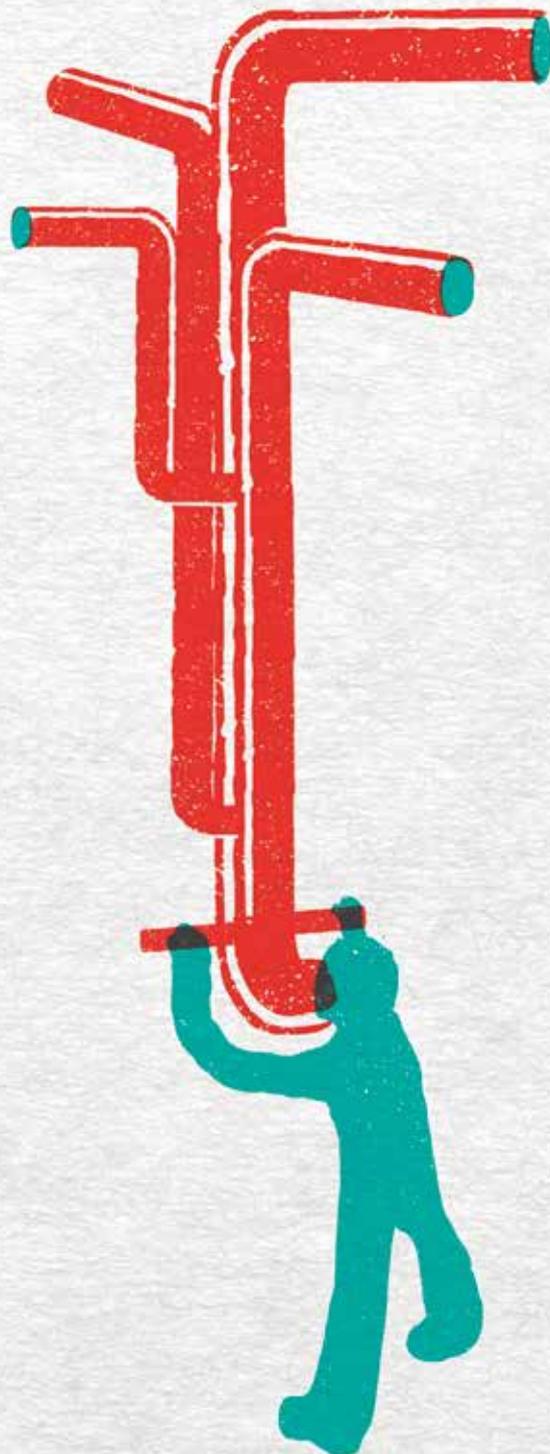


SciencesPo

**RESEARCH AT  
SCIENCES PO  
IN 2015**



# SUMMARY

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For the first time, the Office of the Vice President for Research at Sciences Po has published an annual report. Henceforth, every year it will account for the activities, evolutions, major publications and

results produced by our research centers. Having clearly established the central position of research in Science Po's strategic direction document for 2022, it is fundamental that the school is able to closely follow the contributions made by our scientific community to the human and social sciences, on an annual basis.

This report documents the new methodologies and interrogations that were explored over the course of 2015, as well as the collaborations developed with partner institutions, particularly within the COMUE Université Sorbonne Paris Cité. This is part of Sciences Po's long term strategy in favor of research, which reflects our ambitions and the quality of the people who are conducting and assisting our scientific activities.

**Frédéric MION**  
President of Sciences Po



From its very beginnings, the research conducted at Sciences Po has been demanding and innovative, but it has also been pluridisciplinary and international. Its trademark has traditionally been political analysis, but

over time the study of economic phenomena has also developed, without ever neglecting the effects of political and economic factors on social stratification, inequalities and discriminations. From the mid-2000s and the creation of the médialab, Sciences Po invested heavily in digital technology, both as an object of study and reflection, but also as a potential means to renew methodology in the social sciences. These studies cover France, Europe, and many other cultural zones, and frequently compare methods and perspectives.

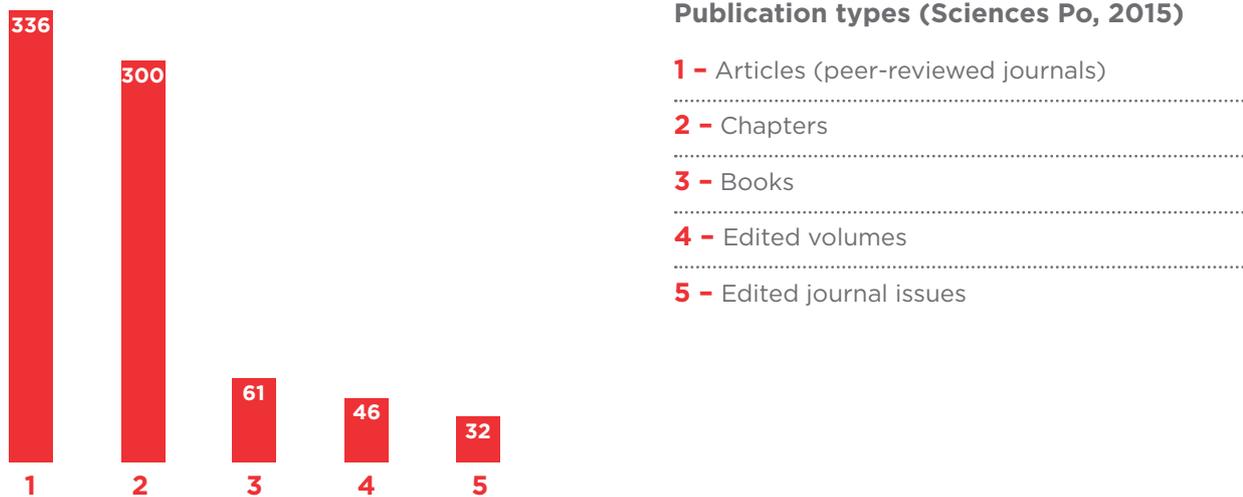
The profound transformations that scientific activity has experienced throughout the world have had a structuring impact on the research community at Sciences Po. They have led to the development of international partnerships, foreign language publications, contributions to public debates and interpretation of contemporary societies. We have been able to obtain external funding from major national and European agencies, but also from private foundations as well as public and private economic partnerships. Sciences Po has taken up the challenge by building an ambitious and proactive recruitment policy and setting up career management strategies that are compatible with both the French system and its international counterparts.

**Christine MUSSELIN**  
Vice President for Research at Sciences Po

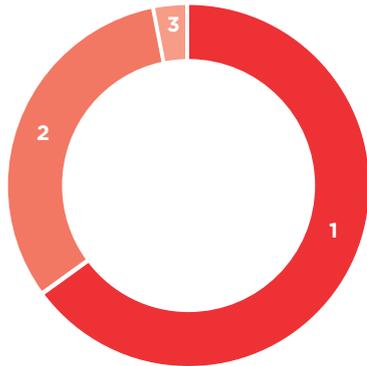
# WHAT ARE THE MAIN RESULTS OF RESEARCH AT SCIENCES PO IN 2015?

## PUBLICATIONS

In 2015 the members of the academic community of Sciences Po published a total of 775 scientific texts (more than 300 peer-reviewed articles, around 100 books or edited volumes, nearly 300 chapters, and around 40 edited journal issues). More than a quarter of these publications were produced by PhD students and post-graduates. A third of the co-authored articles were published in collaboration with colleagues from other universities.



These texts are primarily published in French, but roughly one third are published in English.



**Language of publications (Sciences Po, 2015)**

**1 - French 65%**

**2 - English 32%**

**3 - Other 3%**

## SCIENCES PO AND OPEN ACCESS

Since 2008, Science Po has participated in an international movement for free access to research results, joining other international universities in this approach. A new step was taken in 2015 with the President of Sciences Po signing a letter asking all researchers in the permanent faculty to systematically make any scientific research conducted at Science Po available through SPIRE, the institutional open archives of the university.

In 2015, nearly 1800 new publications were submitted to SPIRE, which now brings together more than 16000 publications, of which over 5000 are available in full-text for free. This policy of collecting research in an open archive enables us to strongly reinforce the visibility of the studies produced by the academic community of Science Po. Indeed, for the year 2015, nearly 550 000 documents were downloaded, an increase of 51% from 2014.

To these “traditional” scientific publications we can add the software programs developed by the médialab as part of its research activities, which are published under free licenses. In 2015, five software programs were published or updated (Manylines, Hyphe, Seealology, Aime-core, Gephi). They enable the creation of web corpuses, the development of thematic networks or the visualization and analysis of networks.



### A biography of Claude Lévi-Strauss by Emmanuelle Loyer, winner of the *Femina* essay prize in 2015

This book by **Emmanuelle Loyer (CHSP)** provides a biography of the French anthropologist Lévi-Strauss, who was born in 1908, and died in 2009. She traces the birth of a new kind of thought that led Lévi-Strauss to reinvent anthropology from a structuralist approach. Over the course of the years, he became a figure of national pride, and a public monument was erected to honor him in the Pléiade, while he was still alive. However, Lévi-Strauss always defended his “remote gaze”, which enabled him to make the most astute and most subversive diagnoses on our modernity. This biography provides a reading of his life, emphasizing his political and intellectual eccentricity, and systematically situates his thought within the intellectual history and the history of scientific institutions of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Lévi-Strauss, by Emmanuelle Loyer (Flammarion, 2015).*



### An article co-authored by two members of the Economics Department, published in the *American Economic Review*

In this article **Nicolas Coeurdacier, Stéphane Guibaud (Department of Economics)** and Keyu Jin (LSE) study the different savings behavior of household in the United States and in China. Whilst saving has declined markedly in developed countries, it increased strongly in Asia in the decades prior to the 2008 financial crisis. The authors explain this increase in Chinese saving by the fact that households have poor access to credit. This generates an excess of international savings, and is responsible for a drop in world interest rates. The article also analyses the repercussions that reinforcing access to credit in emerging countries could have on the world economy.

*“Credit Constraints and Growth in a Global Economy”, by Nicolas Coeurdacier, Stéphane Guibaud and Keyu Jin (American Economic Review, 105 (9): 2838-81, 2015).*



### The publication of the works of Michel Foucault in the Pléiade collection

**Frédéric Gros (CEVIPOF)** was responsible for editing the two-volume publication of the collected works of Michel Foucault in the Bibliothèque de la Pléiade collection. This publication brings together all Foucault’s books, such as *Histoire de la folie à l’âge classique/ History of Madness*, *Naissance de la clinique/The Birth of the Clinic*, *Les mots et les choses/The Order of Things*, *Surveiller et punir/Discipline and Punish* and *Histoire de la sexualité/History of Sexuality*. It also includes a selection of shorter texts and lectures.

*Œuvres (tomes 1 et 2) de Michel Foucault, edited by Frédéric Gros (Gallimard, 2015).*

# THE DISSEMINATION OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

The transfer, the dissemination, and the discussion of research results are key concerns for the scientific community of Sciences Po. The channels and means that are used to valorize knowledge are diverse and renewed annually. For 2015, we can mention: the film screening and discussion around the theme of “WWI veterans from elsewhere”, organized by the CEE and the CHSP; the CEE's participation in the citizens' university Politeia; the CERI's publication of a special issue on international current events in collaboration with *Alternatives Economiques*; or the video presentation of the research underway at the OSC.

In 2015, numerous digital projects were also established by the different research centers in order to disseminate their results. These include: participating in the internet site [theconversation.com/fr](http://theconversation.com/fr); the creation and maintenance of the blog “Tomorrow I give up economics” by members of the Department of Economics, on the site of the newspaper *Libération*; participation in the blog MAeurope (Sciences Po's European blog); the médialab's websites focusing on climate issues during the COP21 ([medea.medialab.sciences-po.fr](http://medea.medialab.sciences-po.fr) and [www.climatenegotiations.org](http://www.climatenegotiations.org)); the dissemination of CHSP seminars on Soundcloud, etc.

## ACADEMIC EXPERTISE ON FOOD WASTAGE

**Marie Mourad** (PhD student at the **CSO**) was consulted as part of a parliamentary inquiry into food wastage in April 2015. She also conducted an international comparison of policy in this area, upon which the inquiry passed its report that would be the basis for preparing the bill planned for 2016.

In 2015, **Sophie Dubuisson-Quellier (CSO, CNRS)** completed her research, conducted for ADEME on household sustainable consumption practices and food wastage. This study, conducted with the ALISS unit from INRA, led to a series of proposals and recommendations for public actors, concerning the introduction of preventative measures, and support for sustainable consumption.

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

Over the course of the year 2015, 150 international scientific events were organized by the research centers at Sciences Po (conferences, research workshops, hackathons, etc.). In addition, there were more than 90 regular thematic seminars, which enabled the development of exchanges, debates and collaborations between members of the academic community working on similar subject areas.

### AN EXAMPLE OF AN INTERNATIONAL EVENT

From July 8 to 10 2015, Sciences Po hosted the 22<sup>nd</sup> International Conference of the Council for European Studies (CES), entitled **Contradictions: Envisioning European Futures**.

Every year the prestigious Council for European Studies brings together the best international specialists in European studies. In 2015, more than 1500 of them met at Sciences Po, and among them many were PhD students. More than 50 researchers from Sciences Po – from all disciplines – participated in the conference. This major scientific event was organized by the CEE, with support from the LIEPP.



# EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

## Doctoral training

When they prepare a PhD at Sciences Po, young researchers are enrolled in one of the Graduate School programs, but they are also full members of one of the research centers. They are hosted by the center and participate in the academic life of the research laboratory (they are represented in the administration, and contribute to the organization of scientific activities etc.). In 2015, the PhD students at Sciences Po launched a study into their working conditions in the different research centers. This study led to profound reflection by the Graduate School council, which consequently decided to standardize the practice of organizing thesis committees, which had already been introduced in several centers.



### Doctoral theses at Sciences Po in 2015 - some figures

**56** theses defended.

**61** new junior researchers accepted into PhD program, all fully funded, including **29** international students.

A supervision ratio of **2.6** (compared to the French national average of 4.7 in the social sciences)<sup>1</sup>.



### Thesis defences (Sciences Po, 2015)

**1 - Political Science 55%**

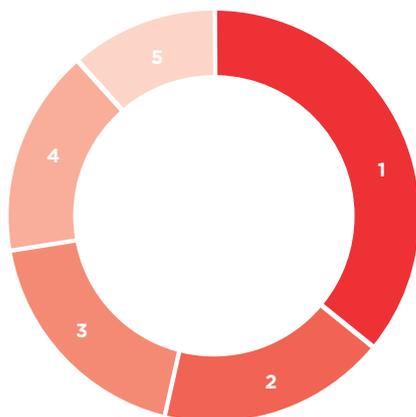
**2 - History 16%**

**3 - Sociology 12%**

**4 - Economics 12%**

**5 - Law 5%**

<sup>1</sup> The average supervision ratio documented by AERES in social and human sciences is 4.7 PhD students per supervisor.



## New PhD Students admitted in 2015 (Sciences Po, 2015)

**1 - Political Science 36%**

**2 - History 18%**

**3 - Economics 18%**

**4 - Sociology 16%**

**5 - Law 12%**

Over the course of the year 2015, the PhD students at Sciences Po were able to participate in several intensive doctoral programs organized in collaboration with a number of partner universities. Among these was the 10<sup>th</sup> edition of the summer school in political economics and sociological economics, that annually brings together Sciences Po (CEE, CSO, MaxPo), the European University Institute in Florence, Columbia University, Northwestern University and the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies. There was also the summer school of the GRAINES network (*Graduate Interdisciplinary Network for European Studies*) in which the Sciences Po Center for History participated, along with the universities of Cologne, Basel, Vienna, St. Andrews and St. Charles in Prague. There was also an intensive doctoral week, co-organized by the Law School and by the University Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense, and which the doctoral schools in law from LSE, and Mc Gill, Turin and Los Andes universities were associated with.

Other initiatives also emerged, such as the new seminar at CERI entitled “Speed dating – my thesis in 1 minute”, which aims to help PhD students to summarize their research in synthetic terms, with the help of audiovisual recordings.

## PHD STUDENTS AND YOUNG RESEARCHERS REWARDED FOR THEIR EXCELLENCE

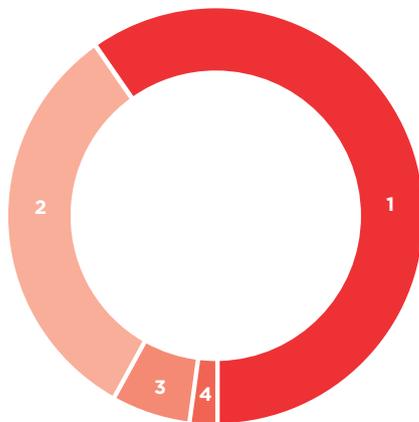
In 2015, 6 young graduates from Sciences Po received awards for the excellence of their research (prizes from the Chancellerie des Universités de Paris, the Association française de science économique, the *European Consortium of Sociological Research* etc.). In addition, 4 PhD students were awarded prizes for their ongoing research (prizes from the Fonds de la Croix-Rouge Française, prize for the best article from the *European Network for Social Policy Analysis* etc.).

## Undergraduate training

Sciences Po makes sure its students are familiar with the most recent results from research in social and human sciences, and that they are trained to be rigorous and demanding in their research practices.

Over the 2014-2015 university year, the permanent faculty at Sciences Po gave more than 600 different classes, all levels combined – which amounts to more than 11000 hours of teaching!

These different subjects are taught in both French and in English<sup>2</sup>, in almost equal proportions, at all the Sciences Po campuses (Dijon, Le Havre, Menton, Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, and Reims).



**Number of hours of class given by the permanent faculty in the different teaching programs (Sciences Po, 2015)**

**1 - Master 60%**

**2 - Undergraduate 32%**

**3 - PhD 6%**

**4 - Other 2%**



### ***Sociologie politique de la santé*, a key textbook for teaching and research**

**Henri Bergeron (CSO, CNRS)** and **Patrick Castel (CSO)** are the authors of this compendium, which mobilizes more than 1000 bibliographic references. They deal with health-related questions from a political perspective because they constitute a particularly important site for the crystallization of political and social struggles, and because decisions made about health have repercussions over the whole social field. Together sociology and political science form the disciplinary foundation of this book, which also draws on work in history and anthropology.

*Sociologie politique de la santé* by Henri Bergeron and Patrick Castel (PUF, 2015).

<sup>2</sup> Classes are also taught in German and Spanish, although this is less widespread.

# INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

## Partnerships and collaborative programs

Sciences Po has developed numerous programs for major institutional cooperation, such as that between Sciences Po and Princeton University. This also includes doctoral programs, double diplomas, programs for PhD mobility, as well as visiting and exchange programs specifically for the academic community.

### THE SCIENCES PO / PRINCETON PARTNERSHIP

This new program for scientific cooperation between Sciences Po and Princeton University aims to reinforce the connections between researchers in these two institutions. The first call for applications to finance collaborative research activities between the members of these two universities was launched in 2015. The first two projects to be selected are in political science and economics.

- **Colin Hay (CEE)** and Sophie Meunier (Princeton University) : “Europeanization vs. Globalization: The Euro Crisis and the Changing Politics of Economic Interdependence in Europe”.
- **Johannes Boehm (Economics Department)** and Ezra Oberfield (Princeton University) : “Vertical Relationships in Macroeconomics”.

The research centers and teams have also developed numerous collaborations with other higher education and research establishments around the world. These may take the form of joint seminars, such as the seminar entitled “Foreign Security Policies and Internal Security”, co-organized in 2015 for the second time by CERI and the Department of War Studies of King’s College. There are also more formal programs such as that between the Sciences Po Sociology Department and UCLA, which enabled study trips and visiting stays to California for junior and senior researchers at the OSC.



### International collaboration – some figures

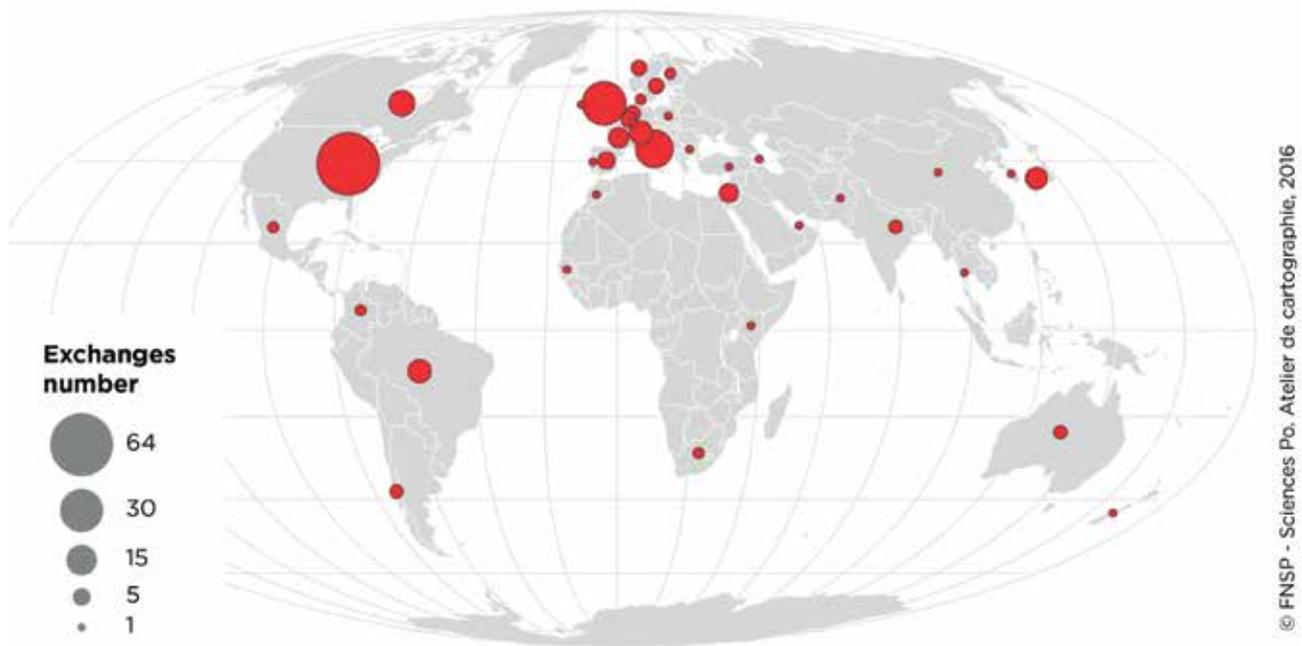
**23 ongoing collaborative projects at Sciences Po in 2015** (ANR, 7<sup>ème</sup> PCRD and Horizon 2020), in cooperation with more than **100 different universities in 26 countries** (the universities of Oxford, Berkeley, Amsterdam, Uppsala, the London School of Economics and Political Science, the Université Libre de Bruxelles, the European University Institute in Florence, the Central European University of Budapest, etc.).

## Invitations and exchanges

Periods of research in overseas universities enable researchers to conduct fieldwork or to establish scientific collaborations. Academic mobility, either incoming or outgoing, is therefore essential. It is particularly rich at Sciences Po and concerns both senior members and junior members of the academic community.

In 2015, Sciences Po hosted 101 researchers and professors, 26 post-doctoral researchers, and 58 doctoral students from overseas. Inversely, 47 PhD students from Sciences Po and 20 permanent faculty members were invited to other higher education or research institutions overseas, for a period of more than two months.

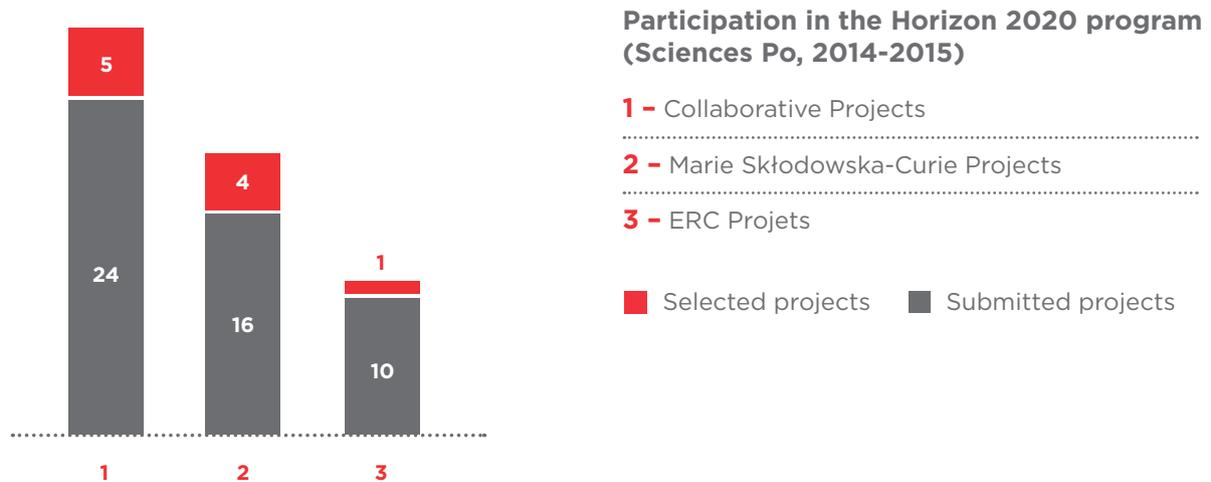
### Scientific exchanges in 2015 (incoming/outgoing)



# RESEARCH PROJECTS

## European funding

Since the beginning of the new European Framework-Program for Research and Innovation (Horizon 2020) in 2014, 54 projects have been submitted, and 10 of these were selected.



### European projects at Sciences Po in 2015 – some figures

**32** ongoing projects (individual and collaborative).

**1** ERC Consolidator Grant obtained, after **1** ERC Starting Grant, by Yann Algan.

**33%** success rate for individual Marie Skłodowska-Curie scholarships (**13,9%** at the European level).

## A PROJECT AWARDED A "STAR OF EUROPE"

The EMAPS project, coordinated by **Tommaso Venturini (médialab)**, was the only laureate in social sciences for the "Stars of Europe" prize which rewards research teams for their European commitment. This is a collaborative project on adaptation to climate change and its originality lies in its methodology and in the creation of the website [www.climaps.eu](http://www.climaps.eu). This electronic atlas proposes easy to understand, comprehensive visuals, intended for researchers, experts, and NGOs, as well as journalists and the general public.



### A new European collaborative project in 2015: DOLFINS (Distributes Global Financial Systems for Society)

Coordinated at Zurich University, and led at Sciences Po by **Mauro Napoletano (OFCE)**, this project aims to find solutions so that the global financial system can be put to use for society. In order to reach this objective, this project places scientific results and civic participation at the heart of the development of finance policy. This is one of 10 projects (out of 184 submitted) selected as part of the new "Future and Emerging Technologies" program, which aims to create new research areas and promote new interdisciplinary research communities.



### A new ERC project in 2015: SOWELL

In his new ERC-funded project **Yann Algan (Department of Economics)** explores the foundations of our social preferences and well-being based on Big Data. The SOWELL project suggests we revise the theory and methods for measuring well-being, based on our Google search queries, Twitter exchanges, Facebook and other forums. It also aims to develop an online platforms of behavioral economics capable of studying the heterogeneity of social motivations in our organisations and societies. Finally, the project evaluates the public policies that aim to develop well-being and pro-social behavior of citizens, in particular in the sphere of education.

## Funding from the National Research Agency (ANR)

In 2015, the members of Sciences Po's academic community submitted 30 projects as part of various calls for submissions by the National Research Agency (ANR), five of which were selected for funding. The success rate for so-called "generic" projects is more than 23%, 3 times greater than the national average.



### An ANR project that began in 2015: "The social and political life of identity documents in Africa"

Coordinated by **Richard Banégas (CERI, CNRS)** and Sévérine Awenengo-Dalberto (CNRS-IMaf), this project sets out to study the "governmentality of documents" in sub-Saharan Africa, since 1945. On one hand, identity documents are considered a technology of power and an instrument of political centralization, and on the other they are seen as material vectors of new moral and political subjectivities. The citizenship crises that contemporary African societies are experiencing indeed mobilizes questions of rights and therefore "documents" (identity cards, voting cards, birth certificates, but also land titles, driving licenses etc.). This project questions the connection between political violence and these frameworks for proof of identification, but it also focuses on citizens' ordinary relations with the public sphere, and looks at the use of these documents both in routine and crisis situations



### An ANR project concluded in 2015: "Go sciences"

Coordinated by **Jérôme Aust (CSO)**, the project entitled *Gouverner la science* (2011-2015) documents the evolution of governmental actors and frameworks in research since the 1960s in France, and for the contemporary period in Great Britain. The study has enabled significant written and oral sources to be collected, and observations in biomedicine and in atmospheric research to be conducted. Network and prosopographic analyses have shown that although scientists continue to remain associated with research policy governance, their role has become increasingly specialized and professionalized over time. Moreover, rather than observing the renewal of research governance instruments, we instead observe a deep transformation of the way they are used. Project-based funding is a good example of these evolutions. Established in the 1960s in France, it has been used to develop particular themes and is based on very personalized management. However, in the early 2000s it became a regulated, generic instrument that organized strong competition between researchers.

## Other funding

Many research projects currently underway at Sciences Po are funded by other sources, either public (such as the Ville de Paris, the Region Ile de France, or the Ministry for Foreign Affairs), or private (such as Axa Foundation for Research, or the Paris Opera).



### “A political history of public debts in Europe and the United States, from the 19<sup>th</sup> century to today”

This project, coordinated by **Nicolas Delalande (CHSP)** and launched in January 2015 was funded by the “Emergences” program by the Ville de Paris, in association with Yale University, the New School for Social Research (New York), Mc Gill University and the University of Uppsala. It aims to write a political history of public debts, at the crossroads of history, political science and economics. It analyses the transformations of the ways in which public debts are issued, valorized or criticized after the masses entered politics at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Debt can therefore no longer be solely the affair of those who represent annuitants and other financial interests. It is debated in the public space and requires – at least periodically – the participation of citizens, who are invited to hold some of their own or other countries’ debt securities themselves.



### “10 months of school and Opera”

This four-year long project, launched in 2015 and funded by the Paris Opera, aims to evaluate the pedagogic instruments of the “10 months of school and Opera” program, inaugurated in 1991. **Philippe Coulangeon (OSC, CNRS)** studies the impact of this program on the habits and cultural practices of the participating students, who are selected from priority education areas and/or because of their difficulty accessing artistic practices. This project aims to return to the question of the connections between culture and education.

# WHAT DOES RESEARCH AT SCIENCES PO FOCUS ON?

In 2015, the Office for the Vice President for Research conducted an extensive inventory of the research conducted at Sciences Po. This inventory shows that these research studies are pluridisciplinary, cover a range of levels and geographic areas, and mobilize a large variety of methods.

## A MAP OF RESEARCH AT SCIENCES PO

This inventory consisted in collecting, analyzing and making connections between quantitative data on scientific production and qualitative data on the content of this scientific production.

The quantitative data is primarily bibliometric data, collected over the 2007-2014 period, which especially allows us to analyze the co-publication networks of the academics at Sciences Po.

The qualitative data results from coding a certain number of documents (individual records of AERES reports, professional web pages, and subjects of courses taught etc.). This allows us to characterize the research themes of all academic staff. On this basis approximately thirty transversal research themes in human and social sciences were identified, and three were attributed to each academic.

# PLURIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

Sciences Po has two transversal research programs which are explicitly dedicated to exchanges and pluridisciplinary projects: the LIEPP on public policy evaluation, and the Centre MaxPo, which looks at questions of social, economic and political instability in western societies. However there are also many other projects that bring together specialists in different disciplines around a particular issue, in order to combine different viewpoints and enrich the analyses of the phenomena studied.

In 2015, the interdisciplinary programs funded by USPC through the Idex instrument really took off. Academics from Sciences Po participated in six of them (out of nine). In particular, Sciences Po is the host of the “Earth politics in the face of the Anthropocene” program, coordinated by Bruno Latour

(médialab), which associates teams of different disciplines from the *Institut de physique du globe de Paris* and from the universities Paris Descartes, Paris Diderot and Paris 13. It is representative of the ambitious pluridisciplinary projects initiated by the academics at Sciences Po.

Moreover, there are many regular seminars held over the course of the year, which systematically associate several research units and academics from several different disciplines. This is the case for example for the “Reforming Europe” seminar, which brought together the political scientists and sociologists of the CEE, the legal scholars of the Law School and the economists of the OFCE, every three months in 2015.





### **The research group “Reflexions on mass violence”, a collaboration between historians, sociologists and political scientists**

Established in 2015 but situated in the continuity of the project on the Encyclopedia of Mass Violence established in 2008, this research group brings together members of the **CHSP and CERI**. It is a platform for interdisciplinary and methodological reflection on “mass violence”. The website of the Online Encyclopedia of Mass Violence (<http://www.massviolence.org/>), entirely renovated and updated in 2015, was renamed Mass Violence and Resistance – Research Network. It provides support for the publication of papers presented in the seminars of the group (gender issues during the Armenian genocide and in the Nazi period, or the question of Zionism in Hitler’s Germany in 2015) and during the international conference entitled “Civilians at stake: mass violence in Asia and Europe from 1931 to the present” organized in December 2015.



### **The “Defensor iuris” project, a collaboration between legal scholars and historians**

Directed by **Frédéric Audren (École de droit, CNRS)** and funded as part of Science Po’s internal call for projects (“SAB project”), “Defensor iuris” was completed in 2015. Situated between the history of the Resistance, and the history of legal science, this project aims to analyze the engagement of French professors of law in the Resistance between 1940 and 1944. Evaluating their doctrinal productions during this period, this project questions the conditions of possibility and the forms of a legal Resistance in an authoritarian context, as well as the way in which law faculties have constructed the memory of these events.



### **The ACCESSUP project (“The politics of accessing higher education”), a collaboration between sociologists and economists**

Launched in 2015 by **Agnès van Zanten (OSC, CNRS)** and Denis Fougère (OSC, CNRS) for a duration of 3 years, ACCESSUP is part of the Educational Policy axis of LIEPP. It aims to study the policies regarding access to higher education from a perspective that simultaneously considers their conception, their implementation and their effects. It includes 3 aspects: an analysis of the conception/stimulus of national and regional policies on access to higher education; analysis of implementation in high schools; analysis of the effects of the APB framework and the choice of university studies by high schoolers in Ile de France

## STUDIES THAT FOCUS MORE ON THE WORLD THAN ON FRANCE

Far from only focusing on France, research at Sciences Po is conducted from a global, European or extra-European perspective, and when France is analyzed it is often in comparison with other geographical areas.

The PhDs defended at Sciences Po in 2015 provide a good illustration of this global and comparative perspective. Of the 57 theses defended, across all disciplines, only 6 focus on France or on an object that can be described as “French”.



### A “historical ethnography of situations of contact between Europe and South-East Asia at the dawn of the modern era”

The fruit of research conducted with funding from the Office of the Vice President for Research at Sciences Po, this book draws on both microhistory and “connected history”. On the basis of archival research conducted in Mexico, **Romain Bertrand (CERI)** uses an Inquisition trial against a child accused of witchcraft in Manilla in the 16<sup>th</sup> century to investigate the Spanish conquest of the Philippines – its historiography, and the inevitability of western expansion. He thus reveals the hidden landscape of the conquest and deconstructs the fiction of irresistible western expansion. *Le long remords de la conquête. Manille-Mexico-Madrid : l'affaire Diego De Avila, 1577-1580, by Romain Bertrand (Le Seuil, 2015).*

## METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES THAT ARE RICH AND DIVERSE

The whole range of research methods in social and human sciences is represented at Sciences Po (qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods, methods adapted to internet data), and the scope of competences in terms of collecting, analyzing and visualizing data is particularly large. These methods benefit from the support from research engineers, data scientists, as well as support instruments and equipment within the research centers, the CDSP and the médialab.

By 2015, the DIME-SHS equipment for excellence program was well established. With the support of the CDSP, it launched several calls for projects for the French scientific community overall – two calls for the ELIPSS panel (Internet based longitudinal study for human and social sciences) as part of DIME-SHS/Quant and a call for the submission of qualitative studies as part of DIME-SHS/Quali.

## FOUR CENTRAL THEMES

The inventory of research at Sciences Po allowed us to identify four major themes that are all covered with multiple and diverse approaches and methodological tools, as we can see in the studies conducted, concluded or published in 2015.

### The analysis of political phenomena: the DNA of Sciences Po

The analysis of politics and political phenomena is one of the markers of Sciences Po's identity: the study of the State, the administration, public policy, participation and political behavior, democracy, nations and nationalisms, political violence, war and pacification processes. Recent evolutions have led to an enrichment of this analysis through greater inter-disciplinary exchanges on this same theme (political science, sociology but also history, law and economics) and different approaches and methods.

In 2015, the research teams at Sciences Po notably set up the research frameworks that will enable the coverage and analysis of the 2017 presidential elections.



#### Open Data Camp Elections

On February 23 2015 **CDSP** provided free access to a range of historical data covering legislative, presidential, regional and cantonal elections since 1958 ([data.gouv.fr](http://data.gouv.fr)). Researchers, developers, students, and data scientists were invited to participate in "Open Data Camp Elections" co-organized at Sciences Po by the CDSP, the Ministry for the Interior and Etalab (the General Secretariat's service for the modernization of public action, responsible for open access to public sector data and open government).



#### French electoral studies

With substantial funding from the Ministry of the Interior, this study, launched in 2015, aims to address the lack of a major electoral study framework in France, in order to understand the logics of electoral decision-making. Coordinated by the **CEVIPOF**, it provides a series of indicators and measures as to trends within the French electorate. This project is unprecedented, both in terms of the volume and the precision of the data produced: 10 waves of interrogations, 80 questions per wave, a sample of at least 10 000 people interrogated in each wave – some 40 million data produced overall. A collaborative network with the best specialists in electoral studies in France and overseas was set up in order to develop this framework and to analyze the data produced.

## The study of economic phenomena: a key axis

The study of economic phenomena now constitutes an important area of strength in the research conducted at Sciences Po – whether from the angle of the analysis of economic actors and policy, economic theory, sociological analysis of markets or the study of finances. Once again, all disciplines covered at Sciences Po address this object.

For 2015, we can refer in particular to the numerous research projects conducted in economic sociology. The studies carried out at the CSO on the transformations of capitalism and businesses gave rise to the publication of a special issue of the *Revue Française de Sociologie*. The financialization of our societies has been the object of several research projects and the research conducted on salaries by MaxPo and the OSC have led to several prestigious publications. Moreover, Sciences Po's investment in political economy can be clearly seen in the creation of a group on this subject within the CEE.



### Minimum wage and spatial equilibrium

In 2015, with the help of internal funding (“SAB project”), **Joan Monras (Departement of Economics, LIEPP)** launched a research project that, instead of providing another analysis of the influence of minimum wage policies on employment, looks at the ways these policies impact upon the economy in general. In particular, he looks at the relations between different towns or regions within the same economic system, in which workers have freedom of movement.



### Domestic services: a political economy analysis

Over the last twenty years policies aiming to promote domestic services have developed in Europe. These policies essentially take the form of demand subsidies, via tax incentives and exemptions of social security charges for employers. This article by **Nathalie Morel (CEE, LIEPP)** sheds light on the reconfiguration of the role of the State in social protection and the distributive effects of these domestic services policies. It also analyses the transformations of labor markets that these policies induce (effects in terms of deregulation of the labor market, employment quality and dualization of labor markets). Finally, it also emphasizes the social, gendered, and ethnic divides that these policies structure or reinforce.

*“Servants for the Knowledge-Based Economy? The Political Economy of Domestic Services in Europe”, by Nathalie Morel (CEE, LIEPP) (Social Politics, 22 (2): 170-192, Summer 2015).*

## Inequalities, stratification, discrimination: ongoing questions that demand renewed analysis

For many years now political scientists and sociologists at Sciences Po have been interested in social stratification, questions of inequalities and their impacts on populations, on political behavior and so forth. Today there are new disciplines such as economics that are also addressing these phenomena, and new forms of discrimination – such as gender and disability – are also being studied.

In 2015, the studies conducted at Sciences Po on migrations were able to shed light on the events unfolding in the news and to emphasize the complexity of these issues. In another area, 2015 saw the arrival of Carlo Barone (OSC), which allowed a renewal of research on questions of social stratification and inequalities.



### An analysis of migration in the Mediterranean

This collective book, edited by **Catherine Wihtold de Wenden (CERI, CNRS)** and **Hélène Thiollet (CERI, CNRS)** as well as Camille Schmoll (Université Paris Diderot), investigates the evolution of migratory systems, the transformations in forms of mobility, as well as the institutional, cultural, political, economic and social changes that accompany them and which are decisive for them. It reveals the contradictions and fragility of Europe in the face of the crises in the Middle East and in Africa, in a context marked by global economic recession. It identifies three migratory spaces depending on whether it is labor migration, transitory migration, or the forced migration of asylum seekers.

*Migrations en Méditerranée : permanences et mutations à l'heure des révolutions et des crises, edited by Camille Schmoll, Hélène Thiollet and Catherine Wihtol de Wenden (CNRS Editions, 2015).*



### The effects of discriminations on the descendants of immigrants

**Mirna Safi (OSC)** and her co-authors seek to determine whether the academic and labor market successes of young people who have at least one parent born in North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, or the Near and Middle East, are similar to those of young people whose parents are not immigrants – for the same sociodemographic characteristics and place of residence. The precise geolocalization of the Generation 1998 and 2004 studies provides a unique opportunity to respond to this question. The authors show the extent of the gaps between the descendants of immigrants and the descendants of non-immigrants – gaps that are stable once geographical effects are taken into account.

*“Les difficultés scolaires et professionnelles des jeunes issus de l’immigration : effet de l’origine ou effets géographiques ?”, by Mirna Safi, Romain Aeberhardt and Roland Rathelot (Population, vol. 70, n° 3, 2015).*

## The digital world: using it, studying it, and analyzing its effects

“Big Data”, whether the use of very large databases, or web-based data processing, provide social science researchers and teachers with new possibilities, but it also poses new questions and requires the use of various technical and scientific competencies. Moreover, there are few sectors that are not affected by digital technology today and it is essential to analyze these transformations and their impacts on how public action is conducted – in municipal governance, democracy, management of organizations, personnel management, the functioning of the markets, or on electoral campaigns.

In 2015, Sciences Po therefore decided to restructure its research and its provision of services on these questions, by launching a program for September 2016 to recruit new profiles specializing in digital methodologies and digital and computational social sciences which will reinforce the reflection on digital technologies, as both a tool and an object of the social sciences.



### An Inquiry into Modes of Existence

The AIME project, funded by an ERC grant awarded to **Bruno Latour (médialab)**, was completed in 2015. It allowed the creation of a community of around one hundred participating co-investigators, the exploration of a participative website used each day by approximately one hundred users (6000 members), a prolific academic production, as well as the preparation of an exhibition to be held in Karlsruhe in 2016. The project was able to test original software solutions, new design solutions, and the validation of the initial project to create an anthropology of the Moderns, based on the book *Enquête sur les modes d'existence (La Découverte, 2012)* whose critical apparatus was placed on a web platform. Based on an interface to explore this text, its glossary and its documentation, 137 contributions, written by 60 co-investigators were published.



### What is the impact of digital technology on the archives of social science research?

This text deals with the effects of digital technology on scientific archives, through the case of the archiving and documentation of a qualitative study, with a view to its reproduction online for the academic community. In this specific context, **Sarah Cadorel and Anne Both (CDSP)** argue that the notions of originality, authenticity and uniqueness become ineffective. However, these archives of research – which have been shaped and transformed by additions and removals – rediscover their initial use value as a scientific corpus, and return to the research circuit in a meaningful way. *“Pour en finir avec l'original? Des effets du numérique sur les archives scientifiques : le cas de beQuali”* by Sarah Cadorel and Anne Both (*Frontières d'archives: recherches, mémoires, savoirs*, edited by Jean-François Bert and Marc J. Ratcliff, Éditions des Archives Contemporaines, 2015).

# WHAT INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT AND WHAT STRATEGY FOR RESEARCH AT SCIENCES PO?

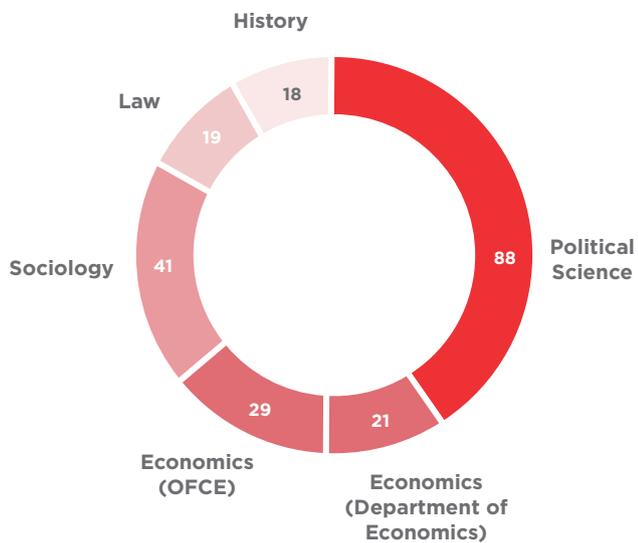
## RESEARCH UNITS AND DEPARTMENTS

At Sciences Po, research is conducted within eleven research centers (seven UMRs, three research laboratories, and the OFCE) as well as two transversal programs: the LIEPP (Labex) and MaxPo, which is the result of international cooperation between Sciences Po and the Max Planck Society.

Each of these centers has chosen a primary association with one of the five most important disciplines at Sciences Po, organized into departments: law, economics, history, political science and sociology.

Researchers and academics at Sciences Po also choose a primary association with a department, which is not necessarily the same as the one as their research center. They therefore have a dual association, belonging both to their research center, which is where they work on a daily basis, and to their department, which is responsible for training, major directions in the discipline, and distribution of teaching responsibilities.

In 2015, the distribution of the permanent faculty at Sciences Po by department shows the dominance of political science (41%). However, when we look at the evolution of this distribution over recent years, we can see a shift occurring, towards the increasing importance of economics, sociology, law and history.



**Distribution of the permanent faculty by department (Sciences Po, 2015)**

Political Science **41%**

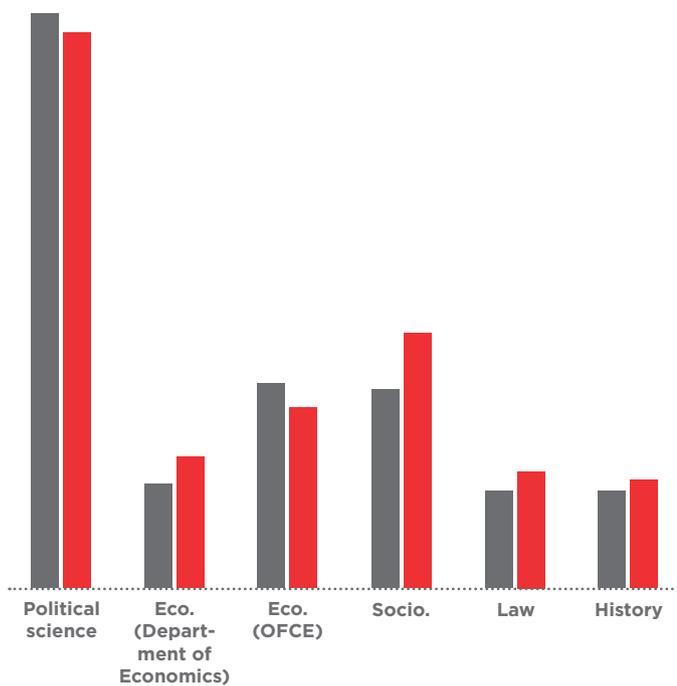
Economics (Department of Economics) **10%**

Economics (OFCE) **13%**

Sociology **19%**

Law **9%**

History **8%**



**Evolution of the distribution of the permanent faculty by department (Sciences Po, 2011-2015)**

■ 2011

■ 2015

# WHO ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY AT SCIENCES PO IN 2015?

## AN ACADEMIC COMMUNITY WITH DIFFERENT STATUSES

Members of the academic community at Sciences Po may be professors, university lecturers or researchers who are members of the National Council of Scientific Research (CNRS).

On the other hand, they may also be academic staff employed by the National Foundation for Political Science (FNPS), on private contracts. Among these:

- Some are FNPS researchers or research directors.
- Since 2009 the FNPS no longer recruits researchers but research professors who begin as Assistant Professors, then Associates, and then Full Professors, when they obtain tenure.
- The scientific staff at the OFCE are appointed as researchers.

The average age of permanent faculty members is 49. Those under 45 represent more than 40% of all the academics at Sciences Po (with 25% between 45 and 55 years old, and 32% over 55 years old). Female academics are younger on average (46.8 compared to 48.8), and this gap can be seen in all disciplines (up to five years difference on average in economics).

The proportion of women in the faculty has increased slightly (passing from 28.8% to 31%) thanks to the recruitments made in 2015. The gender gap in the hierarchical distribution remains however. There are systematically and proportionally fewer women than men in all ranks and even fewer in the Level A ranking. Women represent only 20% of professors (university professors or full professors), whilst professors alone represent a third of academics overall (more than 50% if we include research directors). Researchers and assistant professors make up the most numerous group of female academics at Sciences Po, even though they only represent a quarter of the permanent

faculty overall. In this respect, an action plan for equality between men and women (2015-2017) which contains measures specifically targeting the academic community was launched in 2015. An equality officer for research at Sciences Po was also appointed.

Recruitments over the course of 2015 show the internationalization of the permanent faculty at Sciences Po in recent years. There are now 23 different nationalities represented and there has been a marked increase in staff members who obtained their PhD overseas. This is the case for 30% of permanent faculty who have been employed for less than five years, whereas this group represents only 5% of those employed at Sciences Po for more than 10 years.

# AN AMBITIOUS AND INNOVATIVE RECRUITMENT STRATEGY

Sciences Po's research strategy is to increase the size of its permanent scientific community, which remains too small (216 people for 13 000 students), by recruiting the best candidates on priority themes, and guaranteeing them conditions that enable the emergence of innovative ideas and projects.

The permanent faculty at Sciences is indeed small, but it is increasing due to a voluntaristic recruitment policy launched in 2009. It aims to recruit the best candidates, regardless of their nationality, their institution or their status of origin. A recruitment guide specifies the procedures and good practice to be followed.<sup>3</sup> In 2015 Sciences Po initiated an operation within USPC on the European Human Resources Strategy for Researchers (HRS4R). It covers questions relative to ethical principles and professional responsibilities, to recruitment, to career development and mobility, working conditions, and training for academic staff.



## Recruitment of academic staff at Sciences Po in 2015 – Some figures

Sciences Po welcomed **15 new faculty members** in 2015. Among the new recruits are **10 men** and **5 women**; 7 sociologists, 2 legal scholars, 2 political scientists, 2 historians, 1 economist, and 1 urbanist. There are 7 professors, 3 assistant professors, 2 CNRS senior researchers and 2 CNRS researchers. Among those who arrived in 2015, a third are foreign nationals, a third obtained their PhD overseas, and a third were employed by an overseas university before moving to Sciences Po.

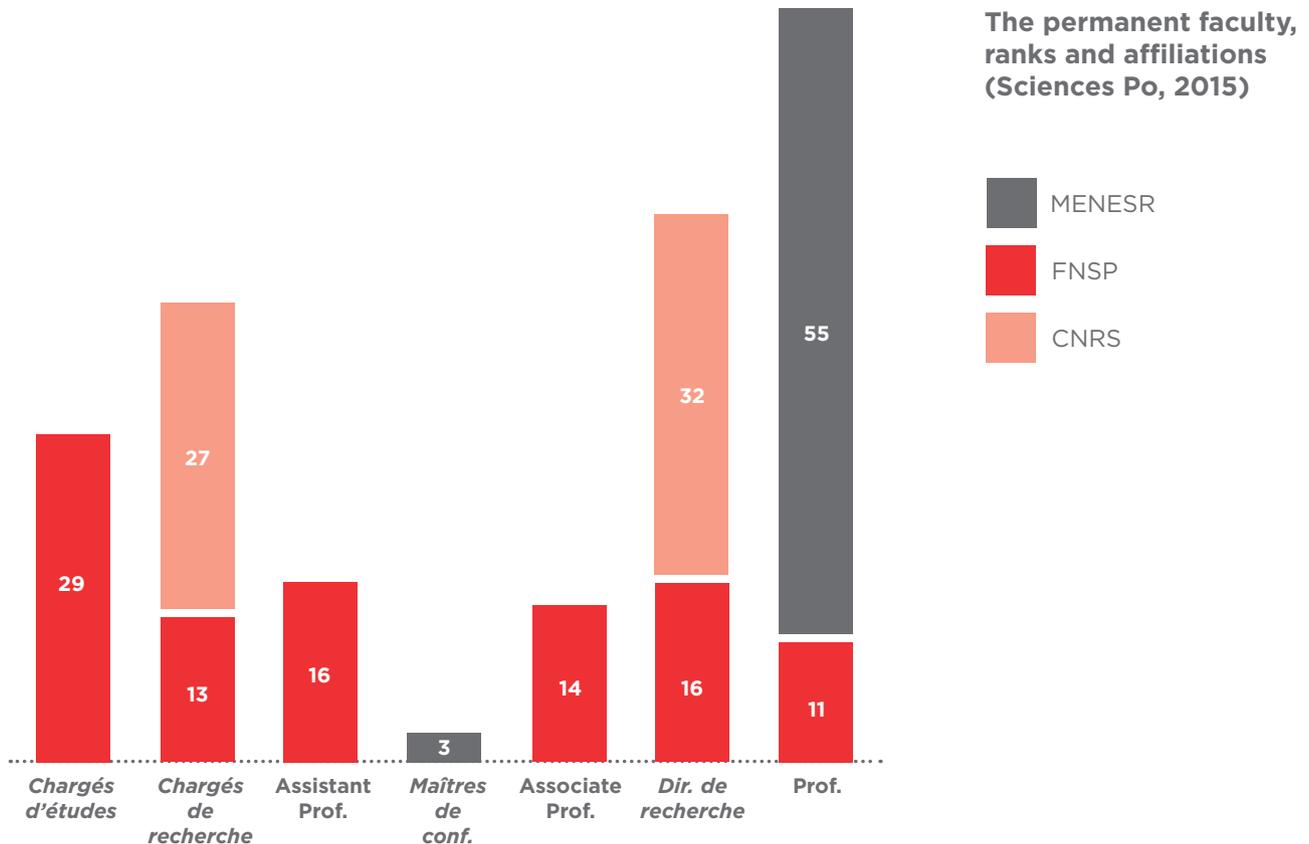
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<sup>3</sup> The recruitment guide can be accessed at:  
[http://www.sciencespo.fr/recherche/sites/sciencespo.fr.recherche/files/Guide\\_Recrutement\\_janvier\\_2015.pdf](http://www.sciencespo.fr/recherche/sites/sciencespo.fr.recherche/files/Guide_Recrutement_janvier_2015.pdf)

# CONVERGENCE OF DUTIES, DIVERSITY OF STATUSES

The scientific community at Sciences Po is made up of university lecturers and professors, CNRS researchers, and FNSP staff on private contracts, who have been assimilated to public sector research professor status since 2014. Both FNSP and CNRS researchers are encouraged to teach at all levels (from undergraduate to PhD) and there is a broad policy of converging duties.

The members of the permanent faculty at Sciences Po mostly have FNSP status (46%); public sector academics are affiliated in equal measure with the CNRS and MENESR.



# 2015, A PIVOTAL YEAR FOR FNSP STAFF AND FOR SCIENCES PO

In 2015 the Office for the Vice President for Research updated the recruitment guide and led a complete renovation of the tenure track system for FNSP staff that had been in place at Sciences Po since 2009. In particular, this text specifies the different stages of the process and the criteria specific to each discipline.

The FNSP academic staff, whether researchers or research professors, henceforth – and for the first time – benefited from a text that oversaw their working conditions within the FNSP and guaranteed them the fundamental principle of academic freedom, in the manner of university professors and lecturers.

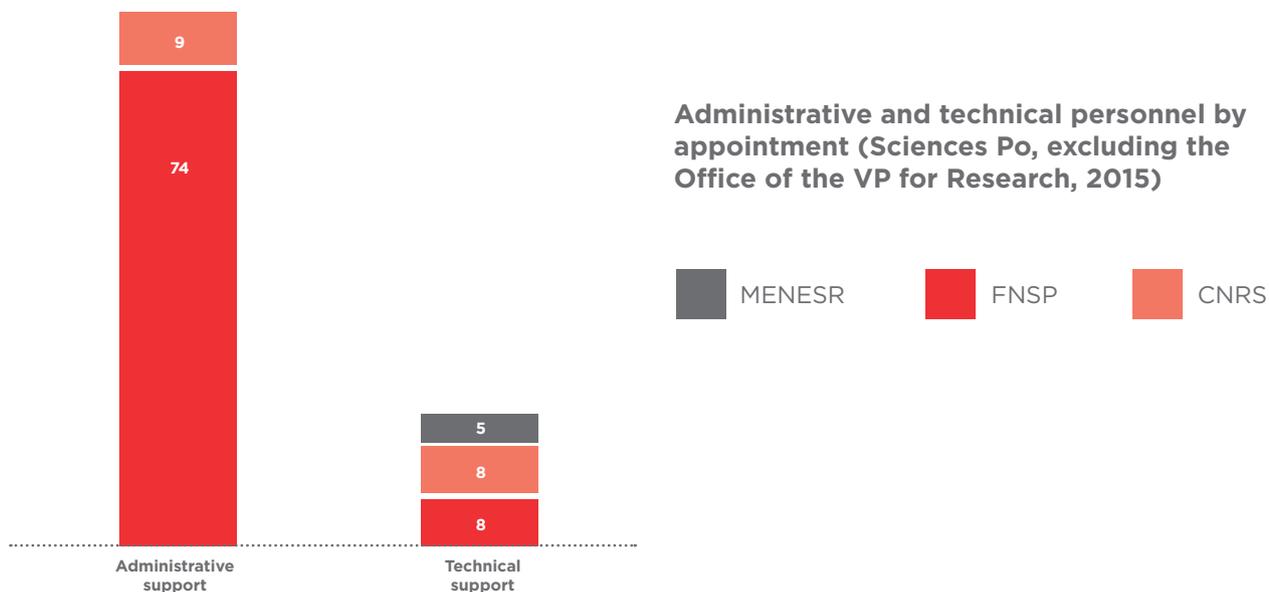
In 2015 the biannual appraisal campaign of the FNSP scientific staff was conducted. The files of 56 researchers and research professors were examined, according to two profiles (a researcher profile, and a research professor profile), which enabled a closer evaluation, more in keeping with their actual activity.

In 2015 the Office for the Vice President for Research also participated in the preparation for the changes in the statutes of Sciences Po, which led to the creation of a Scientific Council, which will take over from the current bodies governing research.



# GUARANTEEING EFFECTIVE WORK CONDITIONS

A body of skilled assistant personnel (research engineers, administrative staff, communication officers, managers, etc.) are employed to implement the scientific policy of their research centers and to ensure that excellent working conditions are provided for members of the permanent faculty. Continual efforts are also made by Sciences Po general services and information systems departments to provide the best working environment possible – even though academic numbers have increased constantly since 2010.



For several years now, there have been monthly meetings between research centers' general secretariats and communication officers to create spaces for exchanging knowledge and practices. In 2015, the decision was made to also establish a professional community, bringing together the budget managers of the various research centers.

2015 also saw the launch of projects in the areas of management and valorization of research data (in partnership with Sciences Po Library), and information systems enabling monitoring of research activities (in partnership with Sciences Po information systems department).

## THE CNRS CRYSTAL MEDAL FOR THREE CDSP ENGINEERS

In 2015, three **CDSP** engineers received the CNRS crystal medal, which recognizes engineers, technicians or administrative staff who contribute to the advancement of knowledge and research excellence in France alongside researchers.

**Anne Cornilleau (FNSP), Anne-Sophie Cousteaux (MENESR) and Geneviève Michaud (CNRS)** were rewarded for their work on the ELIPSS project (longitudinal internet study on social sciences, Equipex DIME-SHS).

## FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In order to improve knowledge and observation of research activities at Sciences Po, and to better enhance them, a monitoring unit was created in 2015 to collect and analyze scientific and budgetary information that will assist the centers and the Office for the Vice President for Research in orienting their decisions.

In 2015 Sciences Po dedicated 32% of its budget to research (37% including CNRS and MENESR resources) and thus maintained its strong commitment to human and social sciences and the funding of its laboratories. This is also an effort on the part of the research centers because 13.7% of the budget comes from contractual resources. This ratio has doubled in the last 5 years, which is a sign of the constantly dynamic nature of the research teams at Sciences Po (both academic and administrative) in their efforts to secure funding contracts with national and European agencies, and to obtain recognition by international juries of the quality of the scientific work produced at Sciences Po .

A large part of these resources come from European tenders (Horizon 2020), and the National Research Agency (ANR). For 2015, the ANR's contribution represented 53% of all resources, because of the significant involvement in our community in activities funded by IDEX, linked to USPC.

# FOSTERING THE EMERGENCE OF NEW PROJECTS

En 2015, la Mission d'appui aux projets scientifiques (MAPS) de Sciences Po a soutenu le montage de près de 60 projets et leur soumission à des institutions de financement de la recherche, tant françaises qu'internationales. Ce travail de soutien est réalisé en collaboration avec les chercheurs de l'institution et est accompagné par une surveillance étroite des opportunités de financement existantes.

De plus, depuis 2009, Sciences Po utilise ses propres fonds pour financer des projets de recherche fondamentale, qui abordent une question innovante ou développent une nouvelle approche. Ces projets sont sélectionnés par un comité composé de hauts fonctionnaires internationaux (le Scientific Advisory Board, SAB), tous extérieurs à Sciences Po.

En 2015, 17 "SAB projects" ont été sélectionnés pour des montants compris entre 20 000 et 60 000 euros (7 projets financés en tant que fonds de démarrage et 10 financés en tant que projets de recherche).



## An example of an "SAB project" selected in 2015: "Learning How. Apprenticeship in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century France"

Although apprenticeship is a leitmotiv of political discourse, it has not been widely studied and is therefore not well understood. To address this lack of knowledge, this project, coordinated by **Claire Lemerrier (CSO, CNRS)** along with Clare Crowston (University of Illinois) and Steven Kaplan (Cornell University), takes into account the cultural, political, economic and social dimensions of apprenticeship and combines different levels and methods of research – both qualitative and quantitative. It analyses how apprenticeship, studied empirically in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century-France, contributed to the reproduction of the social order, provided individual opportunities for mobility, and was reinvented in order to adapt to the transformations of the historical context.

# SCIENCES PO IN THE UNIVERSITÉ SORBONNE PARIS CITÉ

The members of the scientific community at Sciences Po participate fully in the research policy developed by USPC.

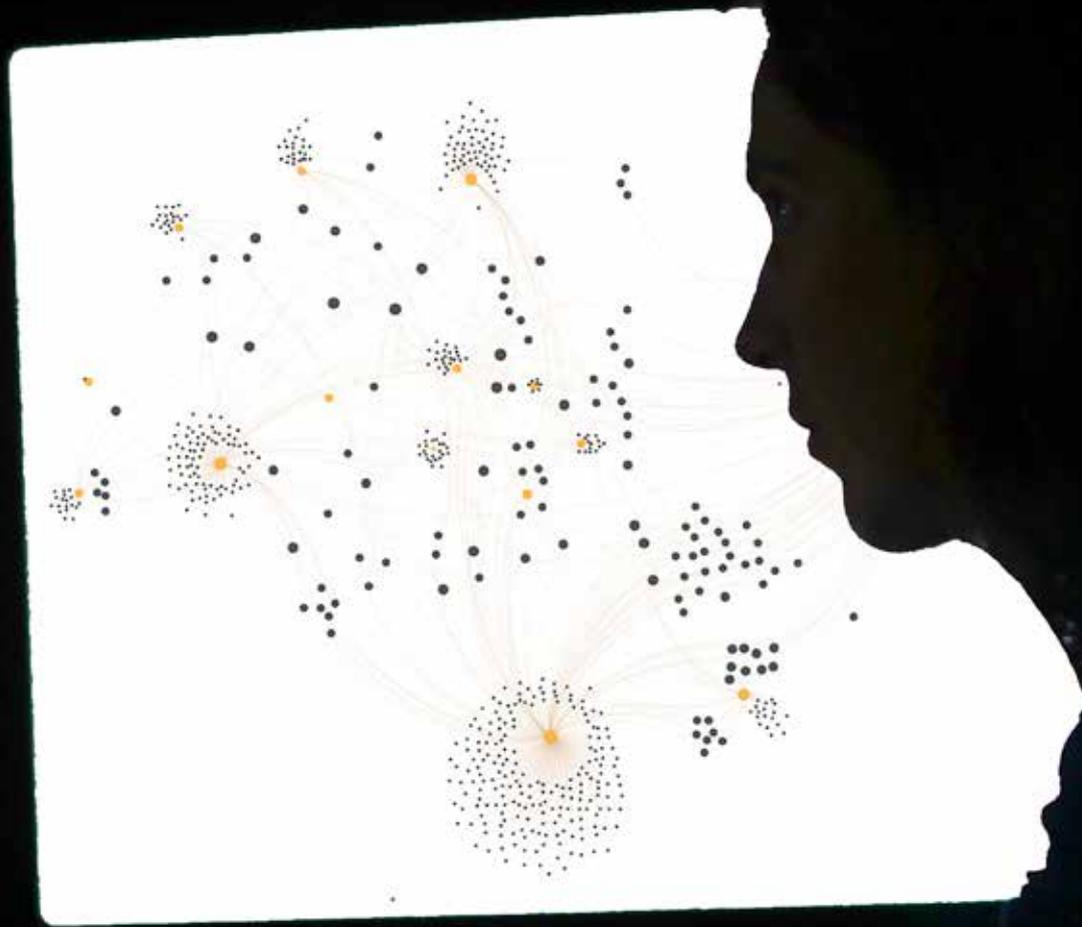
In 2015 they were involved in 7 interdisciplinary projects born at the level of the USPC. Sciences Po moreover coordinated 9 research projects and was associated with 5 other projects in collaboration with other member institutions of the COMUE. In this same year, three USPC Chairs of Research Excellence were awarded to academics from Sciences Po. Moreover the Europe Research Network, created to reinforce the participation of the different establishments in the European Research Space, was piloted by Science Po, which was therefore able to disseminate its expertise in developing and submitting European projects and providing close assistance to research teams.

The year 2015 was also marked by the central role played by Kathy Rousselet (CERI) in order to prefigure the social sciences pole within UPSC, which will aim to participate in the establishment of collaborative academic networks on innovative themes within the COMUE.



## A new project funded by USPC in 2015: FINED

This project, which proposes a social and political analysis of the financialization of domestic economies (2015-2018) is co-directed by the sociologist **Jeanne Lazarus (CSO)** and the socio-economist Isabelle Guérin (CESSMA, Paris 7). The project deals with the consequences of the new place of financial activities in domestic economies. Three countries are compared (France, India and Brazil) thanks to research teams in each country. This interdisciplinary and comparative approach enables the conceptualization of financial practices of households in very different contexts (in terms of wealth, financial systems, and organization of social security). In spite of the diversity of disciplines, the team members share the same desire to distance themselves from experimental and behavioral economy in order to grant social and political dimensions a central role in their analyses.



**RESEARCH  
CENTERS AND  
TRANSVERSAL  
PROGRAMS**

## THE CDSP IN 2015

- Three research engineers from the CDSP at Sciences Po together received the CNRS Crystal Medal, on September 22. Anne Cornilleau, Anne-Sophie Cousteaux and Geneviève Michaud were thus rewarded for the decisive role they played in the establishment of ELIPSS, a research framework drawing on new technologies.
- Access to electoral results provided through the platform [data.gouv.fr](http://data.gouv.fr).
- Contribution to the working group on research data at Sciences Po conducted with Sciences Po Library.
- Complete renewal of the administrative team. Reorganization of CDSP activities into two poles: administration, finance and communication on one hand, and production, documentation and distribution of studies and data on the other hand. The second pole is structured in three teams: digital projects, qualitative studies, and quantitative data.

## General presentation and scientific orientation

Created in 2005 by the CNRS and the FNSP, the Center for Socio-Political Data (CDSP, UMS 828) is a mixed service unit whose activity is focused on archiving and providing access to data, and on social science methods. One of the key concerns of the CDSP is to develop its provision of services defined by and destined for the academic community, in articulation with the evolutions that research data are subject to.

## Primary axes and fields of research

Directed by Laurent Lesnard, CNRS sociologist, and with approximately twenty engineers in 2015, the CDSP offers the scientific community a range of services that are primarily organized around the archiving, documentation and distribution of quantitative (questionnaire based surveys and electoral results) and qualitative data (BeQuali database and studies, and inventories of studies in social sciences of politics - Archipolis). It also collects and assists in the production of data (European Social Survey and Mobile Internet panel ELIPSS), and develops qualitative and quantitative methods, training, consultancies, think tanks and teaching.

## THE CEE IN 2015

- 2015 was marked by the arrival of two new members to the team at the CEE. Philippe Bezès' research focuses on the historical sociology of administrative reform policies and the State, and the analysis of processes transforming public bureaucracies both in France and from a comparative perspective. Marco Cremaschi, on the other hand, works on major urban projects from a comparative perspective.
- Another event in 2015 was the organization of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Conference of the Council for European Studies at Sciences Po (8-10 July), hosted by the CEE with support from LIEPP. This international conference brought together some 1500 researchers on the theme of: "Contradictions: Envisioning European Futures."
- Several projects to promote research were developed by the CEE. These include: a blog dedicated to European questions was set up (MAEurope); a targeted policy of relations with major disciplinary associations (participation by researchers, including PhD students in major meetings such as APSA, ECPR, ISA, AFSP); the publication of a trimestral thematic newsletter of which 3 issues have already been published ("Elections", "Europe", "Towns, territories and mobility").

## General presentation and scientific orientation

The CEE (UMR 8239) is a pluridisciplinary research laboratory dedicated to the comparative analysis of politics. Created in 2005, it brings together approximately 30 permanent researchers, 50 PhD students and young researchers, and roughly 30 affiliated and associate researchers, both French and international. The researchers at the center are associated with 4 departments (political science, sociology, law and history) as well as the School of International Affairs (PSIA), the School of Urbanism, and the School of Public Affairs at Sciences Po.

## Primary axes and fields of research

The scientific project of the CEE combines fundamental research and applied research, and is structured around the comparative analysis of politics, spread over 7 axes: Global approach to Europe and European integration; Cities, territories and migrations; Politics and environment, comparative perspectives; Comparative political economy; The everyday life of politics: public actions and individuals; Political values, attitudes and behavior; Political institutions and competition.

# CENTER FOR HISTORY AT SCIENCES PO (CHSP)

## THE CHSP IN 2015

- 2015 saw the recruitment of two university professors to the CHSP: Sabine Dullin (History of Central and Western Europe in the 20<sup>th</sup> century) and Alain Chatriot (contemporary history of the state, institutions and public policies). Two post-docs were also appointed, David Do Paço, and Etienne Peyrat. In 2015, the CHSP also recruited an assistant professor in environmental history, Giacomo Parrinello.
- Two major publications marked the year 2015: the biography of Claude Lévi-Strauss by Emmanuelle Loyer, published by Flammarion and winner of the Fémina Essay Prize for 2015; and Nicolas Roussellier's book *La force de gouverner. Le pouvoir exécutif en France, XIX<sup>e</sup>-XXI<sup>e</sup> siècles*, published by Gallimard.
- Three events organized by the CHSP attracted significant audiences: the international conference "The spirit of Vatican II", organized in May 2015 by Gerd-Rainer Horn for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Second Vatican Council; Serge Gruzinski's conference on the subject of his most recent book entitled *L'Histoire, pour quoi faire ?* (Fayard); and the conference "Cold Warriors: the Cultural Avant-garde of the bipolar Struggle", organized in November 2015 by the center's PhD students.
- The Archives of Contemporary History received two additional collections in 2015: Jean Charbonnel, a key figure in social Gaullism, and Charles de Lasteyrie, Finance Minister from 1922 to 1924.

## General presentation and scientific orientation

The Center for History at Sciences Po (CHSP) was founded in 1984 and is today directed by Marc Lazar. The members of this center focus on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century history, and even on the 21<sup>st</sup> century (history of the present day). This history is broadly open to the social sciences and is strongly internationalized.

## Primary axes and fields of research

Political history, in the broad definition that contemporary historiography gives it, and from a long term perspective running from the modern era up until the present day, constitutes the first transversal axis around which the general research activity of the center is organized. The second axis is entitled "Corpus, archives, campus" and emphasizes the theoretical and methodological work conducted at the CHSP, as well as the documentation activities (archival work and constitution of major corpuses) that are one of its characteristics. The research activity of the center is organized into four areas: Wars, conflicts, violence: norms and transgressions 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries; Arts, knowledge, cultures; From local to global; International history and its levels.

## THE CERI IN 2015

- In 2015 the scientific activity of CERI was marked by growth of three new interdisciplinary research programs (Representations and practices of social classes, Public action elsewhere, and Sociology of diplomatic practices). Research in these programs will lead to the publication of collective books or special journal issues.
- The staff increased with the recruitment of a CNRS researcher, H el ene Le Bail, specialist on questions of migration in the Far East, and the association of Laurent Fourchard, FNSP senior researcher working on questions of urban violence in South Africa and Nigeria.
- Several international conferences were organized in 2015 particularly in the context of the “Plural societies” project of the COMUE USPC (on the comparison between the “color revolutions” in Eastern Europe and the “Arab Spring”, and on the impact of the Helsinki Accords on the structure of the international order), of the ERC “When Authoritarianism Fails in the Arab World” (the relations between the Muslim Brotherhood and other currents in contemporary Islam) or the work of researchers from the center on religious questions (secularism in post-soviet spaces).

## General presentation and scientific orientation

Founded in 1952, the CERI is the primary research center on geographical zones and international/transnational relations in France. Directed by Alain Dieckhoff since 2014, it has had the status of mixed research unit under the dual tutelage of Sciences Po and the CNRS (UMR 7050) since 2002.

## Primary axes and fields of research

The scientific project of the center is based on the study of the world space from a dual perspective: cultural zones and international and transnational relations. It brings together researchers belonging to several disciplines in the social sciences, among which political science is the most broadly represented, alongside sociology, anthropology and history. In terms of regional studies, the expertise of CERI is particularly strong on the Maghreb and the Middle East, Latin America, the Far East and South-East Asia. CERI conducts its collective research through a rich exchange between the center’s research axes: risk and security; international space; capitalism and globalization; political trajectories and identities.

## THE CEVIPOF IN 2015

In addition to the center's research activities as a whole, 2015 was primarily spent launching the framework "Understanding 2017". It is based on three major studies: the Barometer of Political Trust, Political Dynamics 2014-2017, and the French Electoral Survey.

- The Barometer of Political Trust evaluates levels of trust, since 2009, for different actors and institutions.
- Political Dynamics 2014-2017 aims to better understand the preferences of voters and their reactions in the face of political decisions, socio-economic evolutions and the media agenda, and gives France new indicators that it previously did not have.
- The French Electoral Survey aims to provide a series of indicators and measures as to the trends, both small-scale and large-scale, in the French electorate, its political values, its party preferences, and its attitudes towards the vote and the candidates. This framework is unprecedented in France both in terms of the amount and the precision of data produced: 10 waves of interviews, 80 questions per wave, the same sample of 10 000 people interrogated at each wave, some 40 million data produced. CEVIPOF has set up a network to collaborate with the best researchers and specialists on elections both overseas and in France to make the best use of this data.

In order to enable a broad distribution of the results of this study, notes are regularly published on the website [www.enef.fr](http://www.enef.fr) and there is an ongoing partnership with *Le Monde*.

## General presentation and scientific orientation

Founded in 1960, the Sciences Po Center for Political Research (CEVIPOF) is the reference center for the pluri-disciplinary analysis of politics in France. Since 2015 it has been directed by Martial Foucault, and it is a mixed research unit between the CNRS and Sciences Po (UMR 7048).

## Primary axes and fields of research

The CEVIPOF pursues its research dynamics in two main domains: political attitudes, behavior and forces, and the thought and history of political ideas. For the 2014-2017 period it has been conducting a scientific project dedicated to "Democracy without the people", whilst also responding to the demands of national and international research. This project follows four major axes: the study and interpretation of political defiance; the study of reconfigurations affecting political cleavages; the analysis of uses and representations of a new form of "critical" citizenship; the inventory of new territories for democracy.

## THE CSO IN 2015

### **Unprecedented archival work**

Martine Gillet joined the CSO in September 2013 as a CNRS research engineer and she retired in August 2015. In two years, she constituted a repertoire of the unpublished work produced at the CSO since its creation in 1964, and for certain authors even before (1947 for Michel Crozier). In this repertoire there are 796 research reports, study reports, research proposals or Masters theses. This research was very useful for documenting the conference organized for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the CSO in December 2014.

### **A quantitative research engineer at the CSO**

Marie-Sophie Dumont, a CNRS engineer specializing in data production and analysis, joined the CSO in June 2015. Her in-depth knowledge of administrative sources and her familiarity with several statistical programs will allow her to help researchers and PhD students in constructing and analyzing the data from their research projects.

## **General presentation and scientific orientation**

At the origin of the French school of sociology of organizations, the CSO is a research unit that has been affiliated with Sciences Po and the CNRS (UMR 7116) since 2001. Founded by Michel Crozier in the early 1960s, the CSO is currently directed by Olivier Borraz and Sophie Dubuisson-Quellier. The CSO brings together more than 20 researchers and research professors, roughly 30 PhD students and 30 associate researchers.

The research conducted in the center is situated at the crossroads between the sociology of organizations, economic sociology and sociology of public action, in order to collectively rethink the transformations of the state, the markets and organizations.

## **Primary axes and fields of research**

The studies at the center are structured along four transversal axes which aim to contribute to the reflection on theoretical issues: Government, governance and regulation; The production, circulation and use of knowledge; The division and valorization of labor; Organization and markets.

They are organized according to seven programs corresponding to the specific areas of empirical investment of research operations: risks; health; higher education and research; firms, labor markets and professional groups; economic behavior; territories and urban development.

# DÉPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

## THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS IN 2015

In 2015 the Department of Economics pursued its policy of reinforcing and enlarging economic research at Sciences Po. On one hand, the project for the creation of a “mixed research unit” was finalized and submitted to the CNRS in 2015. It was received very favorably: from January 2016, the Department of Economics was awarded the status of a UMR (8259).

The Department continued to increase its internationalization with the recruitment of a new member, Florian Oswald, who received his PhD from University College London, and who came to Sciences Po in 2015.

## General presentation and scientific orientation

The creation of the Department of Economics in September 2009, was the result of a desire to reinforce and enlarge economic research at Sciences Po. Directed by Jean-Marc Robin, the Department brings together approximately 20 researchers. Members of the Department have published in the *American Economic Review*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Econometrica*, *Review of Economics Studies*, as well as in the best specialist international journals in their different areas of research. This is testimony to the scientific excellence of the department and its high level of internationalization.

## Primary axes and fields of research

The research project of the Department of Economics is at the scientific border between different domains and combines theoretical and empirical approaches. The different research fields share a high interest for questions of public policy, whether commercial, monetary, fiscal, labor market or development policies, to which cutting edge quantitative methods are applied.

# LAW SCHOOL

## THE LAW SCHOOL IN 2015

Two new members joined the Law School in 2015.

- Loïc Azoulai, eminent specialist in European Union law, highly committed to interdisciplinary research and with an in-depth practical knowledge acquired whilst he was Legal Secretary at the Court of Justice of the European Union, joined the Law School in 2015. Awarded an USPC Excellence Research Chair, his work currently focuses on the theme “Lifeforms and European law”.
- Sébastien Pimont, who conducts doctrinal research in contract law (contract theory, special contracts law, civil liability, property law, consumer law), is also a new member of the Law School since 2015. He also studies the knowledge and methods applied by civilists and jurists more broadly.

## General presentation and scientific orientation

Founded in 2009, it aims to decompartmentalize legal research, to identify historical trajectories and theoretical foundations of legal objects and to identify the emerging areas of law and analyze the legal stakes of globalization.

There are 18 researchers in the Law School; the Transformations in Public Action and Public Law (MADP) Research Chair and the Bentham Center are also associated with it. It covers a broad spectrum of branches of law, in particular intellectual property law, international arbitration, private international law, comparative law, European law and also the history of legal thought.

## Primary axes and fields of research

- Legal cultures: mobilizing resources from anthropology, history or comparative law, the Law School has conducted several studies on legal cultures in terms of exchanges and porosity of legal systems.
- The globalization of law: research at the Law School works to explain the contours and content of “global law” and to consider law in a different way, proposing a non “state-centric” approach to the production of norms, by focusing on globalized transnational law and the rules of soft law.
- The economic fields of law: the research team works on identifying the forms of economization of law, the links that are established between the market and norms, etc.

# MÉDIALAB

## THE MÉDIALAB IN 2015

The médialab was particularly active in 2015 through its accompaniment of the COP21 in a number of research projects. In May 2015, *Make it Work* (the COP21 simulation in the Amandiers Theater) brought together students from around the world to propose an unprecedented form for international negotiations. The research axis on the analysis of controversies linked to adaptation to climate change continued into Autumn 2015 with the publication of results from the ANR project MEDEA, in the form of an exhibition and a website. Studies on the climate developed as part of the EMAPS and MEDEA projects allowed us to demonstrate the efficiency of médialab's methods and its network of partners, in terms of visualizing complex data, but also revealing the importance of their impact on the public debate.

The médialab also published a tool for exploring the reports of previous COP meetings (<http://www.climate negotiations. Org/>) one week before the COP21. For the médialab, 2015 was also the culmination of several years of research on the analysis of controversies around adaptation to climate change, notably through the analysis of the history of UNFCCC international negotiations.

Finally, the FORCCAST project was completely integrated into the médialab in 2015. This project was originally conceived by the médialab, and it is typical of hybrid digital projects, because it closely combines research on tools, the invention of new modes of teaching, and even new medias that enables us to renew public debate, as well as types of publications.

## General presentation and scientific orientation

The médialab was created in 2009 to help researchers in social and human sciences make the most of the masses of data made possible by digitalization. It is made up of a small number of academics and a large number of engineers. In this way, it models itself more closely on a scientific instrumentation laboratory. It also relies equally on three professions, the sciences of the social, digital data engineering, and information design.

## Primary axes and fields of research

The médialab has three primary missions that are closely integrated. The first is to be at the service of the different centers at Sciences Po to help researchers find their way among the new data for which there is not yet an established methodology. The second mission consists in analyzing how the digitalization modifies the media, and the mediations that are the object of social and human sciences, particularly in economics, in political science, in history and in sociology. The third mission is to identify how digitalization modifies existing practices, and brings new perspectives to the fundamental questions of social theory.

# FRENCH ECONOMIC OBSERVATORY (OFCE)

## THE OFCE IN 2015

Four research themes marked the year 2015.

- The French economy: predicting and analyzing supply and demand. The first theme, the most faithful to the mission of the OFCE is the analysis of the economic situation in France.
- Where is Europe going? The second axis of work at the OFCE was the European question. The situation of France cannot be understood without considering the interactions between countries in the Euro zone.
- The environmental question: the right direction for growth. The environmental question marked 2015 in the public debate, with the presence of the COP21 in Paris. The OFCE conducted a range of studies on the environmental question within its three departments.
- Growth and inequalities. Finally a fourth research axis deals with the question of inequalities and gender inequalities.

## General presentation and scientific orientation

OFCE is directed by Xavier Ragot. It is an independent organism for prediction, research, and public policy evaluation, hosted by the FNSP. It brings together more than 40 French and overseas researchers.

The mission of the OFCE is to “put the fruits of scientific rigor and academic independence at the service of public debates on economics”. This is accomplished by conducting theoretical and empirical research, participating in international scientific networks, ensuring a regular presence in the media and cooperating closely with both French and European public authorities.

## Primary axes and fields of research

The OFCE covers most areas of economic analysis: macroeconomics, growth, systems of social security, taxation, employment policy, sustainable development, competition, innovation and regulation. Moreover, since 2010, the OFCE has developed PRESAGE, the research and teaching program on gender, which introduces reflections on gender into all activities at Sciences Po, teaching, research and further training.

# OBSERVATOIRE SOCIOLOGIQUE DU CHANGEMENT (OSC)



## THE OSC IN 2015

2015 was marked by the arrival of three new permanent researchers, recruited by Sciences Po, Emanuele Ferragina, Sukriti Issar, Claudio Barone, and a CNRS senior researcher, Denis Fougère. These new arrivals reflect the attractiveness of Sciences Po and the OSC and enable the laboratory to reinforce its research potential.

The OSC consolidated its relations with the Sociology Department at Northwestern University (Chicago) and with its Brazilian partners at the ISSP, and with the Sociology Department at UCLA. OSC PhD students participate fully in these partnerships. Many international researchers or PhD students are hosted in the laboratory over the course of the year. Along with the participation of OSC members in conferences and seminars organized by international and European sociology associations, these partnerships testify as to the vitality of international activity at the OSC.

On a scientific level, the OSC participated strongly in LIEPP, of which two axes are directed by OSC members. The axis "Education policy", directed by Denis Fougère and Agnès van Zanten, set itself apart in 2015 with 4 new projects and the organization of several scientific events. The second axis is "Discriminations and Inequalities", created in 2015, and directed by Anne Revillard and Mirna Safi (with Morgan Laouénan).

## General presentation and scientific orientation

Founded in 1988 by Henri Mendras, the OSC is a mixed research unit between Sciences Po and the CNRS (UMR 7049). The center is home to a team of 16 permanent researchers, 3 emeritus researchers, 9 associate researchers, 17 PhD students and 7 research support staff members.

## Primary axes and fields of research

Under the direction of Marco Oberti, the OSC studies the dynamics of all contemporary societies from a comparative perspective, following four axes: social stratification and transformations of inequalities; cities and urban inequalities; life styles: social rhythms, norms, environment; educative policies and dynamics. The methodologies used - both quantitative and qualitative - operate at a range of levels of observation: local, regional, national and international.

# LABORATORY FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY EVALUATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES (LIEPP)

## LIEPP IN 2015

In 2015, LIEPP created a new research axis on social discriminations and inequalities. This axis aims to contribute to the public debate by evaluating the extent and the evolution of discriminations in France, and in analyzing the challenges it poses for public action in fighting social inequalities.

In 2015 the LIEPP won two calls for projects with new external partners:

- The first, launched by the Committee for the evaluation and control of public policy of the National Assembly (CEC).
- The second, by France Strategy to conduct an interdisciplinary evaluation of the tax credits for competition and employment (CICE).

## General presentation and scientific orientation

LIEPP is a Labex structure (Laboratories of Excellence) within the IDEX (Initiatives of Excellence) University Paris Sorbonne Cité (USPC). It mobilizes 68 researchers from Sciences Po, as well as 48 external affiliates. The laboratory has the objective of overcoming borders between disciplines and feeding scientific exchanges between economists, sociologists and political scientists, with contributions from jurists and historians, in the area of public policy evaluation.

Since its creation in 2011, the LIEPP has recruited six assistant professors of international standing. The research draws on a great variety of social sciences methods (modelling, econometric methods, difference-in-differences methods, focus groups, interview campaigns, questionnaires, fieldwork observations). The results of these research projects are made public and disseminated with the goal of improving public policy.

## Primary axes and fields of research

The LIEPP is based on an innovative method, rooted in pluri-disciplinarity and confrontations between qualitative, comparative and quantitative evaluations of a given policy. The laboratory supports many research projects and most of them are organized within one of the six thematic axes that cover discrimination and social inequalities, education policy, evaluation of democracy, health policy, higher education and research, socio-fiscal policy.

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

## MAXPO IN 2015

Jenny Andersson replaced Cornelia Woll as co-director of MaxPo in 2015. This change implied an evolution in the research axes of the center, which now include questions of future perspectives and alternative possibilities in market societies.

## General presentation and scientific orientation

MaxPo is the fruit of several years of collaboration between Sciences Po and the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIfG) in Cologne. MaxPo center was created in October 2012 by the Max Planck Society and Sciences Po in order to reinforce the visibility of Franco-German scientific production in social and human sciences and to provide a complementary perspective to the Anglo-Saxon literature on questions of social, economic and political instability in western societies.

MaxPo was established for a duration of five years, renewable once, subject to favorable scientific evaluation. The center, funded by the Max Planck Society in Munich and Sciences Po, is directed by two research group leaders: Olivier Godechot, Professor of Sociology, appointed to the AXA chair of economic sociology, and CNRS researcher at the OSC, and Jenny Andersson, Professor of political science and CNRS researcher at the CEE.

## Primary axes and fields of research

MaxPo proposes analysis of social changes and the study of relationships between economic, cultural and social forces through a comparative approach between Germany and France, as well as with the United States and the United Kingdom. The research projects at the center are structured around two groups of thematic research: *The Power of the Future. Conditions of Political Possibility for a Post-Crisis Era and Financialization, Transformation of Labor Markets, and Flourishing Inequality*. Each research group is made up of three PhD students, recruited over the duration of the project.

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

- CDSP** - Centre de données socio-politiques / *Center for socio-political data.*
- CEE** - Centre d'études européennes.
- CERI** - Centre de recherches internationales / *Center for international Studies.*
- CEVIPOF** - Centre de recherches politiques de Sciences Po / *Center for political research at Sciences Po.*
- CHSP** - Centre d'histoire de Sciences Po / *Center for History at Sciences Po.*
- CNRS** - Centre national de la recherche scientifique / *National Center of Scientific Research.*
- CSO** - Centre de sociologie des organisations / *Center for the Sociology of Organizations.*
- DS** - Direction scientifique / *Office of the Vice President for Research.*
- EDD** - École de droit / *Law School.*
- ERC** - European Research Council.
- FNSP** - Fondation nationale des sciences politiques.
- LIIPP** - Laboratoire interdisciplinaire d'évaluation des politiques publiques / *Laboratory for the Interdisciplinary Evaluation of public policies.*
- MAPS** - Mission d'accompagnement des projets scientifiques / *Research Projects Support Office.*
- MENESR** - Ministère de l'éducation nationale, de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche / *Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research.*
- OFCE** - Observatoire français des conjonctures économiques / *French Economic Observatory.*
- OSC** - Observatoire sociologique du changement.
- MAXPO** - Max Planck Sciences Po Center on Coping with Instability in Market Societies.
- UMR** - Unité mixte de recherche / *Joint research unit.*
- USPC** - Université Sorbonne Paris Cité / *University Sorbonne Paris Cité.*

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