**Research by numbers**

**Human Resources**
- **95 academics**
  - 19 readers or research professors
  - 68 lecturers, senior lecturers or professors
  - 8 emeritus professors
- **124 PhD students**
  - 28 of which are new doctoral contracts
  - 9 Postdoctoral research fellows
- **171 associated research fellows**
- **19 permanent research support staff**
- **31 visiting researchers**

**Activities**
- **42 on-going projects**
- **47 seminars**
- **11 doctoral dissertations defended**
- **19 new projects**

**Publications**
- **16 academic books**
- **146 journal articles**
- **18 edited books**
- **89 book chapters**

**Human Resources**
- **2 CNRS-supported research units**
- **9 Postdoctoral research fellows**

**Budget committed**: 776,470 €uros*

*Budget committed*
A t the time of writing, both our research centres and Sciences Po Bordeaux itself are under evaluation by the HCERES. The tenure of the current director will also soon come to an end. This is therefore an opportunity for us to review our actions over the past five years, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis.

Let us start by reaffirming the strength of our scientific community at a time when the humanities and social sciences (SHS) are facing unwarranted attacks. Together, we form a community that is enriched by our differences, our fields of study, our methods, our interactions and our debates, regardless of our age, our gender or status. It is this very diversity that allows us to contribute to our understanding of the major issues facing our contemporary societies: the challenges of governance in France, Europe, and Africa, the transformations in citizenship and democracy, and the social consequences of global warming among others. This research is widely disseminated, and is directly integrated into our teaching. Without research, Sciences Po Bordeaux would lose much of what makes it unique.

Our community has also changed greatly in recent years. Our success in securing calls for tender and contracts has to be noted, as we have gone from 33 contracts in 2011-2015 to 101 in 2016-2020, while still allowing researchers to carry out their research as they see fit. Sciences Po Bordeaux has recruited 8 assistant professors with particularly diverse academic backgrounds. We have also attracted between 2 and 4 CNRS researchers per year. Consequently, our community has grown younger, and the proportion of women has risen from 32% to 45% over five years. However, several challenges remain. Preserving the balance between teaching, research, and administrative duties is essential, particularly in terms of gender equality and career progression. Ensuring that everyone can build their own scientific space is also essential.

We have also structured our community institutionally. The Scientific Council (SC) now has 6 elected members and operates according to clear rules in terms of financial support, support for publications, teaching relief for those pursuing an habilitation to direct research, and access to fundings for conference organisation and attendance or dissemination activities. The SC is involved in defining the job profiles of academics. Lastly, the financial support has been increased from 30,000 to 45,000 euros and a specific fund to support the activities of junior researchers and teachers has been set up. The Research Delegation, which is to become a Research Directorate, is in the process of being structured as a support service for research activities, in particular by recruiting staff who will be pooled among the centres. Having these institutions is now essential, particularly in light of the changes in our positioning as a site for research at the scale of Bordeaux.

Finally, we have collectively worked to ensure that doctoral students have the working environment they deserve by allocating workspaces, organising thesis integration days, supporting young doctoral students, and providing them with teaching opportunities. We have set up a virtual office in 2021 that allows PhD students and colleagues to access several analysis software packages, funded by the 2020 Delegation budget and with the operational support of the institution’s IT department.

There is still work to be done. Various projects have begun and are far from finished. The equilibrium required for high-quality research remains complex and fragile. We have tried to do our part and we will continue to work towards this goal as best we can.
Our labs

Research at Sciences Po Bordeaux is one of France’s most important hubs in the field of social and human sciences. It is organised around our two research centres:

**Centre Emile Durkheim** (UMR 5116 CNRS, Sciences Po Bordeaux, Université de Bordeaux) is a generalist centre for political science and sociology research whose scientific project is based on effects of scale and comparisons. Its activities are structured around 5 axes:

- Identifications
- Vulnerabilities, Inequalities, Pathways (VIP)
- Knowledge: Sciences, ENVironment, Health (SENS)
- Legitimacy, Organisations and Representations (LOR)
- International Sociologies

There are also 7 cross-sectional workshops: (Gender; Medias; Urban Forum; Methods; Taking a stance; Writing; Rules, Economic Norms and Practices), a general seminar, a joint doctoral seminar with the LAM.

This research is supported by the management, methods, documentation, publishing, and communication teams.

**Les Afriques dans le Monde** (LAM, UMR 5115) is a multidisciplinary and comparative centre dedicated to the analysis of politics in Africa and in the societies that emerged from the Atlantic slave trade.

Sciences Po Bordeaux and the CNRS are the historical founding institutions. As of 2020, the LAM has a new University of Bordeaux Montaigne has become part of the supporting institutions and LAM has forged closer ties with the Institut de recherche pour le développement - Institute of Research for Development (IRD) to become a unit of the IRD. The laboratory also has several collaborations with the University of Bordeaux.

In 2020, Dominique Darbon was the director of the LAM. Karine Bassoulet is the administrator.

The research carried out at LAM is organised around 3 axes:

- State, institutions, and citizenship
- Resources, inequalities, conflicts
- Imaginaries, circulations, mediations

The actors involved in research

**Forum urbain**

*Centre d’innovation sociétale sur la ville*

The Forum urbain is a Center for Societal Innovation launched in 2015 through the University of Bordeaux’s Excellence Initiative (IdEx Bordeaux) and led by Sciences Po Bordeaux.

**Céreq**

The Associated Regional Center (CAR) of the Céreq in the region of Nouvelle-Aquitaine is part of the Centre Emile Durkheim.

**CHAIRE DIASPORAS AFRICAINES**

The African Diasporas Chair at Sciences Po Bordeaux and the University of Bordeaux Montaigne, which is part of the laboratory Les Afriques dans le Monde, aims to develop knowledge on African diasporas in France and act as a catalyst for existing expertise.

**INSTITUT DES AFRIQUES**

The Institut des Afriques is a non-profit organization created in January 2015 to highlight African dynamics in the Bordeaux and Nouvelle-Aquitaine region and to promote a renewed perspective on African worlds.
Looking back at 2020

January.

14. ETPAF (Enquête sur la transmission précoce des appartenances au sein de la famille)
- Scientific coordination: Sophie Duchesne (CED)
- Funding: Région Nouvelle-Aquitaine, INJEP, DEPS, CHANGES
  - 14.01.2020-13.01.2025

POSEIDONIS (La positivisation du droit et des normes en contexte islamique)
- Scientific coordination: Baudouin Dupret (LAM)
- Funding: Région Nouvelle-Aquitaine
  - 14.01.2020-13.01.2025

CITADAF (Citoyennetés actives des diasporas africaines en France)
- Scientific coordination: Étienne Smith (LAM)
- Funding: Région Nouvelle Aquitaine, Bordeaux Métropole, Institut français
  - 14.01.2020-13.01.2025

February.

1er. Intelligence artificielle et hôpital : impacts sur des actes médicaux et leurs régulations
- Scientific coordination: Andy Smith (CED) & Olivier Cousin (CED)
- Funding: CHANGES

1er. Enjeux internationaux du patrimoine en contexte postcolonial : les circulations des biens culturels dans un monde en recomposition (la situation franco-africaine). Réseau de recherche / Gouvernance des changements, acteurs
- Scientific coordination: Elara Bertho (LAM)
- Funding: CHANGES

4. Les « prix » des médicaments en Italie, entre droit et politique, doctoral dissertation defended by Stefania Zahora under the supervision of Andy Smith (CED)

5. La politique étrangère égyptienne à l’égard des États-Unis : le rôle de l’économie politique dans la définition des enjeux réciproques, doctoral dissertation defended by Youssif Hana Saber under the supervision of Daniel Compagnon (CED)

24. La « lutte contre la corruption » au prisme des contextes nationaux : étude comparative du Botswana, du Cameroun, de Singapour et de la Suisse, doctoral dissertation defended by Alain Sone Eloka under the supervision of Dominique Darbon (LAM)

March.

25. APCLIMTER (Leçons de la lutte contre le COVID19 pour l’action publique sur le changement climatique dans les territoires)
- Scientific coordination: Daniel Compagnon (CED)
- Funding: Région Nouvelle-Aquitaine (AMI COVID)
  - 25.05.2020-25.11.2022

SCIVIC (Citoyenneté, vivre-ensemble dans les quartiers populaires : quelles solidarités face au Covid-19)
- Scientific coordination: Gilles Pinson (CED)
- Funding: Région Nouvelle-Aquitaine (AMI COVID)
  - 25.05.2020-25.11.2022

May.

23. AFIJAM (Appui à la formation initiale et continue de l’administration malienne)
- Scientific coordination: Céline Thiriot (LAM)
- Funding: SCAC Ambassade du Mali
  - 23.07.2020-30.06.2021

April.

1er. Arrival of 4 new assistant professors
- Anthony Amicelle (political science) (CED)
- Anna Maria Lecis Cocco Ortu (public law) (CED)
- Anna Neyrat (public law) (CED)
- Mickael Temporão (political science) (CED)

1er. ELIPS (Equality in Personal Statuses)
- Scientific coordination: Baudouin Dupret (LAM)
- Funding: Agence Nationale de la Recherche
  - 01.10.2020-30.09.2023

1er. Gilets jaunes (Les Gilets jaunes : approches pluridisciplinaires des mobilisations et politisations populaires)
- Scientific coordination: Magali Della Sudda (CED)
- Funding: Agence Nationale de la Recherche
  - 01.10.2020-30.09.2024

12-16. École thématique ‘Exploration dans la recherche en sciences sociales’, La Rochelle
- Scientific coordination: Viviane le Hay (CED)
- Funding: CHANGES, Laboratoire Passages - Réseau So-MATE
  - 12.10.2020-16.10.2020

July.

November.

1er. ENounter (Muslim-Jewish encounter, diversity & distance in urban Europe : religion, culture and social model)
- Scientific coordination: Vincent Tiberj (CED)
- Funding: Agence Nationale de la Recherche
  - 01.11.2020-31.10.2023

December.

04. L’abandon stratégique, la paysannerie angolaise sous la domination du MPLA, doctoral dissertation defended by Bradley Safarik under the supervision of Michel Cahen (LAM)
Projects in the spotlight

Citizens’ relations to the judiciary: experiences, representations, and receptions

How do citizens perceive and reclaim the judiciary, the way it functions, its actions, and its staging?

Paradoxically, those subject to the law are a blind spot in contemporary research on the judiciary. This study highlights the plurality of experiences, representations and relationships with the law and the judicial system (which also includes the police) - whether this diversity is based on the social, political and professional characteristics of the respondents or on the types of litigation, jurisdictions and professionals that these individuals have faced.

This research combines qualitative and quantitative surveys*: 17 focus groups conducted between 2015 and 2017 (they brought together 80 people who may or may not have had dealings with the courts) and a questionnaire that surveyed 2,800 people representative of the population living in France. While the group interviews allowed us to determine certain ways of developing and expressing a public perception of the justice system, the responses to the questionnaire made it possible to identify the factors that influence this perception, and to identify relationships with the law and the judicial system.

Our research highlights the ambivalence of citizens towards the judicial system. It shows a relative decoupling between the level of confidence in an institution and the way they evaluate its actual functioning. The overall image of the police and the justice system is positive, but contrasts with more critical opinions on their functioning, which are in line with their highly idealised expectations. Citizens also emphasised the tensions between what they considered to be the ‘real work’ of professionals and activities that are not highly valued by them. In addition, the respondents strongly criticised inequalities in access to the law and the judicial system, but also in police and judicial treatment, whether these inequalities are linked to social background, identification with an ethnic minority, gender, place of residence or age. The research thus highlights the significance of an intersectional perspective.

The report then delves into how these opinions are made. There is a wide gap between the general assessments of the judicial system, which are largely critical, and their judgements on specific cases. The former are mainly shaped by political orientation and experiences with the police and the judiciary, as well as by age, level of education and socio-professional category. Moreover, citizens’ punitive expectations are moderated by a complementary objective of the moral transformation of perpetrators. In contrast, in contextualised cases – fictional or taken from a documentary – citizens’ representations of justice and punishment are much more flexible (less linked to political orientation in particular); the respondents are less punitive in a situation of judgement, even if the punitive aims are once again coupled with educational sentences, i.e. intended to make the perpetrator aware of the meaning of the law and the seriousness of his or her actions.

Finally, our report identifies four relationships to the judicial system: ‘defiant’, ‘illegitimate’, ‘trusting and distant’ and ‘legitimist’. These four types are first differentiated in terms of the intensity of trust in the judicial system and political institutions, and of the criticism produced against them (which is also reflected in the images and feelings associated with the justice system), as well as in the number of conflicts and interactions with the justice system and the police; then, in the sense of legitimacy or lack thereof in expressing an opinion on these institutions.

By Cécile Vigour
Director of research CNRS, Centre Émile Durkheim

*Cécile Vigour, Bartolomeo Cappellina, Laurence Dumoulin et Virginie Gautron, Citizens’ relations to the judiciary: experiences, representations, and receptions, final scientific report for the Research mission Law and Justice, July 2021, 349 p. for the volume 1 et 70 p. of appendices ; summary note

This research combines qualitative and quantitative surveys*: 17 focus groups conducted between 2015 and 2017 (...) and a questionnaire that surveyed 2,800 people representative of the population living in France

The ELIPSS panel questionnaire survey was made possible by the support of the Équipement d’excellence Données Infrastructures et Méthodes d’enquête en Sciences Humaines et Sociales (DIM-quanti SHS, Sciences Po).
Today, considerable research capacities are required to work on scientific issues in Africa (and in the societies that emerged from the Atlantic slave trade). The complexity of the analysis processes, methods and research tools demands that disciplinary skills be constantly strengthened and that they be adapted to multiple innovations from other fields. Multidisciplinary openness is now essential to access new fields of innovation and understand the complexity of scientific issues.

In order to remain at the forefront of scientific research on contemporary African societies, LAM must think bigger and move beyond its ‘provincial’ character, in which the increasing centralisation of scientific and financial mechanisms in France continuously tends to confine it. It has committed itself to a Bordeaux-wide policy involving several interlocking levels.

Its local base is strengthened by the links with the other joint research unit (UMR) of Sciences Po Bordeaux, the Centre Émile Durkheim. LAM can no longer think as being outside of the joint research seminars and the research department at Sciences Po Bordeaux.

The research and training capacities are also considerably strengthened at the level of our two referent universities: the Université Bordeaux-Montaigne (UBM) and the Université de Bordeaux (UB). The UBM opens up research potential in history, geography, and literature, extending the LAM’s fields of expertise, as well as creating co-certified Masters degrees (IMAS shared by the UBM and the University of Bayreuth), securing Chairs of Excellence (such as the Chair on African Diasporas), and launching innovative research programmes (literature, food security and nutrition, etc.). Within the UB, and the CHANGES department in particular, the LAM’s site policy is evidenced by its association with GREThA and IDLIC (at Bordeaux Population Health, ISPED). These three research units have been organising a joint summer school since 2019 (BSS Afric@2030), and were awarded two projects selected by the University of Bordeaux, one for the creation of a EurAfrica university research school (SFRI-Structuring of training through research in initiatives of excellence), and the other for the IPORA Major Research Project (Interdisciplinary Policy-Oriented Research on Africa). These programmes, which were successful thanks to the unfailing support of the supervisory bodies (Sciences Po Bordeaux, CNRS, INSERM, IRD, UB, UBM), combine research and training in a long-term perspective (8 years) in the equivalent of a major facility with a high level of attractiveness.

Finally, international partnerships are focused on the universities of Bayreuth and Kyoto, and various African universities. Among them, the University Houpouët-Boigny in Abidjan, the International University of Rabat and the Addis Ababa University are at the heart of the new site policy developed by the LAM and its Bordeaux partners.

Through this partnership-centric site policy, LAM affirms its shared goal of producing science for the advancement of our societies, be they African, European, or others.
Indicators

1. Flow of scientific staff 2011-2020

2. Research staff: academics in 2020
Centre Émile Durkheim 52 // Les Afriques dans le Monde 27 // Teachers-researchers exterior 8 // Average age 48,8 ans

3. Research administration and support staff in 2020
Centre Émile Durkheim 11 // Les Afriques dans le Monde 8 // Average age 53 ans
4. Scientific publications 2011-2020

5. Expenditure by source of funding and year 2016-2020

6. Scientific visits by foreign colleagues to both research centres 2015-2020
In 2020, research was made possible by:

and many more...

June 2021.