

SciencesPo

**RESEARCH AT
SCIENCES PO
IN 2017**

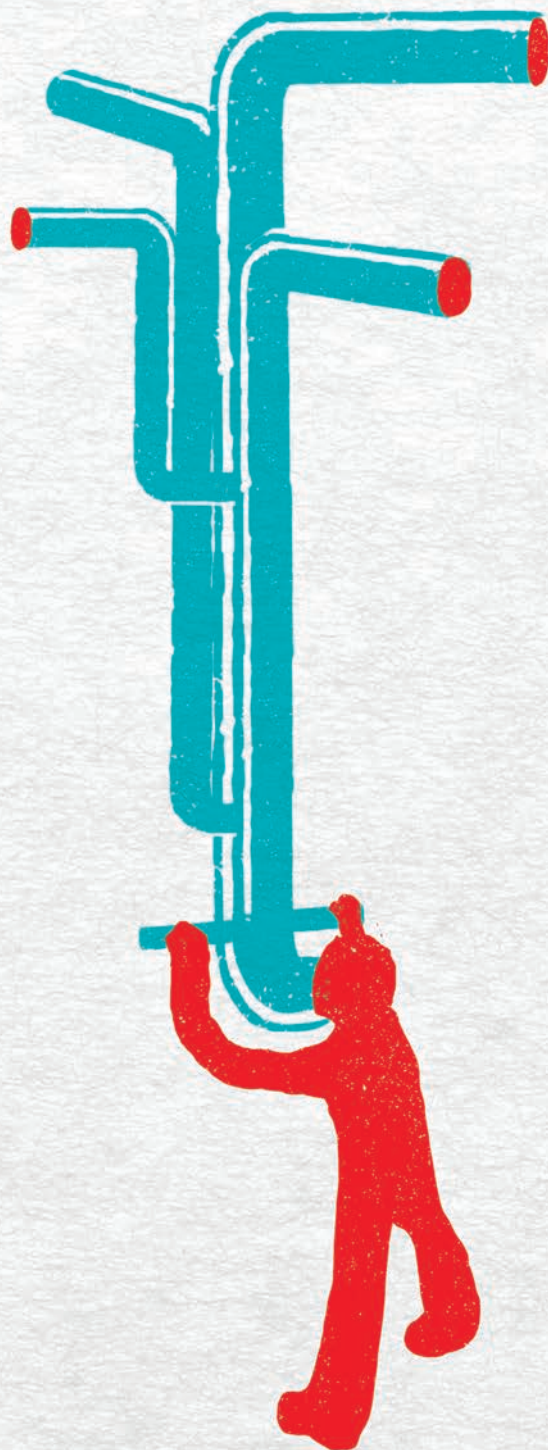


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In 2017, two big projects marked the academic year at Sciences Po.

First, the ten research units and whole institution prepared their self-evaluation reports and five-year plans to prepare for the HCERES visit at the beginning of

2018. It was a very intense but key exercise in projecting into the future and collectively building the research policies of tomorrow.

Second, the plan to establish most of the research centers on the Artillery site became more concrete. The businesses and architects who will prepare the site have been chosen and the research centers were able to start thinking about their future workspace. This reflection with the future occupants of the site will allow the project to incorporate the new research practices in the humanities and social sciences, and to meet the norms of international excellence.

These two projects did not distract our academic community from its core activities, as attested by Sciences Po's remarkable position in the QS and THE international rankings once again this year. They confirm the global recognition of Sciences Po as a research university specialized in the humanities and social sciences.

Frédéric MION

Director of Sciences Po



The third edition of "Research at Sciences Po" emphasizes the internationalization of its academic community, publications, research projects and institutional partners. This internationalization covers the

planet and concerns all of the world's regions. Thus, in 2017, for the first time in our history, two of the three renowned academics to whom Sciences Po awarded an emeritus PhD - two women and a man - did not come from Europe or the United States but from Israel and Senegal. This step towards Africa fits in with the international ambitions of Frédéric Mion's second term.

The most prevalent research themes in 2017 confirm the extent to which research conducted at Sciences Po is both fundamental and intimately articulated with the challenges and issues confronting contemporary societies. The French national elections are obviously featured, as is the rise of populism in Western democracies, the migration crises and of course digital technology in all of its dimensions and across all areas.

Christine MUSSELIN

Dean of Research at Sciences Po

TRIBUTE TO ANNE-MARIE LE GLOANNEC



The year 2017 was marked by the disappearance of Anne-Marie Le Gloannec after a long illness. Anne-Marie Le Gloannec was a research director at Sciences Po who had been affiliated with CERI since 1977. She was an expert on Germany and the European Union. She was co-director of the Marc Bloch Center in Berlin from 1997 to 2002. She taught at several

prestigious universities in Europe and in the United States. As a MacArthur Foundation scholar she visited several research centers, including the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in 2004, and she was a visiting fellow at the Nobel Institute of Oslo in the spring of 2015. She was a member of the Board of Dahrendorf Forum (LSE, Hertie School of Governance) and research associate at the European Policy Center in Brussels. She always taught in several Sciences Po programs and as part of the project on *Transworld. Transatlantic Relations and the Future of Global Governance* on the future of transatlantic relations. She edited many collective works on security issues in Europe and on global governance. Her book, *La nation orpheline. Les Allemands en Europe* [Orphan nation. The Germans in Europe], published in 1990, just after the fall of the Berlin wall, was a reference in academic and political debates in the post-Soviet era. Anne-Marie devoted the last fifteen years of her life to writing her last book, *Continent by default. The European Union and The Demise of Regional Order*, published by Cornell University Press in 2018.

WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF RESEARCH AT SCIENCES PO?

Whether they are based on an empirical or a theoretic approach, research at Sciences Po grapples with societal issues. Its strength lies in the contribution of five disciplines: law, economics, history, political science and sociology. Their subjects often overlap and they use different research questions, landscapes and methodological approaches, with each one shedding a light that contributes to a better general understanding of the studied phenomena. Sciences Po's diverse research has yielded several major lines of questioning that cut across the activity of the ten research centers, the OFCE and the two crosscutting programs.

The State and its reconfigurations is a central one both in France and internationally, especially outside of the West. This subject is related to others, such as the transformations of capitalism and of the labor market, the boundaries of the state and the use of new knowledge in public action, especially linked to the development of digital technology.

The research conducted at Sciences Po also covers political mobilization, participation and behaviors. These themes are traditional ones when they address developments observed in France, but they are increasingly expanding through the study of cases abroad. This collection of research explores the crisis in representative democracy, de-democratization processes, the relationships between identities and policies, the reconfiguration of political divides as well as risk management mechanisms, conflict resolution and reconstruction processes. The institutions of yesterday and of today also remain a privileged subject of observation to analyze political and democratic reconfigurations.

The theme of circulations is also pervasive, be it in relation to humans via the study of mobility and migration, to modes of governance and public action, to modes of digital information or to ideas.

Finally, measurement and calculation questions are part of much of the research conducted on the way societies wish to assess and govern themselves by developing ways to make themselves assessable.

The growing internationalization of research at Sciences Po



An international community

In 2017, half of Sciences Po's hires (five out of ten) were academics with a foreign nationality. This is a much higher share than in 2016, and today 22% of the members of the permanent faculty are foreigners, mostly from Europe.

In 2016-2017, 41,5% of PhD students were international: 41 nationalities are represented and over 12% of PhD students are pursuing joint or dual degrees with foreign universities¹.

International and comparative research subjects

In 2017, of all the international grants received, mostly from European programs, 55 out of 65 submitted proposals covered a purely international or comparative subject. Of the national grants, mostly from the ANR, this was the case for 23 of the 34 projects submitted. With regard to PhD students, 42 of the 70 theses defended in 2016-2017 covered international or comparative subjects.



International and comparative research

Moreover, the research covers all of the world's continents and has long been comparative.

¹ Source : Sciences Po Doctoral School, Annual activity report, Academic year 2016-2017.



The contemporary state in Europe is simultaneously experiencing destructive and marginalizing processes and creative and expansive dynamics that raise questions: what are the motors of these contradictory movements? How can they be explained? What kind of State are these changes creating? How can they be explained? *Reconfiguring European States in Crisis* (Oxford University Press, 2017), edited by **Desmond King** (Andrew W. Mellon Professor of American Government, Professorial Fellow, Nuffield College Oxford, associate researcher at the Center for European Studies and Comparative Politics - CEE) and **Patrick Le Galès** (CNRS research director at the CEE) seeks to answer these questions.

The book involved a group of European researchers and required five years of joint work. Some are Sciences Po researchers (Jenny Anderson, Philippe Bezes, Olivier Borraz, Colin Hay, Bruno Palier, Tommaso Vitale, Benjamin Lemoine (post doc). Others are some of the most famous European comparative researchers (Colin Crouch, Laszlo Bruzt, Donatella della Porta, Philip Genshel, Michael Keating, Niahm Hardiman, Wolfgang Streeck, Sabino Cassese, Mark Thatcher, Hendrik Spruyt...). The project was mostly supported by OXPO, a joint initiative of Oxford and Sciences Po.

Reconfiguring European States in Crisis, dirigé par Desmond King et Patrick Le Galès (Oxford University Press, 2017).



Through a rereading of Marx, Weber, Gramsci and Foucault, **Béatrice Hibou** tackles one of the central questions of political and social theory: the domination of the State. Combining comparative analyses of everyday life and economic sciences, she highlights the arrangements, understanding and practices that make the domination conceivable, supportable and even acceptable and reassuring. To demonstrate this, the author studies authoritarian contexts – in particular by comparing the paradigmatic cases of fascism, Nazism and Soviet socialism in Europe, of contemporary China, of North Africa and of sub-Saharan Africa.

Béatrice Hibou, The Political Anatomy of Domination (Palgrave Macmillan, 2017).

FOUR KEY THEMES

Research at Sciences Po is structured around four major themes. Three are covered in research conducted by Sciences Po's units and programs: political phenomena, economic phenomena and their social implications; the fourth one cuts across the three previous ones and focuses on digital technology and its use.

Analysis of political phenomena

Research on political phenomena has long been at the heart of knowledge production at Sciences Po, be it through a focus on the construction of the political sphere or the study of institutions (State, agencies, public bodies), of public policies and of other public governance tools, or through an interest in the constitution of political opinions, in political behavior, in elections and in election workers.

The year 2017 was marked by political and electoral events in France and in the world that enriched the reflection of Sciences Po researchers on the transformations of state work, representative democracy, populism, de-democratization processes, political violence and war.



The politics of administrative reorganization

Creating new agencies, merging services, setting up one-stop shops: why are governments in France and abroad constantly changing the scopes and jurisdictions of bureaucracies, thereby upsetting the state's division of labor? Since the 1980s, "the politics of organization" have been at the heart of contemporary state transformations. Two organizational forms that are often schematically opposed characterize these interventions: the creation of "agencies" promoting specialization on the one hand; and on the other, mergers, in a battle against excessive organizational fragmentation and drive for integrated organizations. Acting on the division of administrative labor now constitutes a rationalized governance technique – an instrument in its own right in the exercise of power.

Revue française de science politique, "Politiques de l'organisation. Les nouvelles divisions du travail étatique" [The politics of organization. The new divisions of state work], edited by Philippe Bezes and Patrick Le Lidec (February 2017).



The novel survey program deployed by CEVIPOF for the elections

In order to understand the presidential and legislative elections of 2017, the CEVIPOF (Sciences Po Center for political research) deployed a novel survey program combining:

1. The French election survey (Understanding voting rationales between November 2015 and December 2017. In partnership with IPSOS and Le Monde, a panel of 25,000 people, another one with 1,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 18, and a last one with 2,500 unregistered voters were surveyed seventeen times over twenty months).
2. The Barometer of political trust (Who and what do the French trust in since 2009?).
3. The “Political dynamics 2014-2017” project (What are the French people’s political priorities between 2014 and 2017?).

The study of economic phenomena

Research conducted at Sciences Po explores economic phenomena. They analyze these subjects from an economic, social, political, legal and historical perspective. In fact, this theme is shared by all of Sciences Po’s research units and programs.

In 2017, research on economic phenomena looked at the notion of economic and financial crises, and connected economic and social issues. It especially focused on the notions of market, liberalism and competition.



To compete. Revisiting a social and economic phenomenon

Is competition an evolutionary process? How can it be defined and regulated? What does it mean to be in competition, or to compete? These are the questions that three researchers from the Center for the Sociology of Organizations – **Patrick Castel**, **Léonie Hénaut** and **Emmanuelle Marchal** – seek to answer in a book that they edited. They argue that competition is not an inexorable force that imposes itself on actors who passively endure it; rather, all kinds of actors participate in its dynamics – its definition and regulation – and even in the definition of its scope. Thus, competition affects all the forms of organization and is principally based on two methods: classification operations (no comparison is possible without them) and tenders. The authors also show that, beyond the confrontations that it provokes, competition can also have a socializing aspect and lead to the formation of new alliances and/or to thoughts about what binds actors, about their collective identity and about what makes them unique. The perspective outlined in this book therefore presents reflecting actors who have an ability – albeit an unequally distributed one – to negotiate and define the conditions that make competition possible.

Patrick Castel, Léonie Hénaut, and Emmanuelle Marchal, Faire la concurrence. Retour sur un phénomène social et économique [To compete. Revisiting a social and economic phenomenon] (Presses des mines, February 2017).



Measuring Tomorrow. Accounting for Well-Being, Resilience, and Sustainability in the Twenty-First Century

Never in the history of humanity has so much data been produced. This revolution has had a profound impact on economic research and policymaking. But are the right things being measured and managed – that is, the ones that will help us resolve the social, economic, political and environmental challenges of the 21st century? In a book published in 2017, **Éloi Laurent**, a researcher at the French Economic Observatory, defends the idea of moving away from excessively narrowly used indicators (like GDP) and using broader indicators instead that can measure wellbeing, resilience and sustainability. The countries that adopt such indicators will be able to jettison unrealistic growth targets and work to achieve social justice and life quality goals for their citizens regarding health, education and the environment. The author believes that it is time for these broader indicators to be used by both private and public decision-makers to develop new policies at the local and global levels. The case studies presented in this book are global, covering the United States, Europe, China, Africa, the Middle East and India.

Éloi Laurent (2017), Measuring Tomorrow. Accounting for Well-Being, Resilience, and Sustainability in the Twenty-First Century, Princeton University Press.



Stealing to survive

What are the impacts of an economic crisis on the level of crime? This is the classical but mostly unresolved question that **Roberto Galbiati**, a researcher in the Department of Economics, **Vincent Bignon** and **Eve Caroli** attempt to elucidate in this article by reversing the question and asking whether economic slowdowns increase crime levels, thereby triggering a vicious circle: crisis, criminality, little economic dynamism – lengthening the effect of the original crises.

However, establishing and measuring the causal links between criminality and the economy is challenging due to the fact that so many factors might play a role. To overcome this difficulty, Roberto Galbiati and his co-authors adopted an original approach by drawing on a “real life” case: the phylloxera crisis, which hit France in the 19th century and caused a major economic crisis. To assess the actual impact of this crisis they collected – department-by-department – administrative data on personal and property crimes, as well as minor offences. The results suggest that the crisis caused a substantial increase in property crime rates and a significant decrease in personal crime rates. The authors conclude that crises and downsizing, a priori temporary phenomena, can – via the increase in property crimes – have long-term effects and should consequently be considered a priority for public action.

Roberto Galbiati, Vincent Bignon and Eve Caroli (2017), “Stealing to Survive? Crime and Income Shocks in Nineteenth Century France”, The Economic Journal.

Inequalities, stratifications, discriminations

Research conducted by Sciences Po's academic community mostly cover the issue of social inequalities, discriminations and stratifications – a theme that receives additional attention from the involvement of the Interdisciplinary Research Center for the Evaluation of Public Policies (LIEPP) in many projects in this area.

En 2017, the subject of immigration, migrations and migrants, in France and in the world, formed a particular research cluster that helped enrich general reflection on inequalities and discriminations, by introducing the notions of transnationalism and borders.



Managing migrations, managing migrants: a historical and transnational perspective on migrations in the Gulf monarchies

In this article, **Hélène Thiollet**, a researcher at the Center for international research, explores the management of migration in the Gulf monarchies since the 1930s. She describes the dynamics of importing labor and the immigration policies by underscoring the hybrid and transnational nature of the management of migrations. Migratory flows and the lives of migrants are indeed structured by public and private institutions that operate between the migrants' country of origin and host country. The article describes States' political strategies at the national and international level (diplomatic), as well as all the private actors, especially the oil companies that helped structure both migration flows and the lives of migrants in the Gulf monarchies of the 20th century. In order to conceptualize this management of migrations, the author proposes the term illiberal transnationalism.

Hélène Thiollet (2017), "Gérer les migrations, gérer les migrants: une perspective historique et transnationale sur les migrations dans les monarchies du Golfe" [Managing migrations, managing migrants: a historical and transnational perspective on migrations in the Gulf monarchies], Arabian Humanities.



The transnational ties of immigrants and of their descendants

Continuous advances in transportation and communication technology have facilitated the circulation of humans and information beyond the borders of nation-states, enhancing migrants' capacity to maintain strong ties with their country of origin. This has led researchers to see them as central figures in transnationalism, or as "transmigrants". In his article, **Mirna Safi** exploits data from the Trajectories and Origins (TeO – Trajectoires et Origines) survey produced by INED and INSEE to compare the transnational ties of two generations of immigrants.

The author underscores how the concept of "transnationalism" provides a way out of a linear conception positing the convergence of an immigrant population's practices with those of natives over time and generations. Transnationalism proposes a simultaneous consideration of relationships maintained with the country of origin and of integration processes in the host country. The author raises the question of the evolution of transnational relationships from one generation to the next: should one expect, as many authors suggest, that the second generation's contacts with their parents' country of origin will weaken?

The results show that a mix of determinants very similarly affects the first and second immigrant generations' propensity to maintain transnational ties. The findings suggest that the concept of immigrant generation should be reassessed in integration theory, and that the first and second generations of immigrants should not be seen as homogenous groups.

Mirna Safi (2017), "Varieties of Transnationalism and Its Changing Determinants across Immigrant Generations: Evidence From French Data", *International Migration Review*.



Disability: from public action to life experiences

In recent years, French disability policies have gained a collective dimension aiming for better social integration of all the people involved. How do beneficiaries view these policies? Do they achieve the goal of improving disabled people's life in society? This is the subject of research conducted by **Anne Revillard**, a researcher at the Center for studies in Social Change (OSC) and the Interdisciplinary Research Center for the Evaluation of Public Policies (LIEPP). In France, these policies developed over time through the accumulation of social protection and re-adaptation measures, based on an essentially medical and individual approach to the issue. Another policy model emerged in the United States: the "civil rights" model, which advocates the inclusion of disabled people and the pursuit of anti-discrimination policies recognizing them as a minority group. Beginning in 1975, this new conception gradually took root in France. It influenced the "Law for equal rights and opportunities, participation and citizenship for disabled people" passed in 2005. Anne Revillard's studied their effects and drew on the recent current of "disability studies" to assess how the social experience of disability has changed, and whether the position of disabled people in the social hierarchy has changed in France.

Anne Revillard (2017), "La réception des politiques du handicap: une approche par entretiens biographiques" [The reception of disability policies: a biographical interview approach], *Revue française de sociologie*.

Digital technology uses and effects

Sciences Po's academic community studies the many repercussions of the deployment and use of "big data" on lifestyles, practices and modes of government. Furthermore, it focuses on digital technology from a methodological perspective in terms of providing the social sciences with an opportunity to play a role in the renewal of identification methods and data development and processing enabled by digital technology.

The year 2017 was marked by médialab researcher Camille Roth's securing of an ERC Starting Grant entitled Socio-Semantic Bubbles of Internet Communities. In terms of academic recruitment, Sciences Po continues to focus on digital technology. This policy has translated into the recruitment of computer science expert Jean-Philippe Cointet as associate professor affiliated with the médialab. The recruitment of two tenure-track assistant professors (private positions) was launched in 2017: an "e-government" position in political science and an "inequalities and uses of digital technology" position in sociology.



The "Cities and digital technology" chair

In March 2017, Sciences Po's Urban School and the **Centre for European Studies and Comparative Politics (CEE)** inaugurated a new research and teaching chair called "Cities and digital technology". Its purpose is to develop courses and research on the transformation of cities in relation to the digital revolution, by partnering with businesses. The chair is headed by Patrick Le Galès and Brigitte Fouilland, who are respectively the dean and executive director of the Urban School. Antoine Courmont, a postdoc at the CEE, is the chair's research manager. Four sponsors have committed to a three-year partnership to support this chair: Cisco, La Poste, RTE, and La Caisse des Dépôts. The "cities and digital technology" chair aims to create new research fields exploring the interaction between digital technology and territorial governance in a comparative perspective – specifically between Paris and Lyon – by developing two lines of inquiry. The first one tackles the relationships between the digital economy and the territories: how does digital technology affect cities? Conversely, how does the city affect digital technology? The second one explores how the growing use of data affects urban policies and identifies change in the ways actors coordinate through the intermediary of data.



When the Internet sheds light on the transformation of messages

We know that the transmission of messages between individuals is often imperfect and/or incomplete. The transformation of a single word or group of words can change the initially intended meaning. A number of researchers are working to explore this phenomenon, as have médialab researcher **Camille Roth** and **Sébastien Lérique**, a junior researcher at the École des hautes études en sciences sociales. The study's originality lies in its in vivo approach to examine the transmission of messages in the blogosphere and exploit the immense volume of digital traces – a type of research that usually takes place in a laboratory. The idea guiding Camille Roth and Sébastien Lérique was to test the validity of Cultural Attraction Theory (CAT)*, which posits that cultural attractors and preferential reformulation phenomena explain the convergence of content at the collective level despite the more or less faithful reformulation of statements from one individual to the next. On the basis of the encouraging results from this first experiment, Camille Roth and Sébastien Lérique are currently developing a series of research to explore more complicated transformations like that of replacing entire segments of a phrase or reformulating the syntax and to study their mechanisms and their incidence

Camille Roth, Sébastien Lérique (2017), "The Semantic Drift of Quotations in Blogspace: A Case Study in Short-Term Cultural Evolution", Cognitive Sciences.

CROSSCUTTING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY DIMENSIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE HCERES EVALUATION

The 2017 evaluation of the research units' self-assessments for the High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCERES) revealed the frequency of collaborations between these units over the past five years. These actions are of a diverse nature.

First, they concern **research projects**. Several projects associated various Sciences Po research units.

- The RICARDO project (CHSP and médialab).
- The TRUST and SOWELL projects (Department of economics and médialab).
- Projects related to the evaluation of lawmaking and the Constitutional revision of 2008 associating political scientists and legal experts under the aegis of LIEPP.
- An academic collaboration on the innovation law bring together the Law School and médialab.
- The research cluster on the transformations of capitalism was launched by the CEE and developed with the LIEPP and MaxPo, etc.

They result in the organization of academic, **ad hoc and recurring events**.

- The international symposium on mass violence in Europe and in Asia, between 1931 and today, was organized by the CHSP and CERI.
- Many research seminars are jointly led by several research units: "Cities are back in town", OSC and CEE; questioning the social sciences: major epistemological and methodological controversies, CEE and CERI; Europe and politics: theoretical and empirical approaches, CEE, CERI and CHSP; literature and the social sciences: platform for discussions among literary scholars and social science researchers, CSO and CHSP).
- Joint study days are organized, like the one on populism that bring together CEE and CHSP.
- Joint PhD days held by CERI and CHSP on the subject of "Soviet worlds / Communist worlds".
- A multidisciplinary research group on contemporary Italy bringing together CHSP and CERI, etc.

They cover **methodological issues**.

- During this five-year period, the METSEM methodological seminar was created at the initiative of CEVIPOF and OSC research engineers, but now includes staff from all the units. It aims to answer the growing training needs of users who need to apply different quantitative and/or qualitative methods of analysis with the help of adapted tools and procedures. It is part of a knowledge sharing and experience feedback approach across the whole data processing and gathering chain, including preparation, analysis and visualization.

They focus on questions related to **databases**, including their creation, exploitation and dissemination.

- As part of the ANR EUROPOLIX project, a database on EU political processes from 1993 through 2014 was produced by the Law School and the CDSP.
- Joint research aiming to make apparently incompatible data comparable has been conducted as part of the territorial policies project (médiablab and CEVIPOF), while other research has aimed to disseminate data (CDSP and CEVIPOF on the subject of political trust).



Viewing Trade Globalization in the Long Run: the RICardo Project, a project completed in 2017 and funded as part of the Scientific Advisory Board, an internal tender.

The RICardo project was started in 2004 by a team of economic historians at Sciences Po on the basis of several observations: existing databases are generally built by individual researchers for personal research purposes; they do not cover all the countries in the world; they do not go back earlier than 1870; and they can only be used by experts. Beginning in 2015, this project started benefiting from collaboration with the médialab in developing the database and creating a website devoted to bilateral trade for all the countries of the world in 1800-1938. The RICardo project's objective is to collect data on the bilateral trade of all the countries of the world from the beginning of the 19th century to 1938, and to make them available to a broad audience for a large range of uses. RICardo allows for "one-click" access to information like exports from India to France in 1841, the evolution in China's trade activity between 1864 and 1913, or an estimate of global exports over the 1800-1938 period. It facilitates access to a historical and synthetic vision of international trade while providing expert researchers with the ability to exploit data for more in-depth research. The RICardo database is an evolving database. The goal is to continue improving and completing it by collecting new commercial statistical sources.

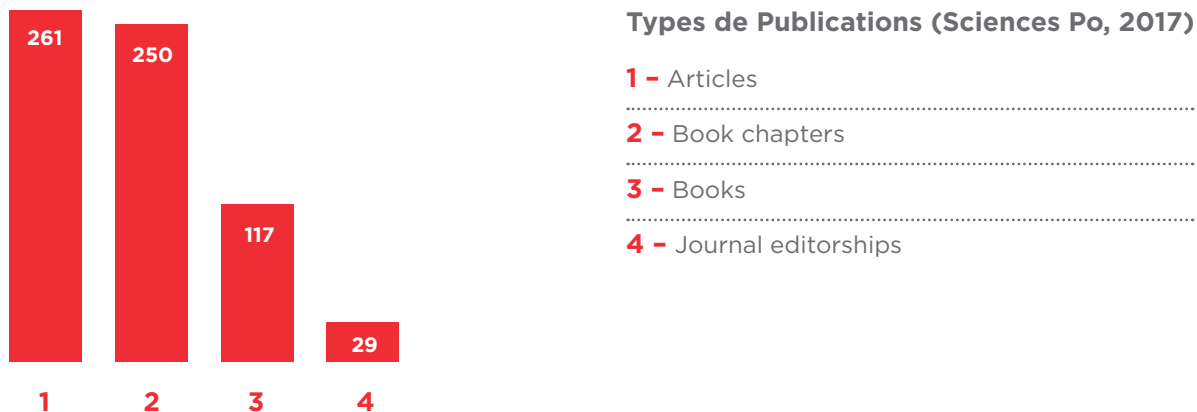


WHAT WERE THE MAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS AT SCIENCES PO IN 2017 ?

PUBLICATIONS

Members of Sciences Po's academic community drafted over 650 research publications in 2017: 261 articles in peer-reviewed journals, over 115 books, 250 chapters, and close to 30 editorships of journal issues².

Close to half of these publications were published in a language other than French, of which 45% were published in English. Italian was the third most common publication language, with 16 publications in 2017. Research was also published in Spanish, German, Arab, Russian, Portuguese, Polish, Japanese, Korean and Chinese.



² Source : SPIRE.



Marine Bourgeois, who was awarded a PhD from the CEE in 2017, received the prize for an academic article on low-income housing that same year from the Social Union for Housing / CDC

The prize was for her contribution to the collective book edited by **Pierre-Yves Baudot** and **Anne Revillard**, *L'État des droits. Politique des droits et pratiques des institutions* [The State of rights. Politics of rights and practices of institutions] (Presses de Sciences Po, 2015). In the chapter that she drafted, the author looks at the legal and regulatory framework that strictly structures the practices of actors with regard to the allocation of low-income housing. She observes that in the implementation of this regulation, low-income housing authorities face two competing and non-hierarchical public action categories – social diversity and a right to housing: house the most destitute while ensuring the entrance of diverse people in the park in order to guarantee diversity in the buildings and territories. The author shows the interrelationships between national and local rules, organizational strategies, professional strategies and the representations of agents in the development and mobilization of the allocation criteria.

Pierre-Yves Baudot et Anne Revillard, L'État des droits. Politique des droits et pratiques des institutions [The State of rights. Politics of rights and practices of institutions] (Presses de Sciences Po, 2015).



An award in International Studies

In 2017 CERI researcher **Ariel Colonomos** received the Ethics Book Award from the International Studies Association for his book *Selling the Future: The Perils of Predicting Global Politics* (Hurst, 2016). He examines the paradoxes of discussions about predicting the future. He reveals how futures are formed by social science experts, think tanks and rating agencies.

Ariel Colonomos, Selling the Future: The Perils of Predicting Global Politics (Hurst, 2016).



Sciences Po and Open Access

The Jussieu Call

In 2017, Sciences Po helped draft the Jussieu call for open science and bibliodiversity. This call, signed by Sciences Po and many other French, Belgian and German institutions of higher education and research (USPC, UPMC, INRA, CNRS, PSL, Aix-Marseille University, University of Namur, Saint Louis University, Max Weber Foundation, etc.), is about creating an international consortium of actors. Its first objective is to federate existing national and local initiatives and to build an operational funding and innovation framework regarding open access publication. The idea is to allow the academic community to retake control of the editorial system by promoting economic publication models that require neither payment from the authors to publish or payment from the readers to access the texts.

On Spire

The number of records created in Spire, Sciences Po's institutional open archive, doubled in comparison to 2016 as a result of the preparation of Sciences Po's research units for their evaluation by HCERES. Efforts focused on peer-reviewed articles, which accounted for the largest share of created records (20% of creations).

In order to develop reliable statistics on the consultations and downloads of publications, new functionalities were developed in Spire in order to exclude consideration of robot activities. This more objective accounting explains why the number of downloads in 2017 (11,000) was much lower than the total in 2016 (over 2 million). Theses and peer-reviewed articles were the most downloaded documents (around 25% of all downloads for each of these categories of publications).

These new statistical modules allow for a better identification of the geographical origin of downloads on Spire. It appears that the publications are first read at the national level since over 7,500 come from France. Internationally, these downloads are spread over several countries from the African, American and European continents, testifying to both the historical relationships forged between these countries and France in research, and the institutional and scientific relationships established between Sciences Po, its academic community and certain higher education institutions in these countries.

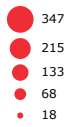
Origin of downloads in 2017 (outside of France)



basemap from Natural Earth (CC0) - SPIRE

DS - Made with Khartis

Number of downloads



BEYOND PUBLICATIONS

Sciences Po's research output is not limited to academic publications. Sciences Po's academic community is also involved in societal debates through the writing of press articles, responses to audiovisual interviews and the production of contributions put online on websites. In 2017, close to 350 actions of this type were performed by Sciences Po's academic community³.

Of note in this area is the 2017 exhibition on *Voting matters: citizenship and technologies in African elections*, organized by the Sciences Po's library and the Centre for International Studies (CERI).

THE EXHIBITION – VOTING MATTERS: CITIZENSHIP AND TECHNOLOGIES OF AFRICAN ELECTIONS



Elections are constantly being watched across Africa. Ballots over the past few years have been riddled with fraud and violence, but they have also been marked by undisputed victories, peaceful transitions and remarkable rates of participation. This exhibition, created by the French Institute for Research in Africa (IFRA) and hosted by the National Museum of Nairobi, presents electoral campaign materials collected from all over Africa, as well as symbolic pictures of key historical moments. It shows both the evolution of electoral technologies and the evolution of political cultures. The exhibition covers a wide range of subjects that are the subject of lively debates both inside and outside the continent.

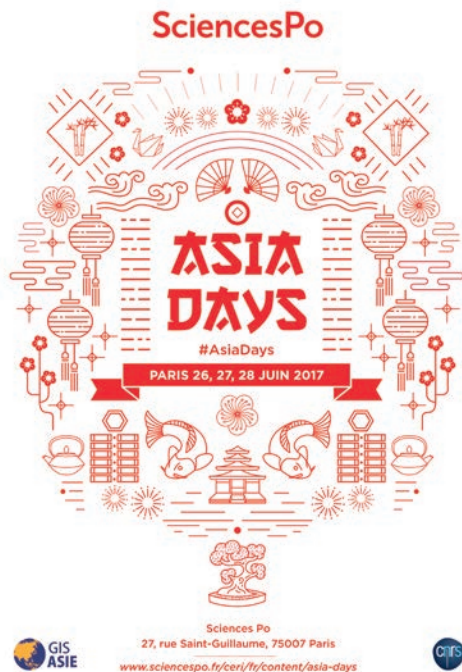
³ Source : SPIRE.

Throughout 2017, close to 500 seminars, job talks, etc. and over 250 conferences, debates, workshops, etc. were organized by Sciences Po's research centers and crosscutting programs.

THE 6TH CONFERENCE OF THE FRENCH ACADEMIC NETWORK ON ASIAN STUDIES (GIS ASIE)

From 26-28 June 2017, Sciences Po hosted the 6th Conference of the French Academic Network on Asian Studies (GIS Asie), organized by CERI with the participation of institutions that are members of the GIS and of the School of International Affairs.

Created in 2013 at the initiative of the CNRS and 15 other public research and higher education institutions, GIS Asia has 21 member institutions today. Its goal is to pool academic skills and funding to promote French research in Asian humanities and social sciences. The conference brings together researchers from various disciplines who work in distinct cultural areas, French and foreign researchers, and junior and established researchers. For the 2017 edition, which was held at Sciences Po over three days, a thousand participants came to the numerous sessions, roundtables and 170 workshops centered around recent research results and presentations of recently published books and/or journals. The workshops were grouped into fifteen thematic fields covering land-use planning, migrations and gender issues. All of the disciplines in the humanities and social sciences were represented: history, geography, anthropology, linguistics, sociology, economics, law, political science, etc.



OCTOBER 2017, A FINAL CONFERENCE TO COMPLETE THE EGERA PROJECT

From 16-18 October 2017, Sciences Po held the EGERA project's last conference, which focused on consolidating the recommendations, commitments and action proposals to promote equality (Gender Equality Action Plans - GEAPs).

From 1 January 2014 through 31 December 2017, Sciences Po coordinated the EGERA project, which was selected as part of the "Sciences and Society" call for projects in the European Union's 7th Framework Program for Research and Technological Development.

This coordination was achieved via PRESAGE, the Program for Research and Education on Gender, led by the OFCE. Seven European institutions pursued this initiative alongside Sciences Po. All of them committed to establishing a systematic review of the processes and dynamics of inequality operating within them in order to establish meaningful gender equality in research and higher education: hiring, promotion and staff training practices, work conditions and work-life balance, as well as governance, evaluation and consultation practices.

SCIENCES PO IN THE INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS

The **Times Higher Education** (THE), which creates an annual global ranking of universities by field, ranked Sciences Po 50th globally in the social sciences, and 1st domestically. No other French institution appeared in the global top 100 in 2016.

In 2017, Sciences Po retained its 4th position globally in “political science and international relations” in the **QS 2017 ranking** of the best universities by discipline. Ranked just behind Harvard, Oxford and the London School of Economics, Sciences Po is the leading continental European university in this discipline.

In the **U Multirank 2017 ranking**, Sciences Po maintained its excellent scores in research, particularly its international orientation. U Multirank notes that 44% of publications result from collaborations with researchers from partner universities and that the dual degrees and co-supervisions of these contribute to Sciences Po’s international dimension. This classification also highlights Sciences Po’s ability to secure funding from European and national calls for proposals, and notes its dynamic and constantly growing post-do recruitment.

THE DISTINCTIONS

A CNRS silver medal



In 2017, **Agnès van Zanten**, CNRS research director at the Center for Studies in Social Change (OSC), was awarded a CNRS silver medal. Her research sheds light on inequalities in the operations of the French educational system, focusing on policies and systems aiming to create greater equality in chances and in results, on the educational choices of families and students and on the educational institutions’ rationales for action. The researcher takes a qualitative approach based on interviews and observations, as well as an internationally comparative approach. Over the past ten years Agnès van Zanten has been focusing on the formation of elites and access to higher education, in an effort to compare national models and their effects on inequalities.

Three honorary doctorates in 2017



On 12 December 2017, Sciences Po held a ceremony to award honorary doctorates to three professors with exceptional careers: **Daphne Barak-Erez**, law professor at the University of Tel-Aviv and member of Israel's Supreme Court; **Jane Mansbridge**, professor at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government; and **Ibrahima Thioub**, professor at Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar (UCAD) and president of this university. They were commended by three members of the permanent faculty: Christophe Jamin, Sciences Po university professor and law school dean; Annabelle Lever, Sciences Po university professor at the Centre for political research; and Jakob Vogel, Sciences Po professor at the Centre for History.

THE RECIPIENTS

Daphne Barak-Erez is an internationally recognized lawyer and expert in constitutional and administrative law. She was dean of the University of Tel-Aviv's law school in 2011.

Jane Mansbridge is the author of *Beyond Adversary Democracy* (University of Chicago Press, 1980), an empirical and theoretical study of democracy. She was president of the American Association of political science in 2012-2013. Her current research focuses on representation, democratic deliberation and everyday activism.

Ibrahima Thioub is one of leading experts in the social and cultural history of Africa. From Dakar, where he has continuously taught and engaged with the local academic community, he carries a strong voice in contemporary debates about Africa's place in the world. His research and courses mainly cover African historiography, especially systems of domination and their ideologies, enslavements and slave trades, which he considers from multiple perspectives: economic, social, cultural and legal. He is particularly interested in the "chromatic factor involved in identity formation" in Africa.

Sciences Po is awarded the Human Resource Excellence in Research distinction



HR EXCELLENCE IN RESEARCH

In December 2017, the European Commission granted Sciences Po the **HR Excellence in Research** label, thus recognizing the institution's commitment to the EU's Human Research Strategy for Researchers / HRS4R).

This label rewards a proven course of action to improve practices for the hiring, hosting and career management of researchers. This ambitious but realistic action plan will unfold over four years. The benefits of obtaining this label are significant for Sciences Po and contribute to its development strategy. It is an asset in supporting Sciences Po's international attractiveness, and in securing European Horizon 2020 program funding. It ensures that research and its specificities remain central throughout the institution and that evolutions in research, especially in terms of internationalization, funding and evaluation, are taken into account by all of Sciences Po's partners and researchers.

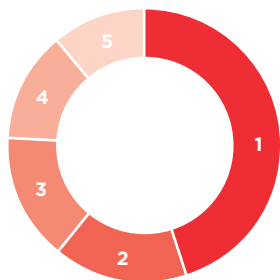
ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Doctoral program

Sciences Po PhD students are both enrolled in one of the Doctoral School's disciplinary programs (law, economics, history, political science and sociology) and affiliated with one of Sciences Po's research centers, of which they are full members.

The admissions rate for Sciences Po's PhD program remains around 25% to 30% of candidates, except in Law, where admissions rate is 10%.

Since 2013, students are 100% funded. Doctoral contracts from MaxPo and the LIEPP contribute to this result⁴.



PhD students by discipline (Sciences Po 2016-2017)

1 - Political science 45%

2 - History 16%

3 - Sociology 15%

4 - Economics 13%

5 - Law 11%

⁴ Source : Sciences Po Doctoral School, Annual activity report.

PHD STUDENTS BY DISCIPLINE

325 PhD students were enrolled at Sciences Po in 2016-2017, a 10% decrease from 2015-2016 that is attributable to the policy of only enrolling funded PhD students and of limiting the number of theses per thesis supervisor.

As was the case in 2015-2016, the number of female PhD students (164) was barely higher than that of male PhD students (161). However, this masks disparities by discipline. Thus, there are more women in law (57%), political science (60%) and sociology (62%). The latter discipline hosted the highest share of female PhD students this year (in 2015-2016, it was political science, with 62%). History and economics remain predominantly male disciplines (respectively 66% and 80%). The 60 new PhD students enrolled in the first year of their PhD program show different trends since there are more female PhD students in history (5) than male PhD students (3), and in economics the shares are equal (3 + 3).



The doctoral program at Sciences Po in 2016-2017 - Key figures

70 theses defended, including
5 in co-supervised theses and
2 dual degrees.

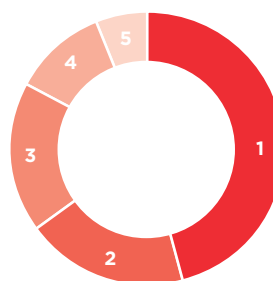
60 junior researchers admitted to pursue their thesis.

41 nationalities among the latter.

30 PhD students pursuing a co-supervised thesis and **10** pursuing a dual degree.

19 thesis awards,
1 award for a research paper,
1 award for an essay and
1 award for an article.

35 new theses posted online in SPIRE. The theses are the most downloaded document in Spire (26% of downloads in 2017⁵).



Thesis defenses (Sciences Po 2016-2017)

1 - Political science **46%**

2 - Sociology **19%**

3 - Economics **18%**

4 - History **11%**

5 - Law **6%**

Compared to 2015-2016, the distribution by discipline of the number of defended theses shows a major increase in economics (+11%) and in sociology (+10%).

⁵ Source : SPIRE.



Hadrien Coutant received the 2017 Fabrique de l'Industrie thesis prize

He defended his thesis on *Un capitalisme d'ingénieurs. Construire un groupe aéronautique après fusion*, [An engineer's capitalism. Building an aeronautical group after a merger] in 2016 at the CSO under the supervision of Pierre-Éric Tixier.

This research examines the dynamics of integrating an industrial group after a merger. It is based on the experience of the Safran aeronautical company between 2005 and 2015. Drawing on an ethnography conducted in the Electronics Research and Development division, and on grey literature, the thesis studies integration strategies at two levels of the company: general management and engineering teams. The thesis seeks to understand how this integration was possible when centrifugal forces were opposing general management and the R&D division, with the latter pursuing labor rationalization dynamics that conflicted with integration dynamics. The notion of "an engineer's capitalism" helps explain the specific mode of integration of Safran, which embraced the professional ideology of major engineering bodies and became economically viable thanks to the specific shape of the aeronautical market and the type of competition within it. The engineers' capitalism allowed management to shepherd the convergence of market strategy, shareholder enlistment - including the State - and internal integration. The thesis links business and organizational sociology, economic sociology and labor sociology.

PHDS BY DISCIPLINE

The number of theses defended in 2016-2017 increased by 23% compared to the previous year. The number of male PhDs (37) is slightly higher than that of female PhDs (33). The gender distribution of female and male PhD shows that the number of male PhDs is higher in history (8 men versus 3 women), economics, (8 men versus 5 women) and sociology (8 men versus 5 women), whereas the number is equal in law (2 + 2) and the number of female PhDs is higher in political science (18 versus 14).

The number of defenses by year of study shows that the median is in the fifth year (18 defenses), while 16 defenses were held in the 4th year and 14 in the 6th year.

Most of Sciences Po's PhD graduates in 2010-2016 went into academia (65%). A significant share (35%) pursued careers in other professional sectors: public sector (European, national and local), international organizations (World Bank, OECD), think tanks, consulting, associations, etc.

The Doctoral School offers numerous trainings to help professionally prepare PhD students for both academic and non-academic careers: crosscutting seminars (social network analysis, reflections about international prospects, professionalization, mentoring throughout the job search process, public speaking, ties between politics and religion, etc.), documentary research workshops, USPC seminars, including those of the Center for the Professional Training of PhD students (CFDIP). In 2016-2017 Sciences Po's "Autoscopy" training was opened to students in the USPC's partner institutions as part of the CFDIP.

THE AUTOSCOPY – INDIVIDUAL SUPPORT

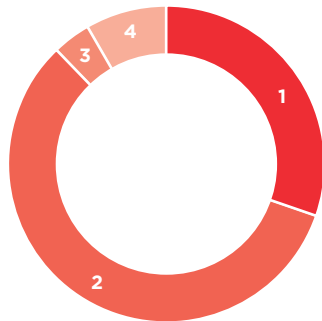
The Doctoral School offers an "Autoscopy" training that works on self-presentation: body language, facial expressions, voice tone, etc. Each PhD student presents his/her thesis, a piece of research or an article for 15 minutes in front of a camera, or does a mock job interview in front of the session leaders and a small group of PhD students. The performance is then studied and commented on. Four half-day sessions were organized with six doctoral students per session. Alice Valiergue, a CSO PhD student, benefited from this support:

"When I started my thesis it wasn't clear to me what I was going to teach and it was not a particular wish of mine. I had the opportunity of being in a mentorship program so I had to go for it. But the first semester of writing my thesis I spent a lot of time worrying about the teaching I would have to do in the second semester! And the autoscopy session was really very reassuring. The feedback I got on my speaking was very positive. Then I got very practical advice that helped me a lot. For example, I remember the one that consisted of recalling what we liked about our favorite teachers as students. Thinking about what we liked about their methods provided us with concrete examples to organize a class".

Lower-level programs ⁶

The participation of members of Sciences Po's permanent faculty in the courses offered in various programs increased by 3,5% (+500 hours) between 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. This increase occurred at the undergraduate and Masters levels.

Close to 675 courses were offered, mostly at the Masters level. 45% of these courses were taught in English. While the number of course hours taught at the regional campuses (Reims, Menton, Dijon, Le Havre, Poitiers and Nancy) increased over the past two years, the Paris campus remains the preferred location for courses taught by the permanent faculty.



Number of course hours taught by the permanent faculty by level of study (Sciences Po, 2016-2017)

1 - Undergraduate 30%

2 - Masters 57%

3 - PhD 4%

4 - Other 8%

⁶ Data come from the Directorate of Education and Training.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

European funding

In 2017, Sciences Po was awarded seven European projects (two collaborative projects, an ERC Starting Grant, an ERC Consolidator Grant, a European network of excellence for innovative doctoral training and a Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant) totaling 4,411,231 euros, with members serving as coordinators, leading participants or partners in these projects.

Average success rates for the various European calls range from 4% to 15%, while Sciences Po's internal rate is 20%.



Reinventing Democracy in Europe: Youth Doing Politics in Times of Increasing Inequalities (EURYKA) started in 2017.

EURYKA is a collaborative research project among European partners, including CEVIPOF, and is funded as part of the research and innovation research program of the H2020 framework program. This program seeks to study the relationships between inequalities and ways of doing politics among the youth, and to propose new political models and systems in Europe that are more inclusive of young people. EURYKA brings together academic partners and civil society organizations from nine European countries (Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).



The Post-Crisis Legitimacy of the European Union (PLATO), *Innovative training network*, starts in 2017.

PLATO is a training network with fifteen PhD students from nine partner institutions, including Sciences Po (CEE), that receives 3.9 million euros of funding as part of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions program of the H2020 European framework program. The financial crisis that the European Union experienced and the way it responded undermined its legitimacy. How can this be remedied? On what bases should this legitimacy be rebuilt? Beyond the challenge that this subject represents, the objective of this project is also to train young researchers to rethink the legitimacy of political orders and their crises. The project's idea is to develop an innovative and interdisciplinary approach to the way that democracy, power, law, economics and societies combine and interact with institutions at different levels to establish the legitimacy of contemporary political orders.



An ERC project completed in 2017: A Political History of the Future: Knowledge Production and Future Governance 1945-2010 (Futurepol).

Supervised by Jenny Andersson (CEE researcher and co-head of MaxPo), the research program on “A Political History of the Future: Knowledge Production and Future Governance 1945-2010” was funded by the European research Council between 2012 and 2017. This project sought to understand how the future has become a subject of governance. This research reached several important conclusions for contemporary political and intellectual history. First, research on the future, or futurology, developed during the Cold War and was a vehicle for emerging reflection on globalism. Planetary visions of global interdependence result from prediction activity. Futurepol has shown, through predictive tools, how a shift occurred from representations of a bipolar world to representations where futures are shared and commonalities become global. Next, the intellectual history of futurism, traced by Futurepol, shows that prediction is an extremely heterogeneous activity that draws on both forms of scientific knowledge and the active mobilization of human imagination. Predictions about the Cold War display both deterministic attempts to control the post-Cold War world and attempts to use the idea of the future as a bridge to an imagined peaceful, harmonious and human world beyond the bipolarity. Futurepol has also conducted an in-depth study of prediction as an “undisciplined field” where specific forms of futuristic expertise develop. Prediction experts acted at high levels of government in the 1970s and later, and the expertise they provided was based on forms of knowledge production linked to neoliberalism, notably through the activity of paid consulting and of think tanks. Finally, Futurepol also showed how postwar political systems, be they liberal or authoritarian, had to produce forms of knowledge and institutions that control the future. Both liberal democracies and authoritarian regimes have seen prediction as an instrument that is potentially able to expand the power of the State.

Several publications have resulted from this research, notably including: Andersson, Jenny (2012), «The Great Future Debate and the Struggle for the World», *The American Historical Review*, vol. 117 (5), pp. 1411-1430; Andersson, Jenny et Rindzeviciute, Egle (Eds.) (2015), *The Struggle for the Long-Term in Transnational Science and Politics: forging the Future*, London & New York: Routledge; Andersson, Jenny (2018), *The future of the world. Futurology, futurists and the struggle for the post Cold War imagination*, Oxford University Press; Rindzeviciute, Egle (2016), *The Power of Systems: How Policy Sciences Opened Up the Cold War World*, Cornell University Press; Sommer, Vitezslav (2016), “Scientists of the world, unite! Radovan Richta’s theory of a Scientific and Technological Revolution”, in eds. Aronova Elena, *Science Studies during the Cold War and beyond. Paradigms defected*, Palgrave /Studies in the History of Science and Technology, Palgrave, 2016, p. 177-205.

Funding from the Agence nationale de la recherche (national research agency)

In 2017, eight projects submitted by Sciences Po researchers were selected as part of various calls for proposals managed by the Agence nationale de la recherche (ANR, national research agency). For so-called “generic” calls, the success rate was 39% (versus the 13.3% national average).



An ANR project beginning in 2017: “Modeling Offline and Online News: Micro-Level Data and Structural ESTimation of INformation Production and Consumption”

Led by Julia Cagé (Department of Economics), in partnership with the National Audiovisual Institute (INA), this project aims for a better understanding of the determinants of information production and consumption. It uses an interdisciplinary approach at the intersection of economics and computer science, and draws on a unique database combining all the content produced online and offline by information media (newspapers, television, radio, pure players and AFP) from 2013 to 2017. Algorithms will be developed to analyze these data and combine them with detailed data on disaggregated production and dissemination costs. These data will be used to create a structural model of the media market. The quality of the information will be assessed on the basis of its originality, that is, the share original versus cut-and-paste content. The main objective of the structural modeling is to enable a better understanding of whether the media producing original information are rewarded for it, and what legal and institutional measures can influence their behavior. This research will help shed light on the way that information is consumed and produced and inform media professionals thinking about their economic model, regulators and more broadly all citizens concerned about the quality of democratic debate.



An ANR project completed in 2017: The Political Representation of Citizens of Immigrant Origin in Seven European Democracies (PATHWAYS)

PATHWAYS is a comparative research project based on international cooperation between German, British, French and Dutch researchers that aims to better understand national and local political representation of citizens of immigrant origin in the parliamentary bodies of seven European countries since 1990 (Germany, France, Great Britain, Greece, Spain, Italy and the Netherlands). This research, led by Manlio Cinalli in France (CEVIPOF), analyzes factors facilitating the election of citizens of immigrant origin and contributes to the academic, political and public debate about their representation. It also examines the impact of electoral systems and political institutions on the capacity of citizens of immigrant origin to mobilize and obtain elective mandates. Considered variables include, among others, the age of the representatives, their gender, their national origin, their career and their political path. Furthermore, data was collected on the organization of political representation of each country and on the influence of pro- and anti-immigrant mobilizations. With regard to France, the results show that French citizens of immigrant origin are underrepresented at the National assembly across all legislatures since 1993, and that French citizens of European origin have greater representation than those of non-European origin; that the second generation of citizens of immigrant origin is more highly integrated than their parents; that the representation of female citizens of immigrant origin has evolved in similar ways to that of French women; that the number of parliamentarians of Maghreb origin is very small even though people from the Maghreb are the largest immigrant group in France; that the vast majority of parliamentarian citizens of immigrant origin are elected in districts that are close to the capital and in border regions; that the transition from a local office to a national one is as important for citizens of immigrant origin as it is for the rest.

Several publications have been produced, including: Cinalli M. (2017), *Citizenship and the Political Integration of Muslims: The Relational Field of French Islam*, Palgrave: Basingstoke; Chabanet D. (2017), « Pourquoi les émeutiers s'en prennent-ils aux services publics? » [Why are rioters going after public service?], in *Revue française d'administration publique* [French journal of public administration], 163, pp. 631-644.; Chabanet D. (2015), «The French Republic "One and Indivisible" Challenge to the Suburbs: The Turning Point of the 1980s», in *A European youth revolt 1980/81?* Andresen Knud and van der Steen Bart eds. Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 172-185.; Chabanet D., Cinalli M., Sanhueza C. and van Hauwaert S., *The Representation of Citizens of Immigrant Origin in France*, Oxford: Oxford University Press (to be published in 2018).

Other funding

Many research projects currently underway at Sciences Po are supported by other sources of funding, including public ones (like the City of Paris and the ministries of health, culture, foreign affairs and defense) and private ones (like the Axa Fund for research and the Fondation de France).



The Chinese of France: shifting identifications and identities

This project, led by CERI researcher H el ene Le Bail and selected in 2017 as part of the * Emergence(s) de la Ville de Paris* [Emergence(s) of the City of Paris] program, involves a team of junior researchers and PhD students at CERI who have been conducting various qualitative surveys of Chinese migrants and their descendants for several years now. They combine political science, sociology and anthropology, and will help fill the research gap on this minority group. Since 2010 and a first demonstration in Belleville, Chinese populations of Chinese origin in France have been seeking their place, their words and their identity in the social and political landscape. Based on the observation of a growing visibility and transformation of forms of mobilization, discourses and expectations, this project proposes a cross-analysis of emerging endogenous and exogenous identification processes. It explores the generational shift underway within the Chinese populations, as well as the impact of transnational practices on their citizen identity. It also focuses on forms of cooperation with the associative and political world, especially regarding discrimination issues.



The deployment of environmental labeling policies. Analysis of public interventions in the economy through information sharing with consumers (PolConso)

This project, funded by the LIEPP from July 2017 through October 2019, involves Marie-Emmanuelle Chessel, Jeanne Lazarus, Sophie Dubuisson-Quellier (CSO), Charlotte Halpern (CEE) and Alain Chatriot (CHSP).

This research analyzes the implementation of an environmental labeling policy launched in March 2017. The idea is to examine the specificities of this policy, which is characteristic of contemporary evolutions in economic regulation policies and which is based on a detailed and potentially conflicting coordination of economic actors' interests. But it also bears testament to a continuity with economic regulatory public policies that use consumer information tools to influence business decisions. The idea is to better understand how these policies are conceived, how they balance economic interests, what kinds of instruments they use and what their capacity constraints are.



INTERNATIONALLY ORGANIZED RESEARCH

All the members of Sciences Po's academic community are heavily involved in international research relationships and partnerships. In parallel, Sciences Po is developing an institutional policy that aims to foster new research cooperation and that targets a small number of institutions.

VERY ACTIVE INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

These institutional partnerships fund long-term visits (over two months), shared research projects and doctoral exchanges.

The Vincent Wright chair launched in 2013 allows for the hosting of one British university student each year for six months. Since 2017, and thanks to complementary funding from the Thyssen Foundation, the **Alfred Grosser Chair**, established in 1993, is held by two German university students for one year instead of six months.

The Alliance program brings together the Ecole polytechnique, Panthéon Sorbonne University and Sciences Po in close partnership with Columbia University in New York. It plays a key role in Sciences Po's international policy because it helps fund shared research projects, doctoral projects and academic and doctoral mobility.

The OxPo program has partnered Sciences Po and Oxford University since 2006 to help fund joint research projects or doctoral exchanges.

Programs to fund new research collaborations connect Sciences Po with Princeton University, and as part of the USPC, Sciences Po has developed research programs with the *National University of Singapore*.

Several programs specifically target the doctoral community and offer **dual doctoral degrees**. Thus, the Columbia-Sciences Po program allows PhD students in political science to integrate the PhD program of the two partner universities. Partnerships allow Sciences Po's PhD students in sociology to integrate Northwestern University's PhD program, or the joint program with the University of Cologne.

In 2017, six PhD students pursued dual degrees: two in the Columbia-Sciences Po program, one in the Sciences Po International Max Planck Research School-University of Cologne program and 3 in the program with Northwestern University.

Sciences Po also offers many doctoral mobility programs with American universities (Harvard, Tufts, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Chicago, Northwestern, Berkeley), select Chinese universities like that of Tsinghua in Beijing as part of the Cai Yuanpei program, and partner universities in the *PhD Mobility Scheme Consortium* between the London School of Economics and Political science, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (National University of Singapore), Columbia (SIPA) and Sciences Po.

TWO NEW PARTNERSHIPS AND A RENEWAL IN 2017

Berkeley-Matrix

Sciences Po and University of California, Berkeley, initiated a collaboration to support new innovative and trans-disciplinary research projects in the humanities and social sciences. The partnership takes the form of an annual call for proposals associating researchers from Sciences Po and from the *Social Science Matrix* center. Submitted projects must address themes related to global challenges and/or have a potentially significant impact in terms of research results and in terms of collaboration between the two institutions.

Strengthened collaboration with Cambridge in a post-Brexit context

Cambridge University and Sciences Po decided to strengthen their collaboration by signing a new framework cooperation agreement on 24 November 2017 that aims to develop joint research projects in the social sciences, and particularly in political science, history and public policy. Concluded for an initial period of three years, the agreement provides for the joint funding of seminars and conferences, of mobility grants for researchers and of academic exchanges between Cambridge and Sciences Po. The partnership also covers educational programs, with the more exchanges at the bachelor level and access for Cambridge University postdocs to the “teaching fellows” program at Sciences Po’s campuses in Reims, Menton and Le Havre.

Cooperation between Colegio de Mexico and Sciences Po renewed in 2017

Developed in 2010, this cooperation initially provided for calls for joint proposals and reciprocal professor invitations. In 2017 this cooperation was renewed on the basis of a partnership focused on collaborative research projects and calls launched every two years. The idea is to support emerging or projects nearing conclusion that lead to publications that can be jointly promoted.

PARTNERSHIPS THAT CREATE NEW STRUCTURES

Sciences Po's research units and academic teams also develop numerous collaborations with institutions of higher education and research across the world. These collaborations take the form of more formal programs.

Sciences Po and the Max Planck Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung of Cologne (MPIfG) renew MaxPo

Sciences Po and the *Max Planck Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung* of Cologne (MPIfG) have developed institutionalized cooperation over the past fifteen years. First, this took the form of researcher and PhD student exchanges between Sciences Po's laboratories (especially the CEE and the CSO). Other activities were gradually added: an annual summer school, a co-supervised doctoral program, seminars allowing researchers from the two institutions to meet and share their knowledge and findings; courses on economic sociology and the sociology of organizations offered to PhD students, etc. This close collaboration generated interest from the Max Planck society, which supported the creation of the Franco-German MaxPo center (*Max Planck Sciences Po Center on Coping with Instability in Market Societies*) based at Sciences Po. This cooperation is particular because of the highly integrated form it has taken since the two institutions equally fund this research center.

An international laboratory associated with the sociology of national and regional elected officials from the Raj to the contemporary Indian Union

With this project led by Christophe Jaffrelot, CERI is involved for the first time in an International Associated Laboratory (LIA)⁷. Covering the political and socioeconomic characteristics of elected Indian officials since the colonial era, the project focuses on all elected national and regional officials from the first elections organized within the Raj after the 1919 reforms to today, as well as on the candidates from the main parties. It involves a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches that are key to defining relevant analytical categories and processing the collected data.

⁷ «Laboratory without walls», a LIA links teams from a research center affiliated with the CNRS and an oversea institution. They pool their resources in order to achieve a scientific program.

The project associates four partners. In France, it benefits from the structuring effect of longstanding collaborations pursued by the CDSP and CERI – two units that work with the teams of the Indian partner: Ashoka University. The French and Indian teams enjoy rare complementarity in data collection (Ashoka University's area of expertise), processing (CDSP's expertise) and interpretation (a strength of CERI, of the Emile Durkheim Center of Sciences Po Bordeaux and of Ashoka University). The academic team surrounding project leader Christophe Jaffrelot includes Anne-Sophie Cousteaux and Geneviève Michaud from the CDSP, Virginie Dutoya (Centre Emile Durkheim), and Rajkamal Singh and Gilles Verniers (Ashoka University). The project's planned term is four years, from 2017 to 2020.

The expected results of this work manifold:

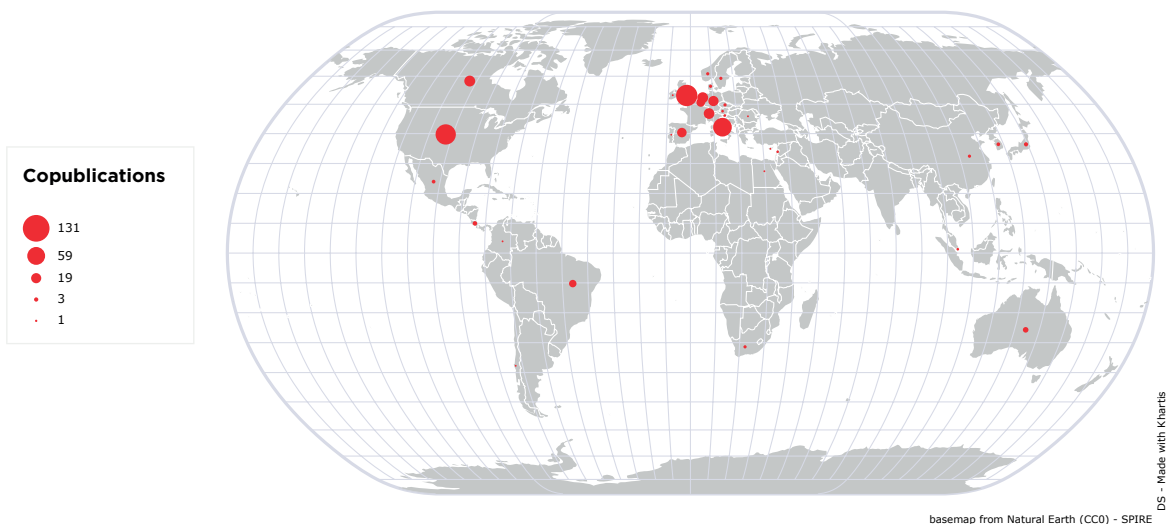
- creation of a reference database to which international researchers will have access;
- analysis of the sociological profile of elected Indian representatives and of its evolution in terms of classical variables (gender, age, profession, education, assets, etc.) and in terms of cast, tribe and religion (which can often only be identified via fieldwork);
- study of the dynastic phenomenon, given that some districts are dominated by the same families over several generations; examination of lawsuits against elected officials.

CO-PUBLICATIONS

The share of publications by members of Sciences Po's research community that are co-written with authors from foreign universities (within or outside the European Union) has consistently increased since 2011. In the social sciences, they account for close to 52% of publications over the 2014-2016 period (a 6% increase compared to 2011-2013). In the humanities, they account for close to 32% of publications over the same period (an 8% increase compared to 2011-2013). Co-publications are consistently more common with institutions located in the European Union⁸.

The global distribution of co-publications⁹ over the 2015-2017 period shows that over half of them are concentrated in three countries: the United Kingdom, the United States and Italy.

The distribution of co-publications - Sciences Po 2015/2017

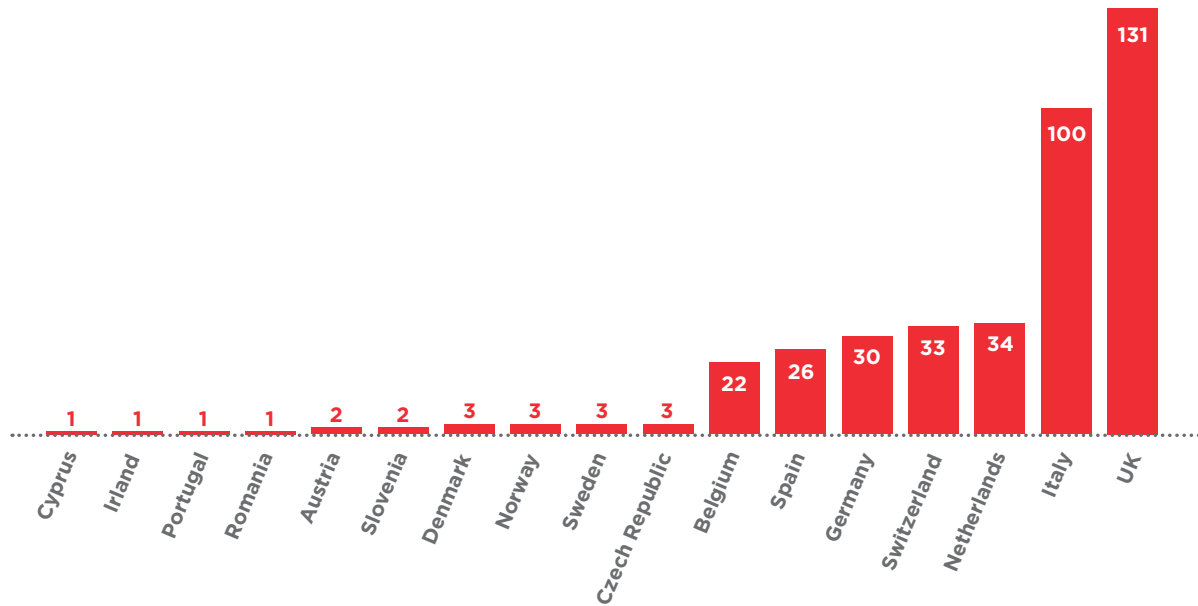


The distribution of co-publications by country located in Europe shows two groups of co-publication countries: the United Kingdom and Italy on the one hand, and the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain and Belgium on the other.

⁸ Source : Observatoire des Sciences et techniques, Report on the scientific publications of the Institut d'Études politiques de Paris, 2011-2016, september 2017 (Report published within the IPERU project, annual survey producing indicators related to the scientific production of the higher education and research institutions, calculated on the basis of the publications of 2016 released on the WoS).

⁹ Source : SPIRE. All types of publications are included in the count made by SPIRE : articles, books, book chapters, working papers, contributions to websites, etc.

Co-publications by European country (2015-2017)



The distribution of co-publications by institution shows that over the 2015-2017 period Sciences Po's academic community co-wrote a lot with eight institutions in particular (over 10 co-publications with each of these institutions). These eight institutions are all located in four European countries: the United Kingdom, which includes five of them¹⁰, Italy¹¹, the Netherlands¹² and Switzerland¹³.

The leading non-European institution accounting for the greatest number of co-publications is Harvard University (nine co-publications over the 2015-2017 period).

¹⁰ In decreasing order of co-publication: University of Sheffield, University of Southampton, University of Oxford, LSE, and University College of London.

¹¹ Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna.

¹² University of Amsterdam.

¹³ University of Lausanne.

SCIENCES PO GETS INVOLVED IN THE PAUSE PROGRAM

In 2017, Sciences Po's academic community, via its research board, objected to the situation in Turkey for academics, many of whom were victims of repression and blocked from exercising their teaching and research activities in normal conditions. Sciences Po's academic community expressed its solidarity with them by participating, alongside Sciences Po's leadership, in the national program for hosting researchers in danger – **the PAUSE program**.

Sciences Po's research board also voted for a motion to assert its support for the leaders, professors, and students of the European university of Saint Petersburg, which was threatened with closure. For over two decades, Sciences Po has developed close relationships with this institution, which produces internationally recognized research.

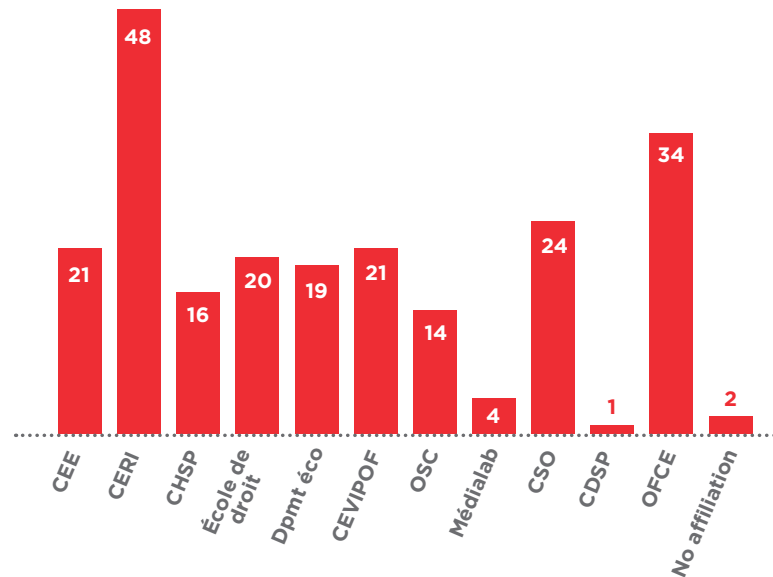


HOW DID SCIENCES PO'S PERMANENT FACULTY AND RESEARCH UNITS DEVELOP IN 2017?

RESEARCH UNITS AND DEPARTMENTS

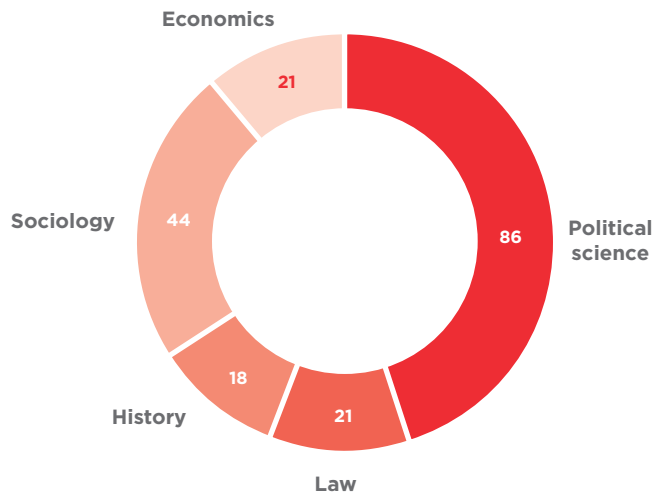
Sciences Po's research is pursued across eleven research centers (six UMR, one UMS, three host teams and the OFCE) and two crosscutting programs – the LIEPP (labex focused on the interdisciplinary evaluation of public policies) and MaxPo (the result of international cooperation between the Max Planck Society and Sciences Po). Virtually all permanent faculty members are affiliated with a research unit.

Distribution of the permanent faculty by research unit (Sciences Po, 2017)



Each of the centers has a primary affiliation with one of the five most represented disciplines at Sciences Po, as reflected in its departments: law, economics, history, political science and sociology.

Sciences Po's permanent faculty members also choose a principal affiliation to a department, which is not necessarily the same as their center's affiliation. Thus, they have a dual affiliation: their research center, which is also their daily workplace, and a department, which is responsible for educational programs, broad disciplinary guidelines, and teaching assignments. Four permanent faculty members in political science are also affiliated with a second department (sociology or history).



Distribution of the permanent faculty by department (Sciences Po, 2017)

Political science **45%**

Law **11%**

History **10%**

Sociology **23%**

Economics **11%**

Except for the OFCE, whose members are not affiliated with a department.

THE MEMBERS OF SCIENCES PO'S ACADEMIC COMMUNITY IN 2017

Diversity of authorities and convergence of missions

As of 31 December 2017, Sciences Po's permanent faculty included 224 people. Sciences Po's academic community is under three authorities: the FNSP, CNRS and Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR). Those under the FNSP are employed with private contracts, while those under the CNRS and MESR are publicly employed as civil servants.

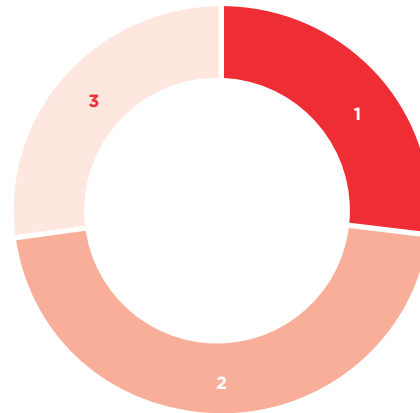
Permanent faculty members with FNSP status represent around half (46%) while academics with public status are equally distributed among CNRS researchers, professors and university lecturers under the Ministry of Higher Education and Research.

Permanent faculty distribution by authority (Sciences Po, 2017)

1 - MESR (60) 27%

2 - FNSP (104) 46%

3 - CNRS (60) 27%



In 2017, the academic community in the broad sense also included 325 PhD students, 31 research assistants, 26 postdocs and 8 active PRAGs in the research laboratories.

As part of the mission convergence policy, permanent faculty members are increasingly combining teaching and research, and thereby contributing to the programs offered at Sciences Po. Thus, people with FNSP status have since 2014 been assimilated with public university lecturers and professors. The careers of FNSP research professors hired after 2009 follow a tenure track system: tenure is granted upon completion of a highly demanding process.



The convergence policy initiated by Sciences Po in 2012 - Key figures

CNRS and FNSP researchers are encouraged to teach at all levels (undergraduate to doctoral) through teaching incentive bonuses. Since the implementation of this policy in 2012, **24** bonuses have been awarded to researchers, including **18** to CNRS researchers. Two new bonuses were awarded in 2017. It is also possible for an FNSP researcher to request a change of status to become a research professor, but there were no status changes in 2017.

A clear majority of A-ranked members

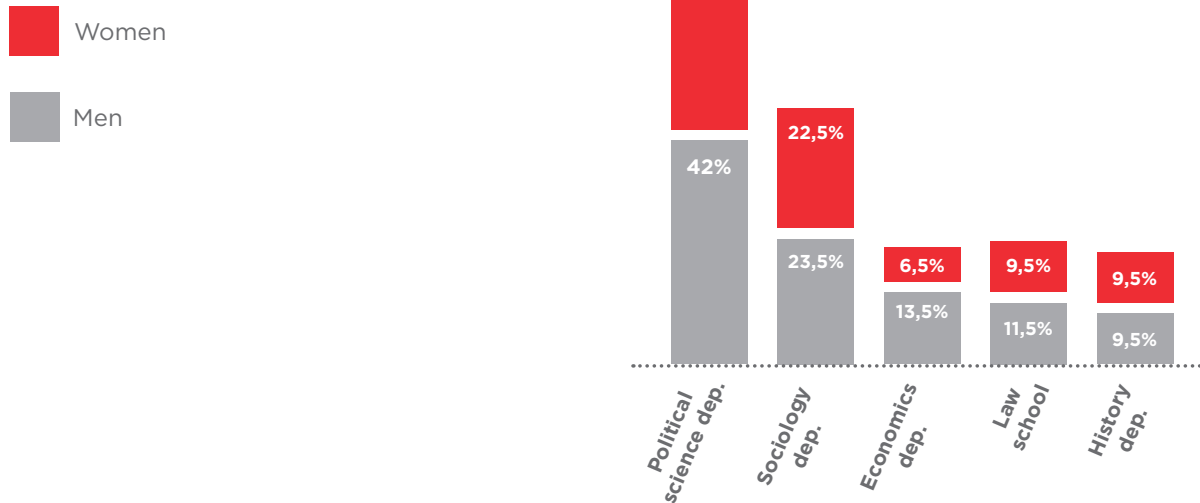
The distribution of permanent faculty members by rank shows a strong majority of A-ranked members - 73% - compared to B-ranked members - 27%. Thus, university professors account for over 95% of the MESR academic population, while two thirds of CNRS and FNSP staff are A-ranked.

A SLOW FEMINIZATION

The permanent faculty remains predominantly male, especially in the higher ranks. In 2017, women represented less than a third of the total. Political science is the most feminized discipline, with an over 37% share of women in 2017, versus only 19% in the economics department.

The gender distribution of disciplinary affiliations shows important disparities in two disciplines: political science and economics¹⁴. Thus, close to 52% of female permanent faculty members are affiliated with the political science department. That is almost 10% higher than the share of male permanent faculty members. Close to 6.5% of female permanent faculty members are affiliated with economics. This is less than half the share of male permanent faculty members. In law, the gender gap is smaller. Finally, the distribution is balanced in sociology and in history.

Gender distribution of disciplinary affiliations (Sciences Po, 2017)



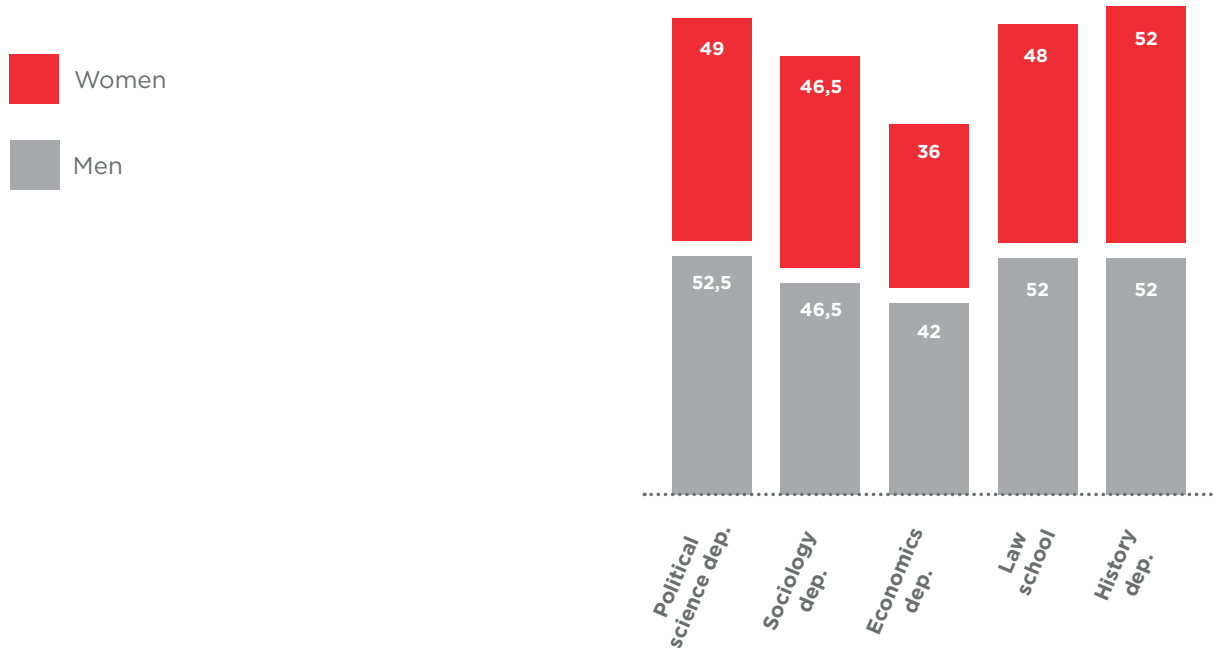
¹⁴ The percentages are calculated on the basis of the permanent faculty members affiliated with the disciplinary departments in Sciences Po, all in all 190 persons (2017/12/31).

The average age of female and male permanent faculty members is almost the same: around 49 for women and 50 for men; however, this masks differences across the disciplines of affiliation. Thus, in economics, the overall average age is particularly low – 41 – but it differs by gender: 42 for men and less than 36 for women.

In law and political science the average age is 10 years higher but the gaps between men and women are smaller.

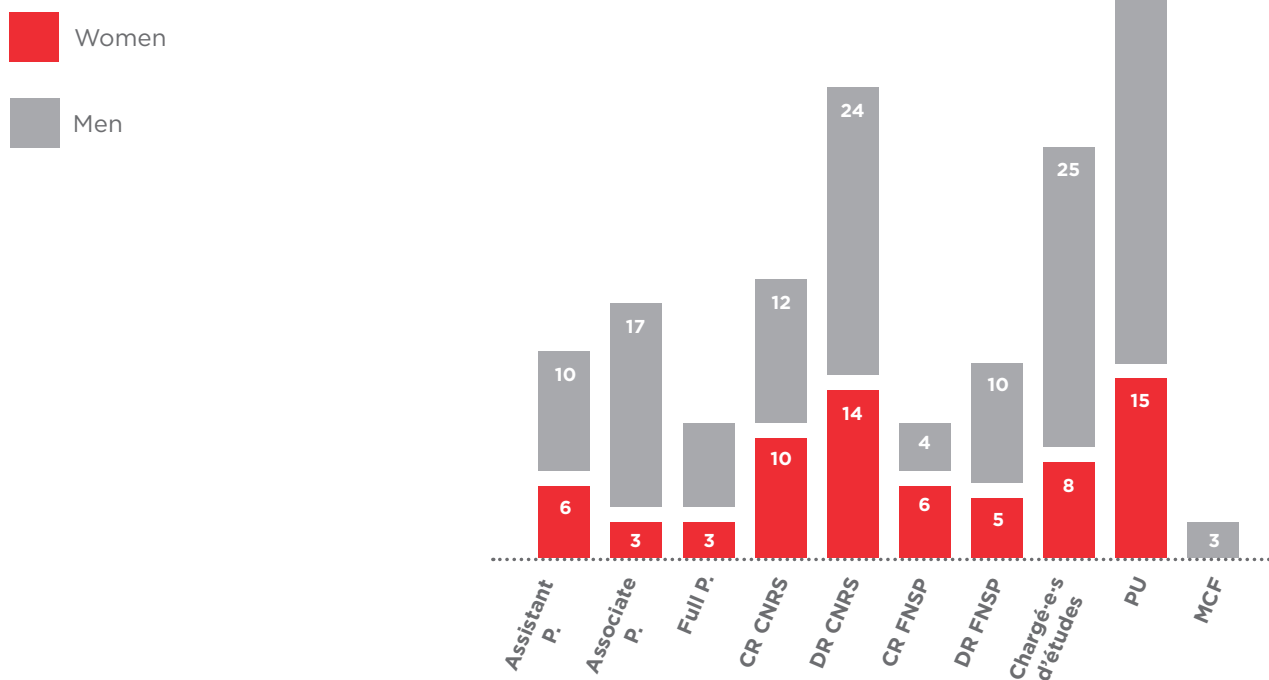
In sociology and in history, the overall average age is close to that of the previous two disciplines but it is also identical for men and women: 46 and a half in sociology and 52 in history.

Average ages of women and men by discipline (Sciences Po, 2017)



There are much fewer women than men among A-ranked faculty members. They only account for 28.5% of A-ranked faculty members and 43% of B-ranked members. In comparison, women and men were almost equally represented in PhD programs in 2017 and 47% of Sciences Po's new PhDs in 2017 were women.

Distribution of the permanent faculty by rank (Sciences Po, 2017)



The share of women among A-ranked faculty is greater in political science (32%), which also has the largest number of women, as well in history (37.5%) and sociology (32%).

Studies conducted on the basis of the production of gender indicators relative to the composition of the permanent faculty were initiated in 2017 in order to define concrete actions to accelerate the feminization of Sciences Po's academic community.

NEW HIRING IN 2017

SCIENCES PO WELCOMED 10 NEW PERMANENT FACULTY MEMBERS IN 2017

- **1 lawyer, Jean d'Aspremont** focuses his theoretical and empirical research for the analysis of international public law, especially issues related to international organizations, sources of international law, State responsibility, the foundations of law and methodology. He was counsel before the International Court of Justice and also created the *Manchester International Law Centre*.
- **2 economists, Ghazala Azmat**, is an expert in applied and empirical microeconomics. Her research especially focuses on issues related to competition, economic incentives, organizational structures, labor economics, education and public economics; **Jeanne Hagenbach**: her research is devoted to communication models in game theory. She seeks to understand the strategic situations where information held by economic agents is actually shared.
- **5 political scientists, Eberhard Kienle** studies the political and economic dimensions of Middle Eastern societies. His research focuses on the transformation of political regimes and of States in this region and on the upheavals it has experienced since the Arab spring; **Stéphanie Latte Abdallah** has developed research on gender and feminisms in Arab societies, including Islamic feminism. More recently, she explored the issue of boundaries in Israeli-Palestinian spaces, the prison environment in Israel-Palestine and alternative and citizen mobilizations; **Annabelle Lever**'s research lies at the intersection of contemporary political philosophy and ethics. It principally focuses on public policies, as well as issues related to private life, gender equality, democracy and security, their understanding and their combination. Finally, she has developed in-depth reflection on voting ethics; **Laura Morales** studies political life, parties and public opinion from a comparative perspective, She also conducts research on immigration policies. As part of a project funded by the European Research Council (ERC) she is currently conducting research on governments' response to modes of expression mobilized in democracies; **Matthias Thiemann**'s research focuses on regulation of the banking system and of financial markets, and particularly interactions between regulation, regulators and the

regulated. His other major research area explores systemic risks, such as the emblematic 2008 subprime crisis.

- **2 sociologists:** **Anne-Laure Beaussier**'s research is oriented towards international comparison and is based on qualitative methodologies; it focuses on the regulation of risk in Europe and on healthcare policies in the United States and in Europe. She especially focuses on health insurance in the United States, access to care and the regulation of medical care quality in Europe; **Jean-Philippe Cointet** develops textual analysis methods for the social sciences. Because of their methodological nature, his research questions lead him to explore a variety of empirical fields, including the press, academic communities, online comments and political discourse.

ENSURING SUPPORT FOR QUALITY RESEARCH THAT IS ADAPTED TO CURRENT CHALLENGES

Support staff (research engineers, administrative staff, communication officers, managers, etc.) are devoted to the implementation of their research unit's research policy and to ensuring excellent work conditions for members of the academic community. In 2017, they were fully involved in the preparation of their research units for evaluation by HCERES.

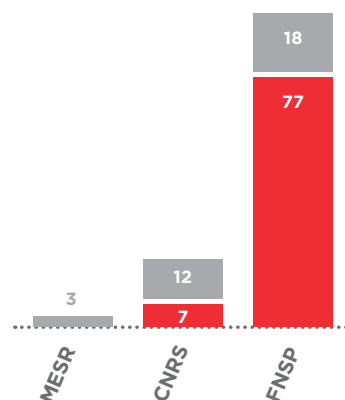
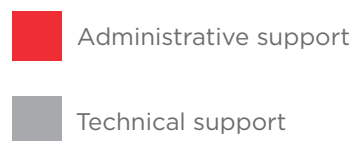
Their work also involves integrating new digital tools that were deployed in 2017. These include the ISARI information system that seeks to equip Sciences Po's units and academic leadership with the data needed for overall monitoring of the research activities pursued by Sciences Po's research community.



Research support staff – Key figures

The number of research support in CDI, COD or public employment was 117 as of 31 December 2017. 81% are FNISP employees and 19% are civil servants – 16% from CNRS and 3% from MESR. The CNRS contributes to the proper functioning of Sciences Po's research units: three additional research support staff members from CNRS joined in 2017. The research support staff is highly feminized: women account for 62.5% of the staff. Most of the female staff are in managerial positions at Sciences Po and are study and research engineers (close to 75% of the total).

Administrative and technical staff by authority (Sciences Po, 2017)



FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In 2017 Sciences Po's total budget increased by 7.5%. This year the institution once again devoted a third of its research budget to the centers and doctoral programs (32% if the remuneration of staff with CNRS and MESR status is included). This confirms the institution's continued commitment to research teams, both in terms of academic recruitment and resources for the centers.

In 2017 the research units strongly participated in national and international research funding programs. Thus, 16% of the research budget comes from funding obtained by research actors. These contractual resources increased 12% over 2016. Contractual resources mainly come from the National Research Agency (53% of resources) as part of the IDEX managed by the USPC COMUE, as well as the allocation of credits for the 21 ANR projects hosted by Sciences Po in 2017. Moreover, Sciences Po is very well positioned within the H2020 European program, with its centers managing 28 agreements, including 9 ERCs, and a 46% increase in resources from the European Commission.

SUPPORTING THE EMERGENCE OF NEW PROJECTS

In 2017, Sciences Po's mission to support research projects (Mission d'appui aux projets scientifiques, MAPS) helped develop close to 60 projects and submit them to major French and international research funding institutions. This support is provided in close cooperation with the institution's researchers and is paired with constant monitoring of available funding opportunities.

Moreover, the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB), through which Sciences Po self-funds basic research projects, funded 12 projects in 2017. A committee exclusively composed of external academics evaluated all the proposals. Several of the selected projects have an international perspective.



Auditing algorithms: Digital tools for a social science approach

This project, led by the médialab's Dominique Cardon, starts with the observation that the regulation of algorithms has become a central political issue for both the French government and European community. Public institutions are increasingly concerned with the regulation of Web actors, particularly on the issue of platform neutrality. Several reports (Digital Council, Council of State) have called for the implementation of verification mechanisms or tools to monitor the functioning of Web algorithms. They underscore the weakness of the current means that public authorities and citizens have to exercise careful monitoring of the “secret” around the functioning of these algorithms. INRIA plans to launch a digital technology observatory in the field of computer science in 2018: Sciences Po will play a key role by providing a digital humanities perspective to this debate. This project articulates two areas: the first one aims to understand the new computer science techniques implemented by computer science tools and the second one seeks to measure how users circulate digital information and use computer artifacts to represent themselves.



Shiite connections across Western Asia and the Middle East: the circulation routes of Ayatollah Mohammad Hashem Salehi

This project led by a CERI researcher (Fariba Adelhah) aims to develop research related to Iran's religious scene, in order to better understand what forms one of the foundations of current regional activity (war in Syria, fight against Daesh, 2015 nuclear agreement). This research is based on an interview conducted with an Afghani cleric who has taught at Qom since the 1970s and has held important positions in Kabul. This study should enable the development of an anthropology of regional circulation, the demonstration of the concrete connections on which it is based and the identification of religious, economic and political issues. The idea is to trace the religious and political evolution of the Islamic Republic in Iran through this case.

SCIENCES PO IN THE SORBONNE PARIS CITÉ COMMUNITY

The research conducted at Sciences Po meets the academic potential of USPC, especially in the field of “Governance of contemporary societies” covered by a variety of disciplines at the USPC level: economics, law, history, political science, sociology, anthropology and geography. The meeting on *Citizenship in debate(s)* in November 2017 illustrates a fruitful collaboration between Sciences Po’s research units and those of other institutions. While Sciences Po chose not to join Paris University in the new excellence initiative proposed in December 2017, the institution remains its privileged partner. The teams are exploring the possibility of developing multidisciplinary institutes on public health, methods and data and earth policies.



10th anniversary of the European Research Council (ERC)

In March Sciences Po and the USPC celebrated research excellence in Europe by organizing, with MESR’s support, a national meeting on “Research in Europe: overcoming boundaries in the humanities and social sciences”. Awardees and experts discussed how the ERC challenges the humanities and social sciences: what is an at-risk project? What is the profile of an ERC candidate? What are the pitfalls to avoid in drafting an efficient proposal? How to ensure the dissemination of HSS research abroad?





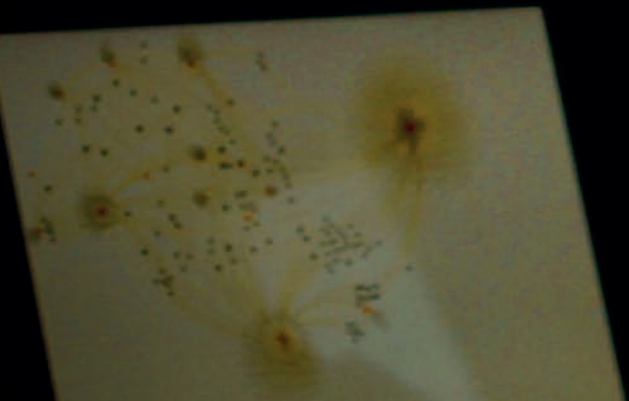
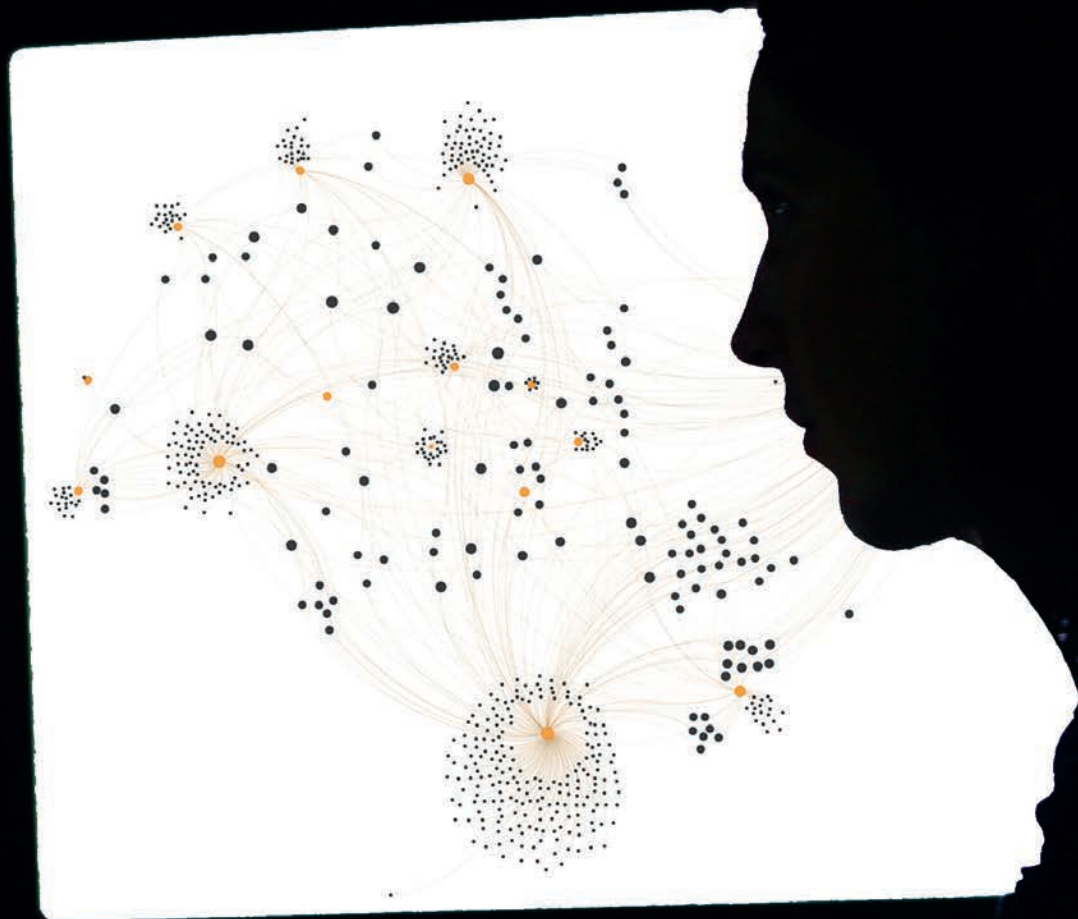
Earth politics tested by the Anthropocene

This interdisciplinary research program at Sorbonne Paris Cité university includes researchers in several disciplines from five institutions; Sciences Po (as coordinator), The Paris Institute of Earth Physics, Paris Descartes University, Paris Diderot University and Paris 13 University. The Anthropocene designates a geological era marked by the radical transformation of humans' relationship to Earth. This transformation requires simultaneously rethinking the World and Earth as well as the levels and the dynamic of collective action. The methodological and academic issues raised by this research call for joint work between the natural sciences and the human and social sciences drawing on shared databases. The program clusters the research around four "examinations" that crystallize, around methodological issues linked to the databases (sharing and interoperability), representational and governmental challenges: geopolitics and carbon dioxide; risk management and media coverage of catastrophes; territories, boundaries and migrations; health, environment and biodiversity.

These four examinations contribute to the public debate by offering the different actors instruments and methods to learn to navigate a landscape of disputed data.

On 4 and 5 December 2017, as part of the European *Edge* project, the Earth politics program organized an international conference featuring the experimental results of research conducted in this program.

As part of this initiative, Sciences Po launched an environmental program in 2017 called AIRE (Interdisciplinary workshop on environmental research) that first aims to bring together all the members of Sciences Po's academic community interested in themes linked to the environment (starting with around twenty members of the permanent faculty) via a website dedicated to a joint seminar to present, share and discuss lines of questioning and research results pertaining to five identified themes: crises, environment, catastrophes; health and environment; territories, democracy and environmental justice; lifestyles, sustainability and ecological transitions; environmental governance and climate.



**RESEARCH UNITS,
CROSSCUTTING
PROGRAMS AND
RESEARCH BOARD**

THE CENTER FOR SOCIO-POLITICAL DATA (CDSP)

THE CDSP IN 2017

- The EquipEx DIME-SHS (Data, Infrastructures and Methods for Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences), launched in 2011, was evaluated “midway” by the ANR in June. The international jury recognized the “impressive” results and positive trajectory that allowed for most of the objectives set at the beginning of the program to be reached.
- Data collection for the eight edition of the European Social Survey in France occurs in the spring; the data is made available to the academic community in the autumn.
- In July, the CDSP’s “digital projects” team contributes to the *Summer school of the Trivedi Center for Political Data* (Ashoka University – India), where it presents tools and methods to create data sets, and visualize and analyze social science data.
- In September, after eight years at the helm of the CDSP and after seeing through the DIME-SHS project, sociologist Laurent Lesnard handed the reins to political scientist Nicolas Sauger, who is now head of both the Center and EquipEx.

General presentation and research orientation

The Center for Socio-Political Data is one of the key centers for social science archiving in France. Like its European counterparts its mission is both to produce data and serve as a center of expertise for quantitative and qualitative methods.

The CDSP is a mixed-service unit (CDSP-UMS 828) that Sciences Po and the CNRS created in 2005. It includes over twenty engineers who are experts in social science data and methods, as well as a few computer scientists and developers.

Main research themes and fields

One of the CDSP’s challenges is to develop a service offer that is defined by, and aimed at the research community, while connecting it to changes in research data. The CDSP organizes its activity around three main missions:

- the provision of social science surveys and data
- support for data production
- the development of social science methods

Since 2011, the DIME-SHS EquipEx has provided a new scope for its missions. The qualitative databases now include hundreds of interviews. Close to 3,000 people are interviewed every month via ELIPSS, forming a catalog of over fifty surveys at the end of 2017. A data intensification and valorization effort has been undertaken and will yield two big conferences in 2018 and 2019.

THE CENTER FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES AND COMPARATIVE POLITICS (CEE)

THE CEE IN 2017

- Recruitment of political science professor Laura Morales, an expert in political participation, particularly on issues related to migrants and minority groups in Europe (ERC awardee for a project on “Democratic responsiveness in comparative perspective”), and of assistant professor Matthias Thiemann, who works on the political economy of financial regulation in Europe.
- Inauguration of the “cities and digital technology” chair, created in partnership with Sciences Po’s Urban School. Devoted to the transformation of cities with regard to the digital technology revolution, this chair seeks to develop courses and research on these issues by bringing together leading businesses and organizations.
- Publication of the collective book “Reconfiguring European States in Crisis”, by Desmond King and Patrick Le Galès (eds.), Oxford University Press; a quarter of the contributors are statutory members of the CEE. This publication led to a roundtable on the theme of: “Is the State in Europe neoliberal? Does neoliberalism explain the reconfiguration of the State?”.
- Cycle of conferences organized with the European Parliament’s information bureau in France on European issues in the French presidential election: “emergency aid, hosting and integrating refugees and migrants: a priority for Europe? The stakes for France” (Cécile Kyenge).

Several actions to valorize research were strengthened in 2017: a targeted policy of developing relationships with the major disciplinary associations, including ECPR; the more citizen-focused valorization partnership with Politeia: university of political knowledge; hosting the exposition on “lawmaking” with author-aquarellist Noëlle Herrenschildt.

General Presentation and research orientation

Led by Florence Haegel since September 2016, the CEE changed its name in 2017 and is now the Center for European Studies and Comparative Politics at Sciences Po (UMR 8239). This change enshrines a research policy centered on the development of comparative and trans-disciplinary political analysis, with an emphasis on the production of knowledge about Europe. Reflection about social science research methods plays a central role in the research conducted at the center.

Main research themes and fields

The main areas of research cluster around four major research themes that seek to understand the political effects of economic and social changes in Europe.

- The transformations of capitalism;
- Cities, borders and (im)mobility;
- The state as producer of public policies;
- The pressures on representative democracy.

THE CENTER FOR HISTORY (CHSP)

THE CHSP IN 2017

In 2017 the Center for History welcomed a third Marie Curie fellow: Guido Panvini, for his project on «The Young Christian Workers Movement and the radicalization of Social Conflict in Mediterranean Europe: France, Italy and Spain (1963-1978)».

Four major publications: L. Bertrand-Dorléac, *Nach der Befreiung : Frankreich und die Kunst - 1944-1947* (Deutscher Kunstverlag, 2017); M. Del Pero, *Era Obama : Dalla speranza del cambiamento all'elezione di Trump* (Feltrinelli, 2017); P. Grosser, *L'histoire du monde se fait en Asie : Une autre vision du XX^e siècle* (Éditions Odile Jacob, 2017); P.-A. Rosental (dir), *Silicosis. A World History*, (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2017).

Several international academic events were organized.

- In June, a study day was held on “Contemporary coastal societies? Between change and persistence at a time of colonization of the coastal environment”.
- The 9th edition of the European Summer School on Cold War History took place on the campus of Sciences Po Reims in September. Participating universities include SciencesPo, LSE, European University Institute, University of East Anglia, University of Sheffield, Università di Padova, Università di Trento, Università Roma III.
- In October the European network of PhD student members of the Association for Political History met to discuss the theme of “The Changing Frontiers of Political History, 16th-20th Century”.
- An international conference on the Russian revolution and Asia was jointly organized in November in Singapore the CHSP and the National University of Singapore.
- In March, a “history, school and politics” day was organized on the occasion of the presidential election.

General presentation and research orientation

Led by Marc Lazar, the CHSP was founded in 1984. Its members focus on the history of the 19th, 20th and even 21st centuries. This history is very open to the social sciences and very international.

Main research themes and fields

Political history is the center’s primary crosscutting research area and core identity. The second area, “Corpus, archives, campus”, emphasizes the CHSP’s archives and documentation, and data production by its researchers. Research activity focuses on four areas: States, institutions and societies; Wars, conflicts and violence: norms and transgressions in the 20th century; Art, knowledge and culture; From local to global.

THE CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CERI)

THE CERI IN 2017

The development of research at CERI in 2017 was marked by the success of several academic projects that were awarded funding: “Nuclear weapons choices. Governing vulnerabilities between past and future” (Benoit Pelopidas, ERC Starting Grant); the ANR “Hybridations électriques: formes émergentes de la transition énergétique dans les villes du Sud” (Eric Verdeil), “De la vulnérabilité politique à l’âge nucléaire” (Benoît Pelopidas), “Lieux de culte partagés dans le sous-continent indien: interactions religieuses et rapport à l’Autre” (Laurent Gayer and Christophe Jaffrelot); “Chinois de France: identifications et identités et mutation” (Hélène Le Bail, Emergences program, City of Paris). The study of religion – in the sense of connecting religious identities, political developments and transnational flows – continues to be a strong focus of the center’s work, with the publication of the books “Religion and politics” (edited by Alain Dieckhoff and Philippe Portier) and “Pan-Islamic Connections. Transnational Networks between South Asia and the Gulf” (edited by Christophe Jaffrelot and Laurence Louër). 2017 also saw the deepening of academic cooperation: in regional studies, the conference of the Asian Studies GIS was held at Sciences Po in June and the East African Observatory was launched with CEDEJ; in international relations, the initiative of constituting a GIS on multilateralism and participation in the European project on “Europe’s external action and the dual challenges of limited statehood and contrasted orders”. Finally, with the arrival of new researchers, CERI is exploring understudied subjects: prison mobilizations and gender issues in Israel/Palestine (Stéphanie Latte), the State and political economies in the Middle East (Eberhard Kienle), the environment as a global issue (Carola Klöck).

General presentation and research orientation

CERI studies the global space through a dual complementary approach: regional areas and international and transnational relations. The first one starts with political societies, and the second, with international interactions (States, non-state actors). This dual approach connects the “local” to the “global”. The disciplinary emphasis is on political science and sociology, but anthropology, history, economics, law and geography are also touched upon. Founded in 1952, CERI includes 52 permanent researchers and hosts around eighty PhD students. A Sciences Po/CNRS UMR, it has been led by Alain Dieckhoff since 2014.

Main research themes and fields

Research at CERI is organized on the basis of five major themes: 1/ actors and levels of regulation in the global space; 2/ political participation and mobilizations; 3/ the State and its reconfigurations; 4/ violence and danger management; 5/ Identities and politics. Each theme is led by two co-leaders and all work conducted by permanent researchers and PhD students are included in these texts.

THE SCIENCES PO CENTER FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH (CEVIPOF)

THE CEVIPOF IN 2017

The elections of 2017 strongly mobilized CEVIPOF:

- the last wave of the French election survey was published in November 2017 and resulted in the drafting of 46 research notes and dissemination of 9 newsletters;
- the results of the 9th edition of the trust barometer conducted in December 2017 were published in January 2018.

14 academic events (symposiums, conferences, debates/meetings) set the rhythm for CEVIPOF.

3 recurrent research seminars were organized:

- general seminar (bi-monthly);
- monthly “methodology” seminar (with the CSO and the médialab);
- Political Behavior Seminar (monthly).

Since July 2017, 50 years of electoral archives at CEVIPOF (posters, tracts, programs) digitized by Sciences Po’s library were made accessible.

Annabelle Lever, a university professor in political theory, joined CEVIPOF in September 2017.

General presentation and research orientation

Founded in 1960, Sciences Po’s Center for political research (CEVIPOF) is the reference center for the multidisciplinary analysis of politics. Led by Martial Foucault since March 2014, CEVIPOF is a CNRS-Sciences Po mixed research unit (UMR 7048).

Main research themes and fields

The research plan for the 2017-2022 period is to continue studying the reconfigurations of democracy by emphasizing three dimensions that will structure the laboratory’s research activity:

1. Political attitudes and behavior.
2. Political institutions.
3. Figures and transformation of citizenship.

THE CENTER FOR THE SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS (CSO)

THE CSO IN 2017

A.-L. Beaussier joined the CSO. His research focuses on the regulation of risk and health policies, using an international comparative approach

- **Six thesis defences:** S. Billows, J. Blanck, C. Claisse, M. Piganiol, D. Santana et S. Viallet-Thevenin.
- **Six book publications:** *European Drug Policies. The Ways of Reform* (H. Bergeron et R. Colson ed.); *Se doper pour travailler* (R. Crespín, D. Lhuillier, G. Lutz ed.); *La grande course des universités* (C. Musselin); *Des médicaments à tout prix. Sociologie des génériques en France* (E. Nouguez); *Au fil du flux. Le travail de surveillance-contrôle dans les industries chimique et nucléaire* (G. Rot and F. Vatin). A special issue on “Cinquante ans de sociologie des organisations” in the journal *Entreprises et Histoire*, (G. Rot and D. Segrestin ed.).
- **Eight new research projects:** *Controverse sur les logos nutritionnels* (D. Benamouzig et J. Blanck) ; *Le champ d'activité de la conservation-restauration des biens culturels* (L. Hénaut) ; Domesticization of financial economies. The case of over-Indebtedness (J. Lazarus) ; *Informer pour gouverner. Les dynamiques institutionnelles des mondes de la gouvernance macroéconomique* (O. Pilmis) ; *La fabrique de l'illusion. Le travail des chefs décorateurs de cinéma en prise aux transformations numériques* (G. Rot) ; *Mesure de la valeur des services* (P. François et H. Coutant) ; *Le déploiement de la politique publique d'affichage environnemental. Analyse des modes d'intervention publique sur l'économie par l'information aux consommateurs* (S. Dubuisson-Quellier et M-E. Chessel) ; *Le rôle de la médecine hospitalière dans le signalement des maladies professionnelles liées aux pesticides* (J-N Jouzel, G. Prête et S. Brunier).
- **Thesis award** from the *Fabrique de l'industrie* [Industry creation]: H. Coutant.
- **Young author award** from the *Sociologie du travail* [labor sociology] journal: R. Juston, postdoc.

General presentation and research orientation

The CSO built its reputation on the study of organizations and gradually expanded its areas of inquiry and research questions. Today it is a renowned laboratory in the fields of economic, organizational, professional and labor sociology, as well as the sociology of public action, social movements and law. Olivier Borraz (director) and Sophie Dubuisson-Quellier (deputy director) lead the CSO.

Main research themes and fields

The CSO includes 25 researchers and research professors (sociologists, political scientists and historians), 26 PhD students and 5 to 6 postdocs who focus on five new areas: law, norms and regulations; work, employment and profession; economic governance and organizations; knowledge, science and expertise; public action and transformations of the State. Its areas of expertise cover higher education and research, risks, health and the worlds of art, creation and cultural goods. The research support team includes seven people.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS IN 2017

The Department of Economics continued its policy of strengthening and expanding research in economics at Sciences Po. New research project grants were won, including a new ERC Starting Grant by Koen Jochmans for a project on “Interference in Microeconomic Models” (MiMi), and a new Tremplin-ERC ANR for a project on “Strategic Communication: theoretical and experimental investigations” by Eduardo Perez-Richet (StratCom); the Young Researcher ANR program with Julia Cagé’s project on “Modeling the news offline and online: microeconomic data and structural estimate of the production and consumption of information” (DESTINATION_MOON) and ANR generic project by Étienne Wasmer on “Housing economics and public policy evaluations” (ECHOPPE) in partnership with the LIEPP. This year the department also started managing the ERC Starting Grant by Thomas Chaney on “Firm Networks, Trade and Growth” (FINET).

The Department continued to develop with the recruitment of new members: Ghazala Azmat (University professor), Jeanne Hagenbach (CNRS research fellow) and Jean Pisani-Ferry (part-time associate professor).

General presentation and research orientation

Created in 2009 and led by Jean-Marc Robin, Sciences Po’s Department of Economics now includes over twenty researchers.

The publications of its members in the *American Economic Review*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Econometrica*, *Review of Economics Studies*, and other leading international journals specializing in various research fields attest to the department’s excellent research and high international profile.

Main research themes and fields

The Department of economics’ research is conducted at intersection of different areas, and combines theoretical and empirical approaches. The research fields share a high interest in public policy issues, including trade, monetary, fiscal, labor market, and development policies to which cutting-edge quantitative methods are applied.

THE LAW SCHOOL

THE LAW SCHOOL IN 2017

The Intensive doctoral week is in its 7th year, with the same level of success as preceding years, and a growing internationalization. This year over a hundred PhD students attended, and the event also included a study entitled “The Ends of Europe” and the 6th Graduate Conference on the theme of “Conflicts in Law: Rethinking the Legal Order”. The Law School, in collaboration with New York University and Columbia Law School, is organizing two conferences on international arbitration. Similarly, the seminar on «Private International Law as Global Governance» (PILAGG) continues to attract the same number of participants and has imposed itself as a key event for experts in international private law. University professor Jean d’Aspremont has joined the Law School.

General presentation and research orientation

Founded in 2009, the Law School aims to de-compartmentalize legal research, define the historical paths and theoretical foundations of legal subjects, identify emerging legal areas, and analyze the legal challenges of globalization.

The Law School includes 20 researchers; the Changes in Public Action and Public Law chair (MADP) and the Bentham Center are also affiliated with the school. It hosts the “Inclusive” ERC Consolidator Grant and the Sorbonne Paris Cité Chair of Excellence on “Ways of being European. Legal regimes, ways of belonging and forms of existence”. The research team covers a broad range of branches of the law, particularly intellectual rights, international arbitration, private international law, comparative law, European law and the history of legal thought.

Main research themes and fields

Legal cultures: usages and operations of the law: drawing on the resources of anthropology, history and comparative law, the Law School has conducted studies on legal cultures (exchanges and porosity of legal systems) and on modes of reasoning and argumentation that are proper to legal thinking.

The globalization of laws: new forms of territoriality, new institutional configurations. Research at the Law School seeks to determine the outlines and content of “global law” and to think about the law with a non-“state-centered” approach to the production of norms, focusing on global transnational law and soft law rules.

Economic dimensions of the law: market, innovation, society. The team is exploring forms of economization of the law and relationships that form between the market and norms. It is developing studies on contemporary responsibility, obligations and transformations of property.

THE MÉDIALAB

THE MÉDIALAB IN 2017

In 2017, the médialab recruited new associate professor Jean-Philippe Cointet. With a PhD in complex systems and a degree from the Polytechnic school, Jean-Philippe is working to develop innovative computational methods for the social sciences.

This year the médialab hosted William Housley from Cardiff University as a guest professor for the Vincent Wright Chair at Sciences Po, while Mathieu Jacomy, a research engineer at the médialab, benefitted from a six-month exchange with Aalborg University in Denmark.

In 2017 the médialab continued to develop internationally: indeed, the laboratory was associated with an Erasmus+ project on “Education and Sustainable Development - Make It Work”, led by the educational office of Lille, to which he will bring his expertise in innovative pedagogies developed as part of the FORCCAST project. In relation to this latter project the laboratory was visited, on October 19, by Saul Perlmutter, an astrophysicist at Berkeley University who received the 2011 Nobel prize in physics.

From 29 November to 2 December 2017, the sprint *Datapol* took place. This event brings together 80 people at Sciences Po: engineers, political scientists, designers, students and journalists to examine digital data from the 2017 French elections.

Dominique Cardon is director of the médialab since July 2017.

General presentation and research orientation

Created in 2009, the médialab is a research laboratory devoted to the analysis of digital worlds. It includes academics and engineers and is equally based on three fields: humanities and the social sciences, digital data engineering and information design. Its productions take the form of academic publications as well as websites allowing for the exploration of datascares, software and tools and innovative learning systems.

Main research themes and fields

The médialab’s academic activities are organized around four areas: the audit of algorithms and the dissemination of calculation in our societies; the structure of public digital space through the exploration of new circuits of information, engagement and cultural production; the sociology of socio-technical controversies, which teaches students to find their way in the amid situations of uncertainty in increasingly varied institutional contexts; and digital instrumentation for the social sciences in order to conceive and develop digital tools enabling the analysis and visualization of data, such as network analysis, machine learning and language processing.

THE FRENCH ECONOMIC OBSERVATORY (OFCE)

THE OFCE IN 2017

Four research themes marked the year 2017:

- **The French economy:** understanding and planning. Analysis of French and European economic conditions is the theme that most closely reflects the OFCE's mandate. This year, public investment, the evaluation of public policies and analysis of the productive fabric were major topics of reflection.
- **European issues.** France's situation cannot be understood without considering interactions between Eurozone countries. The creation of the iAGS report brought a new quantitative tool, while collaboration with other European networks and the publication of general public books contributed to the analysis of budgetary, monetary and tax issues.
- **Environmental issues.** OFCE research priorities include new tools to analyze environmental issues and numerous projects (simulation of environmental studies, macroeconomic impacts of energy efficiency, industrial dynamics).
- **Growth and inequalities.** Other OFCE interests include issues linked to gender (a staple research perspective since the OFCE's development of the PRESAGE program), and to sociology, wellbeing and sustainability.

General presentation and research orientation

The OFCE is an independent body that produces forecasts, research and public policy assessments within the FNSP, in accordance with the agreement signed in 1981 between the State and the FNSP. The OFCE's mission, as defined by the State, is "to place the results of scientific rigor and academic independence at the service of public economic debate". This is achieved through the pursuit of theoretical and empirical research, participation in international research networks, a regular presence in the media and close cooperation with French and European public authorities.

Main research themes and fields

The OFCE includes over forty French and foreign researchers who cover economic analysis in four work areas: analysis and forecast of the French economy, European issues, environmental questions and analysis of inequalities.

THE CENTER FOR STUDIES IN SOCIAL CHANGE (OSC)

THE OSC IN 2017

New research projects were launched:

- Inequalities at work: studying local mechanisms of inequality (re)production in French businesses (ANR, M. Safi).
- Lifecourse dynamics of educational tracking (ANR, C. Barone and European partners).
- Pedagogical practices, parents' pre-school choices and social diversity in childcare facilities in the city of Paris (City of Paris, M. Oberti, C. Barone and D. Fougère).
- Strengthening social diversity in middles schools (MESR, M. Oberti).

Three theses were defended and five PhD students joined the OSC.

The thesis of Margot Delon, *Les incidences biographiques de la ségrégation. Trajectoires et mémoires des enfants des bidonvilles et cités de transit de l'après-guerre en France*, was awarded the research prize from the Caritas Foundation (Institut de France).

CNRS research director Agnès van Zanten was awarded the CNRS silver medal.

All of the OSC's publications were entered into Spire, including:

Revillard, Anne et al., *Le plafond de verre et l'État: construction des inégalités de genre dans la fonction publique*, Armand Colin.

Boulin, Jean-Yves; Lesnard, Laurent, *Les batailles du dimanche*, PUF, coll. Le lien social.

Duru-Bellat, Marie, *La tyrannie du genre*, Presses de Sciences Po.

Flipo, Aurore, *Génération low-cost: itinéraires de jeunes migrants intra-européens*, PUR, coll. Le sens social.

General presentation and research orientation

Founded in 1988 by Henri Mendras, the OSC is a Sciences Po/CNRS UMR (UMR 7049). The center includes fourteen permanent researchers, four emeritus researchers, ten associate researchers, twenty-one PhD students and six research support staff members.

Main research themes and fields

Under the leadership of Marco Oberti, the OSC studies the overarching dynamics in contemporary societies using a comparative approach centered around four themes: social stratification and the transformation of inequalities; cities and urban inequalities; lifestyles: social rhythms, norms and the environment; and educational policies and dynamics. The quantitative and qualitative methodology used draws on various levels of observation: local, regional, national and international.

THE INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE EVALUATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES (LIEPP)

THE LIEPP IN 2017

For its five-year anniversary the LIEPP organized a conference devoted to the outlook for the evaluation of public policies. Opened by the First President of the Court of Auditors, it brought together many researchers and most of the French institutions involved in the evaluation of public policies (Court of Auditors, CNESCO, SGMAP, France Strategy, CESE). 420 people registered for this event, representing all the actors in this area.

The cycle of seminars on “Social investment” initiated by the LIEPP and organized in partnership with France Stratégie, CNAF and DGCS, ended and led to the publication of a collective book aiming to explore the relevance and feasibility of such a strategy for France.

Four projects with external partners ended, leading to publications and restitution events with broad media coverage: “The redistributive effects of taxes and social services” with EN3S, “The effects of urban renovation” with the general commission for territorial equality and the National agency for urban renovation, “Who owns the media” with Reporters Without Borders and “The impact of Grand Paris Express on the housing and labor market and on direct foreign investment” with the Société du Grand Paris.

As part of its annual call for projects, the LIEPP selected eight new research projects. It also secured a new ANR project on housing economics. The LIEPP published 9 working papers and 8 policy briefs and led many research events in each of the research areas. In 2017 the LIEPP welcomed five guest professors.

General presentation and research orientation

The LIEPP is a Laboratory of Excellence. It includes 108 Sciences Po researchers and 81 external affiliates. The laboratory’s goal is to transcend disciplinary boundaries and to foster dialogue between economists, sociologists and political scientists, with contributions from lawyers and historians, in the evaluation of public policies. The research draws on a wide variety of social science methods. The results of this research are disseminated for the purpose of informing the public debate and improving public policies.

Main research themes and fields

The LIEPP uses an innovative method based on a multidisciplinary approach and the comparison of qualitative, comparative and quantitative evaluations. Most of the research projects are organized around four themes: discriminations and social inequalities, education policies, the evaluation of democracy and tax-benefit policies.

THE MAX PLANCK SCIENCES PO CENTER ON COPING WITH INSTABILITY IN MARKET SOCIETIES (MAXPO)

THE MAXPO IN 2017

The MaxPo hosted two new PhD students: Zoé Evrard, who is working on a thesis on neoliberalism in consociational democracies, and Denys Gorbach, who is studying populism in Ukraine. Apolline Taillandier, a PhD student in her second year at the MaxPo and CEE, was awarded a highly selective Fulbright scholarship to be a guest researcher at the University of California-Berkeley for six months. The MaxPo organized nine high-quality seminars with guest researchers from around the world and, during its annual conference, Michael Power's presentation about risk management resulted in a very rich debate. At the end of the year, MaxPo prepared a big international conference to celebrate its five-year anniversary and its renewal for a second five-year period.

General Presentation and research orientation

The Max Planck Sciences Po Center (MaxPo) is the result of several years of collaboration between Sciences Po and the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIfG) in Cologne. The MaxPo Center was created in October 2012 by the Max Planck Society and Sciences Po to increase the visibility of Franco-German research in the humanities and social sciences, and to bring a complementary perspective to the Anglo-Saxon literature on social, economic and political instability issues in market societies.

The center is co-funded by the Max Planck Society in Munich and Sciences Po, and is headed by two research group leaders: Jenny Andersson, a political science professor and CNRS researcher at the CEE, and Olivier Godechot, a sociology professor who holds the AXA chair in economic sociology and is a CNRS researcher at the OSC.

Main research themes and fields

The MaxPo Center analyzes the economic, social and cultural consequences of the increasing use of market mechanisms and neoliberal policies, which create both greater social fluidity and stronger instability. The center's research projects are structured around two thematic research groups: that of Jenny Andersson on *Historicising Neoliberalism: Elite and Mass Politics, 1970 to the Present* (Jenny Andersson), and that of Olivier Godechot on *Financialization, Transformation of Labor Markets, and Growing Inequality*. Each research group includes three PhD students who are funded for three years.

THE RESEARCH BOARD

The general reform of FNSP and IEP statutes in 2016 made research one of the IEP's competencies. The Research Board (RB) is in charge of its governance. Its composition includes seats for ex officio members alongside elected members representing Sciences Po's five departments, without any distinction in terms of statutory affiliation: thus, for a given discipline, university professors are elected in addition to CNRS researchers, FNSP researchers and FNSP research professors. Input is provided on the basis of the rank rather than the statutory position of the members.

Presided by Marc Lazar, a university professor in history at Sciences Po, the RB has met twice in plenary session and twelve times in restricted formation. The participation rate has been particularly high. The RB includes 39 members, including 19 elected members, two PhD student representatives and one postdoc representative, who have a seat in plenary sessions. In accordance with its statutes, the RB makes decisions in many areas. In particular, it validates the recruitment of permanent faculty members, requests for authorization to present the habilitation à diriger des recherches (accreditation to direct research) to the IEP, requests for emeritus status renewals, sabbaticals, etc. It is also a preferred forum for reflection and debate on various important subjects: gender equality, support for academics in Turkey, support for the European University of Saint Petersburg, etc.

MEMBERS OF THE RESEARCH BOARD IN DECEMBER 2017

LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS

- **CADALEN Pierre-Yves**, PhD Candidate
Deputy **GUILLOUZOUIC LE CORFF Arthur**, PhD Candidate
- **CINALLI Manlio**, Directeur de recherche FNSP (Political Science)
Deputy **VON BUSEKIST Astrid**, Professeure des universités (Political Science)
- **COULANGEON Philippe**, Directeur de recherche CNRS (Sociology)
Deputy **SAFI Mirna**, Directrice de recherche FNSP
- **DRUEZ Élodie**, PhD Candidate
Deputy **MONNOT Aude-Cécile**, PhD Candidate
- **DUBUISSON-QUELLIER Sophie**, Directrice de recherche CNRS (Sociology)
Deputy **ROT Gwenaële**, Professeure des universités (Sociology)
- Deputy **VOGEL Jakob**, *Professor* FNSP (History)
- **DUSOLLIER Séverine**, Professeur des universités (Law)
Deputy **ASSIER ANDRIEU Louis**, Directeur de recherche CNRS (Law)
- **FAVAREL-GARRIGUES Gilles**, Directeur de recherche CNRS (Political Science)
Deputy **FAUCHER Florence**, *Professor* FNSP (Political Science)
- **FERRAGINA Emanuele**, *Assistant professor* FNSP (Sociology)
Deputy **NOUGUEZ Étienne**, Chargé de recherche CNRS (Sociology)
- **FOREST Maxime**, post-doctoral researcher
Deputy **VOLTOLINI Benedetta**, post-doctoral researcher
- **FULLA Mathieu**, Professeur agrégé (History)
Deputy **MAILANDER Elissa**, *Associate professor* FNSP (History)
- **GAIDE Aden**, PhD Candidate
Deputy **GANON Louise**, PhD Candidate
- **HALPERN Charlotte**, Chargée de recherche FNSP (Political Science)
Deputy **REVET Sandrine**, Chargée de recherche FNSP (Political Science)
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Deputy **CŒURDACIER Nicolas**, *Associate professor* FNSP (Economics)
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Deputy **LOYER Emmanuelle**, Professeure des universités (History)
- **OSWALD Florian**, *Assistant professor* FNSP (Economics)
Deputy **BOEHM Johannes**, *Assistant professor* FNSP (Economics)
- **PIMONT Sébastien**, Professeur des universités (Law)
Deputy **CHAZAL Jean-Pascal**, Professeur des universités (Law)
- **PLANTIN Guillaume**, Professeur des universités (Economics)
Deputy **WASMER Étienne**, Professeur des universités (Economics)
- **WAKED Dina**, *Assistant professor* FNSP (Law)

LIST OF THE EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

- **BORRAZ Olivier**, Directeur du CSO, Directeur de recherche CNRS
- **HAEGEL Florence**, Directrice du CEE, Professor FNSP
- **DIECKHOFF Alain**, Directeur du CERI, Directeur de recherche CNRS
- **FRANCOIS Pierre**, Directeur de l'École doctorale, Directeur de recherche CNRS
- **FOUCAULT Martial**, Directeur du CEVIPOF, Professeur des universités
- **AUDREN Frédéric**, Directeur scientifique de l'EDD, Directeur de recherche CNRS
- **RAMEL Frédéric**, Directeur du département de science politique, Professeur des universités
- **DOMINGUEZ Marta**, Directrice du département de sociologie, Associate professor FNSP
- **DULLIN Sabine**, Directrice du département d'histoire, Professeure des universités
- **PALIER Bruno**, Directeur du LIEPP, Directeur de recherche CNRS
- **CARDON Dominique**, Directeur du médialab, Associate professor FNSP
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- **MION Frédéric**, Directeur de Sciences Po
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- **WOLL Cornelia**, Directrice des études et de la scolarité, Professor FNSP
- **ROBIN Jean-Marc**, Directeur du Département d'économie, Professeur des universités
- **RAGOT Xavier**, Directeur de l'OFCE, Directeur de recherche CNRS
- **OBERTI Marco**, Directeur de l'OSC, Professeur des universités

LISTE OF ACRONYMS

- CDSP** - Center for Socio-Political Data.
- CEE** - Center for European Studies and Comparative Politics.
- CERI** - Center for International Studies.
- CEVIPOF** - Sciences Po Center for Political Research.
- CHSP** - Sciences Po Center for History.
- CNRS** - National Center for Scientific Research.
- CS** - Research board.
- CSO** - Center for the Sociology of Organizations.
- COMUE** - Community of universities and institutions.
- DRIS** - Resource and Research Information Office.
- DS** - Office of the Dean of Research (of Sciences Po).
- EDD** - Law School.
- ERC** - European Research Council.
- FNSP** - National Foundation of Political Science.
- IEP** - Institute of Political Studies.
- LIEPP** - Interdisciplinary Research center for the Evaluation of Public Policies.
- MAPS** - Mission of Support for Research Projects.
- MAXPO** - Max Planck Sciences Po Center on Coping with Instability in Market Societies.
- MESR** - Ministry of Higher Education and Research.
- OFCE** - French Economic Observatory.
- OSC** - Center for Studies in Social Change.
- RS** - Research board.
- SAB** - Scientific Advisory Board.
- UMR** - Mixed Research Unit.
- SAB** - Scientific Advisory Board.
- USPC** - Sorbonne Paris Cité University.

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