

SciencesPo

**RESEARCH AT
SCIENCES PO
IN 2016**

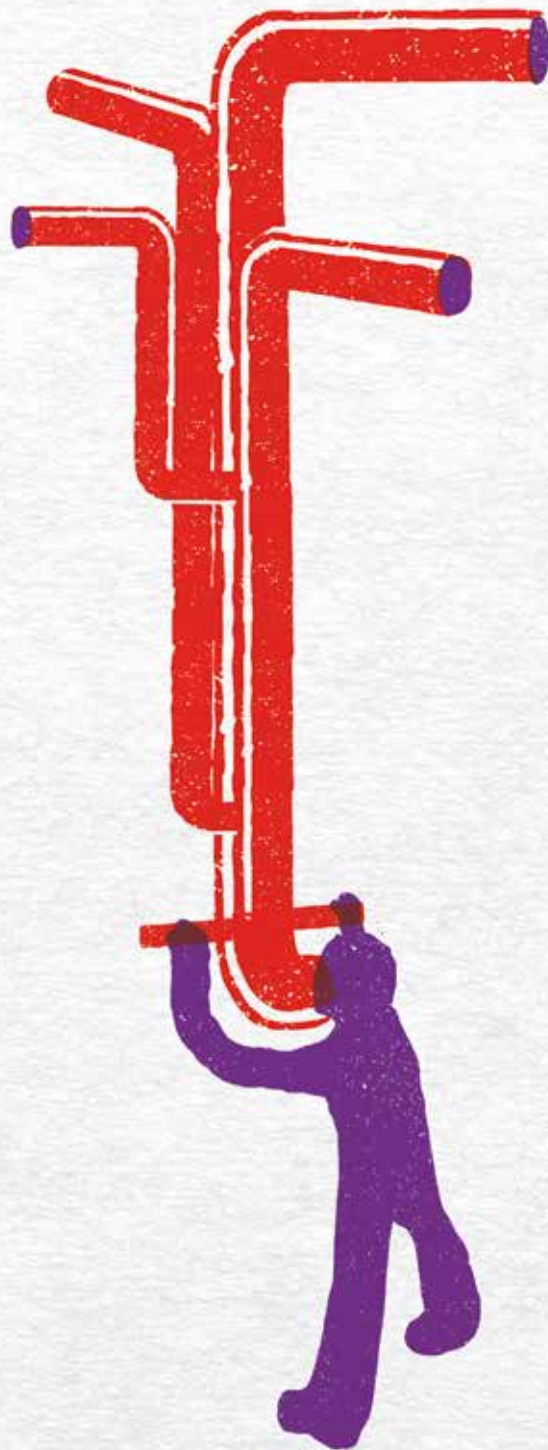


TABLE OF CONTENTS

WHAT WERE THE MAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS AT SCIENCES PO IN 2016? 5

WHAT DOES RESEARCH AT SCIENCES PO FOCUS ON? 21

WHAT INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT AND STRATEGY FOR RESEARCH AT SCIENCES PO? 31

RESEARCH CENTERS AND TRANSVERSAL PROGRAMS 49

LIST OF ACRONYMS 63

LIST OF GRAPHS AND MAPS 64

MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL IN 2016 65



Managing research at an academic institution is primarily about preparing for the future and building an environment conducive to the realization of tomorrow's research activities.

The year 2016 laid additional foundations for the future development of our institution. Science Po's new statutes strengthened the permanent faculty's role in the governance of our institution, which in this respect is now more in line with those of leading world-class research universities. Acquisition of the Artillery site has allowed us to move forward on building an innovative campus in the center of Paris that will enable our research community to pursue its activity in a suitable and stimulating environment that will bring together students, professors, researchers, and documentation and administrative personnel in one location.

These two major events are powerful reasons for optimism for our institution. They both attest to Sciences Po's focus on research, the women and men conducting it and its findings.

Frédéric MION

Director of Sciences Po



The year 2016 saw major changes in the governance of Sciences Po's research thanks to the implementation of new Sciences Po statutes and the election of a new Scientific Council: new in its broader composition, its more

diverse membership, and its enhanced powers. This year, the FNSP's Board of Directors also adopted new hiring and career development procedures for academic staff, thus significantly contributing to the renewal, updating and future orientation of Sciences Po research.

This has not slowed research activity in any way: prominent publications, funding of ambitious national and international research programs, and rigorous hiring continued.

Sciences Po's commitment to digital technology as a research subject and methodological challenge for the social sciences was also strengthened, in both job postings and funding priorities.

I invite you to explore more highlights, priority areas and findings in this second annual report on research at Sciences Po.

Christine MUSSELIN

Dean of Research at Sciences Po



WHAT WERE THE MAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS AT SCIENCES PO IN 2016?

PUBLICATIONS

Members of Sciences Po's academic community drafted over 700 research publications in 2016: over 300 articles in peer-reviewed journals, around a hundred books, over 250 chapters, and close to 30 editorships of journal issues.

Close to a quarter of these publications were co-authored by doctoral and post-doctoral researchers. Most of this research was published in French, and a third in English. The other most common publication languages were Italian, Spanish, German and Japanese.





Sciences Po and open access - key figures

In 2016, **2,183,483** documents were uploaded to Spire, Sciences Po's open archive, and **1,968** new records were created.

Spire publications are primarily research articles (**34%**), book chapters (**23.3%**), books (**9.4%**) and unpublished papers (**9%**).

A total of **35.1%** of SPIRE records include the whole text and are open access.

The signature and referencing of research publications: two major projects in 2016

In 2016, Sciences Po's offices for research and for resource and research information jointly undertook a major effort to improve the recognition and visibility of Sciences Po's research community members and their research publications.

An analysis of publications over the 2012-2015 period showed that too few of them followed Sciences Po's signature guidelines. Poor identification had resulted in low visibility for these publications, and the major international research databases only included a fraction of Sciences Po's published research.

The institution's signature guidelines were therefore updated, simplified and broadly disseminated. A contact address and monitoring group were also created to assist authors and ensure that the guidelines are followed.

Concurrently, Sciences Po is working directly with major international publishers to improve the referencing of its publications and those of its research centers. This work on Sciences Po's institutional branch structure, on the unification of the variations on the names of the research centers and on the profiles of members of Sciences Po's permanent faculty has, for example, resulted in almost a doubling of the number of publications attributed to Sciences Po or to one of its research units in the Scopus database.



A book by a PhD student awarded the 2016 Elina and Louis Pauwels prize

In her book *Les bûchers de la liberté*, **Anastasia Colosimo (CEVIPOF)**, analyzes the notion of blasphemy and its evolutions. She reveals to what extent it is still used, even though it should have disappeared in secular societies, and how its new forms can be dangerous.

Les bûchers de la liberté, by Anastasia Colosimo (Stock, 2016).



Two collective works resulting from CSO research

How is it legitimate for the state to interfere in individual behavior? How does this intervention intersect with individual freedom and consumer sovereignty? What is the state seeking to accomplish? How does it attempt to govern individual behavior? These are the questions that the book *Gouverner les conduites* explores. It analyzes how the contemporary state guides the behavior of individuals in several areas of public policy such as sustainable consumption; fights against obesity, indebtedness and gambling addiction; support for entrepreneurship; and medical cost control.

Gouverner les conduites, edited by Sophie Dubuisson-Quellier (Presses de Sciences Po, 2016).

Is competition an evolutionary process? How should it be defined and regulated? What does it mean to be in competition or to compete? These are some of the questions tackled by the authors of the book *Faire la concurrence. Retour sur un phénomène social et économique*. Competition is not an inexorable force that bears down on actors who passively experience it. Rather, many actors participate in its dynamics, definition and regulation, and even in the definition of its scope.

Faire la concurrence. Retour sur un phénomène social et économique, edited by Patrick Castel, Léonie Hénaut and Emmanuelle Marchal (Presses des Mines, 2016).

BEYOND PUBLICATIONS

Sciences Po's research output is not limited to "classical" publications. Every year, surveys, software, databases and corpuses are produced and made available.

In 2016, the medialab developed and published an open source experimental economics platform (Trustlab, as part of Yann Algan's SOWELL ERC); a web browser that uses the web as a field of inquiry (HypheBrowser); a tool to visually explore a body of 19th century global trade statistics (RICardo, in partnership with the CHSP), and a tool to create online thematic maps guiding users in their selection of graphic semiology (Khartis,

in partnership with Sciences Po's cartography workshop). Several other software programs were updated, particularly web analysis tools.

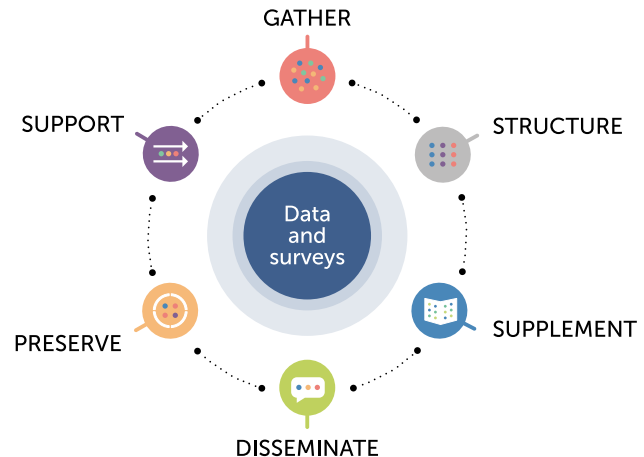
Furthermore, the CDSP made a large amount of data and surveys available through the beQuali qualitative data bank project and the online ELIPSS panel. These surveys cover women in politics, school choice, electoral choice formation, and intergenerational relations through the lens of solidarity and social justice norms. The CDSP also published an online catalogue of social and political science surveys (ArchiPolis) in 2016.

THE CDSP TURNED 10 IN 2016!

To celebrate its ten year anniversary, on the 12th and 13th of December 2016 the **Centre for Socio-Political Data** organized a day and a half of presentations, workshops, and roundtables about social science data and services.

This event provided an opportunity to reflect upon qualitative, quantitative and online data, and the contribution of data processing services that are changing social science research.

This anniversary event's fruitful discussions explored issues such as renewed survey methods; new forms of evidence and methodological transparency; data sharing for teaching, secondary analysis, and social science history; and changes in data contextualization, access and reuse.



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THE DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH KNOWLEDGE

Sciences Po's research community constantly strives to transmit, disseminate and discuss research findings. The multiple channels and means used to promote knowledge are updated annually: exhibits, participation in debates, parliamentary hearings, analytical notes, websites like the one that CEVIPOF created as part of its monitoring and analysis of the 2017 elections, and thematic publications like the policy briefs published by the OFCE to contribute to the public debate about issues raised during the presidential election.

Members of Sciences Po's research community also actively participate in the digital media *The Conversation*, which publishes analyses drafted by academics. Sciences Po permanent faculty members and doctoral students contributed seventy-seven in-depth articles, garnering over 6,000 views on average, a number which reached 70,000 views for the most read article in 2016.

2016, THE FIRST YEAR OF COGITO, SCIENCES PO'S RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

In 2016, the Office of the Vice Provost for Research launched **Cogito**, a biannual newsletter showcasing research conducted at Sciences Po. In addition to a crosscutting feature, which covered research on migration in Europe in the first issue, the newsletter presents major publications, grants, videos of young doctoral students awarded for their research, and a counterintuitive statistic.

In addition to the newsletter that is sent out, its contents are available online at:

COGITO

www.sciencespo.fr/research/cogito/

RESEARCH EVENTS

Throughout the year 2016, close to 200 international research events, half of which were held in English, were organized by Sciences Po's research centers: conferences, workshops, sprints, hackathons, etc.

In addition, over 90 thematic seminars were held on a recurring basis, that is, around thirty sessions per week on average. These seminars promote communication, debates and collaboration among members of the research community working on common subjects.

2016, A YEAR OF TRIBUTES TO ÉLIE HALÉVY

Philosopher and historian, **Élie Halévy** was a professor at the École libre des sciences politiques, where he taught for close to forty years (1898-1937), offering two courses on the history of England and the history of European socialism. As an internationally renowned expert on liberal, utilitarian and socialist doctrines, Halévy was also one of the pioneering theoreticians of the notion of "totalitarianism", which he presented in 1936 at a magisterial lecture on the *era of tyranny*.

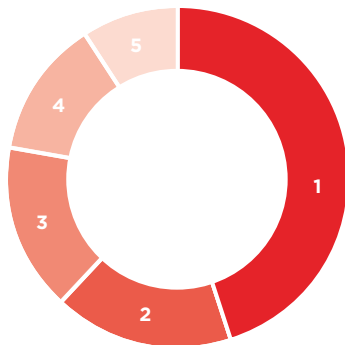
To celebrate the eightieth anniversary of this foundational text and the publication of the three first volumes (*Correspondance de guerre 1914-1919*, *L'Ère des tyrannies*, *Histoire du socialisme européen*) of Élie Halévy's complete works, which were published in fifteen volumes under the auspices of Belles Lettres and the FNSP, and under the leadership of Vincent Duclert and Marie Scot, Sciences Po organized an international conference that for the first time brought together American, English, Italian and French experts on the work of this activist intellectual.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Doctoral training

PhD students pursuing their degree at Sciences Po are enrolled in one of the Doctoral School's disciplinary programs, while also being affiliated to a research center, of which they are considered a full member.

On average, 25 to 30% of candidates seeking to pursue their thesis at Sciences Po are admitted (10% in law). In 2015-2016 all of the newly enrolled PhD students received funding. During their training, PhD students can participate in international exchange programs, including 2 to 3-month long research residencies (the Alliance program, the CAMPO and OXPO programs with Cambridge and Oxford, and the PhD Mobility Scheme consortium program with the London School of Economics and the National University of Singapore), and one-year residencies for exchanges with the following American universities: Berkeley, California, Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Northwestern, Princeton, Tufts and Wisconsin-Madison. Furthermore, there are three joint degree programs, with Columbia and Northwestern universities and with the International Max Planck Research School.



PHD STUDENTS – MALE/FEMALE RATIO VARIES BY DISCIPLINE

361 PhD students were enrolled at Sciences Po in 2015-2016. While the ratio of female (178) to male (182) students was almost equal, the gender distribution of students varies widely by discipline. Female PhD students outnumber male students in law (55%), sociology (57%) and political sciences (62%). Conversely, more men than women are pursuing their PhD in history (69%), and the gap is even wider in economics (81% male).

PhD students by discipline (Sciences Po, 2015-2016)

- 1 – Political Science **45 %**
- 2 – History **17 %**
- 3 – Sociology **16 %**
- 4 – Economics **13 %**
- 5 – Law **9 %**

Besides courses specific to each doctoral program, many crosscutting seminars and documentary research workshops are open to all PhD students. These cover economic sociology, gender, links between politics and psychoanalysis (in partnership with Paris-Diderot University and USPC), network analysis techniques or comparative research methods.

Several professionalization seminars and workshops are also organized specifically for PhD students to help guide them in building, developing and achieving their career goals with the help of a regular and personalized attention.



Doctoral training at Sciences Po in 2015-2016 - Key figures

- 54** PhD theses defended
- 61** young researchers admitted to pursue their thesis
- 42** different nationalities among the PhD students
- 30** PhD students pursuing a co-supervised thesis and
- 6** pursuing a dual degree
- 22** thesis awards
- 6** awards for research papers
- 19** new theses posted online in SPIRE



Thesis defenses (Sciences Po, 2016)

- 1 - Political Science 65 %**

- 2 - History 13 %**

- 3 - Sociology 9 %**

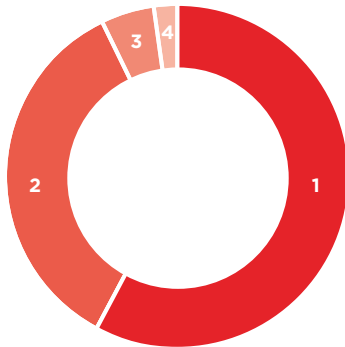
- 4 - Economics 7 %**

- 5 - Law 6 %**

Undergraduate training

Sciences Po ensures that its students are exposed to the most recent findings in the humanities and social sciences, and that they are trained in the discipline and requirements of research reasoning processes. This translates into a heavy involvement of Sciences Po's permanent faculty members in the courses offered in various programs and at all levels. Thus, in the 2015-2016 school year, over 600 different courses were offered by Sciences Po academics, that is, over 14,000 teaching hours.

Close to half of these courses were taught in foreign languages, mostly English, and were spread across all of Sciences Po's campuses (Dijon, Le Havre, Menton, Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, Reims).



Number of course hours provided by the permanent faculty by level of study (Sciences Po, 2015-2016)

1 - Masters 58 %

2 - College 35 %

3 - Doctorate 5 %

4 - Other 2 %

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Collaborative partnerships and programs

Sciences Po has developed many wide-ranging institutional research cooperation programs, exchange and mobility opportunities at the doctoral level, as well as chairs and guest and exchange programs for the academic community. These include ongoing partnerships with Oxford, Cambridge and Princeton universities.

Research centers and teams have also increased collaboration with research institutions across the world, in the forms of joint seminars and more formal programs.

THE “AFRICA IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS” PROGRAM

In January 2016, **CERI**, the Global South Unit of LSE’s Department of International Relations and the University of Cape Town’s Department of Political Studies started a collaborative three-year teaching and research project on “African Agency in an Era of Global Transformations”.

This project focuses on the evolving range of international actions used by African actors in the international system. It is purposefully multidisciplinary and explores these issues through several research themes, including conflict management studies, gender and international relations, economic and financial governance, development aid and South-South cooperation, multilateral negotiations and global migration and movement.

The project is divided between research and teaching activities, and also includes a digital component that is part of Sciences Po’s development of a MOOC on “Africa and globalization – intersecting perspectives”.

As a collaborative and exchange platform, this project is driven by the need to share current research on Africa in international relations, and to strengthen dialogue and exchanges between African and non-African institutions and universities.

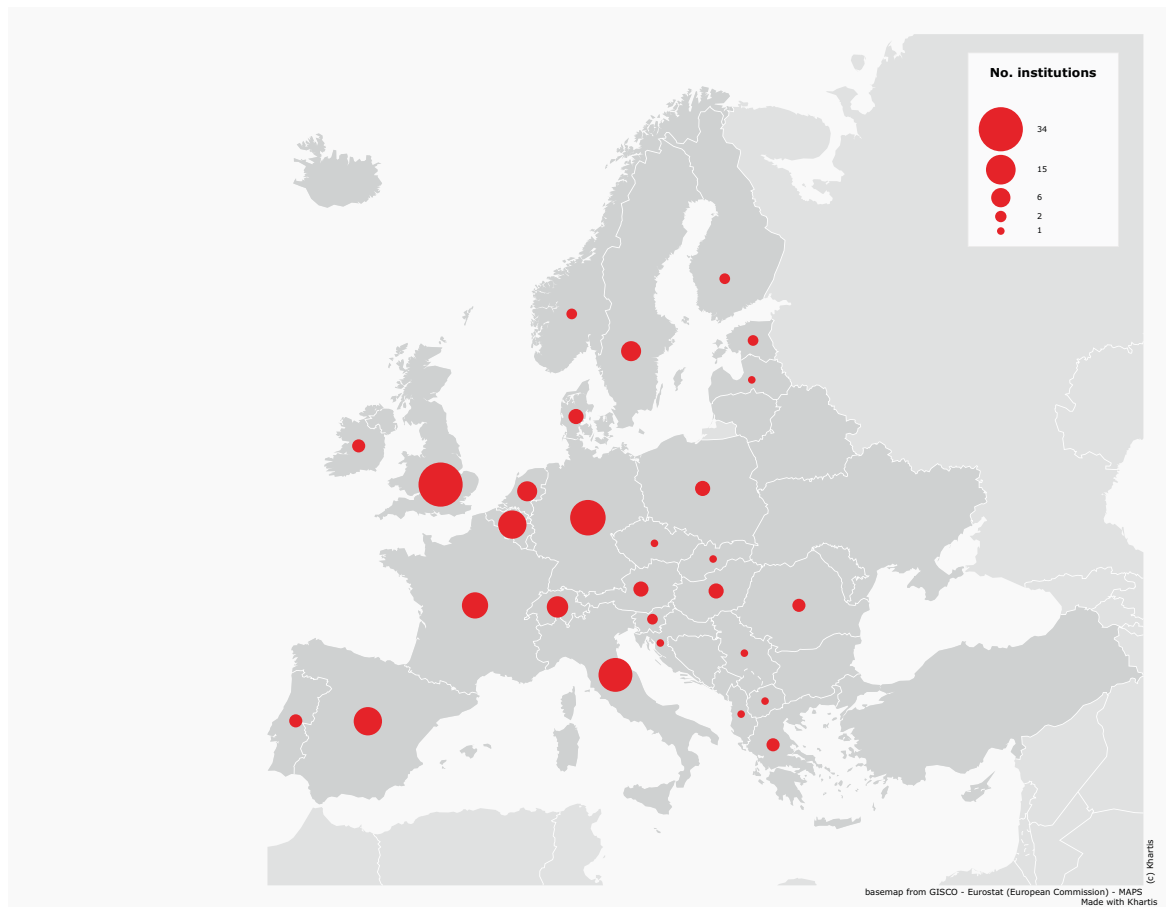


International collaborations - Key figures

In 2016, Sciences Po was involved in **17** collaborative European projects (FP7 and Horizon 2020) with **197** partner institutions in **37** different countries (including the universities of Harvard, Columbia, Heidelberg, Uppsala, Seville, Edinburgh, Milan-Bicocca, Amsterdam or Warsaw).

Most partnerships are with European institutions, but current projects also involve institutions in South Africa, Australia, Canada, China, South Korea, the United States, Israel, Jordan and Turkey.

Partner institutions in Europe (current collaborative projects, 2016)



Research exchanges

Research exchanges with foreign universities facilitate the development of research collaborations and implementation of field studies. Academic mobility, outgoing or incoming, is therefore crucial. It is especially encouraged at Sciences Po for both senior and junior members of the research community.

In 2016, Sciences Po hosted 110 visitors from foreign institutions (researchers, professors, postdocs and PhD students), a figure that grows every year.

Co-publications

The share of publications by members of Sciences Po's research community that are co-written with authors from foreign universities systematically increases each year and across all the disciplines represented at Sciences Po. The latest available figures from the IPERU survey¹ conducted in July 2016 on publications from 2015 highlight this steady progression: over 40% of Sciences Po publications taken into account in the analyzed sample were produced in collaboration with at least one laboratory from another country.

Co-authors from Sciences Po's research community are affiliated with a great diversity of institutions, both in France and abroad. Internationally, co-publication is most common with institutions located in the European Union.

¹ Annual survey conducted by the HCERES Observatoire des Sciences et des Techniques including indicators on the research output of institutions of higher education and research, measured in terms of publications.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

European funding

In 2016 members of Sciences Po's academic community were awarded 7 European projects (4 collaborative projects, 1 ERC Starting Grant, 1 European doctoral Innovative Training Network, 1 Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant) with a total of 2.5 million euros in funding, and served as coordinators, leading participants or partners in these projects.



FFABFORCE, a new Marie Skłodowska-Curie project in 2016: an innovative perspective on the Allies during World War II

After pursuing his PhD at University College Dublin and a post-doctorate at Trinity College, **Steven O'Connor** joined the **Centre for History at Sciences Po** for a 2-year period as part of an EU Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant. He is studying the Allied war effort from a transnational perspective, focusing on two areas: cooperation between the British army and Allied forces, and the integration of the "Free French" in the British armed forces and society. The FFABFORCE project will help assess Great Britain's methods of organizing multinational forces through the case of the Free French Forces. It will also study how the Free French responded to the efforts that their hosts made to integrate them in both military and civilian life.



INNOPATHS, a new collaborative project in 2016: what pathways will lead to de-carbonization?

Francesco Vona (OFCE) is a partner in the INNOPATHS project (Innovation pathways, strategies and policies for the Low-Carbon Transition in Europe) in cooperation with the University College of London, the Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change (CMCC) and eleven other European institutions studying the impact of de-carbonization on the European economy and society. This project's objective is to make specific and concrete proposals to significantly lower carbon emission in Europe while taking into account the economic, social and environmental impacts of these proposals, including negative impacts, such as those on low-income households, on carbon-intensive sectors and on workers in these sectors.

Funding from the national research agency (ANR)

In 2016, five projects submitted by Sciences Po researchers were selected as part of various calls for proposals managed by the *Agence nationale de la recherche* (ANR, national research agency). For so-called “generic” calls, the success rate was 16% (versus the 12.5% national average).



An ANR project beginning in 2016: “Conditional Responsiveness in France and Germany”

Coordinated by **Emiliano Grossman (CEE)**, in partnership with the University of Konstanz, this project, which is part of the ANR and DFG’s Franco-German program in human and social sciences, focuses on understanding conditions in which governments listen to public demands and provides evidence for the conditionality of responsiveness in Western democracies. The basic premise of democratic governance is that government represents citizen wishes. In its simplest form, governments assess citizen wishes based on electoral outcomes and publicly expressed problems and respond to these demands by enacting laws. Citizens in turn readjust their priorities as policies change. This project examines if and when governments respond to citizen demands, building on an innovative research design: a quantitative analysis of political activities using comparative policy agendas data and a mail survey, which entails an experimental design, to investigate if elected representatives respond to different public demands.



An ANR project that ended in 2016: “The social impacts of ecological conversion”

Coordinated by **Philippe Coulangeon (OSC)**, the RSCE research program (*Ressorts Sociaux de la Conversion Écologique*) stems from the observation that the “ecological conversion” of contemporary societies is partly based on lifestyle reform in Northern hemisphere countries. However, the project’s central hypothesis is that environmental recommendations do not have the social neutrality implied by the consensus built around the objectives they seek to achieve. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches, this extensive study calculated the social cost of the ecological conversion of lifestyles, and identified the populations most receptive to this type of discourse, as well as those least equipped to handle this social change

Other funding

Many research projects currently underway at Sciences Po are supported by other sources of funding, both public (like the City of Paris or Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and private (like the Axa Research Fund or the Fondation de France).



“Precariousness Political Participation”: civic life for the neediest

What can be done to help over-fifty-year-olds, the poorest, the most isolated, to participate more fully in civic life? The *Précarité Participation Politique* project tackles this question as part of the PICRI (institution-citizen partnerships for research and innovation) project launched and funded by the Île-de-France region. This project builds on the complementarity between practical and academic knowledge. It brings together a research team specialized in political participation issues (**Caroline Arnal**, **Florence Haegel** and **Nonna Mayer** from the **CEE** for Sciences Po) and an association, *Les Petits Frères des Pauvres*, which assists over-fifty-year-olds who are lonely, poor or excluded. The goal is to study the civic participation of these populations and thus to contribute to the discussion on both political and social democracy at a time of economic crisis.



SURIP: Monitoring of uncertain occupational risks

Funded by the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety, and led by **Jean-Noël Jouzel** and **Jérôme Pélisse (CSO)**, this project studies contemporary mechanisms monitoring the health of workers exposed to occupational risks characterized by a high level of uncertainty (chemical risks and psychosocial risks). It focuses on the interactions between the exposed workers, the managers and middlepersons responsible for these risks, and the systems in place for their monitoring, which is currently being deployed on an unprecedented scale. Understanding their foundations and their modus operandi, their uses and their effects, the dynamics they reveal and those they obscure, is key to improving the production of knowledge on the relationships between work and health.



WHAT DOES RESEARCH AT SCIENCES PO FOCUS ON?

Research conducted at Sciences Po focuses on the governance of contemporary societies. The idea is to understand political and economic phenomena, and their impact on societies in terms of stratification, diversification and inequalities. True to its origins, Sciences Po is thus devoted to what can be summarized as “sciences of politics, policy and polity”.

Politics, first, is understood in a broad sense, referring to the conduct of public affairs (*res publica*) in the city. Today, public affairs are no longer just the domain of public actors, but also shaped by private actors, public-private actors and civil society; they are no longer the preserve of a central state and conducted at the national level, but also the result of local initiatives as well as transnational and even supranational trade-offs and norms, since the “city’s” space can be that of the planet today.

Thus, public affairs cannot be understood without simultaneously and interdependently considering economic regulations, social regulations and political regulations.

Policies, that is, the conception and implementation of action plans aiming to solve problems, transform organizations, and change modes of operation and practices in the market, private and public spheres, as well as their coordination, are also central to the scope of research conducted at Sciences Po.

Finally, polity refer to conflicts, interest battles, the exercise of power, social stratification and the distribution of resources and of positions. In sum, they cover everything that societies consider to be tensions as well as the capacity to dissolve these tensions, to re-(discover) a shared vision and to build together.

Five disciplines contribute to developing the study of society governance: law, economics, history, political science and sociology. They all have a global perspective: research works cover all the countries of the world, and are often comparative.

Both the most abstract and most empirical research is always guided by societal questions they help elucidate and understand. Fundamental research is connected to the operational conclusions that can be drawn from it. Researchers therefore seek to publicize their findings and to participate in the public debate and in solution building wherever possible.

To foster the development of research at Sciences Po, the research policy consists of defining research priorities around four major research themes and several crosscutting programs.



Research that is more about the world than about France - Key figures

Research conducted at Sciences Po has a global perspective, both European and non-European. When France is analyzed, it is often compared to other geographical areas. PhD theses defended at Sciences Po in 2015-2016 illustrated this global and comparative approach. Of the **54 PhD theses defended** across all disciplines, **only 3 were about France** or a subject that could be labeled “French”.

DIVERSITY AND RICHNESS OF METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES: A NEW SEMINAR IN 2016

Driven by researchers and engineers, **MetSem** is a new forum for the exchange and sharing of tools and methods used in the humanities and social sciences. It is open to all methods, practices and uses deployed at all stages of data processing, and provides the opportunity to explore them with practitioners from all backgrounds (qualitativists, quantitativists, mixed method experts) during sessions aiming to be didactic.

FOUR KEY THEMES

The study of the political, economic and social governance of contemporary societies can be broken down into three major themes that appear to various degrees across all the research units: political phenomena, economic phenomena and their social implications. In addition, a crosscutting priority is included in each of the aforementioned themes: digital technologies and their uses.

Analysis of political phenomena

Analysis of policy and of political phenomena is one of Sciences Po's historical hallmarks: studies of the state, of the administration, of public policy, of political participation and behavior, of democracy, of nations and nationalism, of political violence, and of war and peace processes. Sciences Po is recognized for its involvement in, and for the quality of its research on these issues. It is ranked fourth globally by QS in "political science and international relations".

This result reflects a deeply rooted tradition at Sciences Po. While this first theme is central in political science, it is also fleshed out by all the other disciplines.



When the State champions the cause of women. A historical perspective.

Improving the status of women and challenging gender inequalities was one of the most significant social transformations of the 20th century. What role did public policies play in this social change? **Anne Revillard (OSC, LIEPP)** tackles this question. Her approach is to study the evolution of numerous governmental institutions (ministries, state secretariats, advisory boards) that have been tasked with promoting women's rights. The different names given to these institutions - "women's issues", "women's rights", "equality", "women's status" - reveal their fragility and convey the change in behaviors, values and meanings over time.

La cause des femmes dans l'État. Une comparaison France-Québec (the cause of women in the state: a comparison of France and Quebec), by Anne Revillard (Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, 2016).



Israel: reasons for peace

Does a peace camp still exist in Israel? At the beginning of the 1980s it had a central role, bringing out hundreds of thousands of people to march in the streets. This book by **Samy Cohen (CERI)** traces its history, successes and failures. It is in the aftermath of the Six Day war that the peace movement really emerged, challenging the zeal to occupy conquered territories. But its star faded as the Palestinian issue entered the national debate and as suicide-bombings undermined confidence in the peace process initiated by Yitzhak Rabin. But the peace movement has not disappeared. It has changed, spawning a number of small organizations with hidden strength, including in Israel itself. This study sheds light on these many and often unknown actors. *Enquête sur le camp de la paix, by Samy Cohen (Gallimard, 2016).*

The study of economic phenomena

Reflecting global developments that are changing and redrawing the boundaries between the public and private, and political and economic spheres, Sciences Po's research is increasingly focusing on economic actors and sectors, economic science-based methods, and international competition. The study of economic phenomena is therefore a key area of Sciences Po's research that has experienced extraordinary growth over the past decade.

Here again, Sciences Po's contribution to the analysis of economic phenomena cannot be reduced to research in economics. Sciences Po has very active research groups in economic sociology, economic law, international private law and arbitration law. At the same time, several members of our research community have developed an important body of political economy research, including analysis of economic policies, tax-benefit policies, the role of central banks, public management of financial crises, etc.



What policies to promote home ownership?

What are the paths to home ownership in Europe and how have they changed over the past forty years? How can the occupancy structure and the profile of homeowners be explained? What are the impacts of economic and political conditions, such as interest rates, the 2008 crisis and the transition in Eastern Europe? What about economic dynamics and the approach of real estate market actors in France and in Europe? These are the questions that the **LIEPP** and the Urban School of Sciences Po are examining as they seek to draw lessons for the French case and identify the positive and negative effects of specific provisions. This research will be conducted through 2019 as part of a funding partnership with the Crédit Foncier de France (national mortgage bank of France).



Legal fiction, ideology and global governance

Present since Roman law, legal fictions are often analyzed as contrivances allowing a fact to be considered proven even if it is a known falsehood, in order to draw out its normative consequences. Beyond this occasional use, fiction appears to permeate the whole legal system. By allowing the law to be understood not as a set of discrete normative rules, but rather as a creator of mental worlds that determine action, fictional analysis helps reveal legal ideology. The field of global law has given rise to new fictions aiming to conceptualize, explain and justify new normative configurations. Clarifying the *modus operandi* of these new fictions helps uncover the instruments of the deep ideology of global governance, as revealed by changes in private international law and the theme of trans-constitutional dialogues between judges. *“Repenser le dévoilement de l’idéologie juridique: une approche fictionnelle de la gouvernance globale”*, by Guillaume Tusseau and Horatia Muir Watt (in Baptiste Bonnet (ed.), *Traité des rapports entre ordres juridiques. Bilan, enjeux, perspectives*, Paris, LGDJ, 2016).

Inequality, stratification, and discrimination

The third theme focuses on the consequences (beneficial or not) of the first two themes on social stratification, the workings of social classes, the evolution of inequality, and the formation and functioning of elites. These issues have long played an important role at Sciences Po.

Indeed, in an institution that trains future economic, administrative and political elites, it is impossible not to address social inequality and stratification from a comparative and global perspective, at the intersection of several disciplinary approaches.



The minimum wage and inequality: the effects of education and technology

In an article published in the *Journal of Labor Economics* in January 2016, **Zsofia Barany (Department of economics)** studies the relationship between minimum wages and wage inequality. She uses an approach that includes factors typically considered to be external to the problem. She reaches unexpected conclusions that could impact the development of public policies. Indeed, the literature mostly focuses on minimum-wage employees. She argues that growing demand for highly skilled workers impact both minimum wages and high incomes, thereby increasing wage inequality.

“The Minimum Wage and Inequality: The Effects of Education and Technology”, by Zsofia Barany (*Journal of Labor Economics*, 34, 1, p. 237-274).



Policies at the periphery of cities

In 2016, **Thomas Aguilera (CEE)** received three awards for his PhD thesis on public policies towards squats and slums (Daloz award, Caritas Research Foundation award and the PUCA / APEREAU / CDC Institute for Research *Caisse des Dépôts* special award).

He examines the ability (or inability) of public actors to govern squats and slums, which have existed in the Paris and Madrid regions since the 1960s. He highlights the fact that un-governability is a construct that public actors create to justify their inaction and/or the establishment of exemption policies. He also shows that this type of governance is conducive to emergency policing and humanitarian policies. Finally, he stresses that when civil society (artist collectives, activists) takes over these spaces, it obtains positive results in terms of re-socialization, and activates resolution and normalization policies, thereby proving that squat and slum policies can be institutionalized over the medium to long term.



The trompe-l'œil of urban segregation

Urban segregation is a dominant theme in the public debate, and is often denounced as the origin of divides and ghettos confining the poor and immigrants. But to denounce without understanding, or even holding the victims responsible for their marginalization, is not to see the processes involved, beginning with the self-segregation of the upper classes. The goal of **Marco Oberti** and **Edmond Préteceille (OSC)** is foremost to provide the intellectual tools to characterize segregation in cities, to take into account its frequently relative nature, its varying social and spatial intensity, and the different types of urban spaces it produces. Another goal is to use international comparison to grasp the different intertwined processes that produce segregation and are linked to three types of causes. First, there are structural economic causes that are expressed by an unequal spatial hierarchy. The second are double-edged political causes, including ones aiming to reduce inequalities and segregation, and others that, to the contrary, promote inequality and enhance the advantages of privileged classes. The third type of causes stems from individual or group choices, even if these choices are constrained by structural causes. *La ségrégation urbaine (urban segregation)*, by Marco Oberti and Edmond Préteceille (*La Découverte*, 2016).

Uses and effects of digital technology

Be it through the use of very large databases or of online data processing, “big data” offers social science researchers and professors new possibilities, but also raises new issues and requires the use of a diverse range of technical and research skills. Few sectors remain unaffected by digital technology, and it is crucial to analyze these transformations and their effects on public action, city governance, democracy, organizational management, staff management, market functioning and electoral campaigns.

In 2016, Sciences Po hired two experts in digital methodologies and digital and computational social sciences to help deepen reflection on digital technology as both a social science tool and research subject.



Will Paris become a green city?

The “Urban Nature in Digital Practice(s)” (Naturpradi) project involving the **medialab** aims to support the (re)vegetation policy pursued by the City of Paris while also examining it from different angles: first, from the perspective of the history of Paris and of the evolution in urban nature management; next, by studying emerging field practices in several current projects; and finally, by following the online conversations of various professional and amateur participants commenting on the issue. The goal of this project is to produce an atlas of nature in Paris. The atlas will map the transformation of Parisians’ relationship to nature in order to help citizens and institutions craft new public policies, while examining the actors supporting this movement and the role of citizen participation in this policy.



Information innovation in a digital world

In a world where information is expensive to produce but inexpensive to reproduce, how can the media be encouraged to produce new information? How can the diversity and quality of information be maintained? Through this project, which was funded in 2016 through a Sciences Po call for projects (the “SAB”), and which explores the structure of information production in the digital world, **Julia Cagé (Department of economics)** seeks to better understand who produces online information, what type of information is produced, and especially the benefits of producing new information today. Developed in collaboration with the French National Audio-visual Institute, this project draws on an unparalleled body of data about the French media, including the platforms (written press, television, radio, online media) and covered topics (politics, justice, sports, etc.).

CROSSCUTTING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

The interlinking of disciplines and interrelating of perspectives and approaches is pursued within the research centers, which in turn have many ties with each other. These take the form of co-publications, the organization of joint seminars (joint CHSP/CSO seminar on literature and social sciences, CEE/CERI seminar on epistemological and methodological controversies, etc.), and research projects bringing together colleagues from several centers. For example, 2016 saw the start of a SAB-funded project jointly created by the medialab and CEVIPOF on digital communities in the 2017 presidential election campaign.

Two entities are also involved in the development of crosscutting programs promoting relations between centers and an interdisciplinary approach at Sciences Po: the LIEPP labex, of which a feature and originality is to promote interdisciplinary assessments of public policies based on sociology, political science and economics; and the MaxPo Center, which promotes work on uncertainties linked to instability phenomena in market societies, at the intersection of political science and economic sociology.

This crosscutting approach is also fostered by the existence of thematic programs that play a role in encouraging the research community to focus on specific subjects, such as gender via the PRESAGE program, and urban issues and urbanization processes via the *Cities are back in town* program.



A project associating disciplines and research centers launched in 2016: “Growth and forms of employment: a Euro-Asian comparison of employment uncertainty”

The EURASEMPLOI project analyzes the relationship between high economic growth, changes in employment and the forms of employment uncertainty that these changes cause. Led by **Marie-Emmanuelle Chessel (CSO)** and **Paul-André Rosental (CHSP)** from Sciences Po, in collaboration with INALCO, Paris-Diderot University and EHESS, it pairs historians with sociologists who are experts in several cultural areas, and it adopts an approach that is comparative across space and time. It compares national configurations in China, Japan, France and a number of Comecon countries. These socio-historical situations share the development of a production-oriented model granting the State a central role in both economic and social regulation. To understand and compare the different forms of “precariousness”, this research offers a more complex and “situated” vision of labor market fragmentation and hierarchies, and especially of the resulting uncertainties for the involved categories of workers.

PRESAGE, A CROSSCUTTING AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO GENDER

Created in 2010 by **Hélène Périvier** and **Françoise Milewski (OFCE)**, The Programme de Recherche et d'Enseignement des SAvoirs sur le Genre, PRESAGE, incorporates reflection about gender in all Sciences Po activities: teaching, research and continuous education.

The program is innovative in several respects: it adopts a crosscutting approach through a multidisciplinary undertaking (economics, law, philosophy, political sciences, sociology, history, psychology, etc.); it supports a new intellectual endeavor by collecting all the research on gender relations; it is internationally oriented, facilitating collaboration with foreign researchers.

It has three main objectives: increase course offerings on gender across Sciences Po campuses and schools; spur research on gender within Sciences Po research centers, within USPC and with partner universities like Columbia and Oxford; build bridges between research and civil society via the organization of conferences and their dissemination as podcasts on the program's website.

In 2016, the PRESAGE program organized around fifteen research seminars, conferences and workshops, in collaboration with the CHSP, Sciences Po's Health Chair or the USPC Comue.



WHAT INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT AND STRATEGY FOR RESEARCH AT SCIENCES PO?

RESEARCH UNITS AND DEPARTMENTS

Sciences Po's research is pursued across eleven research centers (seven UMR and UMS, three *équipes d'accueil* and the OFCE) and two transversal programs - the LIEPP (labex focused on the interdisciplinary evaluation of public policies) and the MaxPo (the result of international cooperation between the Max Planck Society and Sciences Po).

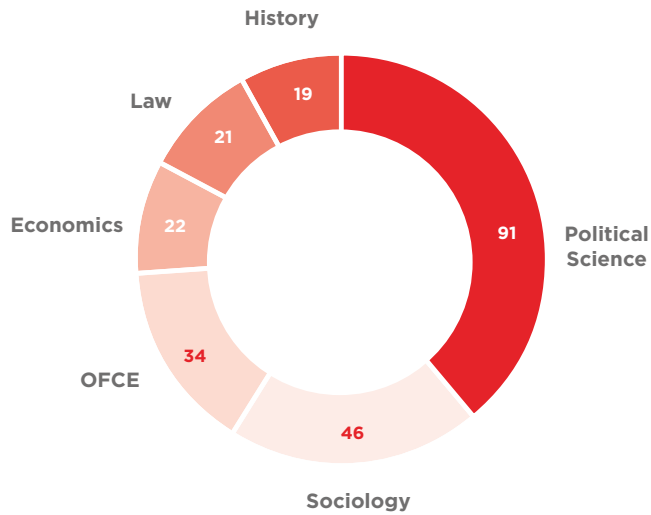
Each of the centers has a primary affiliation with one of the five most represented disciplines at Sciences Po, as reflected in its departments: law, economics, history, political science and sociology.

Sciences Po's researchers and scholars also choose a principal affiliation to a department, which is not necessarily the same as their center's affiliation. Thus, they have a dual affiliation, through their research center, which is also their daily workplace, and a department, which is responsible for coursework, broad disciplinary guidelines, and teaching assignments.

In 2016, two major developments shaped the institutional structure and evolution of Sciences Po research.

— The Department of Economics obtained the status of Sciences Po-CNRS joint research unit (UMR 8259). Created in 2009, the Department of Economics' mission is to develop Sciences Po's teaching and research activities in economics. It quickly became a world-class department. The CNRS sponsorship confirmed the international recognition that the department had already achieved.

— Funding for the Max Planck-Sciences Po Center on Coping with Instability in Market Societies (MaxPo) was renewed for an additional five years. Launched in 2012, and funded equally by the Max Planck Society and Sciences Po, MaxPo develops research on the impact of increasing liberalization, technological progress and cultural changes on the stability of industrialized Western societies.



Permanent faculty breakdown by department (Sciences Po, 2016)

Political Science **39 %**

Sociology **20 %**

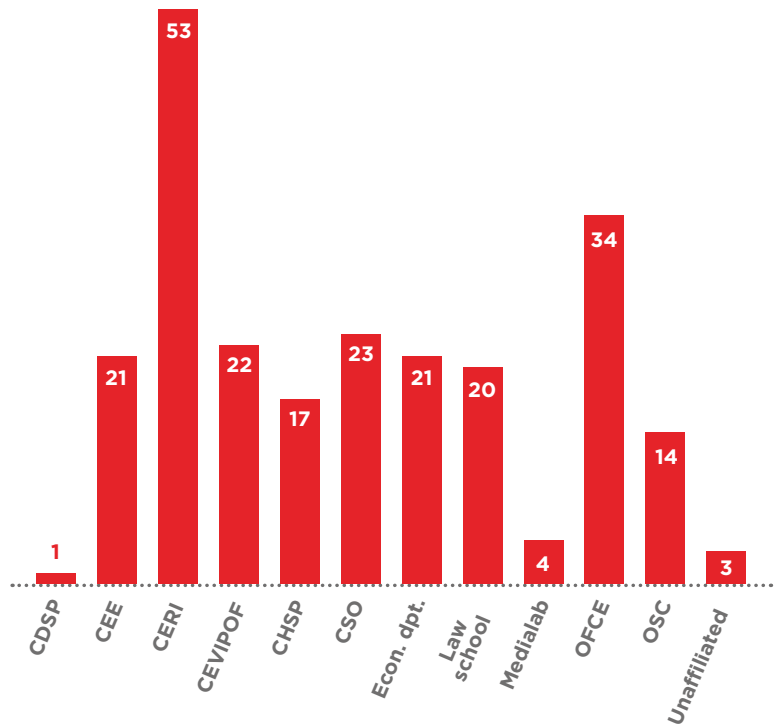
OFCE **15 %**

Economics **9 %**

Law **9 %**

History **8 %**

Permanent faculty breakdown by research unit (Sciences Po, 2016)



WHO WERE SCIENCES PO'S ACADEMIC COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN 2016?

In 2016, Sciences Po's permanent faculty included 233 people. The research community, broadly defined, included 361 PhD students, 89 research assistants, 36 postdocs and 8 PRAGs active in the research centers.

The average age of permanent faculty members was 48. On average, female members were slightly younger than male members in all the disciplines, and especially so in economics, where the gap was 8 years.

Women also represented a smaller share. They only accounted for 30% of the permanent faculty. Their share in the political science department was 36%, but was only 10% in the economics department.

Women were also underrepresented among A-ranked faculty members. They only accounted for 21% of professors (university professors and full professors). The share of women was highest among young researchers (61% of postdocs and 47% of research fellows).

Consequently, as part of Sciences Po's 2015-2017 action plan, measures aiming to promote gender equality in the academic community were developed in 2016, to be implemented beginning in 2017.

The average seniority of permanent faculty members is a little over 10 years (around 14 on average for the political science department and the OFCE, and between 5 and 7 years for the other departments).

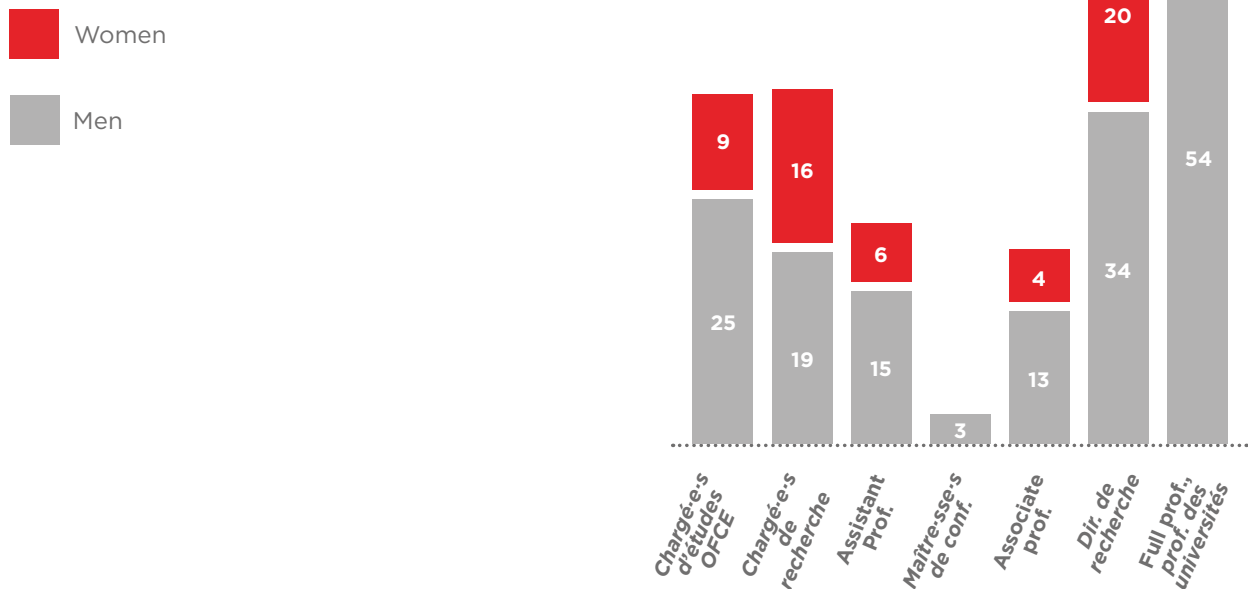
The permanent faculty has become more international with each annual hiring campaign, with 25 different nationalities represented in 2016. Foreign academics accounted for 22% of the permanent faculty in 2016. Among academics hired in the past 3 years, 30% were foreign nationals, 35% held a permanent or tenure-track position in a foreign university before their hiring, and 49% received their PhD abroad.

CONVERGENCE OF DUTIES BUT PLURALITY OF STATUSES

Sciences Po's academic community includes *maîtres de conférence*, university professors, CNRS researchers, and FNSP staff on private contracts, considered as MENESR research professors since 2014. CNRS and FNSP researchers are encouraged to teach at all levels (from undergraduate to doctoral courses) and the overarching policy is to promote the convergence of duties.

Since 2009 the FNSP no longer recruits researchers but only research professors who serve as assistant professors and then associate or full professors when they receive tenure. OFCE research staff members have research fellow status.

**Permanent faculty breakdown
by rank (Sciences Po, 2016)**



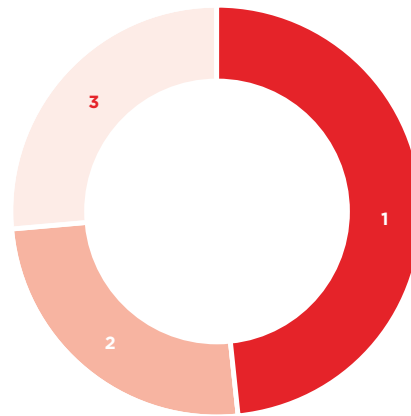
Sciences Po permanent faculty members (including OFCE research fellows) mainly have FNSP status (46%), with public-status academics equally divided between CNRS status and MENESR status.

Permanent faculty breakdown by supervisory authority (Sciences Po, 2016)

1 - FNSP 113

2 - MENESR 61

3 - CNRS 59



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

Since implementing status convergence processes in 2012, **22** teaching incentive bonuses have been awarded to researchers, including **16** to CNRS researchers. Beginning in 2015 a change in the process enabled the extension of 3-year bonuses. Thus, since 2015, **13** bonuses have been extended.

Status changes affected **12** FNSP researchers, who became FNSP associate professors or full professors. Since 2015, researchers must have received a teaching incentive bonus for 3 years before they can apply for a status change.

A DYNAMIC RECRUITMENT STRATEGY

In 2016 Sciences Po's Scientific Council adopted a new tri-annual recruitment plan (2016-2019). This plan is part of an institutional strategy reaffirmed in 2009 aiming to increase the size of Sciences Po's academic community.

Developed in response to an analysis of the research community's demographics, to research profiles wish lists submitted by each centre, and to a survey of school's expectations for courses, the 2016-2019 recruitment plan focuses on the four priority themes identified by the research board: political phenomena, economic phenomena, inequality-discrimination-stratification, and digital technology.

This tri-annual plan involves 29 positions (including 8 new ones) spread across each discipline, and it addresses the research issues identified by the academic community, as well as the requests of schools, especially with regard to public economy, digital strategies and transformations, public action sector analysis, and the humanities.



New members of the permanent faculty since 2012 - Key figures

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Law	1	1	1	2	2	7
Economics	4	1	6	3	2	16
History	3	2	1	3	1	10
Political	4	7	7	3	4	25
Sociology	3	5	2	4	4	18
Urbanism/ geography				1	1	2
Total	15	16	17	16	14	78

SCIENCES PO WELCOMED 14 NEW PERMANENT FACULTY MEMBERS IN 2016

- 2 lawyers: **Régis Bismuth**, an expert in international public law and economic integration law, and **Julie Saada**, a legal philosopher and expert in modern and contemporary political philosophy.
- 2 economists: ERC awardee **Thomas Chaney** studies international trade, finance and their underlying networks, and **Eduardo Perez-Richet**'s research focuses on the information economy, political economy, game theory and social networks.
- 1 historian, **Giacomo Parrinello**, whose research focuses on history of the environment.
- 4 political scientists: **Laurent Fourchard**, who works on “government”, violence and exclusion in urban and metropolitan areas of Africa, **Romain Lachat**, who studies electoral choices and political party competition, **Patrick Le Bihan**, who is interested in the interactions between political institutions and the electorate, and **Benoît Pelopidas**, an expert on knowledge about nuclear weapons and their ethical and political implications.
- 3 sociologists: **Dominique Cardon**, an expert on the relationship between new technologies and social, political and cultural practices; **Bruno Cousin**, whose research focuses on the sociology of global cities and the sociology of upper classes and of inequality; and **Marie-Laure Djelic**, who analyzes the interface between businesses, the economic world and society.
- 1 expert in computational social science, **Camille Roth**, who works on knowledge networks, the public digital space and socio-semantic dynamics.
- 1 geographer, **Eric Verdeil**, whose research focuses on the sociology and history of urbanism.

RESEARCH GOVERNANCE AND ACADEMIC CAREER MANAGEMENT: A RENEWED FRAMEWORK IN 2016

Resulting from work conducted throughout the year 2015, decrees approving the new FNSP and IEP Paris statutes were published in January 2016; they represent the greatest overhaul of Sciences Po governance since 1945.

Research now falls under the remit of the IEP, whose main board, renamed Board of the *Institut d'études politiques de Paris*, saw its share of academic community representatives increase from three to five members. These new statutes profoundly reshaped the Scientific Council of the IEP, which replaced three bodies that previously met: the Article 7 board, the research board and the research bureau. The latter was an informal structure that was created in 2009 but had no basis in Sciences Po's former statutes. Yet the new research board was largely modelled on the research bureau's composition and spirit: ex officio members convene with elected representatives of Sciences Po's five disciplinary departments, without any status distinction. Thus, elected representatives for one discipline can include university professors, CNRS researchers, FNSP researchers and FNSP research professors, with opinions expressed on the basis of rank rather than members' statutory position. Moreover, while the research board is governed by very formal operating rules, it remains a forum for reflection, discussion and deliberation to allow for improvements in Sciences Po's research governance.

The Scientific Council meets twice a year in plenary session and once a month in committee. Marc Lazar, university professor of history at Sciences Po, has served as its president since the first meeting. The board has 39 members, including 19 elected members; two PhD student representatives and one postdoc and assistant researcher representative are included in plenary session. Agendas and minutes are widely disseminated.

The new statutes reflect the growing association of academic community members with Sciences Po's governance and ensure a better representation of all academic staff categories.

RESEARCH GOVERNANCE AT SCIENCES PO: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

While research was not absent from Émile Boutmy's original projects and the first activities of the *École libre des sciences politiques* (1872-1945), it is not until 1945 that the FNSP was officially tasked with "promoting the development and dissemination in France, the Empire and abroad, of political, economic and social sciences".

Research then became one of Sciences Po's four principal missions (along with teaching, documentation and publication), and was placed under the direct responsibility of the FNSP Board of Directors and led by the FNSP Secretary General – a position held by François Goguel (1945-1946), Jean Meynaud (1947-1954), Jean Touchard (1954-1971) and Serge Hurtig (1971-1991), before being transformed into an Office of the Vice President for Research in 1991, and successively attributed to Serge Hurtig, Jean-Luc Domenach, Gérard Grunberg, Bruno Latour and Christine Musselin.

The 1985 decree granting Sciences Po the status of Grand Établissement (leading institution) mentioned for the first time the existence of a Scientific Council (article 10) addressing "the relationship between teaching and research, especially at the postgraduate level", bringing together all of Sciences Po's research and teaching staff in plenary session (part-time lecturer representatives, national education research professors, FNSP and CNRS researchers, postgraduate students, and the directors of research centers and of the Doctoral School), and a "board consisting of research professors assigned to the institution, consulted on recruitments and appointments" (so-called Article 7 board) responsible for issues related to the careers of research professors assigned to the IEP. Beginning in 2009, research governance was reconfigured based on two objectives. The first one was to group research staff with multiple statuses (CNRS researchers, FNSP researchers, national education research professors and FNSP research professors), ever-growing because of an ambitious recruitment plan and convergence of duties, within a single permanent academic community with collective reflection and discussion bodies, if not statutory: the Research Bureau and the Academic Senate. The second objective was to support innovative research through the institutional funding research projects selected by a *Scientific Advisory Board*.

The general reform of the 2016 FNSP and IEP statutes will provide an opportunity to set in stone changes that have been underway since the end of the 2000s.



Marc LAZAR

President of the Scientific Council



Sciences Po is an institution based on four main pillars: the administration, students, external lecturers and our permanent faculty. For historical reasons, until recently this latter pillar did not have the same importance as it does in any other French or foreign university.

Over the past years, in light of the quantitative and qualitative development of our permanent academic body and of the leadership's desire to establish Sciences Po as a world-class teaching and research university, the permanent faculty has increasingly been taken into consideration, and it intends to play a greater role.

The Scientific Council aims to bring this goal to fruition. As President I am trying to drive this effort by bringing together the academic community and communicating with the presidency.

The Council works in a collegial and transparent way to make it a consultative body, as stipulated in the statutes, as well a source of research policy proposals. It has established itself as a body including Sciences Po's entire permanent academic community, thereby facilitating the exchange of information and of perspectives between research centres and departments, and between disciplines, embodying the interdisciplinary approach that is Sciences Po's hallmark.

Complicated by the multiplicity of statuses and supervisory authorities, the career management of Sciences Po's academic community has benefitted from the Scientific Council's new framework, which allows for opinions to be issued on similar career steps, even if staff members are under different supervisory authorities. Completing a formalization effort initiated several years ago, a comprehensive document ² for the first time in 2016 sets out all the career management procedures for FNSP researchers and research professors, and the Scientific Council's internal rules allow for the extension of some of these procedures to MESR research professors and to CNRS researchers for career elements that are not covered by their supervisory authority, but rather are Sciences Po's responsibility.

CAREER MANAGEMENT: 3 MAIN PRINCIPLES OF FORMALIZATION

- Adopt practices that are compatible with those that are commonly in place abroad, and simultaneously consistent with French recruitment and career management rules.
- Define shared principles and identical procedures across disciplines, but then let each discipline choose its own criteria.
- Ensure collegial decision-making. Selection committees should be able to work independently, but colleagues should have a say over their actions, be it with regard to the composition of these committees (Scientific Council opinion), the hiring process (research seminar open to all, lunch with committee members to discuss candidates), and the ranking of candidates (Scientific Council opinion).

² Provisions applicable to FNSP researchers and research professors, adopted by the FNSP Board of Directors on 9 February 2016.

ENSURE SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH THAT IS HIGH-QUALITY AND ADAPTED TO CURRENT CHALLENGES

Support staff (research engineers, administrative staff, communication officers, administrators, etc.) work to implement their research centers' research policy and ensure excellent working conditions for research community members.

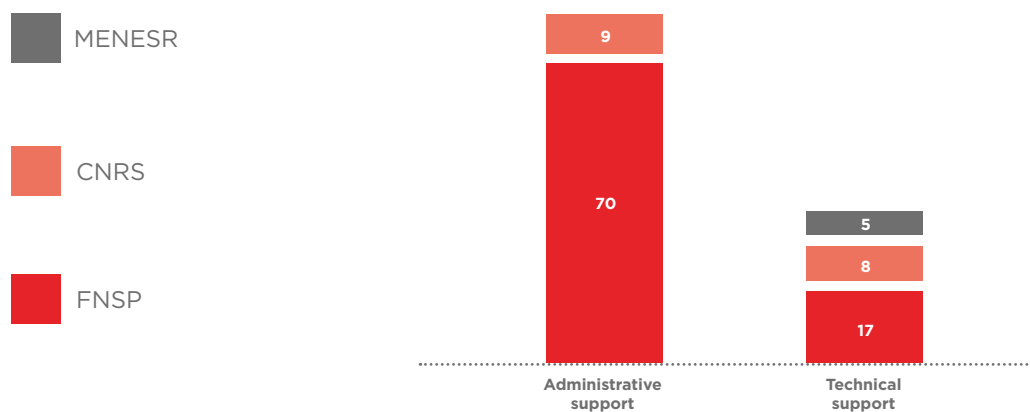
Sciences Po has followed the evolution in research practices by strengthening the presence of technical staff (engineers, developers, statisticians) within the research system. It is also important to maintain a good administrative support team easily accessible within each of the centers (management, assistance, communication, etc.) By following the evolution in the expectations of our (internal and external) environments, the institution promotes the development of skills and exchange of best practices through trainings and the building of professional communities. Thus, in addition to the secretaries-general and heads of communication, regular meetings are held with center administrative and financial managers about issues specific to this profession.



Staff providing technical support for research – Key figures

Since 2012 the number of staff members providing support for research through “technical functions” more than doubled at Sciences Po. They now account for close to a quarter of permanent staff members supporting research at Sciences Po. The majority of these staff members are women (**54%**) and their average age is less than **36** years old. **50%** have FNSP status, **32%** have CNRS status and **18%** have MENESR status. CNRS and MENESR have actively supported capacity building by awarding positions to help with the transformation of research methods and of research production conditions.

Administrative and technical staff by supervisory authority (Sciences Po, except DS, 2016)



FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In 2016 Sciences Po's overall budget increased 7%. Again this year, the institution devoted a third of its budget to research, to the benefit of the centers and of doctoral training (35% if the remuneration of staff with CNRS and MENESR status is included). This confirms our institution's continued commitment to research teams, both in terms of academic recruitment and of resources for the centers.

The year 2016 also saw significant participation of research laboratories in national and international funding programs for research. Thus, 15% of the research budget comes from funding obtained by researchers. These contractual resources increased by 7.3% compared to 2015. This is unequivocal recognition of the dynamism of project leaders and of the quality of the conducted research, given that most of these resources come from competitive and peer-reviewed calls for proposals.

The *Agence Nationale de la Recherche* (French national research agency) is the primary source of contractual resources (54%), as part of the IDEX managed by the USPC Comue, as well as through the allocation of funds for the 15 ANR projects hosted by Sciences Po in 2016. Furthermore, Sciences Po is very well positioned within the European H2020 program, with the centers currently managing 22 contracts, including 3 ERC grants, and a 14% increase in resources from the European Commission.

PROMOTING THE EMERGENCE OF NEW PROJECTS

In 2016, Sciences Po's Research Projects Support Office (MAPS) supported the development of close to 60 projects and their submission to major French and international research funding institutions. This support effort is provided in close cooperation with the institution's researchers and is paired with constant monitoring of funding opportunities.

Moreover, since 2009 Sciences Po has self-funded fundamental research projects addressing a cutting-edge issue or developing a new approach. These projects are anonymously evaluated and are selected by a Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) consisting of internationally renowned academics outside of Sciences Po. In 2016, 17 "SAB projects" were selected to receive funding between 25,000 and 60,000 euros (3 seed-money and 14 research projects).

Of these 17 projects, 4 addressed the issue of digital transformations through problems related to political staff, individual mobility, innovation in the information world and political agendas.

SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH CENTERS PUBLICATION ACTIVITIES

In 2014 the Office of the Vice President for Research (DS) and the resource and research information office (DRIS) launched a wide-ranging examination of Sciences Po research centers publications. An exhaustive inventory of these activities was drawn on the basis of data gathered by center and by title, allowing for a better understanding of the typology of publications; the growing share of digital and international publications; the means, staff and skills involved; and the economic models and the cost of publishing activities.

In 2016, after consulting an expert committee of publishing professionals and academics with research publishing experience, the DS and DRIS issued a series of recommendations on the professionalization of publishing practices; the coherence and identity of collections; the referencing and visibility of titles; and readership identification, assessment and monitoring, the goal being to increase the quality and visibility of publications as needed. The DS and DRIS also identified needs - assistance with referencing, SPIRE developments, and support for editing in English - and proposed solutions.

SCIENCES PO IN THE UNIVERSITY SORBONNE PARIS CITÉ COMMUNITY

Members of Sciences Po's research community fully participate in the research policy developed by the Sorbonne Paris Cité Comue. They are namely involved in the research activities organized by the USPC's social science cluster led by **Kathy Rousselet (CERI)** (workshops, conferences, summer school).

Coordinated by Sciences Po and established to strengthen the participation of Comue institutions in the European Research Area, the European research network (RRE) is particularly active in supporting the submission of research projects to European funders (Pack Europe Access), offering training on various European funding tools and programs, and facilitating networking among European project development and management professionals.

Young researchers are also involved in these activities and some of them have benefited from USPC funding to pursue their research through doctoral contracts (2 in 2016), funding for research projects (on the Nuit Debout movement, for example) and for travel (for example, to Singapore as part of the USPC-National University of Singapore satellite led by Sciences Po).

Furthermore, in 2016 three USPC-funded chairs of excellence were awarded to new members of Sciences Po's permanent faculty: Giacomo Parrinello, Romain Lachat and Benoît Péloupidas.



The attractiveness of political parties

Political scientist **Romain Lachat (CEVIPOF)** contributes to the advancement of theoretical and methodological knowledge in studies of voting and electoral competition.

His work analyzes how voter preferences on political issues influence electoral choices, and more importantly how this effect varies depending on the contexts and characteristics of the competing parties. The latter most often pursue distinct political priorities and are perceived as being more or less competent to address different social and political issues. Hence the idea of studying how these thematic priorities and perceived competence influence the way in which voters evaluate them. These issues are approached using data from existing national election studies, from the French National Election Studies currently led by a CEVIPOF team, and laboratory experiments, allowing for a more detailed study of the mechanisms of party preference formation.



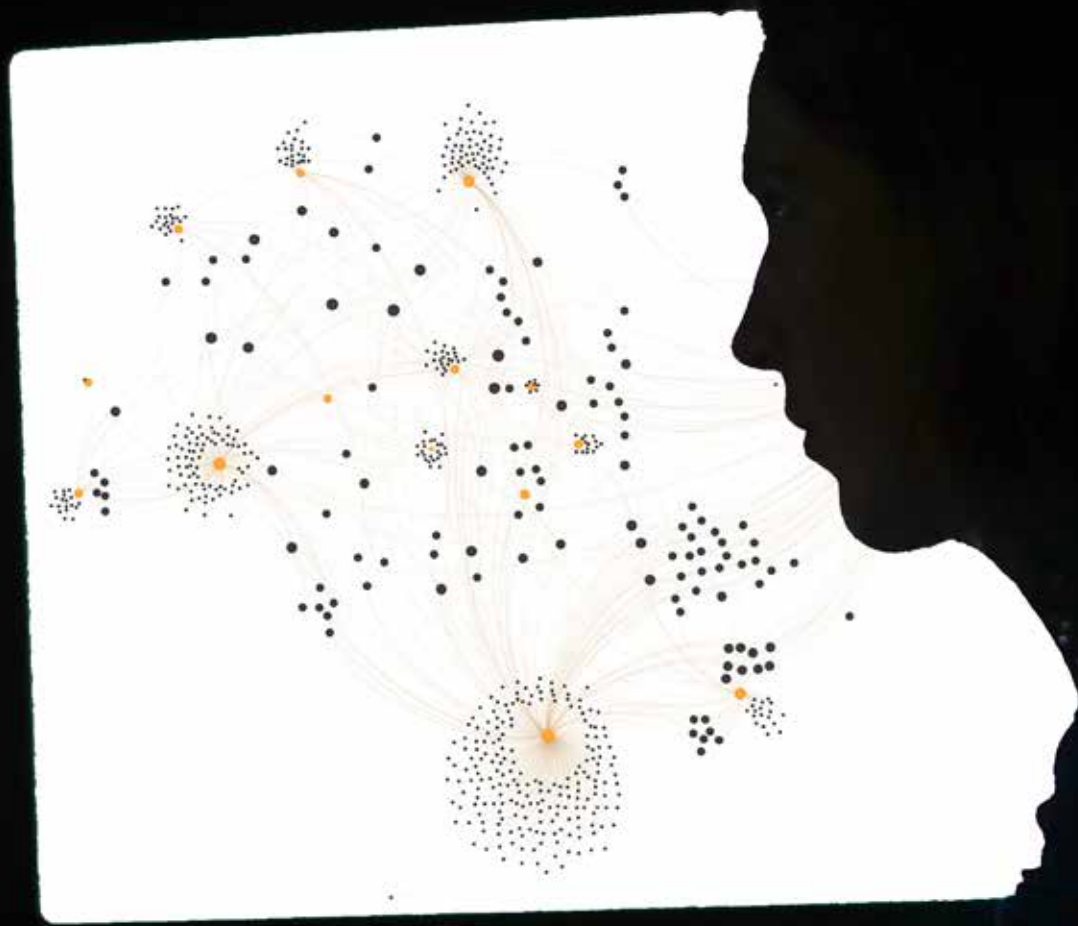
When history studies ecosystems

Environmental historian **Giacomo Parrinello (CHSP)** studies the ecosystems of the coasts of Mediterranean Europe, their interactions with societies, and the conflicts they generated in the 19th and 20th centuries. Coastal areas share common features given that they are at the intersection of similar terrestrial and marine ecosystems. They are also major areas of contemporary urban and industrial development, involving local and national environmental regulatory policies and conflicts over resource and infrastructure development, in a context of population growth, a built environment, industrialization and pollution.



Poor knowledge and nuclear weapons

At a time when all states with nuclear weapons are launching multi-decade programs to “modernize” their arsenal, our societies’ knowledge about nuclear weaponry is very poor. This gap results from three phenomena: overconfidence in the accuracy of the available knowledge used to analyze and address security and defense issues; overconfidence that lessons from the past were learned; unanimous agreement on the lessons to be drawn. Holding a chair of excellence from Sorbonne Paris Cité, **Benoît Pélopidas (CERI)** studies this issue, focusing on the knowledge (and lack thereof) of populations and political and military elites. Beyond its research goals, this project seeks to contribute to a more informed public debate. Are there alternatives to plans to modernize nuclear arsenals? What fears about these weapons are warranted at a time when the Trump presidency is raising concerns?



**RESEARCH
CENTERS AND
TRANSVERSAL
PROGRAMS**

CENTER FOR SOCIO-POLITICAL DATA (CDSP)

THE CDSP IN 2016

- At the end of 2016 the CDSP celebrated its 10 years of existence with an event that brought together around a hundred guests to examine and question the role that data plays in the transformations in social science research.
- This anniversary year provided an opportunity for the CDSP to overhaul its website, which now highlights the resources that the center provides: cdsp.sciences-po.fr
- 2,500 new panelists joined ELIPSS, which now includes 3,300 individuals. Since September 2016, 4 research surveys have been administered to the expanded panel.
- Finalization of the survey catalogue for the 8 member laboratories of the ArchiPolis consortium. Since September 2016, the Dataverse ArchiPolis platform provides free access to over 200 records of qualitative surveys in political social sciences.
- Preparation of the 8th edition of the European Social Survey (ESS), which the CDSP coordinates for France.
- 10 qualitative surveys as well as 4 quantitative surveys from the ELIPSS panel have been added to the 2016 resource catalogue disseminated by the CDSP.

General presentation and research orientation

Created in 2006 by the CNRS and the FNSP, headed by CNRS sociologist Laurent Lesnard, and including around twenty engineers, the Center for Socio-Political Data (CDSP, UMS 828) offers the research community services related to social science data.

The CDSP's service offer, managed is structured around the archiving, documentation and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative data; data collection and production support; the development of qualitative and quantitative methods.

Main research themes and fields

The equipment of excellence "Data, infrastructures and survey methods in the humanities and social sciences" (DIME Quali, DIME Quanti, DIME Web) consists of providing France with a new intermediary structure to gather, enhance and disseminate data of use to SSH research.

The CDSP participates in the European Social Survey and is part of the ArchiPolis consortium, which aims to bring together laboratories conducting empirical research in political social sciences, in order to signal their existence and preserve them.

CENTRE D'ÉTUDES EUROPÉENNES (CEE)

THE CEE IN 2016

- The year 2016 was marked by the appointment of Florence Haegel to the helm of the CEE. Also, a new member joined the research team: sociologist Bruno Cousin, whose research focuses on the sociology of global cities and major European metropolises, the sociology of upper classes and of inequalities, and the analysis of relationships to social and ethnic diversity.
- The organization of the international “Prediction” conference, coordinated by Jenny Andersson, allowed to communicate the main research findings of ERC FUTUREPOL project on “A Political History of the Future: Knowledge Production and Future Governance 1945-2010”.
- Thomas Aguilera was awarded three prizes for his thesis on the governing urban illegality: the DALLOZ award, the CARITAS Research Foundation award and the PUCA-APERAU special award.
- PhD student Abdelkarim Amengay received the prestigious Canadian Joseph-Armand-Bomb scholarship for graduate studies.
- Several research valorization projects were developed in 2016: a targeted policy of relationships with major disciplinary associations; a more citizen-oriented valorization partnership with Politeia, a political knowledge university that organizes monthly conferences at which CEE researchers have spoken on various themes: Europe, corruption, migrations, anti-Semitism-Islamophobia, and the end of political parties

General presentation and research orientation

The CEE (UMR 8239) is a multidisciplinary laboratory that focuses on the comparative analysis of policy and emphasizes the production of knowledge about Europe.

Created in 2005, it currently includes around thirty permanent faculty members, fifty PhD students and recent PhD graduates, and thirty affiliated and associate researchers from France and abroad.

Main research themes and fields

The main areas of research cluster around four major themes:

- The State and public action.
- New forms of democratic government: participation and representation.
- The political effects of the transformations of capitalism.
- The role of cities, territories and borders in a globalized.

CENTER FOR HISTORY AT SCIENCES PO (CHSP)

THE CHSP IN 2016

- In 2016 the Center for History welcomed two Marie Curie fellows: Steven O'Connor (project on Free France and British forces during the Second World War) and Michele Di Donato (project on European social democracy and the crisis in the nineteen seventies). Giacomo Parrinello, assistant professor in environmental history and holder of a USPC chair of excellence, took up his position at the beginning of 2016.
- Two major books were published in 2016: Paul-André Rosental's *Destins de l'eugénisme* (Éditions du Seuil) and Mathieu Fulla's *Les socialistes français et l'économie, 1944-1981* (Presses de Sciences Po).
- Three events organized by the Center for History attracted a large audience: the 8th international and multidisciplinary conference on "Science, knowledge and policy: Alexander von Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland between Europe and Latin America", which was held at Science Po from 4 to 7 July 2016 on the initiative of Jakob Vogel; the conference on "Socialism, socialists and the State" organized by Marc Lazar from 7 to 9 December 2016 in partnership with the Jean-Jaurés Foundation, among others; and the conference on "Time. Contemporary history of a political and scientific issue" organized on 22 and 23 November 2016 by the CHSP's PhD students.
- As part of an agreement with the National Archives on contemporary history Archives, on 2 December 2016 the first session of a seminar co-organized by two institutions on "Decision-making and public action" was held, with the involvement Alain Chatriot, Mathieu Fulla, Marie Scot and Antoine Perrier.

General presentation and research orientation

Headed by Marc Lazar, the CHSP was founded in 1984. Its members focus on the history of the 19th, 20th and even 21st centuries, but also consider a longer period. This history is very social science-oriented and international.

Main research themes and fields

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

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CERI)

THE CERI IN 2016

- In 2016 CERI hired an assistant professor, Benoît Pelopidas, who holds a USPC junior chair of excellence in security studies. His research project on the politics of vulnerability in the nuclear era is allowing CERI to reinvest in an important research area.
- In the area of international relations, new themes have been explored through several conferences: “Foreign Policy Analysis: Why Psychology and Neurosciences Do Matter”; “Sounds and Voices on the International Stage: Understanding Musical Diplomacies”; “Contested Narratives of the Global”; “Just and Unjust Norms of Warfare: a View from the Social Sciences”.
- The attacks in France and elsewhere in Europe have challenged the research community to understand the eruption of violence in the very heart of democratic societies. CERI’s intellectual resources were mobilized to meet this demand: through the creation of a thematic CNRS school on radicalization, through a conference on Sunni fundamentalism, and through the launch of the Observatory of international issues around religion.
- CERI expertise on the Middle East region has also been strengthened by the center’s new affiliate, university professor Eric Verdeil, who is the author of several books about Lebanon. His arrival also expanded the range of disciplines represented at the center to include geography and urban studies

General presentation and research orientation

Founded in 1952, CERI is the leading research center in France devoted to the study of international/transnational relations and regional areas. Led by Alain Dieckhoff since 2014, it has benefited from joint research unit status since 2002 (UMR 7050) under the joint authority of Sciences Po and the CNRS.

Main research themes and fields

CERI’s research focuses on studying the global space through a dual approach: regional areas and international and transnational relations.

In 2016, the center redefined the five themes structuring its collective research: Actors and levels of regulation in the global space; Political participation and mobilizations; The State and its reconfigurations; Violence and danger management; Identities and politics.

CENTER FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH (CEVIPOF)

THE CEVIPOF IN 2016

In 2016 the “Understanding 2017” program was launched to study the 2017 presidential and legislative elections. It is based on three major surveys: the Barometer of political trust, Political dynamics 2014-2017, and the French election survey.

- The Barometer of political trust assesses levels of trust in different actors and institutions since 2009. Wave 8 (December 2016) showed that the electorate cast “votes without trust”.
- The Political dynamics 2014-2017 surveys seek to better understand the preferences of voters and their reactions to public decision-making, socioeconomic evolutions and media agenda, and to provide new indicators for France.
- The French Election Survey is the reference study for capturing and measuring major and minor trends in the French electorate, emphasizing political values, party preferences, and relationships to voting and to candidates. This survey is unique in France with regard to the volume and detail of the data produced: 16 survey waves, 80 questions per wave and a same sample of at least 10,000 people questioned for each wave, yielding 40 million data points. This survey is part of the public debate thanks to its website www.enef.fr and to dedicated pages in Le Monde. The online publication of Notes (21 published in 2016) offers a thorough and specific summary on voters (first-time voters, civil servants, Catholics, class voting), values (populism, Europe) and voting intentions (indecision, closeness to a party, declared voting probabilities).

General presentation and research orientation

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

Main research themes and fields

CEVIPOF pursues research activities in two main areas: attitudes, behaviors and political forces; political theory and history of political ideas. For the 2014-2017 period, it is conducting a research project on “Democracy without people”. Four major themes are covered: political distrust; reconfigurations affecting political divides; uses and representations of a new form of “critical” citizenship; identification of new territories for democracy.

CENTER FOR THE SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS (CSO)

THE CSO IN 2016

- *Gouverner les conduites*, edited by Sophie Dubuisson-Quellier and *Faire la concurrence. Retour sur un phénomène social et économique*, edited by Patrick Castel, Léonie Hénaut and Emmanuelle Marchal have been published in May 2016, garnering significant media attention. They draw on many approaches (economic sociology, public action, businesses, organizations, etc.) and research areas (consumption, environment, health, research, higher education, etc.).
- Sociologist Marie-Laure Salles-Djelic has joined the CSO and is co-leading Sciences Po's School of Management and Innovation. Her research explores the interplay between economic conditions and other dimensions of social life.
- As administrator of documentary resources, Anna Egéa ensures continuity in policies to preserve and promote research conducted at the CSO. She support researchers in their use of documentary resources and contributes to the documentary component of research projects.
- The second "European Conference on Social Networks - EUSN 2016" brought together over 300 researchers and PhD students from across Europe to Sciences Po, on the initiative of Emmanuel Lazega. The success of this prestigious conference confirms the CSO's international prominence in the field of network analysis.

General presentation and research orientation

As a founder of the French school of the sociology of organizations, currently led by Olivier Borraz and Sophie Dubuisson-Quellier, the CSO conducts research at the intersection of the sociology of organizations, the sociology of public action and economic sociology.

Main research themes and fields

The CSO includes 24 researchers (sociologists, political scientists, and historians), around thirty PhD students, 4 postdocs and associate researchers affiliated with seven programs: risks; health; higher education and research; firms; labor markets and professional groups; economic behaviors; territories and urban development. The research support team includes seven people.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS IN 2016

The Department of Economics continued its policy of strengthening and expanding research in economics at Sciences Po. New research project grants were won, including a new European Research Council Starting Grant by Koen Jochmans for a project on “Interference in Microeconomic Models”, and a new ANR Tremplin for a project on “Strategic Communication: theoretical and experimental investigations” by Eduardo Perez-Richet.

The Department continued to increase its international profile with the hiring of two new members: Thomas Chaney, with a PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Eduardo Perez-Richet, with a PhD from Stanford University; and Xavier Ragot, OFCE President and CNRS research director.

General presentation and research orientation

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

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

Main research themes and fields

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

LAW SCHOOL

THE LAW SCHOOL IN 2016

Régis Bismuth joined the Law School in September 2016. His research activities mainly focus on international public law, economic integration law (WTO, international investment, and monetary and financial regulation), international litigation law and European law (EU and ECHR).

Julie Saada holds an agrégation in philosophy. She joined Sciences Po's Law school in September 2016. Her research mainly focuses on legal philosophy, modern and contemporary political philosophy, international legal philosophy (criminal justice theories, war and postwar ethics and law, and human rights) and critical legal theory.

General presentation and research orientation

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

The Law School includes 20 researchers; the MADP chair on the changes in public action and public law and the Bentham Center are also affiliated with the school. A broad range of branches of the law are covered, with an emphasis on intellectual property rights, international arbitration, private international law, comparative law, European law and the history of legal thought.

Main research themes and fields

- Legal cultures: drawing on anthropology, history and comparative law, the Law School conducts numerous studies on legal cultures in terms of the exchanges and porosity of legal systems.
- The globalization of law: research at the Law School seeks to determine the outlines and content of "global law" and to think about the law in a different way, by proposing a non-"state-centered" approach to the production of norms, focusing on global transnational law and soft law rules.
- Economic areas of law: the team is exploring forms of economization of the law, relationships that form between the market and norms, etc.

MÉDIALAB

THE MÉDIALAB IN 2016

In 2016 two associate professors joined the médialab: Dominique Cardon, who previously worked as a researcher at the Usage laboratory (SENSE) of Orange Labs, and Camille Roth, a founder of the Marc Bloch Berlin Center's "Digital humanities / computational social sciences" program.

The "Reset Modernity!" exhibit was held at the Karlsruhe Center for Art and Media. Created and organized by Bruno Latour and the research team of his "Study on Modes of Existence", it marked the end of this ERC-funded project.

The medialab participated in the second part of the crosscutting program on "earth policies in the Anthropocene era". This project allowed to establish relationships between Sciences Po and natural science laboratories within the USPC framework.

In collaboration with the CHSP, the RICardo project, which focuses on the study of international trade relations from the 19th century to the eve of World War II, produced a series of publications, which presented the project, database and visual exploration tool developed by the médialab.

The FORCCAST program experiments with new course formats to help students learn how to analyze contemporary controversies. In turn, pedagogical practice raises new research questions. In September 2016 FORCCAST organized a three-day summer school on how to distinguish between controversy and conspiracy. This event brought together 35 researchers from 12 different countries and 4 different continents.

General presentation and research orientation

The médialab was created in 2009 to help researchers in the humanities and social sciences make the most of the data that digital technology has made available. It includes a small number of academics and a large number of engineers. It equally draws on three professions: social sciences, digital data engineering and information design.

Main research themes and fields

The médialab has three highly integrated core missions: to serve Sciences Po's various centers by helping researchers tackle new data for which a well-established methodology does not yet exist; to analyze how digital technology changes the media and mediations that are the subject of social sciences and humanities; to identify how digital technology not only increases data and changes existing practices but also provides a new perspective on fundamental questions of social theory.

FRENCH ECONOMIC OBSERVATORY (OFCE)

THE OFCE IN 2016

Four research themes marked the year 2016:

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

General presentation and research orientation

Led by Xavier Ragot, the OFCE is an independent body that produces forecasts, research and public policy assessments within the National Foundation of Political Science. It includes over 40 French and foreign researchers.

Main research themes and fields

The OFCE covers most areas of economic analysis: macroeconomics, growth, social protection systems, taxation, employment policies, sustainable development, competition, innovation, and regulation. Furthermore, in 2010 the OFCE developed a research and education program on gender, PRESAGE.

OBSERVATOIRE SOCIOLOGIQUE DU CHANGEMENT (OSC)

THE OSC IN 2016

New research projects:

Insecurity and territories: social division and political participation (INSOCPOL) led by Edmond Préteceille; *Selection and democratization in access to higher education (SELDEMENSUP)* led by Marco Oberti; *Social origins and tracking in French upper secondary schools*, led by Carlo Barone; *Opening the black box of cultural capital*, led by Philippe Coulangeon.

The OSC has strengthened its research collaboration with the University of Rio de Janeiro's (UERJ) Institute of Social and Political Studies (IESP) on the subject of middle classes in the city (2 visiting researchers in 2016).

Books published in 2016:

Olivier Godechot: *Wages, Bonuses and Appropriation of Profit in the Financial Industry - The Working Rich*, with Routledge; Marco Oberti and Edmond Préteceille: *La ségrégation urbaine*, with La Découverte; Anne Revillard: *La cause des femmes dans l'Etat. Une comparaison France-Québec*, with Presses universitaires de Grenoble.

Four new PhD students joined the OSC:

Amélia Legavre, Sonia Planson, Jeanne Subtil and Loïs Vieillefosse. OSC PhD students who defended their thesis in 2015 are in the following positions: Milan Bouchet-Valat, research fellow at INED; Pauline Clech, postdoc at the University of Chile; Yoann Demoli, *maître de conférence* at Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines University; Noémie Le Donné, analyst at the OECD.

General presentation and research orientation

Founded in 1988 by Henri Mendras, and headed by Marco Oberti, the OSC is a Sciences Po-CNRS joint research unit (UMR 7049). The center has a team of fourteen permanent researchers, four emeritus researchers, nine associate researchers, eighteen PhD students and five research support staff members.

Main research themes and fields

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

LABORATORY FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY EVALUATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES (LIEPP)

THE LIEPP IN 2016

The LIEPP's crowning achievement in 2016 was the publication of a CICE assessment report, which was produced in partnership with France Stratégie, and which receive significant media coverage. As part of its annual call for proposals the LIEPP selected eight new research projects, including four with a Big Data approach.

A newly created research group on "Discriminations and social inequalities" organized many seminars led by international experts on discrimination issues in 2016.

The LIEPP also signed research agreements with new partners such as Reporters Sans Frontières, the National School for Social Security (EN3S) and the Crédit Foncier de France. It published 18 working papers and 7 policy briefs, and facilitated many research events, including the co-organization of the 20th SIOE conference in June, and a series of seminars on social investment in France. Six guest professors have been hosted in 2016.

General presentation and research orientation

The LIEPP is a Laboratory of Excellence. It includes 85 Sciences Po researchers and 44 external affiliates. The laboratory's goal is to transcend disciplinary boundaries and to foster dialogue between economists, sociologists and political scientists, with contributions from lawyers and historians, in the evaluation of public policies. The research draws on a wide variety of social science methods. Research findings are publicly available and are disseminated for the purpose of improving public policies.

Main research themes and fields

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

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

THE MAXPO IN 2016

The MaxPo Center was renewed in 2016 for a second five-year term, 2017-2022, following a very positive evaluation noting its great success as a collaborative and international research project.

General presentation and research orientation

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

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

Main research themes and fields

The MaxPo Center offers an analysis of social changes and examination of the 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 center's research projects are structured around two thematic research groups: "Historicising Neoliberalism: Elite and Mass Politics, 1970 to the Present" (Jenny Andersson) and "Financialization, Transformation of Labor Markets, and Growing Inequality" (Olivier Godechot). Each research group includes three PhD students recruited throughout the term 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.*
- CHSP** - Centre d'histoire de Sciences Po / *Center for History at Sciences Po.*
- CNRS** - Centre national de la recherche scientifique / *National Center for Scientific Research.*
- CS** - Conseil scientifique / *Scientific Council.*
- CSO** - Centre de sociologie des organisations / *Center for the Sociology of Organizations.*
- COMUE** - Communauté d'universités et établissements / *Community of universities and institutions.*
- DRIS** - Direction des ressources et de l'information scientifique / *Resource and Research Information Office.*
- 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.
- IEP** - Institut d'études politiques.
- LIEPP** - Laboratoire interdisciplinaire d'évaluation des politiques publiques / *Laboratory for 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.*
- SAB** - *Scientific Advisory Board.*
- USPC** - Université Sorbonne Paris Cité / *University Sorbonne Paris Cité.*

LIST OF GRAPHS AND MAPS

TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS (SCIENCES PO, 2016).....	5
PHD STUDENTS BY DISCIPLINE (SCIENCES PO, 2015-2016).....	11
PHD THESIS DEFENSES (SCIENCES PO, 2016).....	12
NUMBER OF COURSE HOURS PROVIDED BY PERMANENT FACULTY BY LEVEL OF STUDY (SCIENCES PO, 2015-2016).....	13
PARTNER INSTITUTIONS IN EUROPE (CURRENT COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS, 2016).....	15
PERMANENT FACULTY BREAKDOWN BY DEPARTMENT (SCIENCES PO, 2016).....	32
PERMANENT FACULTY BREAKDOWN BY RESEARCH UNIT (SCIENCES PO, 2016).....	32
PERMANENT FACULTY BREAKDOWN BY RANK (SCIENCES PO, 2016).....	34
PERMANENT FACULTY BREAKDOWN BY SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY (SCIENCES PO, 2016).....	35
ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF BY SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY (SCIENCES PO, EXCEPT DS, 2016).....	43

MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL IN 2016

LIST OF ELECTED MEMBERS (NOVEMBER 2016)

- **CADALEN Pierre-Yves**, PhD student
Alternate **GUILLOUZOUIC LE CORFF Arthur**, PhD student
- **CINALLI Manlio**, FNSP *directeur de recherche*
Alternate **VON BUSEKIST Astrid**, *professeure des Universités*
- **COULANGEON Philippe**, CNRS *directeur de recherche*
Alternate **SAFI Mirna**, FNSP *directrice de recherche*
- **DRUEZ Élodie**, PhD student
Alternate **MONNOT Aude-Cécile**, PhD student
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Alternate **ASSIER ANDRIEU Louis**, CNRS *directeur de recherche*
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Alternate **FAUCHER Florence**, FNSP Professor
- **FERRAGINA Emanuele**, FNSP Assistant Professor
Alternate **NOUGUEZ Étienne**, CNRS *chargé de recherche*
- **FOREST Maxime**, Postdoc Research Assistant
Alternate **VOLTOLINI Benedetta**, Postdoc Research Assistant
- **FULLA Mathieu**, *MENESR PRAG*
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- **GAIDE Clémentine**, PhD student
Alternate **GANON Louise**, PhD student
- **HALPERN Charlotte**, FNSP *chargée de recherche*
Alternate **REVET Sandrine**, FNSP *chargée de recherche*
- **HENRY Emeric**, FNSP Associate professor
Alternate **CŒURDACIER Nicolas**, FNSP Associate professor
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- **PIMONT Sébastien**, *professeur des Universités*
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- **PLANTIN Guillaume**, *professeur des Universités*
Alternate **WASMER Étienne**, *professeur des Universités*
- **WAKED Dina**, FNSP Assistant Professor
Alternate **AUDREN Frédéric**, CNRS *directeur de recherche*

LIST OF EX OFFICIO MEMBERS (NOVEMBER 2016)

- **BORRAZ Olivier**, CNRS *directeur de recherche*
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- **ROSENTAL Paul-André**, *professeur des Universités*
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