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French Institute for  
Demographic Studies  
133 Boulevard Davout  
75980 Paris Cedex 20 France  
Tel. : +33 1 56 06 20 00



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FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES • ANNUAL REPORT 2016

**2016**

ANNUAL  
REPORT



**Director of Publications:** Magda Tomasini  
**Coordination and drafting:** Direction de la communication  
**Graphic design and production:** Isabelle Milan

Our thanks to all INED staff who helped to prepare this report.

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# OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF 2016

**JANUARY 1**  
Magda Tomasini  
appointed Director  
of INED



**FEBRUARY 1**  
Population's first  
Young Author  
Prize awarded  
to Emmanuela  
Struffolino



**MARCH 18**  
Research day: "The  
migrant crisis: chan-  
ging the lens"



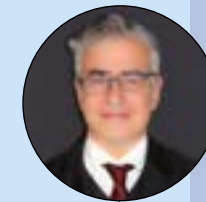
**APRIL**  
The ELFE longitudinal  
cohort study focuses on  
children in second year of  
preschool



**JULY 10-14**  
INED survey work pre-  
sented at the ISA Forum,  
Vienna



**AUGUST 22**  
Jean-Richard Cytermann  
appointed Chair of INED  
Board of Administration



**OCTOBER 19**  
Disability-free life  
expectancy – calculated for  
2015 by INED researchers –  
included for the first time  
in France's new wealth  
indicators



**OCTOBER 26-28**  
"Children and family  
dynamics in Sub-Saharan  
Africa", international  
conference held at INED



**NOVEMBER 23**  
First findings of the  
Violence and Gender  
Relations Survey  
(Virage) presented at  
a conference attended  
by the Minister of  
National Education,  
Higher Education  
and Research and the  
Minister of Families,  
Childhood and  
Women's Rights



**NOVEMBER 17-18**  
"Surrogacy: Situating  
France within the  
world: representations,  
regulations and  
experiences", conference



**DECEMBER 8**  
INED Board of Administration  
approves Strategic Guidelines  
and Contract of Objectives  
and Performance



**SEPTEMBER 22-23**  
"Impacts and challenges  
of demographic changes",  
international conference for  
young researchers



**AUGUST 9**  
INED signs partnership  
agreement with Japan's  
National Institute of  
Population and Social  
Security Research



**MAY 29**  
Lecture by François  
Bourguignon on mea-  
suring global poverty  
(film)



**MARCH 30**  
Publication of *Parcours de  
famille*, findings from the  
ERFI Survey



**MARCH 10**  
INED building sold to the  
Campus Condorcet Public  
Establishment



**JANUARY 12-14**  
Mid-term meeting on  
the *DéfiChine* Survey



**JANUARY 8**  
*Trajectoires et Origines*  
presented at a conference  
attended by the Défenseur  
des Droits [Rights defender]







## CHAIR'S MESSAGE

JEAN-RICHARD CYTERMANN  
Chair, INED Board of Administration

It is an honour and a pleasure to have been appointed Chair of INED's Board of Administration and to take over from such predecessors as Patrice Duran and Bernard Pêcheur. And it is with great enthusiasm that I resume relations with the Institute, with which I had occasion to interact several times while serving at the ministry in charge of research.

Since assuming my position as Chair I have had many opportunities to appreciate the quality of exchanges in Board of Administration meetings and to attend presentations of high-quality research, which, together with INED publications and grant proposal outcomes, attests to the Institute's collective excellence. Working relations with Institute Director Magda Tomasini and Secretary-General Muriel Pochard are also smooth and pleasant.

Over the first six months of my term, I have been struck by the resolutely international character of INED research, the plurality and range of subjects, all approached from a multidisciplinary perspective, and by how useful INED research is in informing and helping to shape the debates that exercise our societies.

It seems to me—and this is surely the result of the Institute's collective history—that INED has managed to find the right balance between high-level fundamental research, high-quality publications, valuable contributions to public debate on the issues studied by its researchers and its crucial work of providing public policy expertise. The Institute investigates a considerable number of sensitive fields and topics of the sort likely to generate approximations and false truths; in this context a research organization of its stature has an eminent role to play.

Among the outstanding events of 2016 was completion of the Institute's Strategic Project and Contract with its overseeing ministries (to be signed in 2017). What once again struck me about contract discussions was the need to find a balance between preserving the identity and specificities that are the Institute's strengths and bolstering its partnerships at both the national level with French higher education institutions and the international level. The excellent Campus Condorcet project, meanwhile, in which I have full confidence, fits naturally into this balance between maintaining identity and opening new doors.

## DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

MAGDA TOMASINI  
Director, French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED)



The quality of INED's scientific production is unanimously recognized thanks to the excellence of its researchers and their work. And thanks to the diversity of its partnerships, the number of project grants it wins, not to mention the LabEx centre of research excellence and EquipEx facility of excellence it sponsors or is involved in, INED's work is recognized and valued at both the national and international scales.

The wide range of activities carried out this past year further attests to this. In 2016 INED published two books of findings and analysis based on major nation-wide surveys—*Trajectoires et Origines*, on population diversity in France, and *Parcours de famille*, on family and intergenerational relations—and the first findings of the *Virage* Survey on violence against men and women in the home, public places, and the workplace. This survey will soon be adapted for and conducted in France's overseas *départements* and attests to the Institute's expertise in studying sensitive topics and hard-to-reach populations.

Cooperation and training in research remain fundamental INED priorities. Approximately forty doctoral students were hosted at the Institute in 2016 and over 2,000 hours of training delivered by INED researchers and technical staff. Cooperation programmes with global South countries were developed, and new partnership agreements signed and existing ones strengthened with research institutes and universities in France and around the world.

Also in 2016, we continued to organize the Institute's future, defining its major scientific directions for the next five years. Research studies will focus on the key questions of contemporary demographic changes, assessing the causes, identifying and analysing the issues involved, all from our particular interdisciplinary perspective.

In 2016, we also drew up the Contract on Objectives and Performance that INED will sign with its overseeing Ministries, the primary aims being to maintain the existing level of excellence and to further increase Institute research visibility in France and the world at large. Last, we launched a collective discussion associating researchers, technical experts and administrative staff on our upcoming move to Campus Condorcet, to be pursued until it occurs in 2019 to ensure that our settlement there is truly successful.





# A YEAR OF RESEARCH

INED research bears on a wide range of demographic research problems, often closely linked to current events and public debates. In 2016, research focused primarily on three major topic areas: the family, longevity, and migration.

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Mobility and migration	p. 27





# FAMILIES AND FERTILITY

The notion of family covers many realities. While demographers are attentive to historical notions, such as “*foyer*” [hearth, an early term for designating the household] or “*parent*”, they also work to identify new aspects of these realities: new types of parenthood, new “places” for meeting one’s life partner, new perceptions of fertility in global South countries, and so forth.

## Scientific concerns

Research on families and fertility involves many issues, and studying how they are evolving in Western and Southern countries requires analysing and reflecting upon data and methods.

One aim of demography is to keep track of changes and trends in phenomena over time. To obtain “long series”, the categories demographers use have to be stable. This is what enables us to state that household size has diminished since 1950, for example. But demographers are also interested in how society is changing; i.e.,

in apprehending the new ways of “being a family” and becoming a parent, and this in turn requires changing analytic categories.

What new types of conjugal situations are found? Is continually delay in birth of first child affecting the fertility level in France? What are the effects of more frequent union breakup and new couple formation? What are the social and medical impacts of having children late in life?

INED research studies work to provide answers to these questions by analysing male and female fertility as related to individuals’ conjugal histories and comparing France with other European countries.

Another purpose is to produce quantitative and framing data on sensitive topics we have very little information on, such as homosexuality and same-sex unions. Though same-sex unions are now legally recognized and more fully accepted by society, they still raise a considerable number of questions in French national debate: how many families with same-sex parents are there in France? How many same-sex couples use ART (assisted reproduction technologies)? How many use surrogacy? How many civil unions, marriages, separations are there in this population? How is the family evolving? Collecting information on these subjects in order to measure the extent of these phenomena is one of the European Union’s anti-discrimination directives.

Moving outside Europe, INED is very active in studying global South countries, those on which much of the world’s demographic dynamics and geopolitical balance depend. Observed dynamics there require us to revise how research questions are formulated. Whereas in the west, research



chers are confronted with an abundance of data, the statistics available for many global South countries are far from perfect. Statistics quantity and quality are lacking for these countries, and this in turn requires considerable investment in conceiving appropriate methodologies.

Moreover, family behaviours in these countries are evolving. In Africa, we need to describe family structures, characteristics and trends if we wish to understand demographic dynamics. Complex household configurations, frequent moves by individuals beginning in early children, diverse types of conjugality—individuals there belong to dense, diversified relational networks that guide and shape their behaviours.

What demographers call the fertility transition is under way throughout the African continent, but at very different speeds: cases of rapid fertility fall coexist alongside slow change and slowing decrease, even full-scale interruption of fertility decrease. In North Africa, for examples, we find an abrupt interruption in decrease of fertility in Tunisia while the fall has accelerated in Algeria. Though we can describe these specificities in great detail, we do not yet

know their causes. Whereas the issue of contraceptive supply continues to dominate current debate, INED has chosen to study the question by focusing instead on individuals' own fertility projects, to study their reproductive choices together with the factors driving them and those that affect their realization. We are attentive not only to individual characteristics but also context (living conditions, infrastructures, normative frames, and other features) and the relational structures the individual is implicated in (from the couple to community structures).

**“ INED research studies work “to produce quantitative and framing data on sensitive topics. ”**

Regardless of the observation field, all these research questions are strongly connected to scientific data issues. With its extensive methodological experience, INED has an important role to play in producing quantitative data in France and improving and redesigning public statistic collection.



INSEE turns to INED for expertise on how to update its periodic surveys, and INED researchers helped design INSEE's Families and housing survey, introducing innovations that distinguish the most recent wave from a similar survey done in 1999, including a new question on partner's sex. Likewise, partnerships are being developed or are under way with a number of African statistical institutes (see p. 39).

## Political and social issues

Many INED research studies directly pertain to current political and societal issues in that they involve analysis and assessment of existing or proposed public policies or help clarify and guide public debate. Institute research on families and fertility improves our understanding in three types of areas.

The first is determining the conditions under which public policies are most likely to succeed. Research studies and findings can be used to compare French laws and public policies over history and with those of other countries. But are laying down a

clear policy and providing sufficient funding for it enough to ensure the policy will have the desired effects? The Chinese government's new policy of encouraging families to have two children does not seem to be reversing the effects of the one-child policy. A historical study on the battle against abortion in France from 1890 to 1950 likewise makes the point that private behaviours can be decisive in the success or failure of a government policy.

The second type of concern is non-traditional types of reproduction, particularly surrogacy, a highly controversial subject. National laws are likely to affect the practices of third-country citizens, as some couples try to arrange for surrogacy processes outside their country.

The third issue is directly related to France's fourth national programme to combat violence against women. The Virage survey on violence and gender relations is the broadest survey conducted in France on violence of all types, psychological as well as physical and sexual. The wealth of data will give researchers a clearer picture of domestic and family violence. Bringing to light the context, factors and effects on

victims will give national-level and local child social work actors fundamental information for designing and implementing child protection policy.

## The main findings in this area in 2016

### • Governing mores

Abortion in France, illegal until 1974, was nonetheless continually practiced. The French government's battle against it in the early twentieth century was the outcome of convergence between various interest and pressure groups who had managed to legitimate a cause a cause that was first and foremost moral, endowing it with non-religious and above all demographic legitimacy. Orchestrated at the highest levels of the state, the battle engaged a considerable number of actors and hefty resources.

Fabrice Cahen combines history of scientific knowledge, of political institutions, and of professional and activist groups to analyse the complexity of an undertaking that was not based exclusively on institutional repression, though there were many judicial convictions in the 1940s (as many as





ten a day). He shows how a highly organized social activity consistently managed to elude the authorities and how practical knowledge was secretly exchanged, especially information on how to use readily available products and objects for abortion purposes (see also p. 41).

.....  
 **F. CAHEN**, *Gouverner les mœurs. La lutte contre l'avortement en France, [Governing mores: the battle against abortion in France, 1890-1950]*, INED Publications, 2016.

#### • More than one path to parenthood

One in four couples in France experience difficulty having a child “naturally”. Pénélope Troude, together with four other researchers including INED’s Élise de La Rochebrochard, have shown that in France, seven in ten couples who turn to in vitro fertilization (IVF) manage to have a child, though not all the same way or in the same time frame. In the DAIFI Survey of 6,507 couples treated through IVF, 48%

had a child either thanks to the treatment (41%) or another treatment used later (7%). Moreover, 12% of couples that do not achieve parenthood through IVF become parents later through natural conception. Last, 11% of couples adopt one or several children. When IVF fails, couples where the woman is under 30 at the start of treatment achieve parenthood more often than others, either biologically or through adoption.

The originality and strength of these findings has to do with the high number of participating couples, the longitudinal approach, which enables researchers to track parenthood project realization over eight years, and the fact that all means of achieving parenthood—with or without ART and by adoption—were taken into account.

.....  
 **P. TROUDE, G. SANTIN, J. GUIBERT, J. BOUYER, E. DE LA ROCHEBROCHARD**, for the DAIFI Group, « Seven out of 10 couples treated by IVF achieve


parenthood following either treatment, natural conception or adoption », *Reproductive Biomedicine Online*, 33(5), 2016, p. 560-567.

#### • Women more often sexually assaulted than men

The Virage Survey (violence and gender relations) is the first since 2000 to question respondents in detail on all the types of violence they may have experienced in their lives. More than 16,000 women and 12,000 men were interviewed to learn how experience differs by gender. Precise questions were asked about the preceding 12 months, designating acts without using the words “sexual violence” or “rape” because not everyone is familiar with the legal definitions of these terms and because representations of the word “rape” vary from one person to another.

On the basis of responses we can estimate that 62,000 women and 2,700 men underwent at least one rape and/or attempted rape in the preceding year.

Women and men aged 20-34 are the most exposed; 50-69-year-olds of both sexes experience much less violence of this kind. In the course of a lifetime, 4% of men and 14.5% of women questioned report having undergone at least one type of sexual violence, including during childhood. In cases where the perpetrator is a family member, most victims are minors. Males are assaulted primarily in childhood or adolescence (76% of male victims); females may be sexually assaulted throughout their lives (56% before age 18; 60% of males and 40% of females before age 14).

.....  
 **C. HAMEL, A. DEBAUCHE, E. BROWN, et al.**, “Rape and sexual assaults in France: first VIRAGE results”, *Population & Societies*, 538, November 2016.

#### • An unprecedented study of children in preschool

The ELFE longitudinal cohort study from birth has been following over 18,000 children born in 2011. In 2016 they turned

5, and 5,000 of them participated in a preschool survey. ELFE children were put in groups with three other children from their second year of preschool class to engage in activities designed especially for the purpose. The exercises—recognizing sounds and letters, identifying quantities—were all presented in a playful way but were of different levels of difficulty, some were more difficult than what children of that school age are usually asked to do. Meanwhile the children’s teachers filled out questionnaires on themselves and the ELFE survey child.

Given the success of the operation (half of preschools contacted agreed to participate), the plan is to reiterate the exercise at the first, third and fifth-year levels. The cohort survey of 5-year-olds will tell us whether or not their skills and difficulties correspond to social and/or family inequalities. The later studies should tell whether or not existing differences are intensified at a particular moment in life rather than another.

This survey is related to one conducted by INED in 1965 on “pupils’ intellectual level” using a sample of 120,000 children, a survey whose data were then analysed by Pierre Bourdieu. The 2016 survey is also the first time teachers have participated in ELFE. ELFE children will be followed until they turn 20.

.....  
 [www.elfe-france.fr/index.php/en/](http://www.elfe-france.fr/index.php/en/)

#### • DyPE

The Parenthood and childhood dynamics in rural Africa project or DyPE focuses on socialization of children in rural West Africa. Children’s situation in this region is cause for concern despite considerable progress. The project has three objectives: to move beyond the classic parent/child approach and analyse the dynamics of the children’s entire family environment; to assess whether family configurations are factors of inequality; to study representations of parenthood in the collective imaginary.



La gestation pour autrui : resituer la France dans le monde.  
Représentations, encadrements et pratiques  
Paris, 2016

Institut national d'études démographiques  
**Surrogacy and Attachment.  
Psychological Applicability for a  
Gestational Surrogate**


Vanya Savova  
SOFIA UNIVERSITY



**INTERVIEW**  
Virginie Rozée  
Researcher

– Is gestational surrogacy a matter of concern in France alone or also internationally?

– Gestational surrogacy has sparked debate in nearly all the world's societies, though the content and intensity of that debate vary from one country to another depending on historical, political and religious context. Two points of concern are the general situation of surrogate mothers (are they acting freely or being exploited?) and the wellbeing of the resulting child. We currently lack scientific studies that would enable us to better understand the practice and assess its long-term impact. In fact, the grounds for debate are primarily ideological and moral. Countries where the practice is prohibited, such as France, have more concerns about it than those where gestational surrogacy is legal and anchored in reality, such as the United Kingdom. The reason surrogacy is of such concern is that it upsets traditional father-mother-child models of the family and parenthood. In gestational surrogacy, the genetic, bodily and social components of maternity are dissociated and distributed between two women who may come from different parts of the world. It also enables single men or male same-sex couples to conceive a child.

 <http://colloque-gpa-paris-2016.site.ined.fr/en/>

The data are from a 20-year-long study of a rural population in southeast Mali.

DyPE brings to light the complexity of family environments as well as how flexible and unstable they are. Very early in life, the children experience the uncertainty of individual ties and learn to position themselves within an extended network. In this homogeneous rural society, there is no evidence that resource level, household group morphology, or the place of children within the household explains significant differences in survival, schooling, legal registration and recognition, or residential mobility. The complexity of the family environment is simply not a source of inequality among children.

The project came to a close with an international conference held at INED in October 2016. Coordinated by the Institute's Véronique Hertrich and Olivia Samuel of the Université de Versailles-Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines and INED, the project was financed from 2013 to 2016 by France's Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR).

 [slam.site.ined.fr/en/DyPE/anr-project-dype/](http://slam.site.ined.fr/en/DyPE/anr-project-dype/)

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# LONGEVITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

The first demographic studies, done in the eighteenth century, focused on mortality. While mortality and life expectancy are still classic demographic indicators, study of longevity has grown considerably more diverse and complex. Improving our knowledge of the ageing process now means investigating people's economic and social conditions as well as their health.

## Scientific concerns

The first of these is to measure and understand trends in life expectancy. Whereas in the early 1970s the epidemiological or health transition\* theory seemed to condemn life expectancy in highly developed countries to stagnate, most of those countries have now seen

rises in longevity due in part to the development of new, effective means of combating certain types of cancer and, above all, cardiovascular disease. But the clear inability of countries in central Europe and the former USSR to achieve higher life expectancy has undermined the thesis of general convergence toward maximum life expectancy. Not only have some coun-

\* Epidemiological or health transition: period of falling mortality related to improvements in hygiene, nutrition and health service organization; also a period in which causes of death shift gradually from infectious diseases to chronic and degenerative disorders and accidents.

tries been very slow to join the cardiovascular revolution, but the eruption of AIDS called into question much of the progress that other countries had accomplished. These relatively recent developments are not yet well understood, but in any case they tend to discredit the epidemiological transition theory. Jacques Vallin and France Meslé's notion of historical cycles of country divergence-convergence has enabled us to interpret the changes in a new way. They call for comparative studies of general mortality trends and mortality by cause over periods as long as possible. In this connection INED is contributing to the Human Mortality Database project (HMD), which compiles long mortality table series for 38 high-income countries. A major proportion of the historical studies done at INED work to renew our knowledge of mortality over the long term. Methods that make it possible to



estimate age of death in ancient populations are continuing to be applied at several archaeological sites and concern a range of biological age indicators.

The second aim of research in this area is to better understand observed disparities in health between subpopulations in a single country by sex, origin, and social milieu. Here there are two approaches: tracking specific populations or mobilizing vast national databases. INED has developed projects focused on survival and living conditions in two cohorts of individuals sick from birth: persons with cystic fibrosis and persons with HIV.

At a more general level, studies conducted at the Institute focus on quality of life during the years of increased life expectancy: How is healthy life expectancy evolving? What determines state of health and loss of autonomy at advanced ages in France and Europe?

In global South countries such as those of sub-Saharan Africa where mortality remains high, most research targets children's health and mortality due to infectious diseases, which still weighs heavily on life expectancy and progress therein. Today the subcontinent is at a turning point in the epidemiological transition: after a period of stagnation in the 1990s, quite rapid pro-

gress is being made. Trends in and determinants of adult health and mortality at old ages are becoming essential research subjects. Health improvements also raise the question of their accessibility, dissemination and of possible socially related divisions.

The third major focus of INED studies on ageing are its implications at a time when demographic and conjugal trends are profoundly changing the population of couples over 50. While the direct causes and effects of ageing in Western countries are well known in theory, its indirect effects are seldom studied, especially quantitatively. What matrimonial behaviour is found for couples close to retirement age or already in old age? What kinds of inequalities exist, particularly in terms of wealth? How is sexuality experienced at older ages given that from age 60, the number of single women far exceeds that of single men?

The increase in the number of older and extremely old people has social, family and economic implications at the individual level and the level of the population at large. What are the risks and causes of death in extremely old age? How quickly does mortality increase after 90 years? After age 100? INED is participating in research studies on the highest



life expectancies attained throughout the world and within the international group of "supercentenarians" (persons over 110 years of age). It also runs the associated International Longevity Database.

Last, while life expectancy at extremely advanced ages is particularly high in France, the quality of the years gained or "gainable" remains a question. Dependency, its prevalence, how its determinants are evolving and how dependent people are being cared for constitute major research concerns at the Institute.

## Political and social issues

All the above-cited research studies work to clarify the related economic and social policy questions that public decision-makers must address.

Because they improve our understanding of what drives demographic trends throughout the world, analysis of mortality by cause is useful in defining efficient, correctly targeted health policies and formulating hypotheses on future life expectancy trends and the consequences of longer life expectancy.

Social protections costs and how best to adapt care for dependent persons are of

course major subjects of public debate. INED researchers are regularly consulted for their expertise in these areas; they sit on commissions such as the scientific council of the National Solidarity Fund for Autonomy and regularly present analyses or answer questions at hearings of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council.

Interest in longevity has evolved, and this is reflected in the major wealth indicators in France. The new indicators published by the government in late 2016 now include "healthy life expectancy", a decision made on the basis of studies and calculations in which INED researchers participated.

“Analysis of mortality by cause is useful in defining efficient, correctly targeted health policies.”

Furthermore, the question of assisting dependent older persons is crucial. In addition to professionals practicing in institutions or the home, family "helpers" and informal assistance generally play a major role, though one that we still know little about. Local social policies are increasingly

perceived as best suited to offer relevant, practicable solutions. Public discourse and programmes designed to support older persons who are losing their autonomy emphasize the need to improve connections between the health and social work sectors.

Clearly then, scientific research on longevity is highly useful in public policy analysis.

## The main findings in this area in 2016

### • Who helps dependent older persons in France?

Over-75s will constitute 16% of France's population by 2060—double their proportion in 2000. Meeting their needs is therefore a primary public policy goal. Specifically, the aim is to measure the "mental health" of dependent persons, the nature of their dependency, and how they are cared for.

At home, older persons can receive informal help from family members or professional help to compensate for their difficulties in carrying out certain everyday tasks such as washing, dressing and making meals. The *Handicap Santé Ménage* Survey of 2008 provides detailed information on home care received and the profiles of "helpers" and "helped".



## INTERVIEW

Myriam Khlát

Senior researcher

### – Why study immigrant health with demographers at the University of Pennsylvania?

– The “Immigrant mortality in France” project was developed in the framework of a partnership between INED and the Population Study Center of the University of Pennsylvania (Penn). The project is funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). It uses INSEE data sources (the permanent demographic sample and the longitudinal mortality sample based on the 1999 census) and CNAV (French national retirement insurance fund) samples developed especially for the purpose. Entirely new analyses of differential mortality among immigrants are being done to clarify the role of observation bias and selection effects related to geographic mobility. Penn sociology professor Michel Guillot is heading the project

at the NIH; I am project head at INED. Another Penn sociology professor, Irma Elo, who has studied mortality among Hispanics in the United States, is also part of the team, as are two post-doctoral researchers: Matthieu Solignac, based at Penn, well versed in the context and methodological issues of studying migrant populations, and Matthew Wallace, based at INED, who gained considerable expertise through his thesis on mortality among immigrants in England and Wales. We obtained funding from the NIH, the largest public scientific research foundation in the United States, by emphasizing our unique corpus of French data and the broad general scope of our analyses. The combined resources and scientific capital of the two partner institutions offer a dynamic environment for international research in this rapidly developing field.



The findings show that informal assistance from family and friends reduces the risk of depression and that professional assistance may improve overall mental health. They therefore emphasize the importance of improving access to assistance. Regarding aid determinants, the study confirms that persons with a spouse or partner receive more family help and that dependent women and highly educated older persons more often turn to professional assistance.



**T. BARNAY et S. JUIN**, “Does home care for dependent elderly people improve their mental health?”, *Journal of Health Economics*, 45, 2016, pp. 149-160.

### • Socially-based inequalities in disability linked to economic hardship

Across European countries we find a considerable amount of social difference in the likelihood of remaining in good health and disability-free. Persons with relatively little education have systematically more disabilities at all stages of life than those who are highly educated. Since some percentage of health inequalities are linked to living conditions, researchers are concerned to examine associations between those inequalities and economic hardship, a situa-

tion found much more frequently among persons with relatively little education and a key factor in health risks and disability. Conversely, people can find themselves in critical socioeconomic positions (isolation, joblessness, little or no income) due to disability. Since social and health contexts can be more or less protective, researchers expected to find a great range of situations across Europe. The disadvantage of those with little education does increase their disadvantage with regard to disability, but the degree varies by country. The magnitude of disability differentials generally corresponds to that for differentials in economic wellbeing. However, the tie between disability and economic hardship is also strong in countries where both situations are seldom encountered and where inequalities are relatively slight. These findings attest to situations of vulnerability that do not seem to be covered by some types of protection; policies to reduce health inequalities should take such situations into account.



**E. CAMBOIS, A. SOLÉ-AURÓ et J.-M. ROBINE**, “Economic hardship and educational differentials in disability in 26 European countries”, *J Aging Health*, 28, 2016, pp. 1214-1238.





• **Modelling and breaking down mortality situations by age**

Demographic events are often characterized by complex changes in rates by age. It is nonetheless possible to identify periods in the life cycle when changes by age follow relatively simple models. For mortality, we first identify the law of child mortality; then the law applied to young adults; last, the laws characterizing older ages, described in terms of senescence and longevity.

In an article published together with Paul Eilers of the Erasmus Medical Centre, Netherlands, and Jutta Gampe of Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Germany, a new model has been developed for identifying these different periods in connection with various demographic events. The model integrates the parametric models currently used with non-parametric models. The approach can also use data structured by age, a structure that changes with time (surface). This feature makes generalization even more applicable.



**C. G. CAMARDA, P. H. C. EILERS et J. GAMPE**, "Sums of smooth exponentials to model complex series of counts", *Statistical Modelling*, 16(4), pp. 279-296, 2016.

• **Descendance and mortality of women over 50 in rural Africa: the protective role of male children**

We still have few data for studying mortality levels, causes, and inequalities among older people in sub-Saharan Africa. We therefore know very little about the long-term effects of reproductive life on African women's mortality. In this study, differences in mortality were observed in a population of women aged 50 to 70; their demographic dynamics were tracked for several decades in three rural areas of Senegal. The findings show differences by age but also by the sex of the women's children. On all three sites, having male children had a "protective" effect for women over 50: they were simply less likely to die. In virilocal societies such as the ones studied, social factors are likely to be highly influential.



**G. DUTHÉ, G. PISON, V. DELAUNAY, L. DOUILLOT**, "L'effet à long terme de la vie reproductive sur la mortalité des femmes en milieu rural sénégalais", *African Population Studies*, 30(1), pp. 2135-2148, 2016.

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# MOBILITY AND MIGRATION

Mobility is a crucial area of research in population sciences. It covers residential, individual and family trajectories as well as national and international migration phenomena. INED researchers have been studying these realities for many years and their findings in this area regularly fuel and guide public debate.

## Scientific concerns

At a time when the migration issue is highly controversial, it is crucial to conduct research studies that will enable us to better understand immigrant circulation, migrant family trajectories, and integration processes. One way this can be achieved is by analysing public policies and measuring their effectiveness. Likewise to find answers to society's pressing questions we need to continue tracking individual trajectories as well as residential and occupational inequalities by origin.

What are the magnitudes of migration flows to Europe and France? What is the

best way to assess spatial mobility? Using what sources and what methods? How can we best measure and understand temporary migration and migrant departure from France; i.e., the fact that some immigrants return to their countries of origin or leave for new destinations? How do so-called transnational families—families whose members choose to live apart, on different sides of borders—organize their lives? How are newcomers and their descendants incorporated into society?

What distinguishes INED researchers' approach is that they are attentive not only to the societies immigrants come to but also those they come from. This is crucial if we are to study migration selectivity, to

account for the social relations that develop between places of origin and arrival and to study migration effects. Another INED particularity is carrying out such surveys as *Trajectoires et Origines* (TeO), the second instalment of which is underway with INSEE, and *Migrations between Africa and Europe* (MAFE), as well as producing new surveys in the framework of the *Temper* project.

Migration between France's overseas départements and metropolitan France occupies a unique and important place in study of French society and racism, notably in the TeO survey. Several studies conducted by INED in metropolitan France (*Virage, Fin de Vie*) are now being adapted for the overseas départements, and surveys specifically focused on improving our knowledge of those départements are continuing.

Another concern of great interest to the scientific community is residential mobility and vulnerability. French society has been

marked since the early 2000s by the deepening of inequalities in access to housing in terms of spatial distribution of groups, access to different occupational statuses, housing quality, and access to local services such as schools. What impacts do institutional programmes such as interest-free loans, housing policies, and school districting have on the trajectories of groups who have housing and groups living without ordinary housing? How are newly developed districts with mixed social and private-sector housing calling into question the public policies that imposed that mix? What are the social trajectories of the households that settle there and what kind of sociability develops between neighbours? Quantitative and qualitative studies on these subjects are scheduled in the coming years, together with a survey comparing types of neighbourhood to be conducted jointly with the Centre Max Weber; the Laboratoire Architecture, Ville, Urbanisme, Environnement (LAVUE); and the École Nationale des Travaux Publics de l'État (ENTPE).

How do people end up homeless? What schooling, family and occupational trajectories explain the fact that some people find lodging in hotels, hostels, emergency housing structures, with a third party, or live in marginal housing such as squats? Analysing how young people attain autonomy, their material living conditions, and migration is necessary if we are to unders-

tand these phenomena. The case of young adults, victims of the economic crisis and expensive housing, is studied as such by INED researchers.

“What distinguishes INED researchers’ approach is that they are attentive not only to the societies immigrants come to but also those they come from.”

Social mobility is also a subject open to scientific investigation. Here research bears on interactions between occupation, family trajectory, and spatial mobility as described in existing individual life histories, available scientific and administrative data, and qualitative interviews around particular topics. Are social roles in extended families being redefined? How do “long-distance” or “part-time” families function, including at the international scale (i.e., transnational families)? The database on occupational activity trajectories of individuals born from 1911 to 1950 allows for studying how occupations evolved in France over the twentieth century. Meanwhile, data collected from members of individuals’ family circle makes it possible to study the transmission of types of occupational behaviours over four gene-

rations of the same family and to analyse in detail the relational interaction dynamics at work within families. We can thus discover how family lifestyles become individualized and study different socio-occupational family types.

A new national life history survey of generations born between 1940 and 1970 will supplement and enrich INED’s already considerable mass of life histories, which will in turn will make it possible to retrace the family, residential and occupational histories of generations born between 1910 and 1970 and to renew our knowledge of internal mobility, social mobility and changes in family relations over the last decades.

## Political and social issues

The most visible political and social issues in this area concern migration flows and how they are measured. These questions are of interest to all, from the public at large to international, national, and local public institutions.

Nonetheless, study of all types of mobility at the individual scale as well as of successive generations should be accompanied by public policy analysis and assessment and the study of how collective action affects the structures and dynamics of inequalities. INED researchers are working to develop a new research field focused on migration,

integration and anti-discrimination policies, in order to describe policies, analyse the social context in which they are produced, and assess their affects not only in terms of goal realization but also the living condition outcomes for target populations. INED also participates in analysis of policies for managing migration and minorities by way of a number of European research projects, including *Temper* (Temporary versus permanent migration), for critical assessment of migration management policies; *Upstream* (analysis of public integration strategies and how they get translated into general social policies at the national and local levels; how to mainstream EU migrant integration policies) and the ANR *Global Race* project, an international comparative study of antidiscrimination policies. Our involvement in European Union projects opens the way for conducting comparative analyses with other European or North American countries.

The social context in which policies are designed is also studied. How do opinions and attitudes toward minorities, migrants and migration policies evolve? What kinds of arguments are used in media and political discourses about migration and migrants? To what degree do the data and findings obtained by research and statistics institutions influence public policy? Ministry and parliamentary reports regularly draw on statistical arguments.

## The main findings in this area in 2016

### • Trajectories and origins of immigrants and their descendants

The publication in January 2016 of a collective work based on the *Trajectoires et Origines* Survey (see p. 42) was one of the year’s most important events. The survey studies three areas in particular: schooling, employment and discrimination. Considerably fewer immigrants’ descendants obtain the baccalauréat high school qualification than students belonging to France’s majority population (who are neither immigrants nor children of immigrants): 55% versus 62%. But with social characteristics controlled for, differences by origin disappear for boys. Meanwhile the academic performance levels of second-generation girls are generally much higher than those of majority population students. On the other hand, the beginning of formal schooling is a critical moment for immigrants’ sons: they “tune out” much more frequently than majority population boys. One third of sons of immigrants from sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and Turkey do not obtain the baccalauréat or a vocational qualification. In the work sphere, descendants of “visible minority” immigrants are overrepresented among the unemployed. The probability of being jobless is often higher for immigrants’ sons than immigrants themselves.



## INTERVIEW



**Cris Beauchemin**

Senior researcher

– Why should we change the “lens” through which we view the migrant crisis?  
– People have a lot of standard assumptions about migration and we need to get beyond them. The most widespread is that migration flows in one direction only—from poor to rich countries—and that all migrants plan to settle permanently in the receiving country. The fact is that migrants’ trajectories are much more varied. Statistics show that most African migrants remain on their continent and that most immigrants to Europe are from European countries rather than from Africa or the Middle East. Not to mention the fact that many immigrants do not settle lastingly

at all but return to their home countries or set out for new places. Another standard assumption is that most immigrants are poor and poorly educated. In fact, individuals who immigrate to France have greater economic and cultural capital on average than those who stay in the country of origin. Often their educational attainment is higher than that of non-immigrants in France.

If we take a broader historical view, we discover that over the twentieth century there were several mass immigration waves in France and that receiving conditions varied considerably. Public opinion has had a much stronger influence than any “economic reception capacity” on the conditions in which French public authorities have received refugees and repatriates.



**C. BEAUCHEMIN and M. ICHOU**

(eds.), *Au-delà de la crise des migrants : décentrer le regard*, Karthala, 2016.



Among European immigrants’ children the opposite holds: the second generation’s employment situation is better.

Regarding integration, the finding was that use of French, mixed marriage and the feeling of belonging in France are considerably stronger among the second generation than their parents. But few in either group say they are perceived as French. This disparity in representations attests to a sense among immigrants and their descendants of being rejected, a situation that adversely affects social cohesion.



**C. BEAUCHEMIN, C. HAMEL, P. SIMON** (eds.), *Trajectoires et Origines. Enquête sur la diversité des populations en France*, Ined Publications, 2016.

### • Survey on transformations of Tunisian society (ETST)

The *Enquête sur les transformations de la société tunisienne* (ETST) was conducted as part of the Observation of changes in the Arab world project (OTMA), run conjointly by INED and IRD. INED’s Research Unit 12 (Identities and Territories) and the Faculty of human and social sciences at Tunis (CERP) collaborated on the survey. A sample of 3,200 respondents representative of the population living in Tunisia was questioned from October to December

2016. The survey drew on innovative techniques such as using Android to enable respondents to answer on tablets and a mapping tool to identify housing units. From gender relations to intergenerational ones, individual convictions to collective commitments, the survey covers a set of themes designed to help researchers apprehend the changes currently under way in Tunisian society. Moreover, respondents’ geographic, family and occupational trajectories are being established (on paper) using a life history grid.

### • Family trajectories

*Parcours de familles* (see also p. 42) presents the initial findings of the *Étude des Relations Familiales et Intergénérationnelles* or ERFI Survey (Study of family and intergenerational relations in France). 10,000 respondents aged 18 to 70 were questioned first in 2005, then again in 2008 and 2011. The longitudinal data can be used for apprehending family and fertility behaviours as processes that interact with each other and are also tied to other components of the individual’s life history. The aim was to study simultaneously the way demographic behaviours are shaped—for example, to measure the effect of unemployment on the realization of fertility intentions—and to assess some of their consequences;



e.g., the impact of the birth of a child on occupational activity.

Among the topic areas discussed are love relationships in non-cohabiting couples, a subject that has hardly been investigated despite the fact that it concerns nearly one adult in ten. The survey also tracks the conjugal trajectories of these individuals—for the first time in France. After six years, only 12% are still in a non-cohabiting relationship with the same partner. Non-cohabitation

thus seems a transition period, especially for young people, 50% of whom do move in together while the other 50% separate. However, non-cohabitation in some cases simply endures, often after a divorce or widowhood, and in this case becomes a type of conjugality in its own right.

 **Arnaud RÉGNIER-LOILIER (ed.),**  
*Parcours de familles*, INED Publications,  
2016

#### • Career trends in France

On May 30 a study day brought together participants in the *Carrières, Générations et Entourage* project (Careers, generations and family circle) headed by Delphine Remillon and including researchers from the University of Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, the Caisse Nationale de l'Assurance Maladie or CNAM (national health insurance fund) and INED.

The project focuses on changes in occupational careers from one generation to the next and on trajectory inequalities between the sexes. Different aspects of the issue are examined: career convergence and divergence over the long term, and the link between increasing mobility and trajectory quality; the role of the family as identified by analysis of occupation transmission within the family; the role of company policies in career inequality between men and women in two organizations where mobility is crucial to making a career: the "mobile work of airline company flight personnel" and "the geographic and functional mobility of senior civil servants in France's atomic energy commission".

What these different studies have in common is the use of original statistical data from life history surveys and administrative or human resource files, in some cases combined with qualitative data. As multidisciplinary studies they discuss different dimensions of occupational mobility and work to renew our understanding of generational and gender career inequalities.

 [www.ined.fr/fr/actualites/rencontres-scientifiques/seminaires-colloques-ined/journee-etudes-projet-cage-2016/](http://www.ined.fr/fr/actualites/rencontres-scientifiques/seminaires-colloques-ined/journee-etudes-projet-cage-2016/)

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# DISSEMINATING AND PROMOTING KNOWLEDGE

Disseminating and promoting research findings is one of INED's fundamental missions and it continues throughout the year. The findings reach a large audience thanks to our work of cooperation and training in research, publication of researchers' articles and books, development of the INED website, and the organization of scientific and other events.

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Publishing and diffusing findings	p. 40
Digital technology to disseminate research findings	p. 43
INED connecting with its many audiences and users	p. 44



# COOPERATION AND TRANSFER OF RESEARCH

International cooperation and research transfer, especially to global South countries, have long been INED activities. In collaborative projects with research institutes in Africa and Asia researchers are trained and projects conducted jointly.

INED is extremely well known and appreciated internationally thanks to the excellence of its researchers' studies and its active role in the world scientific community. The Institute's renown is further consolidated by its culture of cooperating with global South regions (Africa and Asia) and its many partnerships, which involve training researchers and collaborating with local research centres to collect data.

## Teaching throughout the world

Regularly called upon for their specific competencies and expertise, INED researchers and research technicians participated in 117 different courses in 2016, primarily in socio-

logy and demography, for a total of 2,019 teaching hours. Twelve of the courses were given abroad, two in global South countries: training in ethics at Laos University of Health Sciences and in statistics at the École Nationale de la Statistique, de la Planification et de la Démographie in Benin. The latter programme, part of a training and research partnership between INED and the University of Parakou, was run by INED's "Identities and Territories" Research Unit (12) and its statistical methods department. Fifty-five students received training, strengthening the skills of global South students.

## Bolstering the competencies of global South countries

To this end, INED hosts Master students every year through the iPOPs Laboratory of Excellence (LabEx) for a research stay of two to three months. The aim is for them to build upon their Master's thesis and submit it for journal publication and/or to formulate a PhD thesis topic. In 2016, the iPOPs programme funded tuition at the European Doctoral School of Demography in Rome for a Burkinabe student at the ISSP of Ougadougou and a three-year doctoral student contract at INED, to start in academic year 2017. The LabEx also hosts young researchers who come to INED to work on survey data and specific research questions.



## INTERVIEW

**François-Xavier Pèlegri**

Head of INED's Library, Documentation and Archives service

**- How does the INED Documentation service participate in the Demostaf project?**

*- The service coordinates inventory of all demographic research operations (surveys, censuses, observatories) conducted in Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali and Senegal since the early twentieth century. That inventory, jointly established by archivists from the countries' national statistical institutes and two INED archivists, will be disseminated on line, making it possible to:*

- offer a single point of open access to all referenced operations in the four countries;*
- develop a model that the four national statistical institutes can use to gradually complete their online survey catalogues;*
- simplify the process of identifying of printed material that needs to be digitized.*

*The inventory is an excellent opportunity for Burkinabé, French, Madagascan, Malian and Senegalese archivists to exchange skills.*





## Developing global North-South cooperation projects

INED ties with the so-called global South countries go beyond its many research projects. For example, we actively collaborate with the Institute for Research on Development (IRD) to support monitoring sites that furnish information of great value for research purposes, such as Senegal's three observatories.

The *Observatory of Transformations in the Arab World* project (OTMA) jointly conducted by IRD, INED, and a number of southern Mediterranean research centres aims to better understand the recent radical changes that have occurred in North African countries. Supported by France's Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the project works to develop a multidisciplinary scientific community south of the Mediterranean to study the changes that are under way. This is precisely the aim of the project for apprehending changes in Tunisian society, which in 2016 interviewed a sample of 3,200 persons representative of the population at large (see p. 31).

In western Africa, INED is working in close collaboration with the statistics institutes


of Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal to study family structures and how they are evolving: matrimonial frames, the impact of the demographic regime on individuals' relations with the family they married into, exhaustive, non-aggregated analysis of the latest national census information in order to produce a detailed map of west African family structures.

Turning to Asia, we know that the majority of China's population are men. The *Conditions de vie des hommes célibataires, sexualité et rôles sexués au défi du déficit féminin en Chine* survey or DéfiChine [Living conditions of single men, sexuality, and gender roles in China in a context of numerical imbalance between the sexes], funded by ANR and HeSam Université, Paris, brings together twelve French, Chinese, American and Swedish researchers. It was conducted in 2014-2015 in a rural area of the Shaanxi province with migrants originally from that region settled in the city of Xian. The aim is to analyse the behaviours and opinions of married and unmarried men in an environment where men outnumber women on the marriage market.

## Launching the Demostaf network: Demography Statistics for Africa

Demostaf brings together European and African research institutes as well national statistics institutes in a programme offering researchers professional mobility and that aims to promote research in four major areas: fertility, health and mortality, households and families, and education. Programme emphasis is on relating and combining data produced at the national and local levels and thereby to consolidate and promote public statistics thanks to strong involvement on the part of national statistics institutions.

At the project launch meeting in 2016, INED hosted representatives from 18 member organizations, together with 16 researchers and statisticians in the framework of collective workshops on the family and education.

 <http://demostaf.site.ined.fr/en/>

# PUBLISHING AND DIFFUSING FINDINGS

Since its founding, dissemination, promotion and transmission of its research findings has been one of the Institute's crucial missions. By publishing and diffusing series of major reference works and periodicals in French and English, INED Éditions helps to disseminate knowledge to both the scientific community and the general public.

INED has been contributing to the visibility of population science research studies since 1945.

## A catalogue dedicated to population studies

The INED Éditions catalogue reflects the INED research teams' multidisciplinary approach to demography. A wide range of topic areas and themes are covered—family, fertility, mortality, migrations, economic demography, ageing, to name a few—across such disciplines as economics, history, geography, sociology, anthropology, statistics, biology and epidemiology. The catalogue includes:

- nearly 300 books by researchers from

France and abroad, published under the following series titles:

- Cahiers
- Questions de population (created in 2016)
- Classiques de l'économie et de la population
- Études et enquêtes historiques
- Grandes Enquêtes
- Manuels [textbooks]
- Méthodes et savoirs
- Textes fondamentaux
- The *INED Population Studies*, in English, published with Springer;
- the quarterly journal *Population*, available in French and English;
- the monthly scientific popularization bulletin *Population & Societies*, also available in French and English.



## Population

Every year, INED disseminates and provides detailed analyses of the latest population figures and trends in France. Has the number of inhabitants risen? Is observed increase natural (i.e., due to more births than deaths) or does net migration come into play? Establishing France's immediate demographic situation is one of INED's official obligations. In 2016, the *Population* article on that situation was accompanied by a special file on the costs of divorce, including an article, comments on the article by specialists working in a variety of disciplines, and the article authors' replies—a complete overview of positions on a controversial current issue.

The journal also publishes an annual "chronicle" on a particular topic presenting that state of knowledge to date. In 2016, the subject was female genital mutilation. All chronicles and articles on the demographic situation in France are on open access in French and English on the journal website.

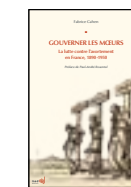
Moreover, *Population* confirmed its internationalization in 2016 by publishing the French and English versions simultaneously for the first time. The two versions are available on the journal website as well as on the

following Cairn, JSTOR, Muse, Proquest, Ebsco, and Ingenta Connect digital libraries and platforms.

 [www.journal-population.com](http://www.journal-population.com)

## Books published by INED Éditions in 2016

In 2016, the series committee and publications department set out to make INED series more attractive. Certain titles were grouped together to form the distinct series "*Études et enquêtes historiques*"; others to form "*Classiques de l'économie et de la population*" titles of.



**GOUVERNER LES MŒURS.  
LA LUTTE CONTRE  
L'AVORTEMENT EN FRANCE,  
1890-1950**

[Governing mores: the battle against abortion in France, 1890-1950]

**F. Cahen**  
"Études et enquêtes  
historiques" series

Abortion—a crime in France until 1974 and practiced in secret—was the focus of vehement, energetic, organized oppo-

sition by a wide range of protagonists drawing on considerable public and private resources. The attempt to eradicate this "social scourge" is told as a conjoined history of scientific knowledge, political institutions, activist groups and professio-



## POPULATION'S 1ST YOUNG AUTHOR PRIZE

Created in 2015, the journal *Population's* first Young Author Prize was awarded to Emanuela Struffolino in February 2016 for her article, "Self-reported Health among Lone Mothers in Switzerland: Do Employment and Education Matter?" Ms Struffolino is a post-doc in the "Demography and inequalities" research unit of the WZB-Berlin Social Science Centre; she earned a PhD in sociology in 2014 at the University of Milan-Bicocca. Among her research interests are relations between demographic processes and social inequalities, specifically the way traditional social stratification factors, such as educational attainment or social class, fit together with emerging types of inequality due to family trajectory diversity.



nal associations. The author reconstitutes the complexity of the situation by closely following the actors engaged in the battle and revealing the remarkable diversity of modes of attack in an undertaking that involved much more than repression. The book clearly poses the questions of how governable demographic behaviours are, whether mores can be effectively regulated, and the larger question of the social impact of public action.



**TRAJECTOIRES ET ORIGINES. ENQUÊTE SUR LA DIVERSITÉ DES POPULATIONS EN FRANCE**

[Trajectories and origins: a study of population diversity in France]

**C. Beauchemin, C. Hamel and P. Simon, eds.**

“Grandes Enquêtes” series

France has been an immigrant-receiving country for over a century and is now a multicultural society with an unprecedented level of origin diversity. And while immigrants and their descendants are targets of clichés and stereotyping, little was known of their situation in quantitative terms. *Trajectoires et Origines* (TeO), a survey of 22,000 persons, marks a new phase in quantitative research on immigrants and their descendants. One of the work’s major contributions is to have combined objective and subjective perspectives on disci-

mination: this is the first research study in France to focus on racism as experienced by those subjected to it; also opening up new methodological perspectives on the study of experienced prejudice by origin, religion, and skin colour.



**PARCOURS DE FAMILLES. L’ENQUÊTE ÉTUDE DES RELATIONS FAMILIALES ET INTERGÉNÉRATIONNELLES**

[Family trajectories: the “Study of family and intergenerational relations” survey]

**ed. A. Régnier-Loilier**

“Grandes Enquêtes” series

Six years after *Portraits de familles*, this second body of findings from the *Étude des relations familiales et intergénérationnelles* survey (ERFI) retraces the life histories of the 10,000 survey participants, enabling us to better apprehend both individual and family demographic behaviours and shedding light on major trends and lifestyle diversity around such major events as the arrival of a child, job loss, separation and retirement. A detailed panorama making it possible to identify the major

### DOES IT COUNT TO BE THE FIRST AUTHOR OF AN ARTICLE?

Many scientific publications are signed by at least two authors; in some disciplines there are often up to ten names. The order in which author names appear is important. Being the first author listed is decidedly an advantage. A young researcher presenting a job or grant application is judged differently by whether or not their name appears first in the list of authors.

changes in the family and what that term covers in France today.



**FAMILY BEYOND HOUSEHOLD AND KIN, LIFE EVENT HISTORIES AND ENTOURAGE, A FRENCH SURVEY,**

**Ed. C Bonvalet and É. Lelièvre**

INED Population Studies series, with Springer

This work synthesizes research studies based on INED’s *Biographies et entourage* survey and offers a different view of the family and housing and an entirely new reading of current urban and family trends.

### Other publications

INED researchers also publish work outside INED Éditions—twelve books in 2016.

<http://www.ined.fr/en/publications/>

# DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY TO DISSEMINATE RESEARCH FINDINGS

Consistent with its mission to disseminate information, INED is constantly working to make its scientific production known and to increase the knowledge of both researchers and the general public about the many issues involved in demography. Digital communication is the main means of accomplishing this goal.



In 2016, the INED website recorded over 1.7 million visitors, an increase of nearly 11% from 2015. The site’s content is revised weekly, and is addressed to a very broad audience, providing access to our researchers’ main findings.

Videos, animated maps, graphs and games, teaching kits, interviews, scientific articles, periodicals—the rich, diverse contents of the INED website are organized around 8 main topic areas and constitute reference resources for both the scientific community and the public at large. In 2016, 37 new videos were produced, generating more than 123,000 viewings. Two animated, interactive files are currently being revised; 11 interviews with researchers were published, and 12 demographic fact sheets.

### A growing online community

Since 2012, the Institute’s digital communication strategy has included social media, first and foremost Facebook and Twitter. The number of subscribers increased sharply in 2016: +40% on Twitter and +24% on Facebook. Adapted content is published on a daily basis to increase the internet visibility of INED’s multiple activities.

[www.ined.fr/en/](http://www.ined.fr/en/)

### An open archive for free access to scientific information

This project, run by the Library, Documentation and Archives service, figures among INED’s strategic guidelines for the 2016-2020 period. The aim is to set up by April 2018 an open institutional archive connected to the national HAL archive and the main platforms and search engines referencing open access scientific production (OpenAire, RePEc, Isidore, Google Scholar, and others). With this new programme, INED will be supporting and implementing French and European free access policy, securing greater visibility for its researchers’ publications, and ensuring their lasting preservation.

# INED CONNECTING WITH ITS MANY AUDIENCES AND USERS

Every year INED organizes and participates in a considerable number of conferences, seminars, research days, book fairs and lectures or presentations in France and abroad. All these events work to promote the population sciences among expert and lay audiences and users.

INED researchers are heavily invested in dissemination and promotion actions. In addition to writing books and articles, they regularly intervene in events designed for either the scientific community or the public at large.

## National and international scientific events

Our researchers regularly run scientific seminars and lectures lasting one or more days, some in collaboration with other research laboratories. In 2016, they organized nearly 70, including the Economic Demography team study day on poverty and vulnerability, with a talk by François Bourguignon; a seminar organized by the International Migrations and Minorities

team called “Changing the lens” (filmed and available for viewing online), and co-organized the international conference on “Children and Family Dynamics in Sub-Saharan Africa” and the “Africa Regional Conference on Abortion: From Research to Policy,” held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Scientific seminars are occasions for researchers to meet, present their studies, share their knowledge and exchange on new scientific issues. In this connection, INED researchers regularly present papers at international conferences: 29 of them spoke at the Population Association of America in Washington, D.C., in April 2016, and the Institute had large audiences for its findings at the European Population Conference on Demographic Change and Policy Implications in Mainz, Germany,

which brought together nearly 1,000 participants from across the world. INED book and periodical stands at these events are another opportunity to promote our publications, identify promising topics and authors and meet with potential partners.

Moreover, every Monday morning, INED holds a seminar attended by researchers, research technicians, Master’s and PhD students, another opportunity for multidisciplinary exchanges. Institute researchers and guests present their studies, which are then discussed by a peer. Of the 30 sessions organized from September 2015 to June 2016, five were dedicated to Survey Department presentations on specific data collection operations; seven to young researcher, PhD and Master student presentations; and one to a presentation by the

first winner of Population’s Young Author Prize. Each week, the Documentation Service compiles a selection of references on the session topic.

## Events for the general public

INED researchers also work to popularize their studies and findings with a non-scientific, non-academic public that includes policymakers and economic decision-makers, professional and cultural associations, teachers and students. These events include meetings around a book publication, workshops for students at the time of the national science fair, and presentations at INED’s Paris Book Fair stand, the Spring social science book fair and the history book fair in Blois. At all of these events, our researchers apply their teaching skills to making population sciences accessible. For example, to inform and dialogue with local actors, decision-makers and the public at large, INED and Paris Migration Museum organized a presentation of the just-published *Trajectoires et Origines* book.

To further enlarge its audience, INED has been organizing mini-lectures called “Les Rencontres de la Démo” every year since 2014. Researchers present the important points of a major demographic subject

in ten minutes’ time, using readily accessible language to explain what is at stake and recent progress made in the field. The lectures are filmed and later put on line in French and English. In 2016, the topic was migration and minorities today.

 <https://vimeo.com/groups/434548>

## THE TRAVELING SEMINAR: A PROJECT DESIGNED FOR AND WITH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

In 2015, a series of meetings was arranged between INED researchers and students from the Henri-Wallon high school of Aubervilliers. The outcome was a special workshop for the students at INED during science fair open house days—the first meeting of an entire cycle spread over the school year, to have the students discover demography and what research in different disciplines involves. Over 70 students came in on a Wednesday afternoon in early December to discover how surveys on migration are conducted and how to view a single phenomenon from several perspectives. The aim also was for these students to acquire the tools needed for critical analysis of social issues.







# INED:THE FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

The French Institute for Demographic Studies is a public research institute specialized in population studies that works in partnership with the academic and research communities at national and international levels.

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# INED'S MISSIONS AND OBJECTIVES

The French National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) was founded in 1945 to specialize in demographic research. Its missions include studying population in France and other countries, widely disseminating the knowledge produced and providing support for education and research.

INED is a Public Scientific and Technical Research Establishment (EPST), like CNRS, INSERM, INRA and IRD, and reports to two ministries, research and social affairs. The Institute encourages exchanges between disciplines, conduct numerous European and international research projects, and form partnerships with universities, selective-entry grandes écoles and other research bodies in France and elsewhere.

## Multidisciplinary work

Its open approach to demography draws on a wide range of disciplines, such as economics, history, geography, sociology, anthropology, statistics, biology and

epidemiology. It works on all aspects of demography: fertility, mortality, migration, gender, economics, public health, and others. Their researchers in nine research units, one mixed unit and a mixed service unit examine both strictly demographic phenomena—marriage, fertility, mortality, spatial mobility, gender—their measurement, causes and consequences, and demography as applied to social life, the economy, public health, human geography, ethnology, and other areas. They do their research both in France and in countries and regions across the world.

This multidisciplinary openness corresponds to developments in demography that can be seen in Europe and the United States. INED belongs to a number of

research networks and takes part in many national and international projects in the global North and South.

## Missions to conduct research, train and disseminate

INED's main missions are to produce research on population in all its aspects at the national and international levels, train students in research through research, and ensure that the scientific community and the general public are informed of the results of this research. Specifically, as laid out in Article 3 of Decree 86-382 of 12 March 1986 (as modified in 2015), INED:

- undertakes, develops and encourages, on its own initiative or at the request of public

authorities, any research work designed to study population in all its aspects;

- evaluates, carries out or commissions any research of value to demographic science and its contribution to the country's economic, social and cultural progress;
- collects, centralizes and disseminates all demographic research, both French and international;
- informs the public authorities of the knowledge acquired and develops a capability of expert assessment and support for public policies, particularly those designed to meet the social and educational challenges within its field of activity;
- provides its support for training in research through research in its fields of competence by teaching courses, hosting doctoral students and offering post-doctoral contracts;

- informs the public on demographic issues via its publications, public-access library and website;
- disseminates French demographic research internationally and develops demographic information while encouraging the use of the French language.

## Shared objectives

In 2016, in consultation with all its 250 staff, INED defined major strategic guidelines for its action up to 2020. These guidelines, discussed by the Scientific Council, concern both INED's research work and its internal organization; they are intended to enable what is France's small-





lest EPST to remain Europe's largest population sciences institute. The guidelines are formalized in a Contract of Objectives and Performance, approved by the INED Board of Administration and signed with the French government. The contract sets out the establishment's strategic aims for the next five years in five areas:

- to make a success of INED's move to Campus Condorcet by promoting its identity;
- to strengthen its European commitment and international activities, and put its partnerships with French universities on a long-term basis;
- to develop the dissemination of INED research through its own publishing business and the creation of an open archive;
- to invest in research data and infrastructure and prepare for future investment

by developing innovative methodologies for data collection;  
 • to continue the modernization of INED's management.

### Research relevant to questions of society

The 2016-2020 research priorities are to update the analysis of demographic phenomena, gain an understanding of individuals' life courses, examine interactions between actors and public policies and develop research on population mobility. INED's strategy will focus research on the key issues of contemporary demographic change by examining their background and implications. The research work is based on a combination of quantitative, critical and qualitative approaches to population

issues. Quantitative, because statistical analysis and the production of original data are the core of our work. Critical, because it scrutinizes the categories, concepts and measurements just as much as the results. And qualitative, because it enriches analysis by devising new questions upstream, and downstream by expanding the results and constructing categories of analysis.

“ A combination of quantitative, critical and qualitative approaches to population issues ”

INED's research topics are of direct relevance to current affairs and questions of society. They cover such universal matters as birth, partnership, life expectancy, mobility, etc., of interest both to the gene-



ral public and to public decision-makers, elected officials and enterprises. And they create knowledge of social phenomena, provide an objective basis for sensitive and even controversial issues, and thus guide public policy. INED's research field and reputation give us a key role in maintaining this link between society and research.

The economic and social implications of current and future demographic trends are numerous and require more research: new forms of families (LGBT, non-cohabiting or transnational families, etc.), environmental issues, longer lifespans, temporary migration, forced population displacement, etc. Our analysis of demographic phenomena is anything but fixed, and continues to evolve: new topics are studied, new methods are developed. INED's multidisciplinary approach is key to a better understanding of populations and societies.

In all these areas, INED also helps produce original data that enrich public statistics, by designing experimental, groundbreaking investigations on sensitive social issues, that are then disseminated among the scientific community and published for a larger audience.

### Regular assessment

INED's research work is regularly assessed:

- The Scientific Council assesses research guidelines, analyses the scientific work and each year examines INED's new research projects;
- Dedicated scientific committees assess project grant submissions to national agencies (ANR, IReSP, ANRS, etc.) and international bodies (particularly the

European Commission);

- Planned population surveys are subject to the approval of scientific bodies such as the public statistics quality label committee;
- The High Council for research and higher education assessment (HCÉRES) undertakes a five-yearly assessment of INED and its research units;
- The work of individual researchers is submitted every two years to INED's assessment commission.



# A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEMOGRAPHY

INED's research teams are divided into eleven units, each corresponding to a specific theme or research approach in demography. Two units are shared with other research institutes.

Each researcher belongs to one unit, and may choose a second. The units, headed by one or more senior researchers, are assessed every five years by the research and higher education assessment agency (AERES). In addition to the units, three cross-functional centres, not involved with research projects, encourage methodology exchange.

## **Fertility, Family and Sexuality [UR03]**

Unit 3 is concerned with changes in marriage and the family in France and other developed countries. It examines the spread of new ways of living as a couple and changes in the family environment children grow up in. It studies trends and factors in fertility: desire for a child, fecundity, contraception, abortion, etc.

## **Demography, Gender and Society [UR04]**

Unit 4 studies demographic changes in the global North and South, in connection with relations between women and men. It addresses persistent inequalities between the sexes, at work and in the family. Violence and discrimination against women are considered from the angle of the representation systems governing gender relations.

## **Mortality, Health and Epidemiology [UR05]**

Unit 5 works on the mortality and health status of populations in France and around the world, including international comparisons. Research on mortality addresses changes and differences in life expectancy

between countries, social categories, women and men, mortality at advanced ages and causes of death. Health is addressed from a number of angles; specifically, its consequences and determinants, both individual and context-based.

## **Mobility, Housing and Social Networks [UR06]**

Unit 6 is concerned with residential mobility and specifically the interactions between family, vocational and residential trajectories. It examines mobility as it connects family situations and housing over a lifetime, situating these in the socio-economic context of the period under observation. A major theme in the unit's research is precarious trajectories and populations living in marginal housing.

## **International Migrations and Minorities [UR08]**

Unit 8 studies international migration and its consequences both for individuals and for the home and host societies. Its research deals with the reasons for and types of migration, the integration processes of immigrant populations, and phenomena of discrimination. The unit also studies minorities and the way they make an identity for themselves in parallel to their socio-demographic development.

## **Economic Demography [UR09]**

Unit 9 comprises economists and demographers who analyse the interactions between the economy and demographic behaviour. They examine the processes

that explain disparities of wages, careers, assets and living standards between women and men. They observe how demographic events such as birth, conjugal separation and the end of active life help to form these disparities and their variations over a lifetime. They also measure the effect of social policies on individual and family behaviour.

## **French longitudinal study of childhood, ELFE [UR10]**

The ELFE mixed service unit comprises research teams from INED, INSERM and the French blood agency. Its objective is to track 18,300 children born in metropolitan France in 2011 from birth to age 20. The aim is to better understand how environ-

ment, family background and living conditions influence their development, health, socialization and educational careers.

## **History and Population [UR11]**

Unit 11 works in three main fields: economic, social, political and health history of populations; palaeodemography, to study populations that have left no written trace and to supplement the conventional sources of historical demography with archaeological evidence; history of demographic and economic knowledge to understand the practical conditions for the production and transmission of ancient forms of this knowledge and re-analyse texts and scholarly practice.







### **Identities and Territories [UR12]**

Unit 12, in partnership with the International College of Territorial Sciences (CIST) scientific interest group, is concerned with the diversity of individual and collective identities, whether experienced, assigned or chosen. It focuses on the multiple nature of affiliations associated with different migration and social trajectories and analyses construction of the social, spatial and cultural categories that structure a society and reflect its history.

### **Sexual and Reproductive Health [UR14]**

This mixed unit arises from a partnership between INED, INSERM and the universities of Paris Sud and Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines. Its research addresses the various dimensions of sexual and reproductive health from adolescence to advanced ages, including gender, social and geographical inequalities. It applies a multidisciplinary approach combining demography, sociology, epidemiology, health economics and clinical research. In addition to conventional methods based on major surveys of the general population, the research uses complex administrative databases, including those of the

social security system and the Paris AP-HP care system now open to research.

### **DÉMOSUD - Demography of global South populations [UR15]**

Unit 15 works on demographic trends in global South populations, their determining factors and issues raised. Its research focuses on the special situation in Africa, with projects targeting particular population contexts or categories, in order to understand internal dynamics, emergent behaviour and impediments to change. It uses international comparisons to analyse current trends. The unit works with demographic monitoring centres in Senegal, Mali and Burkina Faso and has a policy of developing partnerships with national statistical and research institutes in Africa.

### **Biographical and multi-level research group [GRAB]**

This network-based unit specializes in methodology work for analysing interactive processes and the complex links between events in individual trajectories, the conceptualization of intermediate categories, and their use in data collection and analysis. Most of the unit's work is done by the biographical research group (GRAB)



## **INTERVIEW**

**Géraldine Duthé and Véronique Hertrich,**  
*Researchers, joint heads of DÉMOSUD*

### **– What are the specific goals of the Demography of global South populations research unit set up in 2016?**

*– Global South issues have always been part of INED's research programme. Most units host projects that focus at least in part on these countries' populations. Our unit was set up to provide a broad, concerted research impetus for the global South. Unit members' research is based on the coexistence of extensive comparative approaches and projects targeting specific populations. They have been carrying out innovative surveys in recent decades at various demographic monitoring sites in West Africa. We host and coordinate international projects such as the European Demostaf project involving eighteen institutions and over a hundred individual researchers. In 2016, INED hosted some twenty African colleagues for a month each and held a one-day scientific conference on issues concerning demographic data in sub-Saharan Africa as part of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.*



of researchers from a range of French and international institutions and various disciplines (demography, geography, sociology, etc.) and uses the experience of 25 biographical surveys conducted in France, Africa and Latin America.

### **International Perspectives research group**

The objective of this methodology group is to encourage comparisons between different approaches to similar issues in various contexts. This involves international and historical comparisons and circulating concepts and methods between areas and disciplines. To that end, the group runs international scientific conferences and supports training sessions with partners from outside France.

### **Old Age and Ageing research group**

This is a group for encounters and exchanges on questions, strategies and research methods on old age and ageing. It comprises researchers, engineers and PhD students from INED's research units and services. It aims at encouraging comparison of experiences and competencies of staff, whatever their origin or field of study.



# INNOVATIVE SURVEYS THAT INFORM PUBLIC DEBATE

Each year, INED carries out major surveys and shares their results with the decision-makers of public action. The data are also made available to the research community. The Institute is the only French research body to have its own survey department.

Surveys are central to INED's research work. They produce national statistics that help us better understand demographic phenomena, meeting the need for information expressed by the public authorities and civil society. They require long preparatory work and may involve a wide variety of topics and procedures.

## Recognized expertise in sensitive topics

INED surveys have the particularity of covering sensitive topics (end of life, vio-

lence) and populations hard to reach (homeless, young people in care). In 2016, two of INED's major surveys were particularly important.

- *Violence and gender relations* (Virage) was carried out in 2015 with 28,000 respondents. Its aim was to describe the violence suffered by women and men, whether sexual, conjugal, physical or verbal, at home, in public places or at work, recently or during childhood, in order to adapt preventive action to actual reality as experienced by both sexes. Violence was addressed from a gender perspective:

what place does violence occupy in relations between men and women, what role does it play in constructing femininity and masculinity? The initial results on sexual violence were presented on 23 November 2016 to the Minister of Families, Childhood and Women's Rights and the Minister of National Education, Higher Education and Research.

<https://virage.site.ined.fr/en>

- *The Trajectories and Origins* (TeO) survey was followed by a publication in January 2016. The survey was jointly



conducted by INED and INSEE with 22,000 respondents in metropolitan France from September 2008 to February 2009, to identify the impact of people's origins on their living conditions and social trajectories, also taking into account other socio-demographic characteristics such as social background, neighbourhood, age, cohort, sex, education. It paid particular attention to those groups who may face obstacles in their trajectories because of their origin or physical appearance (immigrants, descendants of immigrants, those born in the French overseas *départements* and their descendants).

<https://teo.site.ined.fr/en>

## Dedicated survey department

INED is the only EPST to have its own survey and statistics department that can design and conduct its own popula-

tion surveys. This department has made it possible to implement projects such as *Washing away from home*. This questionnaire-based survey was held in 2016 in the seventeen municipal public baths in Paris with a thousand users from an unusually wide range of backgrounds. INED's survey and statistics department worked with Claire Lévy-Vroelant, an academic at Paris 8 Vincennes-Saint-Denis seconded to us, to design the survey, the questionnaire and its seven language versions (Arabic, Bulgarian, English, Farsi, French, Polish and Romanian). The aim was to find out more about who uses the public baths and how, on the basis of tested methodologies drawing on surveys of users of services for the homeless.

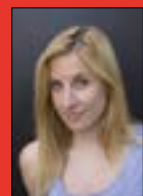
That survey is one reflection of INED's knowhow, as are large-scale surveys. Using our researchers and engineers' expertise, our samples are designed to be ultimately representative of the population under study, either by proper random draws or by the use of sophisticated a posteriori correction methods.



Some surveys concern a small number of people interviewed at length (sometimes for more than two hours) so as to have details about their individual backgrounds and motivations. In 2016, 42 of these life narratives were analysed. All the respondents had earlier taken part in the major study of *Family and Intergenerational Relations* (ERFI). Surveys quite often comprise both a quantitative dimension (thousands of questionnaires) and a qualitative one (usually by interview).

## From design to final analysis: managing the whole process

Once the data are available, INED's statistical methods department helps to remove any technical difficulties in processing them. Our researchers and engineers are trained in multilevel analysis, textual analysis, cartography and, not least, statistics. These top-rank skills are extensively taught in seminars and courses, both internal and external. This expertise is applied not only to com-



## INTERVIEW

**Gwennaëlle Brilhaut**, head of survey department  
and **Amandine Morisset**, in charge of  
communication and dissemination of survey data

### – Can INED survey data be used by other researchers?

– *INED is a founding partner of the Quetelet network (now attached to Progedo) which coordinates most quantitative surveys in the human and social sciences in France in terms of documentation, dissemination and archiving.*

*All INED surveys are intended to be made available to the scientific community, on condition that respondents' anonymity is guaranteed.*

*For some years now we have been extending and facilitating the further use of INED data. Although the dissemination timetable gives priority of use to the survey designers, once the data are on the Quetelet network, researchers in France and elsewhere, PhD and undergraduate students may order them free of charge to make their own analyses for research purposes.*

*So that INED data can be properly used, they are carefully documented to the international DDI standard that enables researchers to understand the survey context and the precise scope of the data collected. The result of this documentation work, also known as metadata, is freely accessible from the INED survey catalogue..*



<http://nesstar.ined.fr>



plex topics but also to innovation. New research questions emerge from new types of data and methods. The international *Temper* project (Temporary versus permanent migration) has brought a new approach to INED: quantitative analysis of law. This is used to compare various countries' legislation on residence rights and migration. We are building extensive databases on European countries' legislation, which will make it possible to establish quantitative indicators and monitor changes over time. INED thus has its own voice in recent controversial discussions in the scientific community on this emerging research field.

## Longitudinal surveys

Tracking a group of people over time—what is called a longitudinal survey—provides information that a one-off survey cannot. In the *ERFI* survey, for example, respondents said whether they intended to have



a child within three years, and were then questioned three and six years later to see if they had. Longitudinal surveys also make it possible to analyse whether pollution has long-term effects on children's development and health. This is just one aspect of the *ELFE* child cohort study run by INED, INSERM and the French blood agency. It is tracking some 18,000 children born in 2011 until the age of 20. This longitudinal survey is exceptional in size and duration. Also in the diversity of the approximately 150 researchers and academics working on it and the complexity of its combination of sociodemographic data (on the child, both parents, close family members, etc.),

medical data and laboratory samples (particularly of house dust). This ambitious project is funded by a grant awarded by the Investissements d'avenir panel. As with all INED surveys, it has been closely examined and approved by the French data protection agency CNIL. In 2016, 5,000 children from the cohort were surveyed at primary school (see page 15) to identify any correlations between learning difficulties and social and family inequalities.

# HOSTING YOUNG RESEARCHERS

Every year, young researchers preparing dissertations or having recently defended them are hosted by INED and take part in our work. In 2016, there were approximately 50 of them from France and elsewhere.

INED is increasingly investing in training in research through research. Many of our researchers and engineers teach what they know to students on Bachelor's, Master's and specialist graduate courses.

## PhD hosting: forming ties with future researchers

INED's focus is on PhD students. At the start of the 2015-2016 academic year, more students were welcomed than ever before. They enjoy a stimulating work environment, attend training courses and receive support from the research units they are attached to according to their study topic. These PhD students are mentored by a researcher throughout their stay with us,

which may cover all or part of the dissertation process. INED is not a degree-conferring institution, but does belong to a PhD education network comprising the universities of Bordeaux IV, Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris Descartes, Paris-Nanterre and the IRD. Approximately fifteen INED researchers teach master's courses in demography and associated disciplines and most of the ten holders of demography chairs in France are INED associated researchers. Quite naturally, universities and doctoral schools call on us to host their demography PhD students: each year just under 40 of them join us. In 2016, eight students defended their dissertations:

- Anne Gosselin, on the impact of disease on sub-Saharan migrants living in France;

- Meoïn Hagège, on the medical care trajectories of former prisoners;
- Hélène Juillard, on statistical estimation methods in the ELFE survey;
- Sandrine Juin, on the effects of the gender(s) of carer and cared for in dependency care;
- Zoé Rollin, on professionals monitoring secondary school pupils suffering from cancer;
- Abida Sabir, on French-Pakistani transnational marriages;
- Arlette Simo-Fotso, on the cost of child disability in Cameroon;
- Thomas Vernet, on the transformation of the working class in de-industrialized regions.

 [www.ined.fr/en/research/PhD-students/pdh-students-list/](http://www.ined.fr/en/research/PhD-students/pdh-students-list/)



## INTERVIEW

Milan Bouchet-Valat

Hosted at INED during his dissertation and selected in 2016 as research supervisor.

*"An internship at INED offers optimal conditions for finishing a dissertation: a stimulating work community, an INED mentor, workshops, seminars, unit meetings, etc. The material resources are also extensive. PhD students have an office place, a computer and assistance from the IT department, documentary resources (library and online journals), and grants for travelling to conferences and having the dissertation printed."*

*Experience at INED is an asset for being hired: it makes it easier to complete the dissertation and publish articles in scholarly journals. It can also help in joining research networks, getting your work known and possibly finding a post-doc position or permanent job."*

## Encouraging international mobility

INED supports PhD students' international mobility in two practical ways. First is our iPOPs centre of research excellence mobility programme, which funds research trips of from two weeks to three months at a host research unit outside France, whether in Europe or elsewhere. These stays may lead to developing survey field studies or internships with a research team. They may also involve building upon a component of a dissertation via comparative research or specific work on the host country, and preparing postdoctoral research projects.

The second form of support comes from the partnership between INED and the European Doctoral School of Demography (EDSD) whereby Master's students registered for their first PhD year attend an intensive one-year course in population sciences

taught in English at one of the partner establishments. Each year INED awards mobility grants to two PhD students selected by written application.

## Postdoctoral work, the launch pad for an academic career

INED also offers one- or two-year postdoctoral contracts to young researchers from France or elsewhere on the basis of their competencies, the quality and originality of their research project and its relevance to our research themes. This is intended to complete their training and offer them a direct means to develop their academic careers. Post-doctoral researchers' prime activity is therefore to promote and build on their dissertation findings and to implement, together with their host research unit, the research project they have been selected for.

## FOUR PRIZES FOR ONE DISSERTATION

Léonard Moulin's dissertation on the effects of registration fees on higher education received two awards in 2016: the Prix de l'Association Jean-Claude Eicher for the development of education economics and the Prix Edgard Milhaud of the International Centre of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy-CIRIEC. In 2015 it had already received the Prix Jacques Tymen of the social economics association (AES) and the second prize of the national observatory of student life (OVE).



# INED AT CAMPUS CONDORCET

Campus Condorcet is a new site for first-rank human and social sciences researchers designed to enhance the global reputation of French research. The French government launched the project in 2008. It will have facilities dedicated to research, such as a project centre and a comprehensive research library. INED will move to Campus Condorcet in 2019.

As research becomes more global, competition increases between major scientific programmes and demand grows for expertise in human and social sciences for a better understanding of the world. With its ten founding institutions, Campus Condorcet—*Cité des humanités et des sciences sociales*—aims to meet the educational, scientific and digital challenges of the 21st century.

The campus will cover 7.4 hectares (18.3 acres) on two sites at Aubervilliers and Paris Porte de la Chapelle. It is designed to accommodate 18,000 people, comprising 8,100 undergraduate students, 4,800 PhD students, many from outside France, 4,200 lecturer-re-

searchers and 900 administrative staff in 100 research units. The quality and diversity of academic talent will rapidly achieve European and international renown in four major fields: science of history, textual science, science of territories and the social sciences. They will also be used in developing one of the major doctoral schools in human and social sciences not just in France but at the scales of Europe and the world.

The Aubervilliers international research and teaching centre will comprise 160,000 sq.m floor area over 6.4 hectares. Its buildings will house the founding institutions' research units, a number of head offices, the Grand



Équipement Documentaire (GED) research library, a project centre, a conference centre, researchers' building, catering facilities, sports centres and 450 student flats. INED's future head office will be on this Aubervilliers site dedicated to research, at the end of the Paris metro Line 12. Our seven-storey building will be located on the north-south campus axis, the Cours des Humanités, mainly designed for pedestrians and cyclists.

Last year, 2016, was a major stage in this project. On 10 March, INED's director signed the deed transferring the building in Paris 20 to the public Campus Condorcet establishment, enabling the project to begin. A week later, the partnership contract was awarded to the Sérendicité consortium of GTM Bâtiment, a subsidiary of Vinci Construction France, 3i Infrastructure plc and ENGIE Cofely. Campus Condorcet had entered its operational phase.

## CAMPUS CONDORCET'S COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH LIBRARY (GED)

Bringing together the founding institutions' resources (50 libraries, documentation centres and archive departments), the GED will open in 2019 and will be open 24/7. It comprises one million volumes (nearly 80% directly accessible), 4.5 km shelving of scientific archives, 1,400 seats, 40 workrooms and an extensive range of research services. INED's librarian-documentalists and archivist are playing a key role in the task forces preparing for GED's opening. At the same time, they are making extensive plans for the transfer of our collections.

# PARTNERSHIPS AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY

INED is committed to forming partnerships in France and internationally. Centres and facilities of excellence, higher education partnerships, hosting of academics, researcher mobility, national and European calls for projects—all work to consolidate INED's prime position in global population science research.

INED is engaged in a large number of national and international projects and is an active partner in most major European initiatives in population science. Each year we host researchers from all over the world, encourage the mobility of our own researchers and take an active part in international networks.

To coordinate all these activities, INED has an international relations and partnership directorate (DRIP) that supports researchers in their strategy of responding to French and European calls for projects and more generally in seeking external funding for research projects, the formation of further scientific partnerships and further

developing hosting of colleagues from outside France. DRIP is a one-stop shop for researchers, providing help at all stages of project submission preparation.

## Partnerships of excellence supported by *Investissements d'avenir*

INED sponsors, or is a partner of, two centres of research excellence (labex) and two facilities of excellence (équipex). These four strategic projects are funded by the Programme d'investissements d'avenir (PIA) and provide population science research with new instruments.

## The iPOPs centre of research excellence

iPOPs—individuals, populations, societies—is sponsored by INED in partnership with Campus Condorcet and the universities of Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, Bordeaux, Paris-Nanterre, Strasbourg and Paris-Descartes.

Its objective is to describe and interpret changes in society in order to better understand future developments. Its research policy is to:

- support the development of partnerships between Institute research units and spe-



## DOCTORAL TRAINING IN DEMOGRAPHY IPOPS RESODEMO

This training programme is open primarily to PhD students in demography and any other discipline, whose dissertation topic is at least partly demographic. It is open to applicants from all French universities as well as PhD students from other countries. It offers Demography PhD students the opportunity to receive European or international-level technical training of direct relevance to their dissertation. The course is taught in two-to-five-day intensive modules. In 2016, 6 courses were held for 66 registered students for a total of 14 days.

More at [www.ipops.fr/en/recruitment\\_training/resodemo/](http://www.ipops.fr/en/recruitment_training/resodemo/)

cialized population science courses in France and elsewhere;

- improve the training of students and young researchers in demography and population science more generally;
- ensure the dissemination, transfer and expertise of research findings, by taking part in and supporting scientific conferences and seminars;
- develop a strategic forward approach to forming partnerships with the business world.

In 2016, iPOPs provided financial and logistical support for five scientific conferences and seminars promoting the research accomplished by young researchers in the

iPOPs network, thereby disseminating this work nationally and internationally.

- International Young Researchers' Conference: The impacts and challenges of demographic change. Papers delivered by 32 young researchers from Africa (including Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa), Asia (China, India, Pakistan), the Americas (Argentina, Mexico, United States), Australia and Europe (Belgium, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Serbia, Spain);
- CRIDUP international workshop "Demography and gender". Papers delivered by 15 young researchers, 10 of them European from Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Russia and the UK, on



gender issues seen from a demographical viewpoint;


- iPOPs/University of Thessaly seminar “Current crisis in Southern Europe: consequences for demographic trends and social policy”. Nine demographers from six universities and research institutes in the main Western countries affected by the crisis presented papers examining the relationship between demographic trends, social policy and intergenerational relations;
- “Surrogacy: Situating France Within the World; Representations, Regulations, and Experiences”. The first international conference on this topic in France, with 27 papers by social sciences researchers covering the situation in 16 countries or regions (Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Israel, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States, Ukraine, Uruguay; Europe, South-East Asia);
- Demography in France day—training in research through research, held during the 19th conference of the international French-speaking demographers’ association AIDELF, held in Strasbourg, 21-24 June 2016, with support from iPOPs and

the University of Strasbourg’s institute of demography; the subject was “family configurations and dynamics”.

 <http://www.ipops.fr/en>

### OSE centre of research excellence: opening up economics

OSE is sponsored by the Paris School of Economics (PSE) and comprises three strands: teaching, dissemination of research and research on five themes. Thematic workshops are held each year to present situation reports on current research into a specific topic, establish its boundaries and examine how these may be extended using new approaches, methods, data, etc. INED has helped run two cycles of thematic workshops, one research meeting, two study days and one research project. The two workshop cycles brought together international and French senior and junior researchers to discuss topics of shared interest.

 <http://www.opening-economics.com/>



### ReCoNai facility of excellence

INED is the coordinating body for ReCoNai (research into cohorts from birth), which has the general objective of setting up infrastructure for the collection, storage and dissemination of data on the ELFE (see page 59) and Epipage 2 cohorts, the latter tracking extremely premature infants born in 2011. In 2016, a major milestone was reached when the Council of State issued a decree authorizing the addition of national health insurance information data (SNIIRAM) to the ELFE and Epipage 2 databases, thereby providing detailed information on the consumption of care, drugs and in-patient care by both pregnant mothers and children.

### Dime-SHS facility of excellence

Dime-SHS (human and social sciences infrastructure and survey methods data) is designed to give France a new structure to collect, enrich and disseminate data for human and social sciences research. It offers

researchers resources to produce or re-use high-quality data based on rigorous methodology. INED is particularly involved in the quantitative aspect of the work via the internet panel ELIPSS (longitudinal internet study for human and social sciences). INED’s survey department contributes to the panel’s methodology, recruitment and management. Since mid-2016, the panel has comprised over 3,100 people equipped with a tactile tablet and free cellphone-based internet access who have agreed to answer surveys for 30 minutes a month.

 <http://www.sciencespo.fr/dime-shs/>

### Institutional partnerships

Framework agreements are regularly signed between INED and institutions outside France to give formal status to INED researchers and partners’ desire to work together, to their joint commitments to research, training and scientific publication, and to establish a framework for cooperation and scientific objectives.

In 2016, three new framework agreements were signed, with the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research in Japan, the School of Economics and Political Sciences of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, and the Korean Institute for Health and Social Affairs, while the existing one with Mali's national institute of statistics (INSTAT), first ratified in 2012, was extended. INSTAT has long worked with INED on the SLAM project (monitoring population in Mali's regions) and the Demostaf project (see page 39).

At the national level, INED continues to strengthen its links with higher education. In addition to our partnerships with the university consortia heSam (*Hautes études Sorbonne Arts et métiers*) and USPC (*université Sorbonne Paris Cité*), we work via iPOPs, which funds a joint chair with the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and a chair of excellence at Bordeaux. The latter is designed for a researcher working at both INED and the centre for comparative labour and social security law (Comptrasec) at Bordeaux for a period of three to five years under the *Investissements d'excellence* programme.

This research focus on inequalities and the factors and implications thereof, especially in health. Moreover, the *Nouvelle Aquitaine* regional council is funding a post-doctoral contract of three years. INED has also long worked with the University of Strasbourg, gaining joint expertise in France's overseas départements. This experience and the need to further increase knowledge of these territories provide a favourable environment for forming partnerships with their local universities so as to develop the demographic sciences at them and involve them in conducting field surveys.

### **Mobility and academic secondment**

Each year, INED hosts some sixty international researchers for periods of from two weeks to three months, or even a sabbatical year. Under our inward mobility programme, any INED researcher may invite one or more international researchers and doctoral students during the year. In 2016, 67 researchers were hosted in this way, 40 of them funded by the Demostaf project.

INED also hosts lecturer-researchers seconded from iPOPs partner universities in order to familiarize a number of potential PhD supervisors at these universities with our structures and research, and to bring together doctoral schools concerned with population issues. While at INED these academics are freed of all or part of their teaching duties so they may carry out their research or prepare their habilitation for supervisor status. Since iPOPs was set up, INED has hosted 25 of these seconded academics for periods of six or twelve months.

At the same time, INED supports the mobility of our own researchers. In 2016, four researchers and two PhD students were awarded grants for internships in Australia, Canada, Chile and Italy.

### **Calls for projects and European connections**

INED's research is partly funded by our own budget allocation. Other grants come from funding agencies such as the French national research agency (ANR), public bodies, industry and European programmes.

To obtain funding for a research project, there are two options: respond to calls for projects that fund the most ambitious programmes, or request ad hoc funding from potential backers.

INED researchers have a support service to help them obtain research contracts, from monitoring the most promising calls for projects to final management of them, including negotiating the contract.

In 2016, 19 projects were submitted in response to French calls for projects: nine were accepted and two are being assessed. At the same time, ten ad hoc grants were obtained to fund six research activities.

As a major player in demographic research in Europe, INED encourages our researchers to respond to European calls for projects and supports those who apply to European Research Council (ERC) programmes. INED's participation in the R&D Framework Programme remained at a steady level in 2016, with seven projects funded by the current FP, including one for coordination.



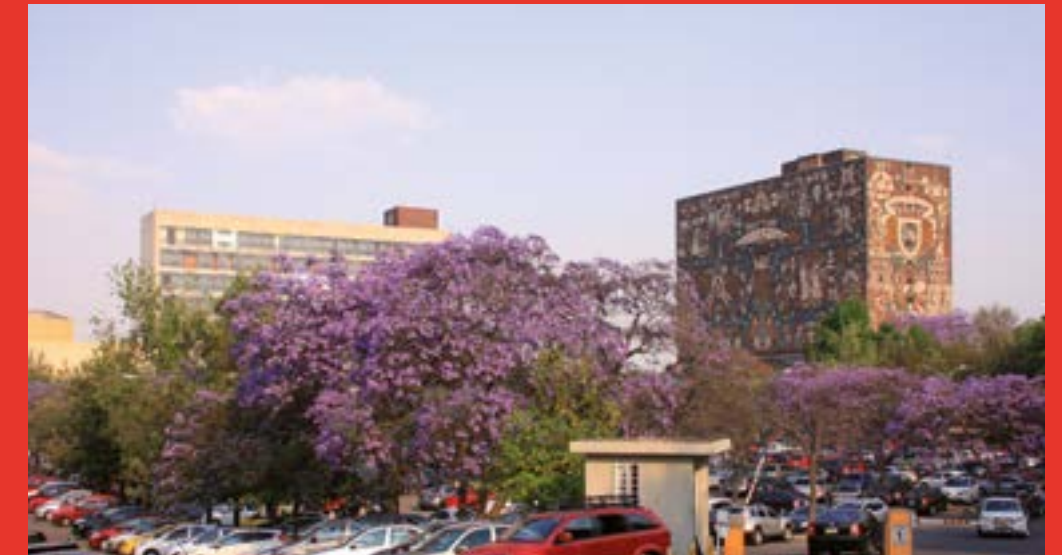
## **INTERVIEW**

**Michel Bozon**  
Research director

### **– What is the Bourgeois-Pichat chair?**

– *The Bourgeois-Pichat chair in Demography, created in 2004 under the auspices of the French Embassy in Mexico, is hosted at El Colegio de México's Centre for Demographic, Urban and Environmental Studies, with support from INED and IRD. It is named in honor of Jean Bourgeois-Pichat (1912-1990), a celebrated French demographer who was instrumental in founding INED in 1945 and the UN Population Division some years later. With this name, Mexican demographers are marking their interest in a certain idea of demography as practised in France: rigorous and innovative, concerned with societies' futures.*

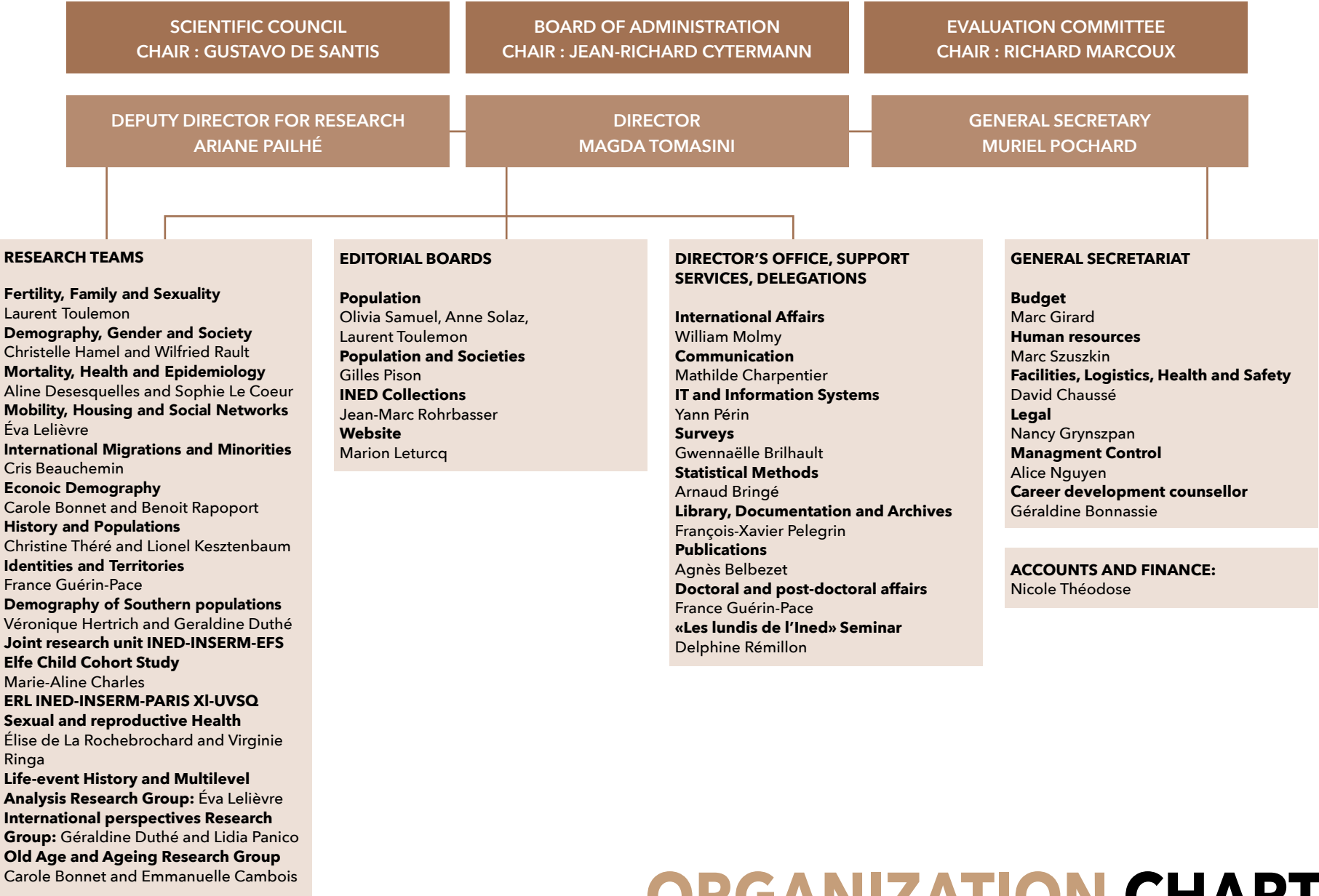
*Every year, a recognized French demographer is invited to give lectures in Mexico City that are open to the general public and linked by video to other Latin American universities. They are accessible on the Colegio's website <<http://catedrab-p.colmex.mx/>> and YouTube. The first three guest speakers were François Héran, Henri Leridon and Jacques Vallin, and the most recent three Lionel Kezstenbaum, France Meslé and myself in 2016. I gave two talks, on early sexual experience and the upheavals in sexuality and society from 1960 to 2010.*





# APPENDICES

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## ORGANIZATION CHART

on 31 may 2017

# GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION

## BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

on 30 May 2017

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: Strategic Orientations and the Contract of Objectives. The Board is also consulted on strategy issues concerning the Institute. On 30 May 2017, it was composed as follows:

### De jure members

**Chair:** Jean-Richard Cytermann

- Frank Von Lennep, Director of Research, Studies, Evaluation, and Statistics (DREES), Ministry of Social Affairs
- Jean-Louis Lheritier (alternate), Head of Department, DREES, Ministry of Social Affairs
- Romain Roussel, Assistant Director of Sub-Directorate for Overviews, Economic Studies and Evaluation, Ministry of Social Affairs
- Valérie Ulrich (alternate), Head, MIRE, Ministry of Social Affairs
- Jacques Dubucs, Vice-Chair, Scientific Director, Humanities and Social Sciences, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Ministry in charge of Research
- Laurence Pinson (alternate), Head, Department for organization steering support

and regulation, Directorate-General of Research and Innovation

- Pierre-Antoine Molina, Director-General of Foreigners in France, Ministry of the Interior
- Marie-Hélène Amiel (alternate), Head, Department of Statistics, Studies and Documentation, Ministry of the Interior
- Isabelle Kabla-Langlois, Assistant Head, Information and Statistics Systems, DGESIP, Ministry of Research
- Marc Filser (alternate), Scientific advisor, Directorate-General for Higher Education and Labour-Market Integration, Ministry of Research
- Jean-Luc Tavernier, Director-General, National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE)
- Sylvie Lagarde (alternate), Director, Methodology and statistical and international coordination, INSEE
- Jean-Philippe Vinquant, Director-General for Social Cohesion, Ministry of Social Affairs
- Isabelle Grimault (alternate), Assistant Director for Childhood and the Family, Ministry of Social Affairs

### Representatives of users of INED research (unions, professional organizations and associations)

- Valérie Lamoot, Advisor on Union Activities, General Confederation of Labour (CGT)
- Anne Lavigne, Head of studies at the

Advisory Council on Pensions

- Guillemette Leneveu, Director-General, National Union of Family Associations
- Denis Renaud, Director, Institute for Research and Information in Health Economics (IRDES)

### Members selected for their expertise in population studies and related disciplines

- Thomas Barnay, Professor, University of Paris-Est, Créteil
- Virginie de Luca Barrusse, Director, Demography Institute, University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne
- Jean-François Giret, Director, Institute for Research on Education, University of Bourgogne

### Staff representatives

- Isabelle Attané (SNTRS-CGT)
- Catherine Guével (CFDT)
- Yann Périn (SNTRS-CGT)
- Loïc Trabut (SNTRS-CGT)
- Karine Wigdorowicz (CFDT)

## SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

on 2 June 2016

The Scientific Council evaluates INED's scientific directions and issues a consultative opinion on the Institute's policies and any other matter related to scientific activities, as well as on the profiles of applicants for researcher positions. It is made up

of four groups of members. The Scientific Council is composed as follows:

### Appointed members

**Chair:** Gustavo de Santis, University of Florence

- Hania Zlotnik, Vice-Chair, former director, UN Population Division
- Christophe Bergouignan, Professor of demography, University of Bordeaux
- Laura Bernardi, Professor of sociology and demography, University of Lausanne
- Anna Cabré, Professor of human geography, Autonomous University of Barcelona
- Pierre Chauvin, Research director, INSERM
- Agnès Gramain, Professor of economics, University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne
- Koffi N'Guessan, Director, Institut national polytechnique Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Yamassoukro, Ivory Coast

### Members representing research and statistical organizations

- Patrick Aubert, Assistant director, Observatory of Solidarity, DREES
- Hervé Bouhlol, Senior economist, OECD
- Paul Dourgnon, Research director, Institute for Research and Information in Health Economics (IRDES)
- Marie Reynaud, Director, Demographic Studies Unit, INSEE

### Members representing users of INED research

- Cédric Afssa, Assistant director of statistical reports, Directorate of Evaluation, Prospective Studies and Performance (DEPP)
- Pascale Breuil-Genier, Director, Statistics, Prospective Studies and Research, National

Pension Fund (CNAV)

- Sandrine Dauphin, Department for Research Activities, National Family Allowance Fund (CNAF)
- Lucie Gonzales, Economist and statistician, Secretary-General, High Council on the Family

### Members elected by INED staff

- Catherine Daurèle, Research support officer
- Géraldine Duthé, Researcher
- Elisabeth Morand, Research support officer
- Arnaud Régnier-Loilier, Researcher
- Christine Théré, Research director

## EVALUATION COMMITTEE

on 9 December 2016

To evaluate researchers, INED's Evaluation Committee, composed of equal numbers of external and internal experts, evaluates researchers and screens researcher candidates for recruitment and promotion.

### Appointed members

**Chair:** Richard Marcoux, Director, Demographic and Statistical Observatory of French-Speaking Regions, Laval University, Quebec.

- George Alter, Director, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, University of Michigan
- Arnaud Lefranc, Professor, University Cergy-Pointoise
- Catherine Gourbin, Professor, Catholic University of Louvain
- Catherine Le Galès, Research director, INSERM

- Virginie De Luca Barusse, Professor, Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne

### Elected members

- Isabelle Attané, Research director
- Carole Bonnet, Researcher
- Catherine Bonvalet, Research director
- Élise de La Rochebrochard, Research director
- Lionel Kesztenbaum, Researcher
- Éva Lelièvre, Research director

## ETHICS COMMITTEE

on 24 March 2016

### INED staff members

- Gil Bellis, Researcher
- Michel Bozon, Research director
- Stéphane Legleye, Head of Surveys and Polling Department
- Claude-Valentin Marie, Advisor on international migrations and overseas départements and territories
- Sophie Pennec, research director
- Xavier Thierry, researcher

### Outside members

- Janine Barbot, Researcher, INSERM
- Hélène Bretin, Associate professor Université Paris 13
- Jean-Pierre Le Gléau, Inspector-General, INSEE
- Godeliève Masuy-Stroobant, Professor Catholic University of Louvain
- Mireille Razafindrakoto, Researcher, Institute for Research on Development (IRD)
- Dominique Thouvenin, Professor, School of Public Health (EHESP)



# KEY FIGURES

