

Edito	Our Guest's Message Prizes and awards	Under the spotlight	Portrait of a PhD	PhD defenses Important events	BETA and civil society	BETA News
1	2	3-4	5	6-7	8	9-10

November 2019

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Edito Thierry Burger-Helmchen

Unscientific summer, windy autumn

Was summer 2019 a quiet time for scientists? Not really. After the avalanche of fakenews and the rejection of scientific results in many fields (climate, vaccination, homeopathy, solar panels...), we have witnessed the development of questionable journalistic practices. Thus, the media give the same speaking time and weight to scientists who have studied a subject for many years as to the opinions of the gentleman caught outside a tobacco kiosk for a vox-pop. That bar philosophy and café economics are better regarded than a course in macroeconomics, we already knew; that a Facebook post can be taken as more trustworthy than a Nobel-Prize-winner's speech is just its updated version. Thus the pleasant future we see sketched out for the academic world.

Yet all is not necessarily lost. A look back at the summer of 1925 in the United States, Tennessee, can perhaps give us hope. In 1925, teacher John Scopes was accused by the state of Tennessee of violating the Butler Act. His crime? To teach Darwin's theory of evolution in a public school, so contradicting the biblical view of the origin of species. A trial followed that enthralled the United States, known since then as the "Monkey Trial", which resulted in numerous theatrical and film adaptations (*Inherit the Wind*).

The town of Dayton, where the trial took place, saw a confrontation between two great clans: evolutionists on one side (the poor teacher), and the reactionary big-wigs who sided with the bible (public figures). The town, rather self-aggrandizingly, provides a room for the trial; journalists rush in, even providing finance for some of the defense lawyers. The lawyer for the pro-Bible clan is none other than a former candidate for president of the United States, who knows how to fire up the crowds.

Much like today, scientific results and opinions are alike placed on the same level. Worse, during the trial, the judge refuses to allow testimony from the scientific authorities, preferring the depositions of young schoolchildren or the city gardener... And yet, at the end of this trial (lost to the teacher) the sciences emerge victorious. There had been a risk that naïve public opinion and ill-advised politicians would take advantage of this to impose retrograde school curricula. Since then, the issue of teaching and the weight of science in society has regularly returned to the forefront. In 1925, as in 2019, we have the same ingredients, journalists looking for easy topics, populism, marketing, and lack of political courage... all encouraging us to believe that barroom voices are to be preferred to scientific arguments.

It must be said that our profession has a hard time communicating its results. Worse, we trap ourselves. For example, so-called open "archives" such as HAL (or UniVOAK etc.) are a bad solution to a real problem. Appearing because scientific publications have become too expensive, they offer unfiltered access to writings whose rapid interpretation by untrained readers can run counter to the goals of science. Despite the arguments in favour of these dubious platforms (the excessive cost of scientific publishing; yet great silence on the full cost of such "open" archives), the total lack of rigour in the processing of information is digging a trap that may further discredit the word (and work) of scientists. What dark winds are we going to inherit?

[Thierry Burger-Helmchen](#), Full Professor in Management Science

Our Guest' Message : [Tim Friehe](#)

Professor of economics, University of Marbourg



My first real contact to the BETA Nancy resulted from me inviting Yannick Gabuthy to present a paper in our Marburg Center for Institutional Economics Research Seminar at the University of Marburg. At the point in time at which I handed out the invitation, I did not know Yannick personally but was quite interested in his work on litigation. Luckily, he accepted my seminar invitation and came to Marburg. After this visit, I have been invited to stay in BETA Nancy for a limited amount of time. I was very enthusiastic right from the start and, as it turned out, rightly so.

My collaboration with Yannick by now spans several projects on the economics of litigation, a key area of the research on law & economics. Two projects – both concerning the privately optimal design of the remuneration contract between the plaintiff and her

lawyer – have already been published in reputable journals with an interest in law & economics. Importantly, I had also the great pleasure of collaborating with Eve-Angeline Lambert on the potential relationship between lawyer advertising and settlement outcomes and Mehdi Ayouni on how litigants' fact falsification during the discovery process bears on its desirability. I very much hope that these both productive and very enjoyable collaborations will continue well into the future. The interactions with other BETA members (e.g., Julien Jacob) were always very interesting and enriching.

Apart from the academic side, I really enjoyed "being part" of BETA Nancy during my visits. Over time, I got to know more and more members of the group, found it a really friendly and welcoming place, and learned to feel at home in the city of Nancy.

Prizes and awards



[Thierry Burger-Helmchen](#), laureate of the Discovering China Programme by Campus France, set up by the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs in support of the mobility of researchers.

[Olivier Damette](#), laureate of the Young Training Research Award under the ACRI Programme (Associazione di Fondazioni e di Casse di Risparmio Spa). Presented at the 4th Econometrics Models of Climate Change conference held in Milan on 29 and 30 August 2019.

[Etienne Lorang](#), award for the presentation of his thesis "Recycling under environmental, climate and resource constraints", at the World Conference on Natural Resource Modelling held 22-24 May 2019 in Montreal.

[Cyrielle Poiraud](#), winner of the 2019 Koch Prize awarded by the Chapter of St. Thomas for his thesis "**Equality and Social Justice: A Philosophical Approach**".

[Jaunė Vaitkevičiūtė](#), winner of the Cem Erthur Prize for his article "Short-term and long-term impacts of climate change on European agriculture". Awarded at the 18th International Workshop on Spatial Econometrics and Statistics held on 23 and 24 May in Paris.

Under the spotlight

Benjamin Ouvrard, [Jens Abildtrup](#), Göran Bostedt, [Anne Stenger](#), “Determinants of forest owners attitudes towards wood ash recycling in Sweden – Can the nutrient cycle be closed ?”

Ecological Economics, October 2019, Vol. 164, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.04.005>

Abstract. The use of biomass, in particular wood, has increased this last decade as a result of the European Union's objectives to reduce the use of fossil energies. This has amplified the use of whole-tree harvesting and the exploitation of forest residues from traditional timber harvest. However, these practices have some ecological consequences because they remove nutrients from the forest, thus potentially reducing soil fertility. To compensate for this nutrient loss, it has been proposed to recycle wood ash to reintroduce the exported nutrients. In this paper, we assess private forest owners' willingness to pay to spread ash in Västmanland, Sweden, where ash recycling is not widely adopted, though an increasing supply of wood ash. In particular, we take into account behavioural motives that may explain forest owners' willingness to pay (Theory of Planned Behaviour and environmental sensitivity). We conclude that Swedish forest owners generally have a positive willingness-to-pay for wood ash application in their forests, but that this measure is highly dependent on their attitudes. We also show that a forest owner's decision to apply ash to all or a portion of his/her forest is explained by two different characteristics: the landowner's environmental sensitivity and his/her perceived control of wood ash recycling.



[Stefano Bianchini](#), [Patrick Llerena](#), [Sofia Patsali](#), “Demand-pull innovation in science: “Empirical evidence from a research university’s suppliers””

Research Policy, December 2019, Vol. 1, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.repolx.2019.100005>

Abstract. The paths via which university-generated knowledge reaches final users and creates value are traditionally considered to be the supply-side channels of the commercialisation of inventions, consultancy, and R&D contracts. Yet, this focus limits universities to being “providers” of knowledge and technology for industrial applications and fails to account for the diversity of mechanisms responsible for the diffusion of academic activities. This paper aims to complete the existing understanding of the contribution made by universities to the corporate innovation process by recognising the impact of university demand on the innovative performance of firms in the scientific value chain. We study the impact of a large French public university on the innovative performance of its suppliers of scientific equipment. We perform micro-econometric analyses showing that university suppliers have a higher propensity to introduce new-to-the-market product innovations than do other firms belonging to the same sectors and with similar characteristics. Our results provide support to the conjecture that innovations and technological changes are the result not only of scientific and technical discoveries, but also of a complex chain reaction triggered by the interplay between specific demands and solutions designed to overcome technology bottlenecks.



[Sandrine Bréteau-Amores](#), [Brunette Marielle](#), Hendrik Davi, “An Economic Comparison of Adaptation Strategies Towards a Drought-induced Risk of Forest Decline”

Ecological Economics, October 2019, Vol.164, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.04.006>

Abstract. Drought is a source of stress that affects forest growth, resulting in financial losses for forest owners and amenity losses for society. Due to climate change, such natural events will be more frequent and intense in the future. In this context, the objective of this paper is to compare, from an economic perspective, different forest adaptation strategies towards a drought-induced risk of decline. For that purpose, we focused on a case study of a beech forest in Burgundy (France) and we studied several adaptation options: density reduction, reduction of the rotation length, and substitution with Douglas-fir. We also considered two levels of drought risk (intermediate and low soil water capacity) and two climate scenarios from the IPCC (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5). We combined a process-based forest-growth simulator (CASTANEA) with a traditional forest economics approach. The results showed that adaptation provided the best economic return in most of the scenarios considered. Combining strategies appears as a relevant way to adapt forests in view of a drought-induced risk of forest decline. We also demonstrated the importance of considering two disciplinary fields. Beneficial scenarios in an ecological perspective were not necessarily beneficial in an economic one and vice versa.



[C. Diebolt](#), C. Le Chapelain, A.-R. Menard, “Learning outside the factory: a cliometric reappraisal on the impact of technological change on human capital accumulation”

European Journal of the History of Economic Thought, July 2019, Vol. 26, (4), 775-800, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09672567.2019.1630461>

Special Issue of the *European Journal of the History of Economic Thought*: “Mixing history of economic thought with cliometrics: room for debates on economic growth” edited by C. Diebolt and H. Hagemann

Abstract. The paper provides, a cliometric analysis on the impact of steam engine technology on the rise of adult education in nineteenth-century France. We exploit exogenous regional variations in the distribution of steam engines across France to evidence that technological change significantly contributed to the development of lifelong training during the 1850–1881 period. Our research shows that steam technology adoption in France was not deskilling. We argue that this process raised the demand for new skills adapted to the development of French industries.



[Herrade Igersheim](#), “The death of welfare economics. History of a controversy”

History of Political Economy, October 2019, Vol. 51 (5), 827-865, <https://doi.org/10.1215/00182702-7803691>

Abstract. The death of welfare economics has been declared several times. One of the reasons cited for these plural obituaries is that Kenneth Arrow's impossibility theorem, as set out in his pathbreaking *Social Choice and Individual Values* in 1951, has shown that the social welfare function—one of the main concepts of the new welfare economics as defined by Abram Bergson (Burk) in 1938 and clarified by Paul Samuelson in the *Foundations of Economic Analysis*—does not exist under reasonable conditions. Indeed, from the very start, Arrow kept asserting that his famous impossibility result has direct and devastating consequences for the Bergson-Samuelson social welfare function, though he seemed to soften his position in the early eighties. On his side, especially from the seventies on, Samuelson remained active on this issue and continued to defend the concept he had devised with Bergson, tooth and nail, against Arrow's attacks. The aim of this article is precisely to examine this rather strange controversy, which is almost unknown in the scientific community, even though it lasted more than fifty years and involved a conflict between two economic giants, Arrow and Samuelson, and, behind them, two distinct communities—welfare economics, which was on the wane, against the emerging social choice theory—representing two conflicting ways of dealing with mathematical tools in welfare economics and two different conceptions of social welfare.



Under the spotlight

J-D. Boyer, [M. Jaoul-Grammare](#), [S. Rivot](#), "The debate over grain in the 1750s. A cliometric point of view"

The European Journal of the History of Economic Thought, July 2019, Vol. 26 (4), 698-737, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09672567.2019.1634750>

Special issue of the *European Journal of the History of Economic Thought*: "Mixing history of economic thought with cliometrics: room for debates on economic growth" edited by C. Diebolt and H. Hagemann

Abstract. During the 1750s the grain debate agitated French opinion and contributed to the creation of the new science of political economy. It was notable as a confrontation between those who defended the regulation of trade and supporters of free trade. In this paper we test some of the arguments made at that time, using cliometric techniques which we applied to existing data as well as to new, reconstituted data.

[Eve-Angéline Lambert](#), Emmanuel Peterle et Jean-Christian Tisserand, "Pretrial settlement and Coercion : An experiment" *International Review of Law and Economics*, December 2019, Vol. 60, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irl.2019.06.002>

Abstract. Pretrial settlements attempts can be either freely chosen by litigating parties or imposed to them, notably by law or by a judge, which renders the settlement stage mandatory in the latter case, as in mandatory mediation procedures. In a lab experiment, we first analyze the determinants of the litigants' willingness to bargain. Then we investigate the impact of a bargaining obligation on the litigants' behavior during the negotiation, by varying both the probability that the constraint is enforced and payoff asymmetry between parties. We show that the willingness to bargain depends on one's relative advantage in terms of expected judgment levels (after or instead of a pretrial settlement attempt), on gender and on the probability of being effectively constrained. We also highlight that players who are forced to bargain are more inclined to concessions within the negotiation than the pairs which freely bargain. Finally, we show that forced bargaining leads to more egalitarian agreements. Our results may have important implications in terms of public policy regarding mandatory mediation.

[Mathieu Lefebvre](#), Pierre Pestiau, Grégory Ponthière "Missing poor and income mobility"

Journal of Comparative Economics, June 2019, Vol.47 (2), 330-366, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2018.12.002>

Abstract. Higher mortality among the poor prevents standard poverty measures from quantifying the actual extent of old-age poverty. Whereas existing attempts to deal with the "missing poor" problem assume the absence of income mobility and assign to the prematurely dead a fictitious income equal to the last income enjoyed, this paper relaxes that assumption in order to study the impact of income mobility on the size of the missing poor bias. We use data on poverty above age 60 in 12 countries from the EU-SILC database, and we compare standard poverty rates with the hypothetical poverty rates that would have prevailed if (i) all individuals, whatever their income, had enjoyed the same survival conditions, and if (ii) all individuals within the same income class had been subject to the same income mobility process. Taking income mobility into account has unequal effects on corrected poverty measures across countries, and, hence, affects international comparisons in terms of old-age poverty.

[Sıla Öcalan-Özel](#), [Julien Pénin](#), "Invention characteristics and the degree of exclusivity of university licenses: The case of two leading French research universities"

Research Policy, July 2019, Vol. 48 (6), 1445-1457, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2019.02.007>

Abstract. This paper examines the determinants of university exclusive versus non-exclusive licenses. We specifically focus on the effect of the characteristics of the licensed invention (i.e. stage of development, specificity and appropriability). We rely on a unique and original dataset of 91 inventions contained in 62 intellectual property licensing contracts executed in the period of 2005–2014 by two leading French research universities. We cannot find a significant relation between the characteristics of the invention and the degree of exclusivity. In particular, as opposed to theoretical predictions, embryonic inventions are not significantly linked to more exclusive licenses and generic inventions are not significantly linked to non-exclusive licenses. Furthermore, inventions that are both generic and embryonic are not significantly linked to exclusive licenses per field of use. These results, although still exploratory, contribute to feed the discussion about the performance of university-industry technology transfer since they suggest that performance might be improved by taking more into account the characteristics of the licensed invention.

[Véronique Schaeffer](#), "The use of Material Transfer Agreements in academia: a threat to open science or a cooperation tool?"

Research Policy, November 2019, Vol. 48 (9), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2019.103824>

Abstract. The transfer of scientific material and data, which are scientific inputs, is fundamental to knowledge creation dynamics. This transfer is being controlled, more and more, by the use of Material Transfer Agreements (MTAs). Therefore, the effect of MTAs on the dynamic of knowledge creation is an important concern. The aim of this research is to characterise the restrictions imposed by MTAs, and their determinants. We consider MTA diversity based on a comprehensive analysis of the clauses included in 171 MTAs signed by two French universities. We show that the clauses included in MTAs depend on several factors such as kind of material involved, research field, patenting and collection of material. We find that the presence of an industry actor is not associated to more restrictions on publication and intellectual property. We propose a typology of MTAs corresponding to different transfer situations. We discuss the role of MTAs as collaborative tools and the influence of the legal, scientific, political and organisational context.

[Laetitia Tuffery](#), Léa Tardieu "From supply demand factors: What are the determinants of attractiveness for outdoor recreation?"

Ecological Economics, July 2019, Vol.161, 163-175, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.03.022>

Abstract. The concept of ecosystem services (ES) remains underused in supporting practical decisions in conservation/development plans and programs. One of the most important factors explaining this non-consideration is the lack of spatial information describing the nature-society relationship in environmental and economic analyses. In this paper, we developed a novel method to predict, in spatially explicit terms, the recreation attractiveness potential combining supply and demand factors. Our method is based on the combination and transfer of a Lancasterian function of biophysical aspects and a travel cost model based on agents' sociodemographic characteristics. We further validate the usefulness of the proposed recreation model by using it in the evaluation of a regional park charter pursuing two main objectives: recreational attractiveness and habitat quality (modeled with InVEST). The results demonstrate first that the biophysical context plays a large role in the recreational trip choice and thus should not be ignored in travel cost studies. Second, from a policy guidance perspective, we show that providing spatial information appears particularly critical for ES to be a useful lever for action in day-to-day decision-making.

Portrait of a PhD

Research infrastructure, new science and creativity



An interview with [Nuria Moratal-Ferrando](#), Ph.D. graduate in 2019 at BETA, by Pauline Brunner, a second-year Ph.D. student at BETA

Hello, could you introduce yourself ?

My name is Nuria Moratal-Ferrando, and I have been a PhD student in management sciences since February 2019. After my bachelor's degree in Economics in Spain, I came to France to do a Master's degree in Innovation Economics at the University of Strasbourg. Then I went on to pursue a Ph.D. in that same university. I completed my thesis under the direction of Sandrine Wolff at the Theoretical and Applied Economics Bureau (BETA).

Did you do your master's degree in Strasbourg ? If not, why did you choose to come here ?

I decided to do a Ph.D. because it is the way to become a researcher-teacher. Ever since the first year of my Bachelor's degree I have been attracted to the idea of becoming a researcher-teacher, and this hasn't changed over the years.

What was the objective of your doctoral thesis ?

My thesis is "The role of large research infrastructures in scientific creativity. A user-level analysis in the case of a biological data platform and a synchrotron". At the origin of my thesis there is the idea of science in a state of change. Such change is characterized by two major global trends: the increasing dependence on large public facilities, and the production of mass data that are also made available by public entities because they are very expensive to store and manage. To this end, public entities are building large research infrastructures. The thesis analyzes how these changes have transformed the process of producing science, and more concretely all aspects that touch upon creativity. The conceptual framework of this thesis mobilizes concepts derived from theories of organizational behavior, change management and the innovation economy. In terms of methodology, it is mainly qualitative, with many semi-structured interviews.

What were your main results ? Any surprises ?

My research has shown that Major Research Infrastructures fosters creativity in several ways. First, it allows for meetings and exchanges between researchers from different disciplines and from very different communities. This allows for multidisciplinary research, resulting in more innovative and therefore more creative science. In the case of Digital Infrastructure, it provides access to a wide variety of knowledge previously unavailable to researchers. It is also a factor in the promotion of creativity. Finally, as an unexpected result, my research shows that Research Infrastructure favors accidental discoveries.

How does one succeed in a PhD ? Any advice ?

We need to question ourselves and accept criticism without comparing ourselves to others and losing confidence. You have to know how to ask for help, but also have confidence in your own approach. Impostor syndrome must be avoided at all costs: the temptation to feel out of place is constant, but one must assert oneself. Finally you have to work a lot, but you also have to know when you are too tired. In this case, excessive work does not lead to more output, but only to additional fatigue. Sometimes going out for a drink with your colleagues is more productive than staying at the office. I emphasize the "sometimes"!

Nuria MORATAL-FERRANDO is a post-doctoral student at Grenoble Ecole de Management.

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<http://www.beta-umr7522.fr/-MORATAL-FERRANDO-Nuria>

Conducted with the assistance of the Augustin Cournot Doctoral School; the full interview, as well as other interviews with young doctoral students, can be found on:

<http://ed.ecogestion-cournot.unistra.fr/?p=2307>



AUGUSTIN COURNOT
DOCTORAL SCHOOL



PhD defenses (April to October 2019)

[Anika STEPHAN](#)

April 1, 2019

Under the supervision of Patrick Llerena
"Bootlegging in an Organization Based on Technology:
Challenges and Opportunities"

[Lucie MARTIN-BONNEL DE LONGCHAMP](#)

June 17, 2019

Under the supervision of Sandrine Spaeter-Loehrer
"How to Measure and Ensure the Risk of not Achieving
Energy Performance in a Building?"

[Ignasi CAPDEVILA](#)

October 9, 2019

Under the supervision of Thierry Burger-Helmchen
"Community-driven Spatial Dynamics of Knowledge
and Innovation at the Local and Global Levels"

[Émilien PROST](#)

5 juillet 2019

Under the supervision of Yannick Gabuthy
"Legitimacy and Incentives in a Hierarchical Relationship"

[Sofia PATSALI](#)

October 14, 2019

Under the supervision of Patrick Llerena
"University Demand and Firm Innovation: A Quantitative and
Qualitative Approach"

[Camille TEVENART](#)

October 16, 2019

Under the supervision of Marielle Brunette and Caroline Orset
"Uncertainty as a Brake on the Adoption of Mitigation Measures
in Agriculture"

Alexandre HENRY

October 23, 2019

Under the supervision of Olivier Damette and Blaise Gnimassoun
"Essays on Economic Development in Commodity-Dependent
Economies"

Important events (April to October 2019)

Scientific conferences

Strasbourg, April 4, 2019

[Conference](#)

"The Commons Goods and the Ecological Crisis"
Speaker: Gaël Giraud, économiste en chef à l'Agence
Française du Développement (AFD)

Strasbourg, May 13-14, 2019

[11th BETA-Workshop in Historical Economics](#)

Main organizers:
Magali Jaoul-Grammare, Charlotte Le Chapelain and
Faustine Perrin

Strasbourg, May 16-18, 2019

[Workshop](#)

"Macroeconomics: Dynamic Histories. When Statics is
no longer Enough"

Main organizer:
Sylvie Rivot

Metz, May, 27-29, 2019

[XXXV^{èmes} Journées de L'ATM](#)

"Energy and Development: Towards an Energy
Transition for Development"

Main organizer:
Olivier Damette

Karlsruhe, June, 13 2019

KIT-BETA joint workshop

"Data in Science and Innovation: Revisiting the nature
and the impact of information and knowledge flows"

Main organizers :
Stefano Bianchini, Patrick Llerena, I. Ott, F. Scheu (KIT)

Strasbourg, June 13-14, 2019

[Meeting/Workshop Neuroeconomics](#)

"Studying Decision-Making in a Economic Context"
Speakers: André Schmitt and Gisèle Umbhauer

Strasbourg, July 8-11, 2019

[International Conference](#) on Public Economic Theory 2019
(PET)

Main organizers:
Rabah Amir, Bertrand Koebel and Isabelle Maret

Nancy, October 2, 2019

[Workshop NOBEL](#)

Main organizers:
Jens Abiltrup and Métropole du Grand Est

Strasbourg, October 17, 2019

4th BETA Workshop in Economics of Science and Innovation
Main organizers: Stefano Bianchini and Patrick Llerena

Strasbourg, October 18, 2019

The Economics and Management of AI technologies
Main organizer:
Stefano Bianchini

Strasbourg, October 22, 2019

Workshop "Upper-Rhine Industry 4.0 readiness"
Main organizers :
Laurent Bach, Patrick Llerena

New Projects

ANR Project GIGA (Gender Bias In Grant Allocation)

Main coordinator: [Patrick Llerena](#), in association with GREDEG - University of Nice

The main objective of GIGA (Gender bias In Grant Allocation) is to assess gender bias in research funding process and to identify its determinants. Our study is based on rigorous quantitative analysis covering the two stages of the funding process: (i) the factors driving the decision of the scientist to apply and (ii) the determinants of the evaluators' (external reviewers and expert panel members) choice of the scientists to award. We will consider four main sources of biases: pure discrimination, social connection and network, productivity differentials, and novelty of the proposal. GIGA project relies on a large dataset provided by ESF. It is, to our knowledge, one of the largest available to date, covering EUROCORES CRPs, HERA JRPs and Research Networking Programs. In particular, our study will exploit micro-level data of the EUROCORES grant scheme in the period 2001-2010 (10,314 applicants across all scientific domains and European countries, 1,642 outline proposals).

Field experiments in Vietnam: Good Morning Vietnam (2019-2020) – Individual incentives and pro-environmental collective behavior

INRA partnership and UNVNA Vietnam National University of Agriculture in Hanoi

Project coordinators: [Anne Stenger](#), [Phu Nguyen Van](#), [Pham Thi Kim Cuong](#), [Tuyen Tiet Tong](#), [Huy Nguyen Quang](#), [Kene Boun My](#)

CPER-Ariane Program (University of Lorraine): Governing Social Innovations in the Grand-Est Region (GIS-GE)

Project coordinators: [Bérangère Szostak](#) and [Paul Muller](#)

Aim: to address the issue of the governance of social innovation development through an innovation ecosystem approach.

Participation of BETA in the project ANR Green Innovation: Creativity, Risk and Social context

Coordinators: Giuseppe Attanasi (GREDEG, Université de Nice) and [Patrick Llerena](#) for BETA

The aim of the project is to propose new ways of incorporating behavioral arguments in the creativity-innovation channel related to green products and services.

Participation of BETA in the project « Territoires de Santé de Demain » (TSD)

Coordinator: Eurométropole de Strasbourg

The aim of the project is to accelerate the dissemination of innovations in order to better meet the health needs of the population, by benefiting notably from digital technology opportunities and open collaborations, both at the service of the well-being and the good health of the public.

International exchanges

Abroad

[Sandrine Bréteau-Amores](#) Invited doctoral student
Yerevan, Armenia (September 2019)
Project “How to START UP for young people”,
funded by the European Commission as part
of the Erasmus Plus projects

[Olivier Damette](#) Invited researcher
University of Lisbon, Portugal (April 2019)
Central Bank of Estonia (May and June 2019)
Center for European Studies, Milan - University
of Milan Bicocca, University of Aquila and
University of Rome, Italy (September 2019)

[Valentin Mathieu](#) Invited engineer
University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA (April–May 2019)
Instructed by Craig Johnston, economist of forests and their
role in mitigating climate change.
Funded by the MARCO project

Home

[Abbas Aminifard](#) (invited by Francis Kern)
Islamic Azad University, Science and Research
Branch, Tehran (Iran)

[Olivier Deschenes](#) (invited by Philippe Delacote)
Professor at the Department of Economics at
the University of California, Santa Barbara (USA)

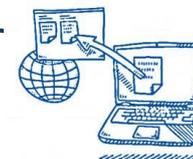
[Tim Friehe](#) (invited by Yannick Gabuthy)
Professor at Marbourg University (Germany)

[Markus Gebauer](#) (invited by Maxime Liegey)
Assistant professor at the International College of
Economics and Finance, Shabolovka (Moscow)

[Gauthier Lanot](#) (invited by Bertrand Koebel)
Professor at the Umea School of Business
Economics and Statistics, Umea (Sweden)

BETA and civil society (April to October 2019)

Media



“Experimentation and voting theory”

Article by **Herrade Igersheim** and Antoinette Baujard
[L'Économie Politique N°82](#), April 1, 2019

“Becoming a professional in management, it's possible!”

Interview by **Thierry Burger-Helmchen** and **Sophie Bollinger**
[Xerfi Canal](#), May 17, 2019

“Employment, Alsations still benefit from the German economic situation”

Podcast, **Bertrand Koebel**
[France Bleu](#), May 21, 2019

“Creative management of complex systems”

Interview by **Thierry Burger-Helmchen**
[Xerfi Canal](#), May 24, 2019

“The traveler's dilemma or how the value of luggage influences behavior”

“Behavioral Finance: Layout Bias and excessive bias”
Articles by **Gisèle Umbhauer** and **André Schmitt**
[L'actualité de la recherche](#), June 6, 2019

“63 years ago, computer science was born in Europe”

Article by **Wilfrid Azan**
[The Conversation](#), June 11, 2019

“Why the circular economy should not replace sobriety?”

Article by **Philippe Delacote**, **Etienne Lorang** and Gilles Laforgue
[The Conversation](#), June 30, 2019

“Climate shocks: why are French farmers so uninsured?”

Article by **Marielle Brunette**, **Philippe Delacote**, **Richard Koenig** and **Camille Tévenart**
[The Conversation](#), July 24, 2019

“Home help for dependent elderly people: What is the impact of the cost of aid on demand?”

Interview by **Agnès Gramain**
[Agence Nationale de la Recherche](#), September 2, 2019

“Teaching management at university: Assets and handicaps”

Interview by **Thierry Burger-Helmchen**
[Xerfi Canal](#), September 10, 2019

“Deforestation in Brazil: what is France really doing?”

Article by **Philippe Delacote**, **Antoine Leblois** and Julie Girard
[The Conversation](#), September 11, 2019

“Encouraging hidden innovators: Bootlegging”

Interview by **Thierry Burger-Helmchen**
[Xerfi Canal](#), September 18, 2019

“Cliometrics brings History and Economics together”

Article by **Claude Diebolt**
[L'actualité de la recherche](#), September 26, 2019

“The social sciences must participate in the construction of finance in the service of society”

Article by **Yamina Tadjeddine** and Marc Lenglet
[Revue Banque n°836](#), October, 2019

“For PhD students in economics, it is publish or perish!”

Article by **Phu Nguyen Van**
[Nature Research](#), October, 2019

“Artificial Intelligence accelerates scientific production and the dissemination of knowledge”

Article by **Stefano Bianchini**
[Savoir N°37](#), October 2019

Sarah Van Driessche in “La méthode scientifique”

[France Culture](#), October 9, 2019

“Will climate change deprive us of insurance?”

Article by **Marielle Brunette**, Stéphane Couture and **Antoine Leblois**
[The Conversation](#), October 20, 2019

Public lectures and dissemination

Nancy 11-17 March, 2019

8^e édition « [Semaine des mathématiques](#) »
With the participation of Yannick Gabuthy

Strasbourg, April 29, 2019

[Conference](#)

“The stakes in the fight against fake news”

Speaker: **Philippe Gillig**

Strasbourg, May 9-10, 2019

[Forum européen LabEurope](#)

“Acting to transform the economy”

BETA's participation

Strasbourg, May 13-15, 2019

[Congrès Orbicom](#)

“Freedom of expression in the digital era

From fake news to Artificial Intelligence”

With the participation of Jérémy Picot

Strasbourg, May 28, 2019

[Créativ' Café#14](#)

“Innovation by the crowd, the example of Schmidt Group's crowdsourcing”

Speaker: Emilie Ruiz

Strasbourg, June 4, 2019

[Génération Startup #2](#)

“Reconciling values and business”

Speaker: Thierry Burger-Helmchen

Strasbourg, June 6-7, 2019

[Stammtisch 4.0 and Masterclass](#)

“Innovate with data”

Speaker: Julien Pénin

Campus APT, Nancy

PhD and post-doctoral fellows

[Daniel Elanga](#)

“Economic Analysis of Refugee Migration and Asylum” (LUE D3S thesis “Forced Migrations, Voluntary Migration”)
Under the supervision of Serge Garcia and Jenny Helstroffer

[Toho Hien](#)

“Energy Biomass Production Following a Soil Anthropoization Gradient: Cross-analysis of Natural Capital and the Economic Value of Ecosystem Services Rendered”
Under the supervision of Serge Garcia and Christophe Schwartz

[Richard Koenig](#)

“Insurance Harvests as a Tool for Adaptation and Mitigation in the Context of Climate Change”
Under the supervision of Marielle Brunette

Engineers, Technicians and Administrative

[Valentin Mathieu](#)

Research engineer (contract)
Projet Hy-C-Green
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[Annaïg-Charlotte Pedrant](#)

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Public policy evaluation - Econometric methods

PhD and post-doctoral fellows

[Penelope Buckley](#)

Post-doctoral student
IMPACT ULhys project
Under the supervision of Olivier Damette

[Jeanne Poulain](#)

“Tests on Typed Optimal Taxation”
Under the supervision of Yannick Gabuthy and Pierre-Henri Morand

[Steven Lunel](#)

“Interdepartmental Inequalities in Access to Public Solidarity for Dependent Older People: Measures, Sources and Equity”
Under the supervision of Agnès Gramain and Cécile Bourreau-Dubois

[Julien Thavard](#)

“How to assess the financial risks associated with climate risks: Theoretical and empirical approaches”
Under the supervision of Olivier Damette and Cécile Couharde

Strasbourg Campus

Researchers

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Research areas: Macroeconomics - Economic Policies - External Imbalances - New Keynesian Economics – Time-Series Econometrics

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Institute Robert Schuman (University of Strasbourg)
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[Quitterie Roquebert](#)

Associate Professor in Economics
Research areas: Applied Microeconomics - Health Economics and Aging - Public Economics

PhD and post-doctoral fellows

[Chloé Anselmo](#)

“From Creativity to Innovation: An Analysis of the Transformation Process”
Under the supervision of Patrick Llerena and Émilie Ruiz

[Charlotte Bez](#)

Thesis under the supervision of Patrick Llerena and Santa Anna Higher School in Pisa

[Louis Dalpra](#)

“The Reciprocal Influence of Networks & Behaviors in Markets”
Under the supervision of Robin Cowan

[Benoît Ferrari](#)

“The Building of Medical Databases for Research: An Economic Analysis of the Incentive Mechanisms for Contributions”
Under the supervision of Julien Pénin and Éric Sauleau

[Jean-Yves Le Corre](#)

“Reconceptualizing Performance Management Models: A Multi-level-methods, Interdisciplinary Research Study”
Under the supervision of Thierry Burger-Helmchen

[Guillaume Morel](#)

“Environmental, Health and Economic Development Trials”
Under the supervision of Kim Thi Cuong Pham and David Desmarchelier

[Sıla Ocalan-Özel](#)

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Post-doctoral student under the supervision of Patrick Llerena

[Emre Özel](#)

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“Diffusion and Impact of ‘Deep Learning’ in the Scientific System: The Case of Biomedical Research”
Under the supervision of Stefano Bianchini and Bertrand Koebel

[Fenja Scheu](#)

“Measurement of Technical and Non-technical Innovation with Data Analytics”
Under the supervision of Robin Cowan and Ingrid Ott

[Shengxi Yi](#)

“Patent Pools Strategies: Two-Sided Markets and Resource-Based Perspectives”
Under the supervision of Éric Schenk