



2013 Annual Report
**FRENCH INSTITUTE
FOR DEMOGRAPHIC
STUDIES**

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Chair's Message

Patrice Duran

“ As Chair of INED’s Board of Administration for over a year, it has been my pleasure to accompany many important research projects. Their diversity is unquestionably one of the Institute’s strengths, as is the relevance of the chosen topics to today’s concerns – all the more so because, while their relevance signals their importance, this does not necessarily mean that they are easy to address! Because of their bearing on social policy, these research topics call for constant methodological rigour and unfailing vigilance. These are qualities that INED has always demonstrated, and they ensure that our research is conducted with dedication and enthusiasm. Once again, I am happy to emphasize the variety of analytical approaches used in our research. What better proof that INED is one of the (too few) places where constructive dialogue between the social sciences is a daily reality? What this reflects is the convergence of outstandingly trained researchers and open-minded, well-balanced research management. The richness of INED output makes the Institute a key player in France and internationally – INED research covers a large portion of the globe. And thanks to its researchers, the Institute is indeed present throughout the world – as attested by its many substantial collaborative agreements with other organizations, including universities, research centres, and other demographic institutes in Europe, North America, and numerous Southern countries. In line with this policy, INED researchers participate in major international conferences. Many took part in the International Population Conference organized by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population in Busan, South Korea, in 2013.

INED’s international commitment is also demonstrated by its publishing policy. The volume of scientific contributions in English by INED researchers is growing steadily, allowing us to disseminate our findings even more widely, and our Publishing Department has successfully broadened its English-language series. Furthermore, the Institute is hosting an ever-greater number of foreign graduate students and scholars. The extended range of INED disciplines thus goes hand in hand with effective international outreach, further developing INED’s global profile.

French research and social sciences face significant challenges in the years ahead, at a time when the country’s higher education and research institutions are undergoing major changes. The Institute, fully involved in addressing these challenges, can rely on a unique and innovative model to help meet them. One of the keys to the model’s success is linkage between research services and support services. The large-scale Condorcet Campus project will give INED new resources for fulfilling its ambitions and offer fresh opportunities. That future, I trust, will be rich with promise and bring our Institute a host of well deserved successes. ”



Director's Message

Chantal Cases

“ Age and gender, entry into adulthood, the many aspects of old age, transformations of the family, inequality in educational achievement or when confronted with disease, violence – INED addresses all these issues, and I am pleased to present them to you in this Annual Report for 2013. Some INED research is the result of the original, innovative large-scale surveys that form the core of our activity. One example is the ELFE child cohort study, which will track several thousand children from birth to age 20. The ELFE study team have set up special procedures to maintain long-term contact with participant families and share the initial research findings with them.

INED research themes correspond to the major issues facing society. Strong interactions with the social, economic, and cultural environments are essential to its mission of informing government authorities and the general public. A growing number of Institute researchers are contributing their expertise so that the Institute can fulfill these responsibilities, and we are also restructuring our communication programme.

Research is often conducted in partnership. In 2013, INED signed new framework agreements with a number of universities and research centres in France and abroad.

The Institute has also stepped up its joint researcher training activities with university partners of our iPOP’s Laboratory of Excellence. In the Paris Region, INED is involved in new forms of cooperation between research institutes and universities through two entities known as “Communities of universities and institutions” (COMUE).

The Institute is also fully engaged in the Condorcet Campus, which will be dedicated to research in the social sciences. The project, which forms part of the broader Campus Plan, took a major step forward in 2013 with the acquisition of land in Aubervilliers and the launching of a bidding procedure to select the consortium of firms that will build and manage the future site. One of the centrepieces of the Campus will be a large-scale documentation facility (Grand équipement documentaire) – one of Europe’s largest – financed by the Paris Region, which will encompass the INED library.

The world of scientific research is constantly evolving. INED is adapting and modernizing by improving the operation of its research support services. The year 2013 also saw the preparation for assessments by AERES, France’s Evaluation Agency for Research and Higher Education. May I take this opportunity to applaud the work accomplished and pay tribute to the dedication of everyone at INED to the cause of population research. ”



Life is always A MATTER OF AGE

In demography, age is an essential characteristic; indeed, the “population pyramid” is a visual symbol of the discipline. Demographers also analyse, by place, period, and social status, variations in the age at which key life events such as age at weaning, puberty, first intercourse, union formation, first or last childbearing, retirement, and death occur. And they look at transitions from one age to the next.

FOLLOWING CHILDREN over the long term


■ Much remains to be learned about early childhood. One method for doing so is to observe a representative sample of the total population over time. This is the case with the “ELFE” cohort (see Box p. 6), consisting of 18,300 children born in France in 2011 who are being followed from birth to age 20. A survey of such magnitude involves many research teams and requires a fully-fledged research infrastructure. While researchers prepare the initial findings on child health and development, INED is looking at lessons of another kind: What methods are being implemented to follow families? Are they fulfilling their objective? A satisfaction survey of 2,300 parents has shown that despite the considerable length of the telephone interviews conducted when the child is two months old, respondents feel that the purpose of the survey justifies the time spent. Parents are aware that they are taking part in an unprecedented experience, a pioneering survey in France. Three years into the survey, a large number of families are still participating in ELFE.

Numerous procedures have been set up for maintaining the families' ties with the research teams (see also p. 30 below), and these arrangements are essential for the survey's smooth functioning over the long term.

The ELFE team has joined an international working group on infant health and child cohorts, as such cohorts are followed in many countries. Project representatives took part in a symposium in Basel on 18-19 August 2013 on environment-related epidemiology issues.

 www.elfe-france.fr

■ Several countries have set up child cohort studies, but survey procedures and question content are not identical everywhere. In the United Kingdom, the Millennium Cohort Study follows a sample of children born in 2000-2001. It has therefore been under way long enough to yield research results; predictive statistical models can be tested against actual data. An international team, including an INED researcher, have thus been able to validate the hypothesis that a mother's psychological distress when her child is three years old heralds problems in the couple and behavioural difficulties in the child when (s)he reaches age five. The study identifies reciprocal effects, notably between the child's behaviour and both the mother's psychological state and the functioning of the couple.

 **LIDIA PANICO, LAIA BECARES,**
and **ELIZABETH ALICE WEBB,**
"Exploring household dynamics: the reciprocal effects of parent and child characteristics", *Longitudinal and Life Course Studies*, 5(1), 1, 2014.

{ Instead of collecting information on a representative sample of the population, research can focus on people who share a specific characteristic. For example, a project under way in Thailand, with Sophie Le Cœur, is studying the risk of mother-to-child HIV transmission. Some 600 women are being monitored from pregnancy through the early months of their child's life to assess the effectiveness of preventive treatment. }

Educational achievement of immigrants' children

■ In France, childhood and adolescence are strongly shaped by formal education. INED conducted its "Trajectories and Origins" (TeO) survey among immigrants and their descendants, whose life courses can be compared with those of persons with no immigrant background – in other words, the "mainstream" population. By and large, at comparable social levels, children perform equally well at school. But the sociological profile is precisely what distinguishes immigrant parents or parents from French overseas territories (DOMs) from those born in metropolitan France (mainland + Corsica). These parents include a smaller proportion of professionals and a higher proportion of manual workers, and mothers are far more likely to have low educational attainment. The differences, however, are far greater between immigrants' countries of origin; it would therefore be misleading to view


immigrants as a homogeneous category. For example, in their first-year primary school assessments, children whose parents come from central Africa and the Gulf of Guinea have test scores (65.3%) closer to those of children with parents born in metropolitan France (70.3%) than to those of children with parents born in countries of the Sahel region of Africa (53.3%). These differences are explained in part by the mother's educational attainment.

 **MATHIEU ICHOU,**

"Différences d'origine et origine des différences : les résultats scolaires des enfants d'émigrés/immigrés en France du début de l'école primaire à la fin du collège", *Revue française de sociologie*, 1, 2013.

■ As a complement to the TeO survey, interviews were conducted on a sample of the population living in metropolitan France to determine whether help with homework is provided in the same way in families of the mainstream population and the other families. The

proportion of parents helping children with homework is much higher in the mainstream population. Possible explanations include better proficiency in French, but also the fact that a smaller percentage of immigrant parents have a high level of education. Help with homework is particularly infrequent among Turkish parents. But this does not mean that their children receive no support – quite the contrary. Support comes from elder brothers and sisters, for example, more often than in families where the parents belong to the mainstream population. In large families, 59% of children of Algerian parents get help with homework from their siblings, compared with only 34% in mainstream population families. Thus elder children are entrusted with major responsibilities.

 "Des jeunes comme les autres ? Vécu de la jeunesse et du devenir adulte des descendants de migrants" coordinated by Laure Muguérou and Emmanuelle Santelli, *Migrations Société*, 147-148, May-August 2013.



A WORD: COHORT

Cohorts are constructed to observe how a phenomenon changes over time. For the ELFE project, for example, children were included in the cohort at birth and will be monitored throughout their childhood, starting with a questionnaire at two months old. The same parents, and the child at an older age, will be contacted repeatedly until the child is 20 years old. Cohorts can be defined on the basis of different criteria. Unlike ELFE, the ERFI survey on inter-generational solidarity included people of ages ranging from 18 to 79 years in 2005 who were surveyed again in 2008 and 2011.



Entry into adulthood: a complex period

■ The transition to adulthood is not strictly defined by a specific age. The legal transition from minor to adult status does not suffice to account for it. Several events are typically regarded as stages of entry into adulthood: leaving the family home, first job, couple formation, and birth of the first child. Such a list, however, does not capture the actual experience of all young people. Three series of studies shed light on the variety of situations. Some children and young people (up to age 21) living in France are considered to be “at risk” by judicial authorities



or the child welfare agency (Aide sociale à l'enfance: ASE). The risk may stem from an adverse environment, dropping out of school, the family (absence, violence) or the young individual's own behaviour. The expression “childhood at risk” covers a wide variety of situations, and institutions may respond in several ways. Over half the cases are handled via an “open” family supervision system, in which minors stay with their parent(s) or guardian. In other cases, however, when a government agency or judge decides that the minor should not live with his or her parent(s) for a specified period of time, “placement” measures are taken. In 2011, slightly over 136,000 minors (under age 18) and 18,000 young adults (over 18 but under 21) were concerned by one of these procedures, according to the national observatory of children at risk (Observatoire national de l'enfance en danger).

In partnership with the University of Versailles-Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, INED has conducted a survey on juvenile supervision histories. The project is starting to yield fuller information on the very diverse experiences of these young people. One-half have been victims of abuse; often, the parents of children in placement have personally experienced or are experiencing hardship. The average duration of placement is 4.6 years (the survey covers 809 young people in two *départements*), but the trajectories and durations are very heterogeneous. Some placement periods occur early in life, others in adolescence. Stays in foster homes, which concern one out of five children in the survey, are generally very long (11.4 years on average) and so begin very early (at age 6.2 on average). Nearly half of the young people surveyed have had a “mixed” trajectory combining periods of “open” (in-family) supervision with periods in foster homes. Despite multiple differences, the common feature of children placed in foster homes is a late exit from juvenile supervision: three-quarters are at least 17 years old.



ISABELLE FRECHON and NICOLAS ROBETTE,

“Les trajectoires de prise en charge par l'Aide sociale à l'enfance de jeunes ayant vécu un placement”, *Revue française des affaires sociales*, 1, 2013.



■ The stages of the transition into adulthood are not frozen in time and space. Among the Bwa in southeast Mali, labour migration – particularly to the capital, Bamako – has become a key marker of this period of life. As part of the Longitudinal Survey in Rural Mali (SLAM project), Véronique Hertrich and Marie Lesclingand have been collecting data in seven villages once every five years for the past 25 years. In this rural region with few schools, labour migration by adolescent girls plays a crucial role in the increase in age at first marriage and the evolution of marriage practices; it is instrumental in the redefinition of gender and inter-generational relations. Migration became widespread among women in the 1990s, two decades after the rise of labour migration among young men. Young women leave to work in towns as maids, and most of them subsequently return to their villages to marry. Young men are more likely to work first in the bush minding livestock, before spending time in town.

Since the cohorts born in the 1970s, most young men and women have engaged in labour migration and have lived outside the Bwa ethnic area, in a socio-cultural environment that differs from their native one. In the most recent cohorts, the proportion of young women who migrate is even higher than that of their male

counterparts: 90% of women, versus 67% of men born in 1985-89, migrated to find work before age 20. Young men and women who are unable to migrate because of parental opposition or early marriage feel deprived of an important experience that is no longer available to them. Young people who experienced migration say they feel different from those who have stayed. They have experimented with paid work, new eating habits and new life styles. Women in particular welcome the experience of urban life as an opportunity for education and for learning the national language, Bambara. These young people come home feeling more experienced and intellectually more mature.



VÉRONIQUE HERTRICH and MARIE LESCLINGAND,

“Adolescent Migration in Rural Africa as a Challenge to Gender and Intergenerational Relationships, Evidence from Mali”, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, July 2013.

■ A special issue of the journal *Migrations Société* examines the youth of migrants' descendants living in France. Several series of in-depth interviews have provided insights into the experience of discrimination and racism, and attitudes toward politics. Children of immigrant parents are particularly exposed to discrimination when entering adulthood. Young people aged 18-24 are more likely to report discrimination than their elders of the same origin, and they also experience a period of greater residential or occupational mobility. After early adulthood, mobility decreases, and the descendants of immigrants from North and sub-Saharan Africa develop strategies for reducing exposure to discrimination, by seeking to rent from institutional landlords rather than private ones, for example. The interviews reveal that entry into adulthood is more strongly associated with discriminatory situations, particularly as determined by skin colour.



MAUD LESNÉ,

“La transition vers l'âge adulte: une période critique d'exposition aux discriminations”, *Migrations Société*, 147-148, May-August 2013.



The multiple facets of old age


■ Analysis by age is most meaningful when age is combined with other individual characteristics. On 14 November 2013, INED's Demography, Gender, and Societies unit held a seminar on age and gender analysis. Studies show that as soon as the gender of the foetus is known, the future parents make strongly gender-linked choices for the child's clothing and bedroom, especially when selecting colours regarded as more appropriate for a boy or a girl. The one-day event was an opportunity to discuss adolescent eating disorders, which are very uncommon among boys, and the economic consequences of divorce, which differ considerably by sex.

Ageing is characterized by gender-specific features. At the November seminar, participants focused on the long history of menopause in Western representations. Ageing actually has a double impact on women, because a greater proportion of them live to older ages than men,

and because many are caregivers for dependent persons. They provide support both as companions for men who are often older than they are, and as daughters, because most family help is provided by women. Age therefore weighs unequally on women and men.

■ Southern countries are younger than Western ones, but ageing is already an issue there – and a growing one. How do families deal with ageing and what responses do governments propose? The study day organized at INED on 12 December 2014 by the Old Age and Ageing Research Group, the South Research Group, and CEPED offered an opportunity to compare situations in countries as diverse as Morocco, Brazil, and Burkina Faso. The family functions as a place for sharing resources and solidarity, for example when younger members help grandparents who provide them with living quarters and financial support. Social change modifies family solidarity and

sometimes loosens family ties, particularly through geographic separation, which is more common than before. Coverage by pension systems is often minimal. In Africa, fewer than 10% of older adults are eligible for pensions, but this average conceals disparities between Sierra Leone (1%) and countries such as Algeria and Tunisia, where 30-50% receive pensions. New public policies are taking shape, but they are inadequate to meet the needs of a fast-growing population of seniors.

 http://pole_suds.site.ined.fr/fr/les_journees_vieillir_dans_les_pays_du_sud/

■ Ageing brings with it the issue of dependence. In Africa, most of the responsibility for looking after dependent persons rests on the family. At different ages of life, persons can be dependents (an infant, a young jobless person, a woman separated from her partner and without family support, a dependent older adult) or providers of support in the family group (working child, economically active adult, older adult still at work). But support for elderly dependents can compete with support for children and young people, whose education, usually expensive, is essential to the family's future well-being.

In the contexts of poverty that are common in Africa, access to healthcare is a critical issue, especially outside large cities. Public health systems are rarely equipped to address the health problems of old age, and healthcare centres are often far away. Even when private-sector supply exists, the quality is not always high enough to meet the medical needs of older adults. Family support systems often make it possible to find helpers and satisfy the daily needs of the elderly, few of whom can afford the high cost of healthcare. In practice, most of the aid to seniors is provided by women, particularly within couples, as women are generally younger than their spouses.

 **VALÉRIE GOLAZ,**

"La dépendance en Afrique, prise en charge familiale et accès aux soins de santé", *Gérontologie et société*, 145, 2013/2.

{ INED researchers are looking beyond the "third age". With the gradual increase in the number of centenarians, the oldest ages are receiving ever-greater attention. For example, data are being collected on "supercentenarians" to determine the specific characteristics of mortality beyond age 105. }





From sexuality to **COUPLES**

It all begins with an encounter. What happens next varies greatly. The twentieth century saw a radical change; sexuality, the couple, the family, and fertility no longer fit into a single pattern. Above all, they are no longer systematically linked. Sexuality can be addressed on an individual basis, but even within a couple, its outcome – and indeed its intent – is not always to have children. Without sex, there can be no family or parenthood; the opposite is not the case.

LIVING IN A COUPLE: with whom? how?

■ Civil partnerships (or PACS, *pacte civil de solidarité*) were introduced in France in 1999. Though same-sex partners can also enter a PACS union, by early 2011 the vast majority (94%) of the 700,000 PACS were between different-sex partners. This allows for comparison with married couples. On average, PACS partners are better educated than married couples and are more likely to be in higher- or intermediate-level occupations. But in the past 13 years, as the PACS has converged towards marriage in legal terms, these gaps have narrowed and the profile of PACS couples has evolved. In the early years, a far larger proportion of the “pioneers” were higher-education graduates or civil servants. Gradually, civil partnerships have spread to a wider range of social categories, narrowing the difference between their characteristics and those of married couples. A final observation is that the two types of union are compatible: some couples start by forming a PACS before getting married.



ESTELLE BAILLY and WILFRIED RAULT,

“Are Heterosexual Couples in Civil Partnerships Different from Married Couples?”, *Population and Societies*, 497, February 2013.

■ Despite the large number of unions celebrated every year, finding a partner is no easy task. Family networks, which sometimes lead to arranged marriages, are still a reliable means of forming a couple. This model has virtually disappeared in France, and in North Africa it is increasingly giving way to the principle of free choice.⁽¹⁾ Despite their decline, family networks are a useful resource for finding a spouse when other approaches have failed. It is harder to leave the family home and form a union without stable employment. This is the case for some North African immigrants and their descendants living in France, who face involuntary rather than voluntary celibacy. For them, however, the marriage market reaches across both shores of the Mediterranean if they are willing to draw on the family network. Among married children of North African immigrants, most have formed couples with native-born French citizens. Still, over one-third have a spouse born in North Africa; this is especially the case for women born in North Africa and living in France, 70% of whom married men who were also born in North Africa. North Africa therefore plays a major role in the marriage market.



KAMEL KATEB,

“Migrants maghrébins et leurs descendants: un marché matrimonial sur les deux rives de la Méditerranée”, *Cahiers québécois de démographie*, 41(1), 2013.

Are cities gayer?

■ While 36.5% of the French population resided in towns of fewer than 10,000 inhabitants in 2008, only 10% of gays and lesbians surveyed lived there. Conversely, homosexuals are over-represented in the Paris conurbation. Contrary to common belief, however, these figures are not conclusive evidence of a massive “gay flight to the cities”. Many are urban dwellers who migrate to other cities, but the most noteworthy characteristic is the wide diversity of individual life courses. When leaving the family home, one-half of homosexuals continue to reside in a similarly-sized locality. In fact, of the 3,587 respondents to the MobGay online survey, 15% have never left their home town. After leaving the family

home, fewer than 30% of gays move to a larger locality, and more than 10% move to a smaller one.



MARIANNE BLIDON, FRANCE GUÉRIN-PACE,

“Un rêve urbain? La diversité des parcours migratoires des gays”, *Sociologie*, 4, 2013/2.



Freedom to have children or not: balancing choices and social constraints

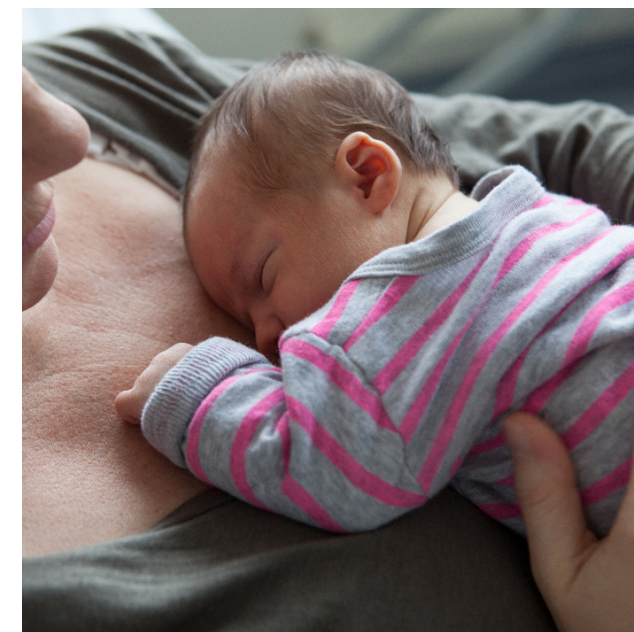
■ Fertility is the outcome of a large set of circumstances and individual choices, in which public policies play a role as well. In France, having children is the norm – indeed, it concerns the vast majority of women, since only 13% end their reproductive life without ever having had a child. For those women, being childless is sometimes



(1) Forced marriages, in which the partners do not have a say, are also declining in North African countries.

merely a matter of circumstance or the result of a series of adverse events. For example, some people decide to delay attempts to have children until certain preconditions are met, such as a stable partnership, a satisfactory financial or occupational situation, or an adequately sized dwelling. The diversity of expectations is great, and that of choices and life stories is no less so. Three types of situations offer evidence that there is no single pattern or paradigm.

A stable partnership is not an absolute prerequisite for parenthood. Virginie Rozée has studied women who “have babies on their own”. Although access to assisted reproductive technology (ART) is restricted to heterosexual couples in France, some women travel to other European countries – such as Belgium, Denmark, and Greece – where ART is available for single women. Here, the “couple” norm takes second place to motherhood. Few women choose this course, but the explanations they provide indicate a profile that does not diverge greatly from conventional norms. These women are not seeking to contravene the norm of “founding a family”. Women in this situation state that a leading reason for their decision is the inability to find a partner (male or female) with whom to fulfil a parenthood project. Quite unexpectedly, the notion of a



father – and a father involved in the child’s upbringing – looms large in their responses. They hope to find a man who will play that role in the future. Their determination to become mothers outweighs all other considerations, be it their own reservations or those of friends and relatives. Indeed, it is generally better accepted for a woman to be a mother, even single, than to be childless, even if she is in a couple. The situation of these women is therefore paradoxical, for although they defy French lawmakers’ refusal to make ART available to them as single women, they do so in total compliance with a norm firmly anchored in French society, namely, that a woman fulfils herself through motherhood.



VIRGINIE ROZÉE GOMEZ,

“Elles font des bébés toutes seules”, *Terrain*, 61, September 2013.

■ Under French legislation, fertility is envisaged primarily in the context of a stable relationship. This concurrent approach to parenthood and the couple can be regarded as the mainstream view. The approach does have its adversaries, who have deliberately chosen to remain childless – exactly the opposite of the women discussed earlier.

The voluntarily childless feel strong social pressure to conceive, and choose to resist it. This choice allows them to live in accordance with an important value of the modern age, where the individual takes precedence over the collective, and where taking charge of one’s own life is seen as a worthy pursuit. Very few women choose non-parenthood. The ERFI survey puts the percentage in France at around 5% (2005). Conditions therefore converge to promote a perception of these women as a minority resisting the traditional family model, in which union formation is a step logically followed by parenthood. When interviewed, however, voluntarily childless individuals reveal positions that, surprisingly, attach great importance to “good” parenting values. Respondents share the idea that a set of specific conditions must be met before envisaging parenthood. One of the most vital is “being ready”, being prepared to take on the difficult task of raising a child. Convinced that they fail to meet these exacting standards, some respondents believe that the most responsible choice is not to become a parent.

The voluntarily childless therefore reveal a tangled web of complex social norms, in which the pressure to be “good” parents is as strong as the pressure to become parents in the first place.



CHARLOTTE DEBEST,

“Quand les sans enfant volontaires questionnent les rôles parentaux contemporains”, *Annales de démographie historique*, 125(1), 2013.

■ Another angle for studying childbearing concerns couples who face an infertility problem and are eligible for medical assistance covered by the social insurance system.

As part of her doctoral research, Pénélope Troude used data collected by INED and INSERM (the French National Institute of Health and Medical Research) on 6,507 couples who began an in-vitro fertilization (IVF) programme between 2000 and 2002. She observed them over a long period, and continued to do so even if they abandoned the programme, as is commonly the case. After an initial failure, 26% drop out of IVF treatment. However, seven to nine years after starting treatment, nearly half of the couples (48%) had succeeded in having a child thanks to IVF or a subsequent treatment. Most important, the study showed for the first time the diversity of paths taken by couples undergoing IVF: 12% had a child by natural means (without treatment) after IVF failures and 11% adopted a child. In all, nearly three-quarters of the couples (71%) were able to fulfil their desire for parenthood.



PÉNÉLOPE TROUDE,

“Devenir à long terme de couples traités par fécondation in vitro dans la cohorte DAIFI”, PhD in Public Health from Université Paris-Sud, 2013.

■ These choices, sometimes individual, sometimes made jointly by the couple, are very diverse and may be diametrically opposed. They reveal that the decision to have children or not is charged with multiple meanings. The social environment, legislation, and the social protection system make some choices easier and others

harder to acknowledge in public. One of demography’s major tasks is to observe the differences between societies, how individuals make choices, and how they are partly influenced, encouraged or deterred by the legal, economic, or institutional context. The legal framework plays an essential role, as shown in Sweden in the early twentieth century (see p. 17).

Researchers from 35 countries have formed a network to study parental leave: maternity leave, childcare leave, and all other leave arrangements in the countries concerned. INED’s Economic Demography research unit organized the network’s annual seminar in Paris on 17 October 2013.



IMPLICATIONS OF A LARGE POPULATION: AN OLD OBSESSION?

Eighteenth-century Europe was obsessed with its population size. The U.S. historian Carol Blum offers a very detailed analysis of this concern and of the many authors who voiced it, including Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau. The notion that Europe’s population had been in decline since Antiquity was a firmly held belief. Authors deployed treasures of imagination to find remedies to this problem, sometimes highly iconoclastic ones. For example, to promote births, Le Guay de Prémontval argued in favour of polygamy, while Cerfvol was an ardent champion of divorce.

Carol Blum, *Croître ou périr. Population, reproduction et pouvoir en France au XVIII^e siècle*, INED, 2013. (Originally published in English by the JHU Press under the title *Strength in Numbers*, 2002, 280 p.)

Illegitimate children: Sweden’s pioneering legislation in the early twentieth century

■ Filiation laws have sometimes undergone spectacular reversals, as happened in Sweden. In the 1734 legal code, an unmarried woman giving birth was not automatically recognized as the child’s mother, for marriage was the sole legal framework for sexuality and filiation. Even when officially recognized by the mother, the child was unable to inherit from its mother’s side. The king eased these provisions in 1866. However, unlike in the rest of Europe, births out of wedlock rose steadily between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The laws on illegitimacy thus were in urgent need of reform, and the acts of 1915 and 1917 radically modified the legal status of illegitimate births. In the name of children’s rights, the 1917 act obliged unmarried mothers to recognize and raise their children – reversing the principles laid down in 1743. The act also introduced another highly innovative measure by conferring equal parental authority on both the mother and father.



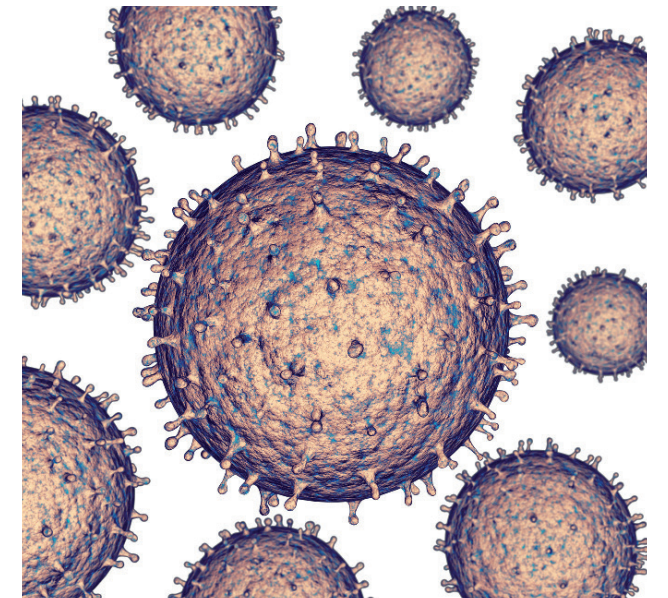
NATHALIE LE BOUTILLEC,

“Parentalité et illégitimité: Réformes du droit de la famille en Suède au début du XX^e siècle”, *Annales de démographie historique*, 125, 2013/1.

{ Sexual activity involves risks. These include nonmarital pregnancy, discussed above, or, more generally, unwanted pregnancy. Other risks are medical. There are many sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV, for which sexual intercourse is only one form of transmission. }

When HIV disrupts lives

■ Regardless of how a person has contracted the virus, once his or her HIV status is known, that person’s intimate relationships and sexuality are strongly impacted.



HIV requires intensive medical treatment and regular monitoring. As early as 1990, Thailand introduced proactive public policies to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Sophie Le Cœur has been involved for several years in research programmes on prevention and treatments in Thailand. Existing antiretroviral treatments curb the multiplication of the virus, radically improve quality of life, and significantly increase life expectancy. In Northern countries, doctors use the viral load (the quantity of virus in the blood) to measure treatment efficacy. Parents must therefore have their load checked regularly. Unfortunately, for cost or logistical reasons, the examination is not always available in the poorest countries, particularly those of sub-Saharan Africa, hardest hit by the disease. The international team with which Sophie Le Cœur works has tested another, less expensive approach based on the change in the number of CD4 cells – the immune system cells destroyed by the virus. After three years of monitoring, this approach proved equivalent to viral-load monitoring in a sample of 716 people living with HIV and receiving antiretroviral treatment in Thailand.



GONZAGUE JOURDAIN, SOPHIE LE CŒUR et al.,

“Switching HIV Treatment in Adults Based on CD4 Count Versus Viral Load Monitoring: A Randomized, Non-Inferiority Trial in Thailand”, *PLoS Med*, 10(8), August 2013.

Choosing the future child's name: "the empire of choice"

■ While having a child or not, in a partnership or as a single mother, has multiple social connotations, the choice of first and last names is also charged with significance. The primacy assigned to the father's name remains strong – although, since 2005, French law allows transmission of the mother's name or the names of the two parents combined in the order of their choice. Among children born in 2012, 83% bear their father's name alone, and 8.5% a double name. On balance, freedom of choice has not resulted in a reversal of tradition or patriarchal markers, an outcome that reveals the weight of gender norms in society. The conference on "Last names and first names: establishing identity in the empire of choice" was held at INED on 11 December 2013. Co-organized by Virginie Descoutures (a post-doctoral student at Institut Émilie du Châtelet-INED) and Baptiste Coulmont

(Université de Paris 8), the event offered an opportunity to review practices and their significance in France and elsewhere. Comparisons were drawn between current laws and those of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, revealing the idealized nature of the fixed rules of the past. For many centuries, last and first names have been charged with political implications.

The link between language and family structure was also addressed during a seminar organized by INED researchers in Tunis on 20-21 June 2013. Ali Hammami's paper was specifically devoted to "Tunisian parental terminology".

Family ties and forms of mutual support

■ Like the couple, sexuality, and filiation, the family and its way of functioning are evolving. In an issue co-edited by Catherine Bonvalet (INED) and Juan Antonio Fernandez Cordon, the *International Review of Sociology*



 **CRIS BEAUCHEMIN, DAVID LESSAULT and PAPA SAKHO,**

"Dakar: des ménages mieux logés grâce aux migrants?", in C. Beauchemin, L. Kabbanji, P. Sakho, and B. Schoumaker, *Migrations africaines: le codéveloppement en questions*, Paris: Armand Colin, 2013.

Having better children: a eugenic dream

■ Population size has been a major preoccupation for French leaders. This concern is not inconsistent with the ambition to promote population "quality". Between the wars, the most visible manifestations of eugenics in France ranged from coercive practices such as forced sterilizations in psychiatric hospitals to social hygiene initiatives. After a century and half of falling birth rates and the carnage of the Great War, eugenic policies in France included measures for selecting individuals that extended into schools and the workplace, with pre-recruitment medical examinations in companies. However, it is difficult to track the transformations of the eugenic project after the Second World War. In the 1950s, eugenic thinking could be found in the writings of senior government officials such as Jacques Doublet, appointed head of Social Security in 1952. Generally speaking, the "quality" of the French population comes across as an explicit public policy objective, whether in the form of pro-natalist measures or the practice of segmenting and ranking social policies in hierarchical order by population category.

 **PAUL-ANDRÉ ROSENTAL,**

"Eugenics and Social Security in France before and after the Vichy Regime", *Journal of Modern European History*, 10(4), 2012.

{ History reveals how population issues persist even as the social and political backdrop undergoes radical upheavals. All issues pertaining in any way to sexuality are marked by a diversity of behaviours. But individual attitudes are partly influenced by both social and legal norms. }

looks at continuity and change in family networks and in their forms of mutual support. Much family research has been confined to official kin ties, in other words, legally recognized relatives. The notion of "entourage", by contrast, emphasizes the practical importance of ties both within the family and with close friends. This approach, which lies at the heart of INED's "Biographies et entourage" survey, provides major new insights into mutual support networks. Financial support circulates primarily through vertical channels between parents and children. Brothers and sisters, friends, or other close friends offer other kinds of support, particularly psychological and work-related. The "family" in the strict sense thus forms only part of any individual's relationship network. Affinity ties do not necessarily coincide with legally recognized family relationships.

 **CATHERINE BONVALET and ÉVA LELIÈVRE,**

"Significant Others and the Dynamics of the Family Network", *International Review of Sociology*, March 2013.

■ Forms of support and mutual assistance are a core topic of the Migrations Afrique-Europe (MAFE) survey on migration between Africa and Europe, and the book based on its findings. How do resources circulate among relatives and friends when a part of the family has emigrated? Migrants contribute actively to the economic development of their countries of origin. Migration is seldom a solitary process. It involves an entire group. The situation of Dakar is surprising, for housing quality is improving even as Senegal is experiencing an economic slowdown and many households are getting poorer. A possible explanation for this paradox is the major role played by expatriate Senegalese in the city's economy. At the end of the 2000s, financial transfers by migrants were estimated at around 7% of gross domestic product. The survey found that Dakar households are better housed when a family member lives abroad. The prime beneficiary of the diaspora's investment, therefore, is its own network. Nevertheless, only a small portion of emigrants' financial transfers is invested directly in real estate, which is why the percentage of home buyers among emigrant workers' close friends and relatives is barely higher than among the rest of the population.



Demography investigates **INEQUALITY**

Social issues loom large in demographic research. Over the decades, inequality and discrimination have become a major focus of INED's work. These concerns are visible across a wide spectrum of research themes, from health to housing, education, income distribution, gender relations, and the origin of migration flows.

DISRUPTIONS in partnership and occupational trajectories are often linked

■ Unemployment not only entails loss of income but can also disrupt unions. Holding a stable job is often a prerequisite to forming a partnership or to the decision to have a child (see also the previous chapter). The unemployed are more likely than job-holders to be single. Some people combine characteristics that are detrimental to their personal relationships as well as to their employment situation, such as obesity or psychological disorders. Partnerships and working careers are linked in a two-way relationship. Separation increases the risk of losing one's job; conversely, unemployment can also be a cause of separation. Unemployment does not simply affect the couple's standard of living. It also modifies all the balances in the household – including the balance of power between partners and the division of household chores and child-raising.



ANNE SOLAZ,

"Chômage et vie de couple: quelles relations?", *Regards Croisés sur l'Économie*, 13, 2013/1.

Depression is more common among singles

■ Ever since Émile Durkheim's pioneering study on suicide, people living alone and without a partner are known to be at greater risk of depression. In France, the proportion of people living alone rose from 6% in 1962 to 14% in 2005: the figure comprises never-married, widowed, divorced, and separated persons, including single parents living alone with their children. All these categories are more vulnerable to depression than 30 years ago. However, changes in family structure offer only a partial explanation for the increase in depression observed in France during the period. Another powerful driver has been the rise in the number of persons who are economically inactive or jobless, and – to a lesser extent – of retirees. Not having a partner for support and the absence of social integration arising from occupational inactivity thus increase single persons' vulnerability – in a society now more individualistic and libertarian than before.



JEAN-LOUIS PAN KÉ SHON, GÉRALDINE DUTHÉ,
"Trente ans de solitude... et de dépression", *Revue française de sociologie*, 54(2), 2013.

Inequality in health

■ The Health and Demographic Surveillance System (Ouaga HDSS) in Ouagadougou, capital of Burkina Faso, has been gathering data since 2008 on residents of five northern neighbourhoods of the city. Rural exodus is a major factor there: 71% of residents aged over 15 in the five neighbourhoods were not born in the capital. The existing literature suggests that moving to the capital may be correlated with poorer health, at least in the initial migration phase, with an adjustment period during which newcomers are less familiar with local healthcare facilities and so make less use of them. The



HDSS data do not confirm this negative influence of migrant status, all other things being equal. The health of children under five is highly comparable, however; for example, the risk of malnutrition or of contracting a fever is the same, whether the mother was born in the capital or not. Migrants and natives display very similar characteristics with regard to hygiene, in terms of latrine ownership as well as household waste management (organized collection versus open dumping), resulting in comparable exposure to health hazards. Health inequality in Ouagadougou is governed primarily by socioeconomic inequality and the highly variable quality of infrastructure by neighbourhood – with migrants and natives being affected differently.



CLÉMENTINE ROSSIER, ABDAMANE SOURA, BRUNO MASQUELIER,
"Migration et santé à la périphérie de Ouagadougou", *Revue Quetelet*, 1(1), 2013.

■ Geography and health are also linked when it comes to the treatment of heart attacks in France. The risk of dying in the 15 days after a heart attack varies substantially between regions, by a factor of nearly 2: the gap between the extreme values is 80%. A statistical model can be used to neutralize differences due to characteristics of individual patients. The results underscore the importance of the therapeutic methods used. The risk of dying is lower in facilities that use advanced procedures such as angioplasty and stents, and these facilities are unevenly distributed across France. By contrast, the public or private status of a facility at local level only influences whether or not such procedures are used. Mortality is lower when the local offering of hospital care is concentrated in a single large hospital rather than spread across several small ones.



LAURENT GOBILLON, CARINE MILCENT,
"Spatial Disparities in Hospital Performance", *Journal of Economic Geography*, 13(6), 2013.

■ Life expectancy is not identical throughout France either. Mortality statistics by *département* between 1976 and 2008 provide a map of life expectancy. In just over 30 years, there has been little change in this geography. Nord and Pas-de-Calais *départements*, which posted the lowest life expectancy for both sexes in 1976-1978, were still at the bottom of the ranking in 2006-2008, but were joined by the neighbouring Picardie and Ardennes *départements*. In other words, inhabitants of the most economically disadvantaged areas live shorter lives. However, economic inequality explains only part of the life-expectancy gaps between *départements*. While poverty and unemployment are indeed high in northern France, they are relatively low in Brittany, where life expectancy at birth is almost as short. Conversely, those two indicators are high in the *départements* of the Mediterranean coast, where life expectancy is, by contrast, near or even above average – perhaps thanks to a more favourable diet.



MAGALI BARBIERI,
"Mortality in France by *département*", *Population, English Edition*, 68(3), 2013.

{ A well-known effect of ageing is that older adults often have difficulties with activities of daily living. The question of dependence is also one of gender inequality. }



HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

Demography no longer aims to measure only the age at death or a population's life expectancy. It also seeks to determine "how" people grow old.

Assessing healthy life expectancy, or disability-free life expectancy, is a major issue. Health policies depend on it, as do social protection choices and measures to manage the needs of dependent seniors. Studies show that while women live longer than men, they also spend more years in poor health and with disabilities (difficulties with activities of daily living), with a gender difference of some 5.5 years in 2006.

Herman Van Oyen, Wilma Nusselder, Carol Jagger, Petra Kolip, Emmanuelle Cambois and Jean-Marie Robine, "Gender Gap in Healthy Life Years within the EU: an Exploration of the 'Health-Survival' Paradox", *International Journal of Public Health*, 58(1), Feb. 2013.

Is dependence mainly a women's problem?

■ Today, dependence concerns women more than men. As women live longer than men and are more often widowed, they represent a majority of seniors having difficulty with activities of daily living such as shopping and personal care. More than two-thirds of French people aged 85-94 are women – the proportion was 70% in 2010. Most of their caregivers are also women. This pattern holds in families: daughters and female partners spend more time helping a dependent family member than sons and male partners. It is also observed in professional caregiving, a highly feminized occupation. The number of senior dependents will steadily rise, and their marital status will change. Because of the increasing age at widowhood, the percentage of women growing old in a partnership will increase. By contrast, owing to the steep rise in divorce, the share of dependent men without a partner is expected to increase. By 2030, they will account for an estimated 31% of dependent elders living alone, up from 24% in 2000.



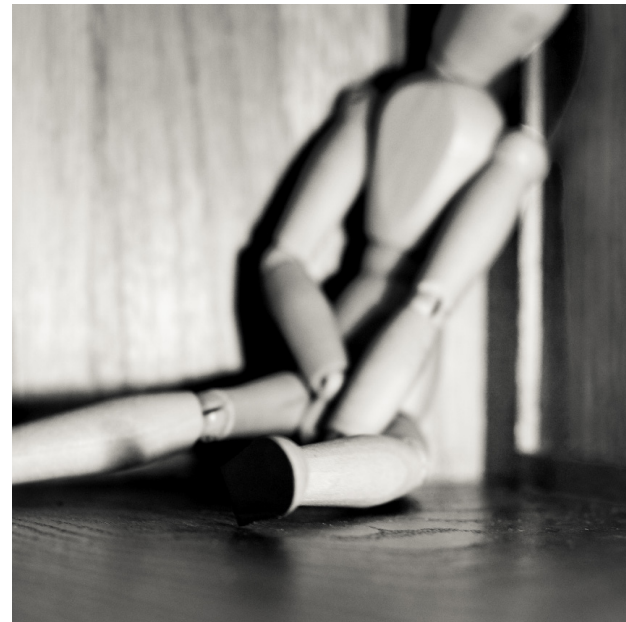
BONNET CAROLE et al.,

“La dépendance: quelles différences entre les hommes et les femmes?”, *Gérontologie et société*, 145, 2013/2.

{ Women's health is not only at risk from ageing. Around the world, large numbers of women face other dangers, as victims of psychological, physical, and sexual violence. }

Violence: a gender issue

■ A special feature in *Nouvelles questions féministes*, edited by Alice Debauche and Christelle Hamel, reviews 40 years of research on violence. The quantitative studies of the 2000s confirmed the qualitative observations made since the 1970s whereby women are exposed to violence



within the family while men are attacked in public spaces. An overwhelming proportion of female victims are assaulted by men they know, whereas men are more likely to be attacked by strangers. The measurement of violence has improved – albeit more slowly in France than elsewhere. Qualitative surveys have shed light on the mechanisms and meanings of violence.

The conceptual approach to violence influences the design of statistical surveys. Theoretical considerations can have a considerable impact on survey findings. For example, ignoring the frequency or the diversity of violence would make it impossible to distinguish between a victim subject to repeated verbal and physical abuse and an aggressor who gets a slap on the face once a year. Without denying that women are capable of violence, the authors recall the need to study violence in its continuum with relationships of dominance, of which acts of violence are just one component. Although public opinion and political leaders now recognize the importance of violence, this awareness must be further nourished by new theoretical and methodological scientific research, which has not really been developed since the 2000 National Survey on Violence Towards Women in France.



“Violences contre les femmes”, special feature, *Nouvelles questions féministes*, 32(1), 2013.

■ Egypt offers an example of the importance of methodological choices and question formulation. Intimate partner violence was examined there in three national surveys, the first in 1995 (five years before France), then in 2005 and 2008. While differences in content limit a rigorous comparison of levels of violence reported in successive surveys, tolerance of such abuse is declining.

The proportion of married Egyptian women condoning intimate partner violence fell dramatically between 1995 and 2008, irrespective of age and educational attainment. During the period, Egypt introduced innovative legislation in favour of women, most notably with the reform of divorce legislation in 2000. The study shows that women who were divorced at the time of the survey were significantly more likely to report experience of intimate partner violence. All categories of women are concerned, but those aged under 20 at the time of marriage seem particularly at risk.



ELENA AMBROSETTI,

NISRIN ABU AMARA and STÉPHANIE CONDON,

“Gender based Violence in Egypt: Analysing Impacts of Political Reforms, Social, and Demographic Change”, *Violence Against Women*, 19(3), 2013.

■ Education issues lend themselves in several ways to research on inequality when examined in connection with students' demographic and family characteristics. The one-day seminar held by the Economic Demography unit on 28 March 2013 was devoted to “measures and effects of inequality in education”. The opening presentations focused on economic inequality in higher education, particularly the influence of merit scholarships and the effect of tuition fees on academic achievement. A second session explored gender inequality, including the way grading influences streaming of boys and girls towards different academic tracks. The link between origin and academic career was the topic of the final session (see also pp. 6-7 above), in which speakers analysed family expectations and differentiated access to elite institutions.

Discrimination tied to geographic origin can be measured using different methods. INED's “Trajectories and Origins” survey combines three approaches. The questionnaire covers observed discrimination (such as racist remarks, denied promotions, and rejection of an application for housing), reported experience of discrimination, and representations of the existence of discrimination. The percentage of respondents who believe that there is discrimination in France based on origin or skin colour is lower among immigrants and their descendants than among the mainstream population: the gap can reach up to 20 points.

In answer to questions on individual experience, however, discrimination is mainly reported by respondents from North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, and the French overseas *départements* (DOMs). The proportion of respondents who say they have been singled out for their foreign origins or have been exposed to ethnic or racial discrimination is far smaller among children of mixed couples than among those with two immigrant parents. Origin and migration history are the leading factors behind experiences of discrimination and perception of them as such.



MIRNA SAFI, PATRICK SIMON,

“Les discriminations ethniques et raciales dans l'enquête Trajectoires et origines: représentations, expériences subjectives et situations vécues”, *Économie et Statistique*, 464-465-466, 2013.



AWARDS

In 2013, Laurent Gobillon won the Geoffrey J. D. Hewings Award of the North American Regional Science Council. He was also nominated for the 2013 Best Young Economist Prize sponsored by the French daily *Le Monde* and the “Cercle des économistes” (an economists' association), which aims to promote the work of a young researcher under the age of 40.



Prerevolutionary France a colonial system on several continents

■ Under the Ancien Regime, France's overseas colonies provided an opportunity to develop sciences – including botany and agriculture – as well as theories on administration and commerce. The example of Jean-Antoine Riquety, a nobleman who served as governor of Guadeloupe from 1753 to 1755, reveals the complex and sometimes contradictory links between the interests of the French crown and the new, emerging forms of knowledge. Colonial administrators such as Riquety wrote abundantly about their experience. But their well-informed views sometimes clashed with the ambitions of crown and court. Riquety regarded slavery as economically harmful, and he also criticized large landowners for their excessive numbers of domestic staff, which deprived plantations of useful labour. These

positions were at odds with those of the aristocracy, and the governor's relations with the crown deteriorated. The development of theories resulting from colonization did not always argue in favour of the existing regime.

 **LOÏC CHARLES and PAUL CHENEY,**

"The Colonial Machine Dismantled: Knowledge and Empire in the French Atlantic", *Past & Present*, 219, May 2013.

{ Economic inequality has practical consequences in terms of access (or lack of access) to decent housing, for example, which, in turn, has a psychological impact. For people to feel comfortable in their environment, it is important for them to feel that they belong there. }

When housing does not reflect social status

■ The surge in rents and property prices, especially in Paris, makes it hard to find housing there, even for people on decent incomes. Living in sub-standard housing has obvious practical drawbacks, as well as social and psychological impacts.

The inability to find adequate housing – despite having a job, or a residence permit if one is a foreigner, and even, in some cases, despite having a higher education degree – is perceived as a social failure. This feeling was expressed unambiguously by respondents in interviews conducted by Pascale Dietrich-Ragon. The perceived mismatch between environment and social status can take on a variety of forms. Some reactions were unexpected, as when respondents who have relocated to more upmarket public housing have trouble adjusting; they are uncomfortable because they feel out of place in a neighbourhood that is socially very different from their original environment and where they find it hard to connect. More often, however, the mismatch is perceived in the other direction.

The jobless and foreigners without residence permits tend to be stoical and view their poor housing as the inevitable consequence of their precarious status. At the same time, people who theoretically meet the requirements for moving out of sub-standard housing find it humiliating to have to stay there.

 **PASCALE DIETRICH-RAGON,**

"Classement, déclassement, reclassement sur le marché résidentiel. L'exemple des occupants de logements dégradés", *Revue française de sociologie*, 54(2), 2013.

{ More generally, every habitat has its risks. We observe this at global level for environmental and climate hazards. }

■ Not all humans are exposed to the same environmental hazards. Heavily populated coastal areas are directly confronted with the danger of tsunamis, hurricanes, and rising sea levels. In the richest countries, these hazards

are attenuated – for example, thanks to better-quality construction materials. In an emergency, resources are available there to issue timely warnings, arrange evacuations, and shelter the population. Poor populations, on the other hand, are exposed to "environmental injustice". These and related problems are addressed in a book that examines how environment and demography are interlinked. The many issues discussed include how to feed an ever-growing world population. Jacques Véron reviews the different demographic-environmental theories as well as international actions aimed at setting development objectives at the global level.

 **JACQUES VÉRON,**

Démographie et écologie, "Repères" series, Paris: La Découverte, 2013.

{ Demography and related disciplines work to address a single, apparently simple question: Are individuals equal? Clearly, the issue of inequality has many facets, some specifically national, others global. }



Conducting surveys: A CONSTANT METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGE

“The practice of research implies critical scrutiny of methodologies in order to choose the most suitable methods and – if need be – to invent new ones. This is especially true when research is based, as it is at INED, on collecting quantitative data from the population. These needs, as well as numerous legal and ethical requirements, led INED to set up a Surveys Department in 1982 that is still the only unit of its kind in French research.”



Thanks to the experience of its Surveys Department and researchers, INED can conduct surveys on topics considered sensitive and therefore difficult to address; end-of-life conditions, for example, and the future of young people placed in foster care by child welfare agencies. What exactly is a “sensitive” topic and how can researchers adjust in terms of practice, to the constraints involved?

What makes a survey “sensitive”?

■ There are countless reasons why a survey project may be sensitive. First, there is the legitimate respect for privacy (see also the box on CNIL); more generally, respect for respondents is an ethical imperative. When a research project concerns vulnerable people living in hardship – for example, a survey on the homeless conducted with INSEE (National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies) – care must be taken to avoid anything that might be perceived by respondents as derogatory or disrespectful. INED’s abiding concern is to ensure that its work is irreproachable not only in scientific and methodological terms but also from an ethical standpoint (see also p. 50 below).

Researchers have examined the period of entry into adulthood (see also pp. 8-9 above), in which leaving the family home is viewed as a key event. Children placed in child protection programmes experience this period quite differently from others. However, existing studies are tightly focused and do not give an overall view of this category of young people and their experience. The Study of Young People’s Access to Independence (Étude longitudinale après placement, ELAP) is designed to fill this knowledge gap. It covers young people placed in child welfare programmes, their living conditions, and their post-foster-care life. In the first phase of the survey, young people aged 17-21 were selected at random and contacted during their placement. ELAP will provide information on their financial, educational, and relational resources, their needs and life styles, and the persons who are important to them.

After receiving a letter presenting the survey, potential respondents were contacted by professional interviewers trained to conduct the ELAP study. This initial contact enabled survey workers to answer any questions raised by the young people concerned and to remind them that they were under no obligation to take part in the study or to answer specific questions. The survey workers are not employed by the child protection agency and are bound by professional secrecy. They explained to the selected group that their answers would remain confidential and that there was no connection between their participation in the survey and the daily care provided to them by the child welfare agency. These safeguards, applied in all surveys, are particularly important when respondents are young people who have legitimate reasons for concern about the survey and about what will become of their answers. More than 1,600 young men and women eventually agreed to take part and, in fact, became closely involved. The number exceeded the survey’s initial target of 1,500 completed questionnaires.

The ELAP survey comprises two waves. The first, from October 2013 to May 2014, was administered to young people under the care of the child welfare agencies of two *départements* in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region and five *départements* of the Paris region. Over 1,600 young people aged 17-20 responded to a detailed questionnaire. A large majority agreed to be contacted again 6-12 months later, by which time some of them will have left the placement programme. This is an extremely innovative survey for France, as it will shed light – for the first time ever, and on the basis of a representative sample – on the poorly understood situation of young people in the care of the child welfare agency, shortly before and after their exit from the protection programme.



Staying in touch with respondents: a challenge that increases with time



■ The ELFE child cohort study is on a totally different scale. Around 18,300 children, born in 2011 across metropolitan France (mainland France and Corsica), are being monitored repeatedly from birth up to age 20 (see also p. 5 above). This is an exceptionally long period. The pace of child development explains why some actions in the early years, including collection of biological samples, telephone interviews, and postal or e-mail questionnaires, are conducted at very short intervals. For a survey of this type to be worthwhile, a maximum number of respondents must continue to participate for the duration of the programme. The scientific validity and quality of the results depend on their cooperation.

This exceptional survey called for exceptional measures. The ELFE team is working hard to stay in touch with families – not too often, to avoid respondent fatigue, but frequently enough to maintain their interest. All children receive birthday presents because they are the focus of the survey, even if they are still too young to understand what it involves. Parents have access to a special section of the website, where they can submit questions to the ELFE team, learn about the upcoming stages, and find out more about some of the research topics. Families receive a New Year's greetings card each

year. A newsletter of approximately 12 pages is prepared exclusively for them and sent out by post. All parents thus receive information on survey progress, initial findings, and all the work being performed by the scientific teams with whom they are not in direct contact.

In this way, the more than 18,000 families are kept informed of the project's practical stages: how the data about them are processed and how they will be used. In parallel with the scientific research itself, the ELFE team is attentive to all aspects of its relationships with the families. Several months ahead, the team must decide how to contact them, discuss what information is most likely to interest them, and then create, write, illustrate, and prepare the page layout for documents that that will be sent exclusively to them. The best way to find out what parents want is to ask them. In 2013, a satisfaction survey was carried out to determine whether parents felt they were being contacted too often or not often enough, and how they felt about the communication resources used. Thanks to this "survey within the survey", parents were able to give feedback. They found the telephone interviews too long, but had no objection to their child's schoolteacher filling in a school assessment questionnaire.



www.elfe-france.fr

{ At each step in the survey – and there are many – protecting confidentiality is a crucial aspect that must be kept in mind. }

CNIS, CNIL, and CCTIRS: three bodies that keep a close watch

■ In order for a planned survey by INED or any other French public-sector entity to become reality, it must be approved by several bodies. The National Council for Statistical Information (Conseil national de l'information statistique, CNIS) conducts a detailed examination of the proposed methods and issues an opinion on the public interest of official statistical surveys. Some INED surveys, particularly those conducted in partnership with INSEE, are submitted to the CNIS for review. As surveys are expensive, the aim is to promote those that will yield new results and to avoid duplicate surveys by two organizations. Technical issues – sometimes highly specific ones – are examined and discussed with project leaders: How will individuals or households be chosen at random (the sampling plan)? How will they be surveyed: online, by telephone, in face-to-face interviews, or by other means? At the end of the review, CNIS issues "public interest and statistical quality" certifications. The national data protection agency (Commission nationale informatique et libertés, CNIL, see Box opposite) guarantees the anonymity of data collected, and this is a key priority for INED likewise. CNIL's broader remit is to protect confidentiality. Some INED surveys, however, specifically concern private life and even intimate topics such as sexuality and partnerships (meeting places, number of partners, and so on). The CNIL requires that questions on private life be relevant and necessary for researchers, and consistent with the research goals. Otherwise, the questionnaire must be amended. CNIL can also require, in addition to the necessary provision of information to respondents, that some responses be subject to express written consent by respondents before they can be used in scientific analysis.

For medical questions and epidemiology, the CNIL relies on a scientific committee of prominent physicians

and scientists, the CCITRS (Comité consultatif sur le traitement de l'information en matière de recherche dans le domaine de la santé) by which the survey plan must be approved beforehand. The role of CCITRS complements that of the CNIL, as it involves assessing the surveys' scientific relevance and question wording. Among other things, the CCITRS is closely attentive to the notice of information supplied to respondents. The document must be sufficiently clear and complete to offer guidance to individuals, giving them all the facts they need to decide whether to take part in the survey or not.

These three bodies, and others not mentioned here,^[2] act as safeguards. On the one hand, they protect citizens; on the other, they vouch for the ethical value and scientific quality of the research projects submitted.



CNIL

The Commission nationale informatique et libertés (CNIL) is an independent data protection agency established by the Act of 6 January 1978 to protect the privacy of individuals and the data concerning them. All surveys planned by INED must be submitted to the Commission and cannot be conducted without its approval. CNIL is particularly attentive to data anonymization procedures. For example, a person's exact occupation is replaced by a broader category, and the name of the locality by its approximate population or other general characteristics. Researchers supply the CNIL with a highly detailed and well-argued file; in particular, they must justify all sensitive questions about topics that might impinge on privacy, such as political opinions, sexuality, and religion.



[2] These include INED's Scientific Council and Ethics Committee, as well as ethical research committees across France for supervising biomedical research.


Ensuring that statistics are representative

■ Population research relies heavily on sample surveys of individuals selected at random. The representativeness of surveys, and therefore of the samples on which they are based, has become a vital guarantee of legitimacy in public debate.

Some population categories – such as seniors in institutions, prison inmates, and the homeless – are harder to contact for a general population survey. Another common problem is that not all persons contacted are willing to respond. This introduces bias into the methodically constructed initial sample, as some categories will be over-represented and others under-represented. The sample must therefore be adjusted scientifically to ensure that it is representative.

Alongside INED's Surveys Department (SES), the members of its Statistical Methods Department (SMS) keep abreast of the latest developments in statistical research and tools. They teach in many training programmes and university courses at master's level, and help researchers to choose and implement analytical methods.

Logically enough, they also play an active role in the French statistical society (Société Française de Statistique, SFdS), with which they co-organized a study day on representativeness. The proceedings have been published by INED. One chapter explains the methods applied to ensure that surveys of homeless people actually cover the category concerned. Of all the "hard to reach" groups, the homeless pose unusually difficult representativeness problems for researchers.

 *La représentativité en statistiques*, ed. by Marion Selz, "Méthodes et savoirs" series, INED, 2013.

Transmitting know-how

■ INED maintains working relationships with many institutions in France and abroad (see also pp. 38-41 below). These partnerships serve to develop projects with researchers but also to share data, tools, and skills. In 2013, INED hosted a team from the National Statistical Institute of Mali (INSTAT) for training in the use of cartographic tools. Our Statistical Methods Department worked with INSTAT to design regional atlases that present the data from the latest national population census and can be used by local decision-makers. The atlases will be made available on INSTAT's website and disseminated at the regional level in Mali.



www.instat.gov.ml

Training through research

■ Large-scale surveys mobilize a substantial team of researchers, from the most experienced to the most junior. Several student members of the MAFE project survey team (see also p. 19 above) have prepared their PhDs on the basis of data they helped to compile.

Marie-Laurence Flahaux, who defended her thesis in 2013, has worked on one of the most innovative aspects of MAFE, and one largely unknown to the general public: return migrations. She concentrated on two of the African countries covered by the project: the Democratic Republic of Congo and Senegal. Scientific research – especially for PhD students – is often rightly described as a lonely enterprise. But there is also plenty of opportunity for teamwork. Indeed, teamwork is the key to success for the largest surveys and is a fruitful way to train "in research through research" (see next chapter).



MARIE-LAURENCE FLAHAUX,

"Retourner au Sénégal et en RD Congo. Choix et contraintes au cœur des trajectoires de vie des migrants", PhD in political and social science (Demography), Université catholique de Louvain, 2013.

Mastering complex methods

■ INED research draws on advanced methods – such as regressions, correspondence analysis, multilevel analysis, and sequence analysis – to study event history data, individual data observed over time or space, and textual data (through lexical analysis).

Quantitative methods require proficiency in database operation and specialized software such as SAS, Stata, and SPSS. INED also applies qualitative methods, including ethnographic observation, oral interviews, archival research, and network analysis. The use of multiple methods is increasingly vital to research.

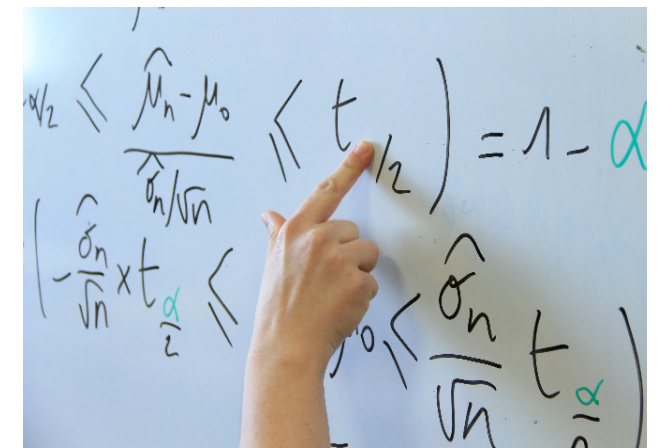
Preparing a doctoral thesis offers an initial opportunity for students to familiarize themselves with mixed methods research. Elsa Steichen applied statistical methods to existing quantitative data on around 11,000 young school-leavers in 2004 to track their transition to the labour force. She also conducted several dozen biographical interviews using a totally different, qualitative method, to shed more specific light on educational choices, stages of the school-to-work transition, and the experience of discrimination by young people of immigrant origin.

By exploring the cross effects of sexism and racism using a combination of these methods, she was able to identify the respective weights of these two types of discrimination in access to employment.



ELSA STEICHEN,

"L'insertion professionnelle des descendants d'immigrés maghrébins au prisme des discriminations ethno-raciales et de genre", PhD in social science, Paris, École des hautes études en sciences sociales, 2013.



Reporting initial findings

■ Surveys have a lifespan of several years. The fullest scientific publications generally come last, after the data have been examined in depth and once the findings have been submitted for peer review to colleagues who often suggest further analysis. However, there are two categories of people who are interested in earlier feedback on initial findings. It may be given to respondents themselves in a specially prepared brochure (for example, with the ELAP and ELFE surveys), or directly by oral presentation when the research field is geographically limited (as in the case of SLAM, p. 9 above). The second category interested in early results is partner organizations and decision-makers – national and local government bodies, international organizations, and foundations that provide funding and other support. It is thanks to their backing that many surveys can be carried out at all, and conducted in optimal conditions.

In March 2013, Stéphanie Condon and Emmanuelle Lada led a seminar at the Paris office of the International Labour Organization on the primary findings of their survey on migrant labour in domestic services and caregiving in Europe. Representatives from institutions, governments, trade unions, and migrant support groups took part in the seminar. This type of reporting offers the opportunity to present initial results, take questions, and begin a discussion on possible interpretations of the data.

TRAINING TOMORROW'S RESEARCHERS

“INED maintains ties with universities and other institutions of higher education, including specialized schools and *grandes écoles*. Students and researchers in training or who are starting their careers all have an important role to play at the Institute.”



INED's priority is new research. But another crucial mission is to take part in "training in research through research". INED researchers accomplish this mission in two ways: through teaching and by hosting young researchers.

Teaching: a crucial role

■ INED researchers and technical staff are actively involved in teaching. In the 2012-2013 academic year, they taught 1,846 hours of courses, over half of them in universities.

The variety of courses reflects INED's diverse skills and research fields. Courses are given at the École des hautes études en santé publique, in scientific *grandes écoles*, and at the Institut d'études politiques de Paris, among others. Teaching is not confined to France but is provided across the world, from Germany and Greece to Tunisia, Congo, and India.

These courses are linked to INED's core activity: research. This explains why two-thirds of them are at

master's level, when students are becoming familiar with and starting to engage in research.

The doctorate too is a crucial period, of course. Doctoral candidates are still students, but they have also entered directly into the world of research. INED hosts some 40 doctoral students, all of whom have been awarded some degree of financial aid. Funding may consist of fixed-term work contracts paid for by the central government, local authorities, or various organizations, including INED itself. Some theses are funded by the iPOPs laboratory of excellence (see p. 44 below), administered by INED. PhD students are recruited through an annual call for applications. Candidates are reviewed by a selection committee comprising INED representatives and outside experts, mainly university academics.

Student hosting at INED

■ As INED is not a teaching institution, it is impossible to enrol there as a student, even at doctoral level. Students



hosted at INED while they prepare their PhD must therefore be enrolled in a French or foreign university.

Doctoral students hosted by INED receive academic supervision from a two-member thesis committee that must include at least one INED researcher. They join a research unit and enjoy highly favourable working conditions.

INED's doctoral students discuss their work at a monthly seminar where they receive support on methodological problems and explore topics in fields outside their own area of expertise. Research is of course an integral part of their INED activities. The Institute's weekly seminar, "Lundis de l'INED", includes several annual sessions open to the public and to academics from outside INED in which doctoral students can report their research findings to a wider audience.

Every year, the doctoral students organize a PhD Day at INED, providing them with an opportunity – whatever the state of completion of their thesis – to present their work to a broad audience of fellow doctoral candidates

and researchers from INED and elsewhere, and to benefit from a discussant's remarks and comments.

At the 2013 PhD Day, Valentine Becquet presented a broad outline of her thesis on prenatal sexual selection in Vietnam, one of the countries where the strong preference for boys has led to sex-selective abortion.

Why are theses so long?

■ It takes at least three years, sometimes more, to prepare a PhD thesis. As students advance in their research, they become specialists in their field. Their work is two-fold. First, they must formulate research questions that are new and worthy of attention – and they must provide answers. At the same time, they must develop proficiency in the methods and intellectual tools relevant for preparing their particular thesis and essential to their future research career.

In the final thesis and the traditional public defence ceremony before a panel of prominent researchers, PhD candidates present all the knowledge they have acquired over their years of research. This explains why theses are so long and why the defence itself involves some two to three hours of detailed discussion.

Every year, INED welcomes new doctoral students, while others continue their thesis preparation. PhD thesis topics are extremely varied. In 2013, several defended theses on geographic mobility issues. Matthieu Solignac's thesis, written in English and presented for a PhD in economics, concerned mobility, transport, and spatial disparities. Some of the doctoral students hosted at INED prepare their thesis in a language other than French because they are enrolled in a foreign university. Erik Vickstrom was enrolled as a PhD student at Princeton University. For his doctorate,

prepared as part of the MAFE project, he examined how Senegalese migrants in France, Italy, and Spain become undocumented residents as a consequence of their illegal status. Raquel Matias and Ibtihel Bouchoucha used other data to observe migration phenomena. Bouchoucha focused on the determinants of Tunisian migration at regional, national and international levels and by gender (family reasons for women, economic considerations for men). Matias concentrated on the receiving country in her study of the transmission of the native language and bilingualism among descendants of Turkish migrants in three European countries: France, Germany, and the Netherlands. These theses, all defended the same year, illustrate the diversity of demographic research.



www.ined.fr/en/research/PhD-students/hosting-phd/



SHOWCASING RESEARCH IN POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Scholarly media are not limited to articles and papers; poster sessions are also used to present scientific research. At large conferences attended by hundreds of specialists not everyone can deliver a paper. Some researchers are invited to present a summary of their work on posters displayed during the event. Authors are sometimes offered the opportunity to give a brief oral presentation as well. At the 2013 Congress of the European Society for Human Reproduction and Embryology, (ESHRE), Pénélope Troude won the prize for best poster presentation. Her poster showed part of her PhD work on couples who have undergone in vitro fertilization (IVF).

Post-doctoral research

■ The thesis, however, is only one step on the career ladder. Some PhD holders go directly into research or teaching. The term "post-doc" commonly refers to the period of one or more years when young researchers, after earning a PhD, work in projects under contract. The expression indicates that while they are not tenured researchers (in France, civil servants hired through a competitive examination), they are no longer students either. Providing an opportunity to expand upon the thesis topic, post-doc contracts are a bridge between the thesis and future research projects.

{ The start of a research career is thus a gradual process. It begins with teaching and continues with work in research units. }

BROADER INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH

“INED research covers many parts of the globe, particularly thanks to the strong international network of partnerships developed over the years with universities, research centres, and other demographic institutes in Europe, North America, and many Southern countries. This international outreach is also reflected in INED’s active role in the global scientific community.”



IN EUROPE

Consistent with its policy of developing strong international partnerships, INED has long been involved in setting up or participating in large-scale research projects funded by the European Union via the Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FPRTD). Many studies carried out at the Institute are part of international projects funded by the European Commission to shed light on economic and social issues. Several major projects under the most recent Framework Programme (FP7) were completed in 2013: Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE), the European Child Cohort Network (EUCCONET), and the first Generations and Gender Programme (GGP).

The year 2013 also saw the launch of two major new projects: Families and Societies, coordinated by the University of Stockholm, and TEMPER (Temporary versus Permanent Migration), coordinated by the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) in Madrid.



A GROWING NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH

INED’s global outreach is also reflected in its publishing policy, which takes into account the increasingly international dimension of research. A prime example is the use of English in INED publications. In 2013, 52% of its publications were written in languages other than French (in English in 94% of cases). Some 20% of co-authored publications were prepared with foreign researchers.

INED is committed to promoting the dissemination of its work in foreign languages, chiefly English. The journal *Population* is available on several English-language portals, including the Cairn international platform for English-speaking countries (see p. 48 below), with the upcoming option of submitting articles online.

Nearly half of the articles are already submitted in English. All articles are translated into French or English to reach a broader readership in the French- and English-speaking worlds.

WORLDWIDE INVOLVEMENT

INED researchers work across the world in cooperation with a variety of organizations. This international momentum produces new framework agreements every year. Designed for the long term, the agreements officialize many forms of scientific teamwork: development of joint projects, data sharing, exchanges of information and scientific documentation, joint publications, knowledge-sharing through invitations to researchers and students, scholarship funding, joint organization of seminars and conferences, and joint training programmes. In 2013, INED signed framework agreements with three institutions abroad: the University Institute of Lisbon (Portugal), the National Statistical Institute of Madagascar, and the Faculty of Human and Social Sciences of Tunis.

To foster scientific cooperation and research centred on international comparisons, INED also takes part in global

demographer networks. In 2013, for example, it worked with In-Hoppe, the new international palaeodemography network set up by Isabelle Séguy.

Two activities play an important role in expanding this worldwide collaboration: field missions and participation in key international population science events. INED researchers present their work every year at major conferences. A delegation of 43 INED staff members attended the 2013 conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) in Busan, South Korea. In 2013 the Institute was also present, as it is every year, at the conference of the Population Association of America (PAA), held in New Orleans (United States). The Quetelet Chair at the Université catholique de Louvain (Belgium) hosted around ten INED contributors as did the conferences of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA).



FRANCE-SOUTH AFRICA LECTURE PROGRAMME

In December 2013, the iPOPs Laboratory of Excellence organized a four-day lecture programme on some of the major demographic issues of the twenty-first century. Researchers from the Statistics and Population Studies Department at the University of the Western Cape made a major contribution to the lectures, which were held in three iPOPs partner institutions and ended with a round table at INED.

https://college-lycee.web.ined.fr/flipbook_conf2013_ipops/grands_defis_demo.html



PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY FOR RESEARCHERS

Thanks to its strong partnerships, INED hosts many international researchers. This temporary guest programme is a sign of the Institute's attractiveness and worldwide reputation. Periods in residence ranging from two weeks to 12 months are made available to guest researchers collaborating with INED staff on programmes of common interest. In 2013, INED's International Affairs Department arranged the hosting of 76 researchers from abroad for stays averaging 35 days. In parallel, the Institute introduced a temporary mobility programme in 2011 that funds research stays abroad for INED researchers, post-docs, and graduate students. This support allows INED staff to work in the field and collaborate with teams outside France. In 2013, over ten researchers took part in the programme. INED's policy of hiring young international researchers is yielding tangible results through the diversification of INED networks, enhanced visibility for the Institute abroad, increased numbers of visiting international researchers, increased project-related partnerships, and greater momentum in the search for external funding, often from international sources.

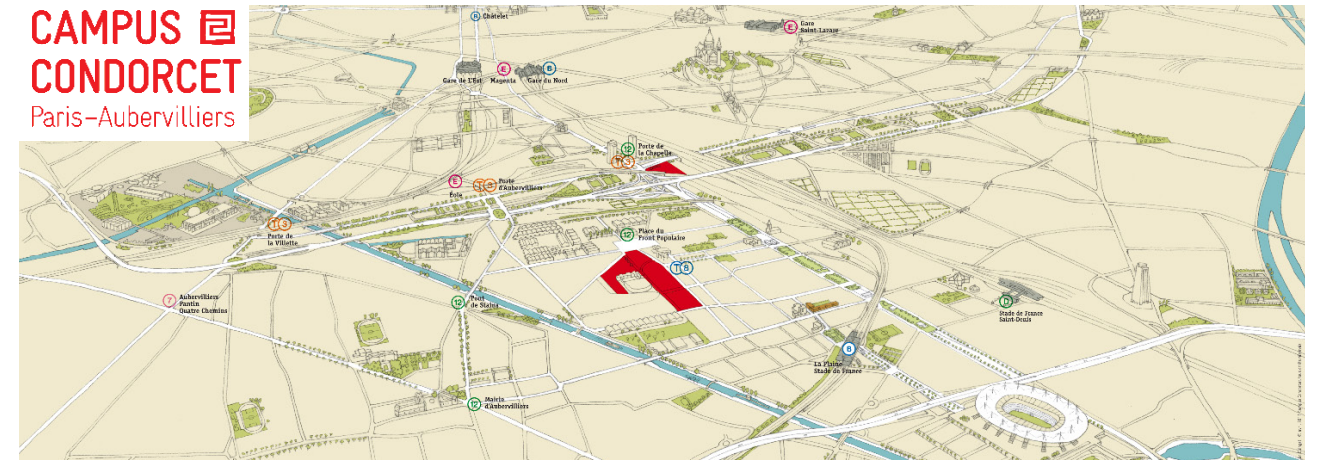
SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAINING OF DOCTORAL STUDENTS

Founded under the aegis of the European Association for Population Studies (EAPS), the European Doctoral School of Demography (EDSD) is supported by five research institutions, including INED, and 12 European universities. It is open to students with a master's degree enrolled in the first year of a doctoral programme, without nationality restrictions. Covering two semesters, it provides approximately 15 students with advanced courses provided by prominent specialists including INED researchers. In 2013, the Institute funded two doctoral fellowships enabling young researchers to attend the School. INED supports this international training programme for doctoral candidates with the aim of developing a high-level European network of future demography researchers.

ACADEMIC AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

“ INED has a long history of strong scientific cooperation with universities, *grandes écoles*, and other research institutions. A key player in a network of scientific partnerships, the Institute is also involved in the major projects of the Investments for the Future programme launched by the French government to promote research and innovation.”

CAMPUS
CONDORCET
Paris-Aubervilliers



CONDORCET CAMPUS

■ INED is active in programmes to reorganize academic and institutional research in France. It is engaged in major projects such as the Paris-Aubervilliers Condorcet Campus, a future research cluster for human and social sciences in the Paris region. As a founding member, the Institute has been building close ties with leading partners in the academic world, such as the Universities of Paris 1, Paris 8, and Paris 13, the EHESS, and FMSH. The project will lead to the creation of two new campuses in 2018: Paris-la Chapelle and Aubervilliers. INED will relocate to the second of these facilities. In 2013, a new phase was completed, with initial acquisitions of land and the opening of a competitive dialogue to select the consortium that will build and operate the future facility. The public-private partnership (PPP) procedure was launched in April 2013. It will award a 30-year contract to a single consortium of firms for the financing, construction, and maintenance of the facility. The candidate consortia submitted an initial bid on the basis of the tender documents. A second, revised bid and a new round of discussions will follow. The partnership agreement will be signed by the end of 2014 and work will begin in early 2015.

In addition to the buildings that will house INED's research units and head office, the Aubervilliers Campus will include the following shared facilities: a conference centre, a Project Centre to complement the Maison des sciences de l'homme at the Paris Nord facility, a guest house for visiting researchers, a faculty club, restaurants,

facilities for community and cultural activities, and a medical centre. But the most emblematic building on the Campus will undoubtedly be the major new documentation centre (Grand équipement documentaire, GED).

A new-generation research library, the GED will consolidate the holdings of no fewer than 43 existing libraries, totalling 40 linear kilometres of documents, of which 29 kilometres will be on open access. Modelled on the "learning centre" concept, it will not only provide an organic link between research and documentation, but will also feature other activities such as exhibitions, film screenings, lectures, seminars, workshops, cafés, and a bookshop. The digital infrastructure will facilitate remote access, online reservation, wireless communication, and other services.

ATHENA ALLIANCE

■ INED is a founding member of the Athena Alliance for the human and social sciences, established in 2010. The Alliance aims to promote consistency in the research strategies of French universities, other higher education institutions, and research agencies. In 2013, after serving as rapporteur in 2012 for the working group on "structuring human and social sciences in France", INED's Director took part in the Athena "multi-operators activity group", focused on very large-scale research infrastructure.


COMMUNITIES OF UNIVERSITIES

After the implementation of the Act of 22 July 2013, INED became fully involved in the conversion of the former “Research and Higher Education Clusters” (Pôles de recherche et d’enseignement supérieur, PRES) to “Communities of Universities and Institutions” (Communautés d’universités et d’établissements, COMUE). For the Institute, the goal was to consolidate its ties with academic partners in the Paris Region by joining two COMUEs: HeSam Université (Hautes études Sorbonne Arts et métiers) and the University of Sorbonne Paris Cité.

HeSam Université

 INED is participating in HeSam Université, a group that includes the University of Paris 1, EHESS, and CNAM. The 15 members form an original alliance combining a variety of fields such as humanities and social sciences, business, administration, industrial design, art and heritage, etc. HeSam is hosting the Paris Nouveaux Mondes (PNM, Paris New Worlds) initiative, selected by France’s Investments for the Future programme for the period 2012-2015. INED and its partners made successful funding applications for Paris New Worlds research projects, including for two projects launched in 2013: “China Challenge [“DéfiChine”]: Living conditions of single men, sexuality and gender relations as affected by China’s declining female population” and “Transmission and dissemination of gender studies”.

University of Sorbonne Paris Cité

 Along with CNRS, INRIA, INSERM and IRD, INED has joined the community of research organizations called University of Sorbonne Paris Cité. This COMUE combines four universities (Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris Descartes, Paris Diderot, and Paris 13) and several *grandes écoles* and institutes such as the École des Hautes Études en Santé Publique (EHESP), the Institut national des langues et des civilisations orientales (INALCO), the Institut de physique du globe de Paris (IPGP), and the Institut d’études politiques. The common goal is to create a world-class research university in four


main areas: exact sciences and technologies; humanities (arts, literature, languages); social sciences and public policy; and life sciences and health.

INVOLVEMENT IN FRANCE'S INVESTMENTS FOR THE FUTURE PROGRAMME



Through Investments for the Future, the French government is supporting large-scale scientific projects that will have a structural impact in the years to come. INED is taking part in several of these projects as coordinator or partner.

Coordinator of a "labex"

 iPOPs (Individuals, Populations, Societies), coordinated by INED, was among the winners of the first call for proposals for “Laboratories of Excellence” (Labex), launched in 2010. Founded in partnership with three universities and the Condorcet Campus, it is the only Labex coordinated by a research organization. A key player in population science research and training, iPOPs also aims to reach out to the business, social, and political worlds.

The new Labex will develop partnerships in France and abroad, while defining a programme for “training for research through research” with new scientific partners. To enhance the visibility of population science, iPOPs is working to consolidate ties with training centres, expand the network of teacher/researchers, increase the number of students trained in demography, and promote career opportunities.

The doctoral training and research programme focuses on two themes: “Family dynamics and ageing” and “Social, gender, and intergenerational inequalities”. iPOPs provides annual funding to selected researchers. In 2013, it supported two new senior researchers (for a three-month period), six new doctoral students, and funded four stays in the field.

In 2013, iPOPs added the ResoDemo doctoral training programme in demography to its activities. The programme is offered primarily to doctoral students

whose thesis topics relate to demography. It is also open to post-docs, junior researchers, and students in the second year of their Master’s degree.

As in 2012, iPOPs contributed funding to the Gender Workshop summer doctoral school on the Condorcet Campus in 2013. This three-day intensive training session is intended for doctoral students. It hosted 20 students enrolled in Condorcet Campus partner institutions: EHESS, INED, Paris 1, Paris 8.

OSE Laboratory of Excellence

With five other partners, INED is a member of OSE (French acronym for “Opening up the Science of Economics”), a Laboratory of Excellence (Labex) supported by the Paris School of Economics. INED is taking part in OSE’s research activities, focused on five themes. The “Inequality and Public Economics” section is co-headed by INED researcher Carole Bonnet.

RE-CO-NAI “Infrastructure for Excellence”

INED is the coordinator of RE-CO-NAI, an “Infrastructure Resource for Excellence” (Equipex) on child cohort data that includes four other partners. The project will initially receive data from two child cohorts: ELFE and Epipage 2 (epidemiological study on small-for-gestational-age children).

The year 2013 was devoted to the design and construction of a platform to access these data. Since May 2013, the ELFE survey data collected in maternity wards have been made available online to researchers.

DIME-SHS Equipex

INED has joined DIME-SHS, another “Infrastructure Resource for Excellence” (Equipex) project, coordinated by the Institut d’études politiques. The aim is to give France a new resource for collecting, enhancing, and disseminating data for research in the humanities and social sciences. The project has three components: instruments for analysing the Web; instruments for making qualitative surveys available online; and an instrument for collecting quantitative data co-produced by INED. ELIPSS (French acronym for Online Longitudinal Survey for the Social Sciences) is an Internet panel representative of French-speaking members of private

households in mainland France and Corsica aged 18-75. It will be used for strictly scientific purposes. INED is contributing to panel methodology and helping to recruit persons to be included in the sample. The pilot phase was completed in 2013, with a sample of over 1,000 people. INED researchers developed two of the 11 research surveys selected by a scientific committee for submission to the panel.

Active scientific expertise

INED’s influence in the scientific community is also reflected in its researchers’ editorial functions – whether as peer reviewers, editors or editors-in-chief. In 2013, a survey counted 158 editorial functions among INED staff, including 55 as journal editors or committee members.

INED staff also play an active part in organizing and coordinating research by serving on steering committees and project monitoring committees, or on boards of administration and scientific councils in their respective fields. They routinely evaluate project funding applications and sit on thesis panels and hiring or award committees: 125 activities of this kind were recorded in 2013.



PARTNERSHIP WITH FRANCE'S OFFICIAL STATISTICAL OFFICES

INED works regularly on census data from INSEE (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies) and with other units of the official statistical system, such as DREES at the Ministry of Social Affairs and DARES at the Labour Ministry. INED researchers take part in developing statistical tools such as the questionnaires used in population census surveys. At an earlier stage, they sit on the expert committees that prepare major population surveys. Cooperation with INSEE now mainly focuses on methodological exchanges. Some surveys are also conducted with INSEE, such as the EPIC survey on “individual and conjugal trajectories” in 2013.

DISSEMINATING KNOWLEDGE

“INED provides access to scientific information by widely disseminating the knowledge it produces to all audiences – including researchers, decision-makers, and teachers – indeed, to anyone interested in demographic issues.”



www.ined.fr/en a mine of information on population

The INED website presents the Institute's entire research output. For the general public – particularly teachers – it offers numerous animated teaching materials and educational resources on the world population. There is also an English version, and most content is available in both languages. To make the site even more user-friendly and adapt it to new devices such as tablets and smartphones, INED redesigned its website in 2013, with the aim of bringing it online in 2014.

Greater presence on social media

INED maintains several accounts announcing the latest news from the Institute, such as research results, new publications, conferences, meetings, and lectures. The accounts continue to grow, as measured by the number of followers. The Twitter account had over 1,000 followers by the end of 2013.



IN THE MEDIA

INED researchers are frequently invited by the media to comment on the release of an Institute publication, chiefly *Population & Societies*. Their in-depth expertise often serves as an authoritative reference for topical issues and social debates on subjects including fertility, family, mortality, and immigration. INED researchers thus contribute to public debate, notably by explaining the Institute's research findings.



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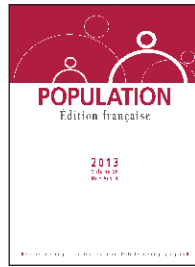
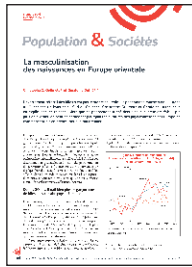
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Population & Societies: a news bulletin for the general public

To publicize the results of its demographic research, INED distributes a monthly bulletin, *Population & Societies*, published in both French and English, to 4,000 subscribers and the media. Subjects in the news were addressed throughout 2013. They include: Are heterosexual couples in civil partnerships (PACSs) different from married couples? Do body fatness standards differ from one country to another? Do fathers lose touch with their children after separation? These articles received wide coverage. In 2013, INED had more than 6,000 citations in the media.

Population: a benchmark scientific journal

The quarterly journal *Population* publishes original research in demography and related fields. All articles are published in French and English, and include methodological discussions as well as analyses of Northern and Southern countries. In 2013, the journal featured a dossier with several articles on emergency contraception in four African countries. Demographic trends in France were covered, as every year, in special articles.

Publishing at INED

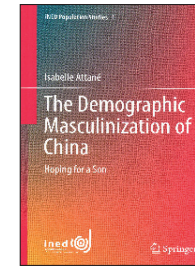
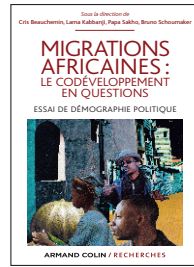
Since its founding in 1945, INED has published book series to disseminate the work of French and international demographers. The publication series include original monographs in fields of study that reflect the multidisciplinary character of demography: sociology, economics, anthropology, history, geography, and epidemiology. In 2013, four new titles were added:

- *La représentativité en statistique*, edited by Marion Selz, “Méthodes et Savoirs” series
- *Les théories de la migration*, edited by Victor Piché, “Les Manuels” series



IN ENGLISH TOO

To raise international awareness of its work, the INED Publishing Department is also developing series in English, notably through its partnership with Springer. Two volumes came out in 2013: *The Demographic Masculinization of China*, by Isabelle Attané, and *Handbook of Palaeodemography*, by Isabelle Séguy and Luc Buchet. Several other books are scheduled for publication in 2014.



- *Éléments de statistique humaine ou démographie comparée*, by Achille Guillard, “Classiques de l'économie et de la population” series

- *Croître ou périr*, by Carol Blum, “Études et enquêtes historiques” series.

Other projects begun in 2013 included the future volume 2 of the “Fondamentaux” series on fertility, a compilation of original and pioneering texts, often hard to find, most of which were originally published in languages other than French. Publication is scheduled for late 2014.

INED has co-published monographs with other publishers. In 2013, two volumes were published by Armand Colin in Paris:

- *Migrations africaines: le co-développement en question*, by Cris Beauchemin, Lama Kabbajji, Papa Sakho, and Bruno Schoumaker.
- *Le choix du conjoint*, by Alain Girard, introduced by Wilfried Rault and Arnaud Régnier-Loilier (reprint).



{ The INED Publishing Department also meets its readership at book fairs, where all of the Institute's publications – including its books, bulletins and journal – are on display. In 2013, as every year, INED had a booth at the Paris Book Fair and the Humanities and Social Sciences Book Fair in Paris, the Rendez-vous de l'histoire event in Blois, and major international scientific conferences such as PAA and IUSSP. }

Working papers

Working papers give researchers access to research or survey results in the form of a first draft of an article or book chapter. INED made nine new working papers available to researchers on its website in 2013.

A library open to all

The INED library has an outstanding collection of documents on population questions. The library has been associated with the French National Library (Bibliothèque nationale de France, BNF) since 1998. Its holdings also span other fields such as sociology, history, economics, geography, and medicine. The library's distinctive characteristics are the timespan of its collections and their international coverage. It is open to all readers, offering them guidance and access to the searchable Inedoc database, which topped 100,000 document listings in 2010 and is updated daily. A team of librarians is available to answer readers' questions.

INED IN 2013

“The French Institute for Demographic Studies (Institut national d'études démographiques, INED) is a French public research institute. It has had the official status of “public scientific and technological institution” (Établissement public à caractère scientifique et technologique, EPST) since 1986, under the dual supervisory authority of the Ministry of Research and the Ministry of Social Affairs.”

The Institute's mission is to conduct research on the population of France and other countries, to ensure wide dissemination of the knowledge produced, and to contribute to training in research through research. By practicing an open approach to demography, it draws on a broad range of disciplines such as economics, history, geography, sociology, anthropology, biology, and epidemiology. With its eleven research units and five support services, it fosters exchanges and conducts many European and global research projects.

Improving and modernizing our organization

In keeping with the 2011-2015 strategic orientations, which called for greater coherence in external communication, INED set up a Communication Department in autumn 2013 to structure and coordinate all communication activities. At the same time, the general secretariat's support services were reorganized to streamline and improve administrative activities.

The main reform consisted in establishing a new “management control” service whose main task is to ensure compliance with INED's financial targets. It will achieve this by defining appropriate measures for controlling each stage of the spending cycle, with a view to providing support for research units and services. Also in 2013, INED prepared a new master plan for information systems, aimed at increasing the consistency and coordination of information on management and monitoring of scientific work.

Formation of an Ethics Committee

To address the emergence of what are sometimes complex ethical issues in research practice, INED set up an independent Ethics Committee in 2013. Its ten members comprise five INED staff and five outside persons, with gender parity. The members are recognized for their professional or personal interest in ethical issues and are appointed *intuitu personae*.

Key figures 2013

244 STAFF MEMBERS
INCLUDING 146 TENURED PERSONNEL

€21.9 MILLION IN REVENUES
23% FROM OWN RESOURCES

50 FULL-TIME RESEARCHERS

11 RESEARCH UNITS
INCLUDING 3 JOINT UNITS WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

30 KEY PROJECTS

96 TENURED TECHNICAL & ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

37 HOSTED DOCTORAL STUDENTS

50 ASSOCIATE OR SECONDED RESEARCHERS

76 VISITING INTERNATIONAL RESEARCHERS

3 METHODOLOGY UNITS

744 PUBLICATIONS

52% IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN FRENCH

114 ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS

Governance and administration

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

In addition to approving the INED budget, the Board of Administration ensures that the Institute's activities are consistent with the two documents prepared by the supervisory authorities and approved by INED: the Strategic Orientations and the Contract of Objectives. The Board is also consulted on strategy issues concerning the Institute. As of 1 December 2013, the Board of Administration comprised the following members:

DE JURE MEMBERS

Chair: Patrice Duran, ENS Cachan

- **Jacques Dubucs**, Vice-Chairman, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Ministry of Higher Education and Research
- **Patrick Peretti-Watel (alternate)**, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Ministry of Higher Education and Research
- **Frank Von Lennep**, Vice-Chairman, Director of Research, Studies, Assessment, and Statistics (DREES), Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- **Jean-Louis Lheritier (alternate)**, Head of Department at DREES, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- **Romain Roussel**, Assistant Head of Sub-Directorate for Overviews, Economic Studies, and Assessment, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- **Valérie Ulrich (alternate)**, Project Manager at MIRE, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- **Olivier Lefebvre**, Directorate-General for Higher Education and School-to-Work Transition, Ministry of Higher Education and Research
- **Claude Meidinger (alternate)**, Directorate-General for Higher Education and School-to-Work Transition, Ministry of Higher Education and Research
- **Luc Derepas**, Director-General for Foreigners in France, Ministry of the Interior
- **Marie-Hélène Amiel (alternate)**, Head of Statistics, Studies, and Documentation Department, Ministry of the Interior
- **Jean-Luc Tavernier**, Director-General of National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE)

- **Fabrice Lenglard (alternate)**, Director of Demographic and Social Statistics, INSEE
- **Sabine Fourcade**, Head of Directorate-General for Social Cohesion, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- **Florence Lianos (alternate)**, Deputy Director for Child and Family Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

REPRESENTATIVES OF USERS OF INED RESEARCH (trade unions, industry organizations, and non-profit organizations)

- **Bernard Farriol**, Vice-Chair of Board of Directors, UNAF
- **Yves Guégano**, Secretary General of Pensions Advisory Council (COR)
- **Yves Jalmain**, Confederation Adviser at Espace vie syndicale, CGT
- **Barbara Serrano**, Confederation Secretary, CFDT

MEMBERS CHOSEN FOR THEIR EXPERTISE IN POPULATION STUDIES AND RELATED DISCIPLINES

- **Gérard Bréart**, Scientific Officer, AERES
- **Paul-André Rosental**, Professor at Institut d'études politiques (Paris)
- **Claudia Sénik**, Economist, Professor at Université Paris IV Sorbonne

REPRESENTATIVES OF INED STAFF

- **Michel Bozon**, Research Director, INED/CGT
- **Géraldine Duthé**, Researcher, INED/CGT
- **Efi Markou**, Research Engineer, INED/CGT
- **Laurent Toulemon**, Research Director, INED/CFDT

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

The Scientific Council reviews the Institute's scientific orientations and issues a consultative opinion on INED policy or any matter regarding research activity, as well as on the profiles of candidates for research positions. The Council is divided into four sections whose members

comprise external scientific experts, including some from abroad, elected staff representatives, representatives of research and statistical organizations, and users of INED research work.

APPOINTED MEMBERS

Chair: Gustavo de Santis, University of Florence

- **Hania Zlotnik**, Vice-Chair, former Director of UN Population Division
- **Christophe Bergouignan**, Professor of Demography at University of Bordeaux IV
- **Pierre Chauvin**, Research Director, INSERM
- **Juan Antonio Fernandez Cordon**, Research Director, CSIC, Madrid
- **Jérôme Gautié**, Professor of Economics at University of Paris I
- **Claude Martin**, Director of UMR 6051-CRAPE, University of Rennes1, Sciences-Po Rennes, EHESP
- **Koffi N'Guessan**, Director of ENSEA, Abidjan

Members representing research and statistical organizations

- **Paul Dourgnon**, Senior Researcher, IRDES
- **Jean-Christophe Dumont**, Administrator/Economist, OECD
- **Pascale Breuil**, Head of Demographic and Social Studies Unit, INSEE
- **Magda Tomasini**, Head of Sub-Directorate for Observation of Solidarity, DREES

Members coopted as representatives of users of INED research

- **Cédric Afsa**, Deputy Director of Statistical Studies, DEPP
- **Christine Chambaz**, Director of Statistics, Studies, and Research, CNAF
- **Bertrand Fragonard**, Chairman of High Family Council
- **Vincent Poubelle**, Director of Statistics and Forecasting, CNAV

MEMBERS ELECTED BY INED EMPLOYEES

- **Michelle Coste**, Administrative Officer
- **Martine Quaglia**, Researcher
- **Wilfried Rault**, Researcher
- **Arnaud Régnier-Loilier**, Researcher
- **Christine Théré**, Research Director

EVALUATION COMMISSION

To evaluate its researchers, INED maintains an Evaluation Committee composed of an equal number of external and internal experts. The Committee also functions as an admission panel for the hiring and promotion of researchers.

APPOINTED MEMBERS

Chair: Herbert Smith, Professor, University of Pennsylvania

- **Jérôme Bourdieu**, Research Director, INRA; Associate, Paris School of Economics
- **Agnès Fine**, Director of Studies, EHESS
- **Thierry Lang**, Professor, Toulouse Purpan Faculty of Medicine
- **Catherine Marry**, Research Director, CNRS
- **Michel Oris**, Professor, University of Geneva

ELECTED MEMBERS

- **Michel Bozon**, Research Director, INED
- **Emmanuelle Cambois**, Research Director, INED
- **Sophie Lecœur-Lallemant**, Research Director, INED
- **France Meslé**, Research Director, INED
- **Ariane Pailhé**, Research Director, INED
- **Patrick Simon**, Research Director, INED

ORGANIZATION CHART



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