APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE AND DATA

Sample

Our database includes the 150 prestigious contemporary Francophone poets. We built this database in two phases, drawing on several non-exclusive criteria, even though some poets in our database do not meet all the criteria. We did so to ensure we included all the most important poets. We first used the biographical database of the two main poetry institutions, Printemps des Poètes and Centre International de Poésie Marseille. Finally, we sifted through the 13 main poetry anthologies in French published between 1995 and 2005 (Bercot, Collot & Seth, 2000; Bianu, 2002; Deluy, 2003; Di Manno, 2003; Espitallier, 2000; Hocquard, 1995; Jarrety, 2001; Morin, 2004; Noël, 2002; Orizet, 2004; Para, 2000; Smith & Fauchon, 2001; Velter, 1999). This resulted in a list of 722 poets. We then built a reputation index, taking into account institutional recognition (the *Grand prix de la poésie* or a seat on the CNL poetry commission), publisher recognition (number of books published in paperback, with a major or "mid-range" publisher), critical recognition (presence in a monographic poetry collection), and academic recognition (number of PhDs underway on the poet's work). We weighted these different criteria as following:

<u>Anthologies (the number of points depend on their scope and the publisher):</u>

Anthologies	**Points**
La Pléiade (Gallimard)	30
Dictionnaire de la poésie (Jarrety, PUF)	20
Poésie Gallimard (Para)	15
Gallimard/Printemps des Poètes	10
Orphée Studio (Gallimard, Velter)	10
Poème à dire (Gallimard, Bianu)	10
Tout le monde se ressemble (Hocquard, POL)	10

Un certain accent (Noël, Atelier des Brisants)	5
La poésie contemporaine française (Orizet, Cherche-Midi)	5
Pièces détachées (Espitallier, Pocket)	10
Potlatch (Deluy, Farrago)	5
49 poètes, un collectif (DiManno, Flammarion)	10
Zigzag Poésie (Autrement, Smith and Fauchon)	5

Number of paperback books published by the poet

Books	1	2	3 or 4	5	> 6
Points	50	75	100	125	150

Number of books published by a major publisher

Books	1	2-4	5-10	10-15	15-20	> 20
Points	25	50	75	100	125	150

Number of PhD theses written on the poet

PhDs	1	2-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	> 30
Points	50	75	100	125	150	200	225	250

Published by a mid-range publisher: 30 points

Published by a small publisher: 20 points

Other criteria

Grand Prix de Poésie: 150 points
Monographies (Poètes d'Aujourd'hui Seghers or Place/Poésie): 50 points
Chairman of the Centre National du Livre poetry commission: 150 points

We arrived at an initial list of the 139 most prominent poets. To complete and check this list, we analysed 18 texts (Bobillot, 2001; Collot, 1998; Collot, 2000; Donguy, 2001; Game, 2001; Gleize, 1990; 1992; 2001; 2003; Guillaume, Centre de recherches Jacques & Centre d'études, 2003; Hackett, 1988; Hanna, 2001; Maestri, Marchand-Kiss & Sivan, 2004; Mathieu, 1998; Maulpoix, 2006; Orizet, 1993; Pinson, 2002; Roux, 1981) in which poets describe their own social world, naming poets, publishers, magazines, etc. We decided to retain poets mentioned in at least four of these texts. We cross checked our list, and found that the sources largely overlap. We added only 11 poets to the initial list of 139, to make a final list of 150.

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APPENDIX 2: STATISTICS

Optimal matching analysis

Technically speaking, OMA requires two successive operations. One must first calculate the distance between each pair of trajectories, and then group the most similar trajectories into relatively homogenous trajectory classes. The first step involves measuring, in pairs, the distance separating all the trajectories under consideration. Calculating the distance between trajectory A and trajectory B involves defining the "cost" of transforming trajectory A into trajectory B. To convert A into B, two operations can be used. We can use *substitutions*: within trajectory A, we substitute a different episode for the first episode, such that the first episode of trajectory A is the same as that of B. This conversion can also be done using *insertion* or *deletion*: we delete (or insert) an episode into trajectory A such that A and B are the same.

These substitution and insertion operations can have costs. If moving from state 1 to state 2 is highly unlikely, then the substitution cost will be very high. However, if moving from state 2 to state 3 is common, than the substitution cost for that operation will be lower. To measure the distance between the trajectories of contemporary poets, we attribute a cost to substitution operations proportional to the observed probability of moving from one state to another (Han & Moen, 1999; Pollock, Antcliff & Ralphs, 2002). More precisely, if the rate of transition from state i to state j is defined as the probability of observing state j at t+1 when state i was observed at t, then for $i \neq j$, the substitution cost of i for j is equal to

$$2 - p(i|j) - p(j|i)$$

where p (i|j) is the transition rate from i to j (Gabadinho, Ritschard, Studer & Müller, 2009). In our study, substitution costs vary from 0 to 2, with an average of 1.29.

Fixing a cost for insertion/deletion operations depends on the research question under investigation. Are two sequences close if the same events happen simultaneously, or should we look at successions of identical states, even if they do not take place at the same time (Macindoe & Abbott, 2004)? If, as is the case here, we primarily observe identical sub-sequences of events

and not simultaneity of events, the cost of insertion/deletion operations should be significantly lower than the substitution cost. We thus attributed a cost of 1 to insertion/deletion operations.

By fixing insertion/deletion costs and substitution costs, we can create a square matrix wherein we distribute the distances between all the trajectories. OMA then requires us to perform a second operation: we must make a cluster analysis to bring together trajectories that are most similar to each other (Marler, Woodard Barringer & Milkovich, 2002). We performed our cluster analysis using Ward's algorithm. To determine the optimal number of classes, we identified the division that allowed us to optimize the increase in inter-class inertia. More specifically, we chose the division that minimized the following ratio:

$$\frac{\Delta(q)}{\Delta(q+1)}$$

where Δ(q) is the increase in inter-class inertia (as understood in the Huygens-Steiner theorem) when we go from class (q-1) to q (Everitt, Landau & Leese, 2001; Husson, Pagès & Lê, 2009).

Publishing states

Silence	The poet publishes nothing over the course of the year
Minor publisher & other	The poet publishes poetry with minor publishers, and also possibly other non-poetic works
Mid-range publisher	The poet publishes poetry with mid-range publishers, and also possibly poetry with minor publishers and/or non-poetry
Major publisher	The poet publishes at least one book of poetry with a major publisher
Major publisher	The poet publishes at least one book of poetry with a major editor, and with mid-range or minor publishers and/or non-poetry
Paperback	The poet publishes at least one paperback poetry collection
Paperback & other	The poet publishes at least one paperback poetry collection, and also possibly poetry with major, mid-range, and/or minor publishers, and/or non-poetry
Non-poetry, major or paperback	The poet publishes an essay, play, or novel with a major publisher or in paperback
Non-poetry, mid-range or minor	The poet publishes an essay, play, or novel with a mid-range or minor publisher

Entropy

Entropy measures the occurrence and distribution of the duration of different states. A trajectory's entropy score is measured using this formula: $h(\pi_1,\ldots,\pi_s) = -\sum_{i=1}^{s} \pi_i \log \pi_i$, where s is the number of different states present in a group of sequences and π_i is the proportion of occurrences of the i^{th} state in the sequence under consideration (Gabadinho *et al.*, 2009). As Robette (2011: 45-46) explains: "[entropy] is at its minimum when the whole trajectory takes place in the same state, and at its maximum when it goes through all the different states with the same duration in each" (p. 45-46, our translation).

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BIOS

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