>
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<td>1971</td>
<td>The astronauts of Apollo 15 visited City University London and presented Vice-Chancellor Tait with a piece of heat shield from the Apollo 15 command module.</td>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>The first students of City University London’s new degree in Music began their studies. These students benefited from the close links between the University and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama.</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>City offered a Diploma in Journalism, capitalising on its proximity to Fleet Street and its long experience of educating for the professions.</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>The Centre for Legal Studies was established and the Graduate Diploma in Law was offered. City Technology Ltd was established to develop a new oxygen sensor, designed by academics from City. The sale of the company in 1993 for £24.5M marked one of British academia’s most successful commercialisations of intellectual property.</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>Professor Raoul Franklin was appointed Vice-Chancellor. He would remain in post for 20 years and be made a CBE in 1994 for his service to the University.</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>The cuts to higher education funding by the new Conservative administration deeply affected City University London and other former Colleges of Advanced Technology, leading to redundancies and an increased strategic focus on postgraduate education.</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td>The Dean of City University Business School, Professor Brian Griffiths, resigned his Chair at City to become Margaret Thatcher’s chief policy advisor.</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>The School of Engineering was formed under the guidance of Professor Ludwig Finkelstein, its first Dean.</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>The School of Informatics was formed, bringing together the departments of Information Science, Business Computing and Computer Science. Undergraduate degrees in Law were offered for the first time.</td>
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<td>1994</td>
<td>The University celebrated 100 years since the founding of the Northampton Institute with a series of high profile public lectures and a gala concert in The Guildhall.</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>St Bartholomew’s School of Nursing and Midwifery was incorporated into the University; it would become part of the School of Health Sciences. In the same year, the Charterhouse College of Radiography was also incorporated into the University.</td>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>Professor David Rhind was appointed Vice-Chancellor of City University London, remaining in the post until 2007.</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>Following a generous donation from the Sir John Cass Foundation towards the Business School’s new building project, the School was renamed the Sir John Cass Business School. The Foundation, one of London’s oldest and largest education charities, continues to support the Cass Business School. Her Majesty the Queen opened the new building two years later. The Inns of Court School of Law was integrated into The City Law School.</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>The School of Arts was formed, bringing together the departments of Music, Journalism and Publishing and Cultural Policy and Management.</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>The Social Sciences Building was opened.</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>City University London was ranked in the top five percent of universities in the world by the Times Higher Education World University Rankings and in the top 30 higher education institutions in the UK by the Times Higher Education Table of Tables.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>City University London agreed its 2016 Vision.</td>
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City University London has around 1,500 full and part-time academic staff along with research fellows, research assistants and about 600 PhD students. The research in which they engage, in areas ranging from climate change to healthcare to economic theory, directly benefits large sections of society, both in the UK and further afield. Whatever the subject, City’s academics aim for excellence as they strive to push the boundaries of established thinking.
The issues that Professor Solomos of the School of Social Sciences explores in his research – race and racism, ethnicity and migration, transnationalism and multiculturalism – are rarely far from the news headlines. In his empirical studies and theoretical contributions to the field of Sociology, he has challenged easy generalisations and offered careful, measured insight into some of the most complex issues facing global society today.

Much of Professor Solomos’ work has centred on exploring race relations and racism in contemporary Britain. A landmark research project into the cultures of racism in football during the late 1990s took numerous interviews with supporters and footballers as the starting point to examine the race relations that permeate the national sport, from its governing institutions to the terraces. At a time when racism in football was under scrutiny in Britain, such a detailed ethnographic study informed not only sociological understanding of race and racism in sport, but also had implications for policymakers and campaigners. More recent work on the political participation of ethnic minorities in London and Birmingham has shed light on how migrant and minority politics intersect with the wider social and political environment. Both that study and Professor Solomos’ work on how race and ethnicity shape social capital have contributed to debates in the academic community and further afield.

The work on race and ethnicity has led to studies that consider several closely related issues, including migration, multiculturalism, citizenship and transnationalism. A 2009 article on identity and social capital in transnational families used data collected on three transnational family networks in minority communities (Caribbean, Indian and Italian) within the UK to explore conceptions of identity and how families maintain meaningful links across national boundaries. Through his collaboration with colleagues in the University’s Centre for Race, Ethnicity and Migration, Professor Solomos has also explored how irregular migrants in the UK and France understand their identity and citizenship and how they have sought to mobilise and articulate their demands.

Though much of his empirical research has been focused on the UK, Professor Solomos has used his role as co-editor of leading journal *Ethnic and Racial Studies* over the last ten years to foster global debate and dialogue on race, ethnicity and nationalism. He argues that there is a need for greater understanding of how the sociological study of race and racism has evolved in several different contexts around the world and with that understanding, an appraisal of the common theoretical ground that exists between countries as diverse as Brazil, the United States and Britain. Such a global debate, argues Professor Solomos, has the potential to inform how sociologists and policymakers approach future challenges in the field of race and ethnicity.
To understand how the research of Professor Zisman into software and service engineering affects the world we live in, one only has to cross the road at a set of traffic lights, carry out a bank transaction, make a travel booking, or engage in any one of the many other activities that service-oriented computing makes possible. Based in the Department of Computing within the School of Informatics, Professor Zisman explores how software systems that are composed of services can become more adaptable, secure, effective and sustainable.

Professor Zisman has investigated several aspects of service-oriented software systems, from their development to their replacement once in operation. One area that she has been exploring recently concerns the adaptation of these systems. This growing area of research seeks to maximise capacity for change in systems, so that where an external situation demands that a system is adapted, the problems associated with that adaptation have already been anticipated and resolved, avoiding a system failure or a disruption in service to the user. Professor Zisman's research and that of the research staff and doctoral students she supervises is helping to ensure that service-oriented software systems are more adaptable to a range of external situations, from user demands and feedback to changing business requirements.

While Professor Zisman's research into adaptability seeks to minimise problems in software systems once they are in operation, her work on secure software engineering, a relatively new field in computing, is focused on the design and validation of software systems. More specifically, her research in this area suggests that software engineers should consider the security characteristics of systems at the early stages of the software development life-cycle, rather than (as has generally been the case) once the system has been built. Building on her expertise in secure software engineering, Professor Zisman has more recently been exploring trust issues in software services by considering how trusted services and providers can be identified by users around the world. She was awarded a Google Research Award in 2011 to support the work of the Department of Computing in this increasingly important field.

Many of Professor Zisman's long-standing research interests are highly relevant to the emergence of cloud computing, which involves the use of a network of remote servers hosted on the internet to store, manage and process data. Issues of trust and security, two areas that Professor Zisman focuses on, are particularly crucial. Cloud computing also represents a key element in an area that Professor Zisman plans to explore further: that of ‘green’ software engineering. She is developing research proposals that consider how software engineering can become more sustainable and carbon neutral.
For many of the world’s current political and business leaders, entrepreneurship and technology offer two of the most promising paths out of a troubling economic climate. The work of Professor Souitaris of the Sir John Cass Business School could scarcely be more relevant: his research into how technology entrepreneurs emerge and how their companies grow has been attracting interest since he joined City University London in 2004.

Professor Souitaris’ research interests extend from the very earliest stages of technology entrepreneurship through to the stages when, in his words, a technology company is capable of ‘conquering the world’. He is particularly interested in what determines the successful funding and growth of academic ‘spin-offs’: companies that originate and are incubated within universities. His research into academic enterprise is closely related to his work on student entrepreneurship. A recent study that explored the effect of entrepreneurship programmes on science and engineering students indicated that students who had the opportunity to study entrepreneurship felt more inspired than those who had not and showed increased intentions to start their own companies. This work is highly cited by both academics and policy commentators, which is a testament to its relevance.

Venture capital funds provide high-potential start-up companies with financial capital in return for equity and offer one of the principal routes for technology entrepreneurs to grow their companies. Within this broad field, Professor Souitaris’ work focuses on corporate venture capital funds, which emerge within large companies and invest in start-ups with the goal of securing strategic and financial returns for the parent company. In a forthcoming article in *Academy of Management*, written with Cass Business School colleague Dr Stefania Zerbinati, he studies six such organisations through the lens of institutional theory. In particular, he examines whether the funds take on the characteristics of their parent company’s culture or whether instead they seek to imitate the often very different institutional norms of the venture capital world.

Much of Professor Souitaris’ research has important implications for business practice. He has used his expertise on nascent entrepreneurship, for example, to advise small technology start-ups within universities. But it has been his research into the working practices of management teams in successful technology companies that has attracted the most attention from practitioners, leading to an invitation to publish his findings in the *Harvard Business Review* of October 2011. Through a questionnaire and interview-based study of almost 200 new technology ventures listed on the London Stock Exchange, Professor Souitaris examined the relationship between executive approaches to multi-tasking and company financial performance. Though conventional wisdom advises entrepreneurs that multitasking and interruptions hinder productivity, Professor Souitaris’ research suggests that polychronicity (a culture of working on multiple tasks at a time) within an executive team is correlated with better financial performance. Multitasking executives secure access to more insightful information, which leads to faster strategic decisions, ideally suited to the rapidly changing world of technology entrepreneurship.
Though mathematical physics is most commonly understood as the application of mathematics and mathematical methods to problems in physics, Professor Fring points out that in this area of research, the theories and applications of physics can equally inform and inspire mathematics. Since the time of Isaac Newton, mathematical physicists have made significant contributions to the two disciplines that give the field its name. The mathematical physics group at City, headed by Professor Fring and located within the School of Engineering and Mathematical Sciences, is renowned for its work on quantum mechanics, quantum field theory and string theory.

Professor Fring has particular expertise in quantum field theory, an area of mathematical physics that was the focus of his doctoral thesis and much of his early post-doctoral research. Quantum field theory, one of the cornerstones of modern theoretical physics, explores how the laws of quantum mechanics, which govern the world of atoms and elementary particles, can be combined with relativity, the other pillar of twenty-first century theoretical physics, which governs the behaviour of the large structures of the universe. Within this broad subject area, Professor Fring focuses on models that are integrable (models that can be solved exactly) in one time and one space dimension. Such models are very special, as most models in higher dimensions can be solved only approximately. Working with such explicitly ‘knowable’ models in one time and one space dimension provides deep insights into the fundamental principles of physics. Professor Fring is an active participant in the global network of mathematical physicists working on quantum field theory and City University London has hosted several conferences focused on this area of research.

One difficulty of quantum field theory that challenged physicists for much of the early twentieth century was the occurrence of infinitely large physical quantities. In seeking to resolve this issue, physicists developed the idea of non-commutative spacetime, which offered a means of removing the infinite quantities, but in so doing presented a new challenge: in many cases the theories violated the mathematical concept of Hermiticity which was thought to be essential for a theory to describe the real physical world adequately. Only recently it has been discovered that Hermiticity is not always a necessary requirement for a physical theory. This discovery has led to a new area of research in which Professor Fring is very active. Most recently, he co-ordinated an international workshop on quantum physics and non-Hermitian operators at the Max Planck Institute in Dresden.

If much of Professor Fring’s work on quantum field theory, non-commutative spacetime and non-Hermitian models is concerned with the theoretical fundamentals of physics, his work on high-intensity laser physics is more applied, with implications for scientists from other fields of research. The team of mathematical physicists at City focuses on several phenomena occurring in the context of high-intensity laser physics, including high-order harmonic generation and atomic stabilization, both of which provide valuable opportunities for physicists, chemists and biologists to test their methods.
In 2001 shale gas, a fossil fuel extracted from shale rock formations using horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing, accounted for just one per cent of total gas production in the United States. By 2011, it amounted to around 30% of the country’s gas production, a dramatic shift that, together with an increase in liquid natural gas, has helped to ensure that the United States now rivals Russia as the world’s largest gas producer. Professor Riley of The City Law School argues that the impact of the gas revolution in the United States should not be underestimated. Low-cost shale gas is not only reducing energy costs for US consumers, it is also injecting significant competitive advantage into the economy. Professor Riley’s research is centred on the environmental, regulatory, economic and geo-strategic implications of unconventional (shale) gas in Europe and as one of the foremost academics working in the field, he is framing the debate among policymakers, academics and the wider public.

For several years, European policymakers have considered gas to be a fuel with significant liabilities: it was expensive and located only in large quantities in Russia, the Middle East and offshore. Furthermore, following the 2006 and 2009 gas crises between Russia and the Ukraine, it was deemed to carry a high energy security risk. Professor Riley argues that the existence of large reserves of shale gas in many European countries, combined with the potential for valuable technology transfer and lessons learnt from the United States, requires a rethinking of the potential of gas as an energy source. In the United Kingdom for example, the extraction of significant shale gas reserves offers the prospect of three benefits: (i) cuts in carbon dioxide emissions through the use of domestically produced shale gas instead of coal to produce electricity; (ii) a benefit to the UK balance of payments as approximately two-thirds of our coal is imported and (iii) an economic multiplier effect of cheap gas injecting competitiveness into the wider economy. Professor Riley argues that shale gas could become a key ‘bridge fuel’, as the UK moves from a dependence on coal towards greater use of renewable energy sources.

Hydraulic fracturing, which deploys a mix of sand, water and chemicals at high pressure to extract gas from shale rock formations deep beneath the surface, has been controversial in the United States and in Europe. During 2011, both France and Bulgaria banned shale gas drilling amid concerns about environmental pollution. Professor Riley argues in his research that the experience of the US, where hydraulic fracturing operations have taken place since 1949, indicates that competent regulators and good regulation have the potential to manage environmental risk. The real environmental concerns with shale gas production are in fact the same as those for oil and gas production. They are to ensure the wellhead is properly secured; to provide effective treatment of flowback water and to ensure that there are sufficient high quality waste treatment facilities to deal with the drilling waste.

Professor Riley’s expertise in the unconventional gas revolution builds upon his specialisation in competition law, more specifically competition in European electricity and gas markets. An influential policy briefing paper on Russia’s energy market in 2006 became a springboard for his work on the implications of shale gas in Europe, a field that received little academic attention until recently. He now writes regularly on energy in Europe for the Wall Street Journal and he recently submitted a summary memorandum of his research to the Commons Select Committee for Energy and Climate Change.
Based in the School of Health Sciences at City University London and working in the field of language and communication sciences, Professor Morgan researches language acquisition and cognitive development in children. His research has had important implications for academics exploring language disorders and child development and for practitioners working with children in a variety of language contexts.

An initial research interest in how bilingual children acquire two languages simultaneously led to one of Professor Morgan’s main areas of research which compares the acquisition of sign language in deaf children with the acquisition of spoken language in hearing children. Through his work on phonology (in spoken language, the sound structure that conveys meaning and in sign language, the movements and handshapes that do the same) he has demonstrated that deaf and hearing children deal with phonetic complexity in largely similar ways. His work on how deaf and hearing children learn to associate signs or words (linguistic labels) with their meanings also indicated parallels in how both groups develop that skill. In 2010, Professor Morgan published an influential study in the British Journal of Developmental Psychology with several colleagues, in particular Dr Ros Herman from the Language and Communication Science group at City, which explored language impairment in deaf children learning British Sign Language. The first study in the world to look at language impairment in sign language users, its findings have implications for practitioners working with signing children and for how language impairment is understood more generally, suggesting that it cannot be associated exclusively with sound processing.

Professor Morgan’s work on language acquisition relates closely to his research into the relationship between language and cognitive development. He is particularly interested in the social cognitive development of deaf children in hearing families; how the children perceive and relate to the social world around them, how they understand their own mental states and those of others and how they solve problems and imagine hypothetical situations. At the Economic and Social Research Council-funded Deafness, Cognition and Language Research Centre, where he is a deputy director, Professor Morgan is leading a study in this area. His research emphasises the importance of helping parents to communicate successfully with their deaf children at an early age in order to foster the development of their social and emotional skills. To that end, Professor Morgan has worked on training videos and publications designed to encourage best practice for parents, professionals and teachers living and working with deaf children.
Placements and Employability

Whatever their fields, current graduates face tough competition in the job market. However, City University London has, for many years, provided employment opportunities for graduating students through its strong links with leading companies in sectors from finance, to civil engineering, to the media. Through a series of awards, placements and networking events, City ensures that its graduates enter the workplace ahead of their peers.
There are perhaps few 13-year-olds who have a clear idea of their future careers and even fewer who ultimately choose to follow the paths they envisioned for themselves at that age. But for Tessa Buchanan, who graduated from The City Law School in 2010 with a Graduate Diploma in Law (GDL), a mock legal trial at her school when she was in year nine stimulated an interest that this year will take her to one of the largest barristers’ chambers in the country.

After graduating from the University of Cambridge with a BA in History in 2009, Tessa took the decision to study for the GDL at City University London because of The City Law School’s reputation for students planning to go on to the Bar. The GDL is famously challenging, as non-law graduates study the equivalent of a three-year law degree in just one academic year, but Tessa felt well-supported by the excellent standard of education at the School and the academic resources available to students. She notes that the competitive spirit at The City Law School (itself a reflection of the fierce competition for training contracts for solicitors and pupillages for barristers) also encouraged her and her peers to excel in their studies.

This competition for jobs, together with the emphasis that her tutors at City placed on the importance of work experience, influenced Tessa’s decision to spend the year following her completion of the GDL working in a variety of law-related roles. She spent part of the year volunteering for a law centre and a charity that specialises in providing legal support and representation to young people and also worked as a legal clerk. Throughout the year, she found a GDL from The City Law School to be a valuable asset, both in securing and carrying out her roles.

In September 2011, having been awarded an Inner Temple scholarship, Tessa resumed her studies, this time for the Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC). Upon successful completion of the BPTC, she has been offered a pupillage at Garden Court Chambers, a barristers’ chambers that has a strong track record in the fields that Tessa feels most passionate about: civil liberties, human rights and social justice.
The Royal Courts of Justice
Given Lih Huoy Foo’s enthusiasm for her experience as a student on the BSc in Actuarial Science at the Cass Business School, it might be surprising to learn that she does not intend to become an actuary when she leaves City in the summer. For Lih, however, the graduate position that she will assume in the Capital Markets division of Bank of America Merrill Lynch, represents a natural progression from her degree at City. She feels that the solid grounding she has acquired in finance, mathematics, statistics and critical thinking will be invaluable when she makes the short move from City to the City.

After completing her ‘A’ Levels in Kuala Lumpur and working for a year for Topshop Malaysia, Lih decided to apply to the Cass Business School. She was motivated by its prestigious reputation for Actuarial Science and potential for work experience in the City of London. At the end of her first year, she was accepted onto a two-week Insight Program at BNP Paribas, an experience that she says helped her see how her actuarial skills would apply to the financial sector. Lih was keen to undertake a one-year placement in her third year at City and her tutors were helpful in alerting her to opportunities in her preferred field. The placement she secured at the Bank of England Sterling Markets Division confirmed her desire to work in the fast-paced world of finance and banking. As a research assistant at the bank, she quickly graduated from retrieving data and assisting in analysis to writing daily news updates for the morning market report, supported by a team of colleagues always willing to help and advise.

For even the most motivated undergraduate, the prospect of applying for jobs in a challenging economic climate is daunting. Lih was no exception, but on returning to City after her year at the Bank of England, she found the support of the Careers Service to be invaluable. She credits the appointments with consultants, mock interviews, cv guidance and general professionalism of the Service with her successful application to Bank of America Merrill Lynch. Though understandably excited by the thought of training for her new role in New York this summer, Lih will leave City with memories of the tutors and peers who have inspired her.
Research news in brief

Cutting-edge research and enterprise takes place throughout City University London’s seven Schools. Here we take a brief look at some of the ground-breaking work being undertaken.

**CORROSION SENSORS FOR CONCRETE COASTAL STRUCTURES**

**SCHOOL** School of Engineering and Mathematical Sciences  
**ACADEMICS** Professor Tong Sun and Professor Ken Grattan

The corrosion of steel in reinforced concrete is a serious problem, with over £550 million spent each year on the maintenance and repair of concrete structures in the UK alone. The sensors developed by Professor Tong Sun and her team as part of a research project funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council are more resistant to highly alkaline coastal environments than traditional sensors. This means that they can be installed semi-permanently in a structure, constantly monitor levels of corrosion and ensure that remedial work is simpler, cheaper and more effective.

**ELECTRONIC ROSTERING FOR NURSES AND JUNIOR DOCTORS**

**SCHOOL** Sir John Cass Business School  
**ACADEMICS** Professor Celia Glass and Dr Roger Knight

Poor staff rosters contribute to wasted resources, increased reliance on agency staff and an unmotivated, unproductive workforce. The electronic rostering method developed by Professor Celia Glass and Dr Roger Knight uses sophisticated mathematical programs and an understanding of personnel issues, from flexible contracts to work-life balance, to help hospitals meet their needs and legal requirements more quickly and efficiently than conventional roster systems.

**HIV INFECTION AND URBAN POVERTY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

**SCHOOL** School of Social Sciences  
**ACADEMIC** Dr Monica Magadi

A study funded by the Medical Research Council analysed data from the Demographic and Health Surveys in Sub-Saharan Africa and revealed that the urban poor have a significantly higher probability of HIV positivity than wealthier urban counterparts. Using multilevel logistic regression models in her analysis, Dr Magadi also revealed that the gender disparity in HIV infection is greater among the urban poor, with women having a higher risk of infection.
CONNECTING COMMUNITIES TO THE CREATIVE ECONOMY

SCHOOL School of Arts
ACADEMIC Dr Dave O’Brien

A year of development work, funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council and completed at the beginning of 2012, has led to a grant for a four-year research project into the work of cultural intermediaries in connecting communities in Manchester and Birmingham. The 2011 research focused on urban cultural policy issues and built on Dr O’Brien’s research into measuring the value of culture, which was presented to the UK Department for Culture, Media and Sport in 2010.

TRANSPARENT FOOD: QUALITY AND INTEGRITY IN FOOD

SCHOOL School of Health Sciences
ACADEMIC Dr David Barling

Greater transparency within the food sector is critical to ensuring sustainable development, food safety and quality, adequate consumer information and environmental, social and ethical integrity. Academics from 10 European universities, including City University London, completed at the end of 2011, a two-year study funded by the European Union, which explored information flows and communication in food chains. Their findings form the basis of a Strategic Research Agenda presented to the European Commission.

LEADING THE SOFTWARE SERVICES REVOLUTION

SCHOOL School of Informatics
ACADEMICS Professor Neil Maiden and Professor George Spanoudakis

The Software Services and Systems network (S-Cube) is a consortium of 16 universities dedicated to excellence in service and software architectures, infrastructures and engineering. In March 2012 it was ranked as one of the top 5 European Union projects for its socio-economic impact. Professor Maiden and Professor Spanoudakis worked with collaborators on human-computer interaction and contributed to the considerable research output of the network over four years.

INITIATIVE ON IMPUNITY AND THE RULE OF LAW

SCHOOLS The City Law School and School of Arts
ACADEMICS Professor Lorna Woods and Professor Howard Tumber

The Initiative on Impunity and the Rule of Law is a collaborative venture between the Centre for Law, Justice and Journalism at City University London and the Centre for Freedom of the Media at the University of Sheffield. At an international working conference hosted by City in June 2011, delegates from UNESCO, the Council of Europe and the UK Foreign Office discussed the threats that journalists face around the world and sought to establish effective measures to improve protection for media workers. The conference marked the end of the first phase of the Impunity Initiative.
We have come a long way since gaining University title in 1966. In fact we are now among the top 5% of universities in the world.