



2018 ANNUAL REPORT

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WHAT IS INED?

INED, THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND POPULATION SCIENCE RESEARCH

Like the CNRS (France's National Centre for Scientific Research), INSERM (National Institute of Health and Medical Research), INRA (National Institute for Agricultural Research) and the IRD (Research Institute for Development), the French Institute for Demographic Studies, or INED, is a Public Scientific and Technical Research Establishment (EPST). Administratively attached to both the research and social affairs ministries, INED fosters interdisciplinary collaboration, conducts numerous European and international research projects, and develops partnerships with universities and research organizations in France and abroad.

Analysis of demographic phenomena is dynamic and constantly being renewed: new themes are studied, new sources used, and new methods developed. INED's work is recognized for the originality of its approach and fields of research. Its multidisciplinary approach is the key to a better understanding of populations and societies.

With its 54 tenured researchers, 45 associate researchers, approximately 40 doctoral students, and over 60 non-French researchers hosted annually, INED is the largest European institute in the field and constitutes a massive potential for research in demography sciences.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

Jean-Richard Cytermann
Chair of INED's Board of Administration

INED is a research organization that is resolutely open to the international community. In 2018, we signed three new framework agreements with the Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, the Ouagadougou Population Science Institute in Burkina Faso, and the French Polynesian Institute of Statistics. These partnerships boost INED's capabilities and formalize commitments to collaborate on new research, training, and scientific development projects.

Our culture of cooperation with the Global South countries, a long-standing priority of the Institute, has again this year resulted in new collaborative projects and knowledge transfer through the DEMOSTAF network, whose objectives include promoting research on population issues in sub-Saharan Africa.

The expertise of INED researchers and engineers is often sought after

abroad: this year, they have taught sociology courses at the University of Paris-Sorbonne in Abu Dhabi and led social science methodology seminars in Kenya and at the Institut Pasteur in Madagascar. Meanwhile, as part of the iPOPs laboratory of excellence, Master's students nearing the end of their studies were hosted at INED to work on their dissertation and decide on a thesis project. Around 20 foreign doctoral students also visited INED for periods of 2 weeks to 5 months, to work on their research projects and make use of survey data, and 54 foreign researchers came to INED during the year.

The Institute's international focus is reflected in the number of research projects submitted for European and international calls for project proposals and in the number of papers by INED researchers presented at the most important demographic conferences and symposia in the world.

All this attests to the excellence of INED's research work and to its active role in the international scientific community. Its standing within which will be further enhanced after it joins the Campus Condorcet in December 2019.



DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Magda Tomasini
Director of the French Institute for Demographic Studies

The sheer amount of scientific news from 2018 testifies to INED's open and collaborative approach to research. Six new research areas were presented to INED's Scientific Council, three research projects were selected for ANR (National Research Agency) funding, another was funded as part of the Open Research Area for the Social Sciences, and INED researchers are involved in a project funded by the Swiss research agency. Meanwhile, SIDACTION, the Public Rights Defender (*Défenseur des Droits*), and the French Biomedicine Agency provided financial support for *Teewa2*, a project on the future of adolescents born with HIV in Thailand, and *Cap AMP*, on people using assisted reproduction technologies abroad. 2018 also saw INED's continued dedication to the construction of high-quality research infrastructures, with the *VIRAGE in Overseas France* survey on violence and gender relations in France's overseas departments (*départements*) and the *My Neighbourhood, My*

Neighbours survey, the *Trajectories and Origins 2* survey, conducted in collaboration with INSEE and which has received a statistical quality label, and finally the *End of Life in Overseas France* survey. A major effort to make survey data available to the scientific community has been made by the Survey Department, and the Statistical Methods Department has invested heavily in the field of health data to support research teams. INED also made a strong commitment to the structuring of research in 2018 through the *Institute for Longevity, Ageing, and the Situations of Older Persons* (ILVP), in partnership with organizations including Paris-Dauphine, CNAV (National Pension Fund), CNSA (Independent-Living Support Fund), EPHE (École Pratique des Hautes Études), DREES (Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation, and Statistics), INSERM, and CNRS. It is also involved in the Investments for the Future programme, with the REDPOP Graduate

School of Population Studies, developed jointly by Paris 1 and INED, the only network-based Graduate Research School (EUR) to receive funding, and the Convergences Institute for Migration, launched in 2018, which aims to integrate and organize research work in the field of migration. The wealth and variety of INED's research work, supported by its Scientific Council, with new Chair Laura Bernardi and Vice Chair Patrick Gerland appointed in 2018, is actively disseminated within the scientific community—123 articles were published in indexed journals during the year—as well as to public decision-makers and the general public, via the *Population & Societies* bulletin, which celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2018, and via the media and social networks. Campus Condorcet, where INED will move at the end of December 2019, will provide a sounding board for the dissemination of INED's work in France and abroad.

KEY EVENTS OF 2018

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
<p>31 JANUARY</p> <p>Workshop on longevity jointly organized by INED and the <i>National Institute of Population and Social Security Research</i> in Tokyo, Japan</p> 	<p>27 FEBRUARY</p> <p>Publication of the book <i>La famille à distance</i></p>  <p>28 FEBRUARY</p> <p>The Young Author Prize of the journal <i>Population</i> is awarded to Marine Haddad</p> 	<p>15 MARCH</p> <p>50th anniversary of the journal <i>Population and Societies</i></p>  <p>27 MARCH</p> <p>Publication of the book <i>Les déracinés de Chérchell</i></p> 	<p>9 APRIL</p> <p>Henri Leridon is appointed Scientific Integrity Adviser for INED.</p>  <p>23 APRIL</p> <p>The first stone is laid for the Campus Condorcet</p> 	<p>31 MAY</p> <p>10th anniversary of the Applied Statistics Group</p> 	<p>6-9 JUNE</p> <p>More than 30 researchers from INED present their research work at the <i>European Population Conference</i> in Brussels</p> 	<p>27 JULY</p> <p>INED is represented on the French Research Stand at ESOF in Toulouse</p> 	<p>28 AUGUST</p> <p>Launch of the REDPOP Graduate Research School (EUR)</p>  <p>28-31 AUGUST</p> <p>20th international AIDELF conference in Louvain-la-Neuve</p> 	<p>11 SEPT.</p> <p>Research day on the ELFE cohort</p> 	<p>9 OCTOBER</p> <p>Publication of the book <i>Le monde privé des femmes</i></p>  <p>22-23 OCT.</p> <p>International conference (AFD, CNES, INED, MNHN): <i>Migration, environment and climate: What risk inequalities?</i></p>	<p>26 NOV.</p> <p>Signature of partnership agreement between INED and the Hungarian Demographic Research Institute</p>  <p>28 NOV.</p> <p>Establishment of INED's new Scientific Council under Laura Bernardi (chair) and Patrick Gerland (vice chair)</p>	<p>4 DEC.</p> <p>Creation of the Institute for Longevity, Ageing, and the Situations of Older Persons (ILVV), in partnership with CNAV, CNRS, CNSA, DREES, EPHE, INED, INSERM, Paris-Dauphine University, and the University of Lorraine</p> 



RESEARCH IN 2018

Scientific activity at INED is structured around five lines of action that determine its research priorities: renewing analysis of demographic phenomena, attaining better understanding of individual life trajectories, studying interactions between actors and public policies, developing studies on population movement, and renewing methods and approaches.

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FAMILIES SEPARATED BY DISTANCE

The analysis of demographic phenomena, such as fertility, mortality, migration, and demographic structures, is one of INED's core missions. The Institute's work helps us understand how they evolve over time and differ over space, as well as the societal issues they raise.

The study of demographic change and trends provides precious information for public decision-makers by explaining social transformations. In addition to providing specific insight based on analysis of long series charting changes in phenomena over time and on international comparisons, it also enables the analysis of new scientific categories. As such, the Institute is committed to building a demography of LGBT populations, acquiring more in-depth knowledge of gender violence, developing a demographic approach to environmental issues, and collecting better information on overseas France.

Far from being immobile, analysis of demographic phenomena is constantly being renewed through new topic areas, new sources, and new methods, ensuring that analysis is always in touch with major social issues. The work carried out on family reconfigurations provides some particularly interesting insights..

Families between here and there

Family structures are constantly evolving. Today, the term family extends beyond the household to include a group whose various members do not necessarily, and do not always, reside under the same roof. It covers a territory with varied contours, where notions of distance and space can take different forms depending on whether the blended families operate with several households, whether the family occupies several residences, whether couples are non-cohabiting or live together part-time for professional or personal reasons, whether some members of a family choose to migrate, or whether so-called transnational families, i.e. families living on either side of borders, maintain links with their country of origin.

The light recently shed on the existence of these transnational families raises questions about how they function and the effects of separation on the future of the migrants, their remaining spouses, and their children. They highlight the social challenges of family configurations, such as situations in which second-generation children born in Europe or the United States are sent home by their parents to be raised by other family members. INED's work aims to understand how distance, proximity, and administrative and international borders influence the specific dynamics of family relationships. By studying the geographical dispersion of individuals and their choices of location, it reveals complex decision-making processes, centred on the proximity or accessibility of the family network, and reports on how a family functions when separated by distance.

Main research findings for 2018

The functioning of families beyond the household and co-residence

Multiresidence or living under several different roofs, migrants maintaining links with their family of origin, relationships with elderly parents, non-cohabiting partnerships, teleworking, and migration for professional reasons are all manifestations of a family functioning when separated by distance. What impact do these different situations have on family organization? How do family ties change when family members are geographically dispersed? This collective work aims to analyse the effects of distance on family functioning by looking at the various spatial configurations of families. The authors—demographers, ethnologists, geographers, and sociologists—have studied various family situations across Europe, Africa, and Latin America: blended families, transnational

families, non-cohabiting couples, couples living together part-time for professional or personal reasons, etc.

The results of their research show that families split between mainland and overseas territories operate in a similar way to transnational families, that family networks in Bogota are reconfigured in ways and at times related to the city's urban development, that when the family space is structured by the professional occupation, the distance affects its functioning, and that immigrant women find themselves alone between two countries when they retire.



Christophe Imbert, Éva Lelièvre, David Lessault (eds.), 2018, *La famille à distance. Mobilités, territoires et liens familiaux*, Paris, INED, coll. Questions de populations, 376 pages.

Non-cohabiting unions in France and Italy

In Italy and France, the proportion of individuals in a non-cohabiting couple among 18–79 year olds is virtually identical, but it is much higher in Italy among young adults aged 25–29: 48% versus 13% in France.

Based on the French version of the Generations and Gender Survey (*Étude des Relations Familiales et Intergénérationnelles*, ERFI, INED-INSEE, 2005) conducted in France among 10,079 individuals, and on the Family and Social Subjects survey (*Famiglia e Soggetti Sociali*, ISTAT, 2009) conducted in Italy among 24,000 households, researchers identified different patterns of non-cohabitation between the two countries.

Young adults are more likely to live with their parents in Italy than in France, due to difficulties finding employment, more complex access to residential independence, and the importance of marriage as a model, which makes it more difficult



to settle down as a couple without being married. In France, 37% of individuals who do not reside with their partner say it is by “choice”, compared to 27% in Italy. Unlike Italy, this choice is cited more frequently in France with age: 26% of 18–24 year olds compared to 57% of 50–54 year olds and 67% of 70–74 year olds. In France, this choice is often justified by the desire to “maintain independence” (19% compared to 10% in Italy), while Italians are more likely to cite financial “constraints”.



Arnaud Régnier-Loilier, Daniele Vignoli, 2018, “The diverse nature of living apart together relationships: An Italy–France comparison”, *Journal of Population Research*, 35(1), pp. 1–22.

Does the emigration of a family member encourage female labour force participation in Morocco?

Based on an approach using both the 2006–2007 survey on household living standards in Morocco and qualitative interviews, this article examines the distinct roles that international migration and remittances play in female labour force participation in Morocco and their impact in terms of women’s empowerment. Having an emigrant among household members increases the female labour force participation for a given household,

while receiving remittances decreases it. However, these effects are significant only for unpaid family work, that is, a category of work unlikely to lead to any form of economic empowerment. Although previous studies have sometimes hypothesized that emigration could drive a positive development for women in Morocco, the quantitative and fieldwork findings suggest that, while paid work remains a route to female empowerment, predominantly male emigration is unlikely to play a positive role in supporting women’s access to income-generating activities in a society characterized by strong patriarchal gender norms and poor job opportunities.



Audrey Lenoël, Anda David, 2019, “Leaving work behind? The impact of emigration on female labour force participation in Morocco”, *International Migration Review*, 53(1), pp. 122–153.

FURTHER READING

- Cris Beauchemin, Hugues Lagrange, Mirna Safi, 2018, “Transnational links and integration: Between here and there” in Cris Beauchemin, Christelle Hamel, Patrick Simon (eds.), *Trajectories and Origins: Survey on the Diversity of the French Population*, Cham, Springer, coll. INED Population Studies, pp. 331–357.
- Anne Lambert, Pascale Dietrich-Ragon, Catherine Bonvalet (eds.), 2018, *Le monde privé des femmes. Genre et habitat dans la société française*, Paris, INED, coll. Questions de populations, 310 pages.
- Cris Beauchemin (ed.), 2018, *Migration between Africa and Europe*, Cham, Springer International Publishing, 454 pages.



INTERVIEW



Cris Beauchemin,
Research Director

- What role does the family network play in migration flows?

Based on the Migrations Between Africa and Europe Survey (*Migrations entre l’Afrique et l’Europe*, MAFE), we systematically compared three flows of migrants from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, and Senegal to six European countries—Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and the UK—and gained a new view on the patterns, determinants, and family and economic effects of migration.

This analysis highlighted the fact that family and social environment is significant in the organization of international migration. The emergent migration of single women from Congo is dependent on the pre-existence of social networks in destination countries. Social networks are also a key determinant of intra-European mobility for African migrants: having relatives or friends in a country other than the destination country is a factor associated with onward mobility among Senegalese arriving in Spain, France, or Italy. The absence of a spouse or children in Europe is a determining factor in return migration to the country of origin.

While social networks and family situation are clearly key factors behind the various forms of mobility, this mobility also affects migrants’ family life. Family reunification in Europe is not the most frequent situation for African migrants. The separation of spouses due to the migration of one spouse is often a long-lasting situation. And reunification frequently occurs in the country of origin when the migrant returns. In fact, family reunification in Europe is selective: it occurs in couples who, due to their socioeconomic characteristics, are likely to integrate quickly into European societies.

FROM AGEING TO END OF LIFE

The research conducted at INED focuses on all stages of the life cycle, particularly through the study of individual trajectories. These studies also take into account the broader environment in which individuals develop.

Life event history analysis, from childhood to old age, encompassing the contexts (family, social, economic, and political) in which lives unfold, is an area in which INED's expertise is widely recognized. As life expectancy increases, the specific issues raised by population ageing are the subject of increasingly extensive research. In addition to considering ageing at population level, ageing is also interpreted at individual level, by examining its specific consequences on the lives of older people and their family and friends (health, family and social relations, standard of living, residential arrangements, etc.). INED's work addresses these questions and attempts to provide answers from a multidisciplinary and often international perspective.

Ageing and end of life: at the heart of INED's research

With the ageing of the baby boom generations and gains in life expectancy, the number of older persons is increasing. Longer lives trace new trajectories that require new research, including on matrimonial behaviour around retirement or at older ages, on the effect of life courses on retirees' incomes, and on economic inequalities, particularly between men and women, within this population. The health status of older people is also a very important field of study, as advances in life expectancy do not necessarily go hand in hand with an increase in years lived in good health or without disability. What are the disparities in healthy life expectancy within the population, especially between men and women or between social categories? What are the

determinants of these? What role(s) can public policies play in this area? The family and friends of individuals in situations of loss of autonomy are often mobilized to provide assistance (services and care, financial assistance, psychological support, etc.). How do these configurations of assistance affect intergenerational relationships? And how do the life courses of older persons and those of their potential carers interact? The links between migration trajectories and mortality are also investigated: is mortality among immigrants the same as among people born in France? INED's work also looks at survival to very old age and the mortality curve beyond the age of 100: at these ages, how do the risks of death evolve? Given the fluctuations associated with the small numbers of subjects involved, the shape of this curve is uncertain. There are also uncertainties over the recorded ages at death. INED is part of an international research network on supercentenarians—people aged 110

or older—the aim of which is to build a reliable database on the ages at death of these individuals. INED's research also contributes to public debate on end-of-life issues.

Main research findings for 2018

Experiences of ageing at around age 60 in France. From gender to social background

How do you live and perceive your age when you reach 60? How similar are the experiences of women and men? In general, the interviews with 24 women and men aged 55 to 69 indicate that respondents do not identify with their age, do not perceive themselves as old, and feel younger than their parents at the same age. However, becoming a grandparent, the loss of their parents, or managing their end-of-life care are thresholds they cross at this time and which remind them of

their position within family generations. Caring for others is a much more demanding burden for women and can affect their health. Personal health problems are more frequent among “popular” classes, contributing to a more problematic perception of age. Differences between women and men are also due to effort that women, regardless of their social background, put into their appearance to resist the social devaluation that threatens them, more than men, who focus on maintaining a certain level of physical fitness. Far from the stereotypical image of active ageing, attitudes towards initial ageing are diverse. This stage of life is accompanied by more pressure among the “popular” classes and women.



Michel Bozon, Joëlle Gaymu, Éva Lelièvre, 2018,
“L'expérience du vieillissement autour de la
soixantaine en France. Âge subjectif et genre”,
Ethnologie française, 171 (3), pp. 401–412.

Ageing, disability, and poverty in Europe: gender differences

Poverty is a major European social issue, especially for women, who are more exposed to it than men. The causes and consequences of economic hardship often interact. This is the case with poor health: it can result from a lack of resources and, in turn, generate situations of poverty. However, European women are also generally more at risk of poor health and disability than men. Are women's disadvantages in terms of disability and poverty related? Of the 30 European countries studied using EU-SILC* data, a disability disadvantage was identified in 19 countries for women aged 50 to 80. In 11 of these countries, women's excess poverty was significantly associated with their excess poverty. This correlation exists in countries where poverty levels may be relatively low. This double disadvantage for women in relation to



poverty and disability deserves particular attention in the fight against inequalities and the promotion of healthy ageing.

* In the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, disability is measured using the Global Activity Limitation Indicator, and poverty using questions on perception of economic hardship reported by survey respondents.



Emmanuelle Cambois, Aida Solé-Auro, Jean-Marie Robine, 2018, “Gender differences in disability and economic hardship in older Europeans”, *European Journal of Population*, pp. 1–17.

Age variations in the migrant mortality advantage: an international perspective

In countries with high immigration, estimates of immigrant mortality are lower than those of native-born individuals. This “mortality advantage” has been the subject of various explanatory hypotheses in the literature, and analysis of variations by age may provide evidence to support some of them. The study of data from France, the United States, and the United Kingdom for the period around 2010 shows a U-shaped curve, with excess mortality at younger ages, then the appearance

of a mortality advantage reaching its maximum amplitude at around 45 years of age, and finally a gradual convergence at older ages. This analysis looks beyond the average mortality gap between immigrants and native-born citizens to reveal significant variation in mortality ratios according to age. The pattern of variation suggests that the mortality advantage is mainly due to the health selection of immigrants upon entry into the host country. These results support the idea that immigrants represent a selected population with more favourable mortality profiles than could be predicted on the basis of their living conditions in host countries alone.



Michel Guillot, Myriam Khat, Irma Elo, Matthieu Solignac, Matthew Wallace, 2018, “Understanding age variations in the migrant mortality advantage: An international comparative perspective”, *PLoS One*, 13(6).

Returning to your village to die surrounded by loved ones or leaving your village to get treatment in the city? A study on the place of death of adults at the end of their lives, living in urban and rural areas in West Africa

Data from three health and demographic surveillance systems located in urban, semi-rural, and rural areas of Burkina Faso and Senegal were used to measure the mobility of adults over 15 years of age in the 6 months preceding their death. At the end of life, for many villagers as well as urban migrants, access to medical care and support from their family and friends are not available in the same location. As a result, and for various reasons—for some, hope of recovery, for others, loss of any hope of recovery—these people may decide to move, and some will die away from their usual residence: villagers may leave their homes to seek care in the city, while urban residents born in a rural location return to their home villages to die. The analysis of the data sheds light on the needs of ill and dying people in West Africa and on their coping strategies according to their place of residence.



INTERVIEW

Isabelle Séguy
Researcher

- How has perinatal death been considered through history in France?

Perinatal death, the death of babies before or just after birth, has always been a concern for families, but its perception is closely linked to society's perception of life and death. It has therefore varied over time.

In Roman times, life and death were quite distinct, and only a live birth conferred rights. Christianity introduced new notions, such as life after death—an eternal afterlife—and life even before birth, recognizing the life of the fetus. Gradually accepted by societies, these concepts were a source of anxiety for families. To enable the most vulnerable newborns to enter Paradise, baptism would no longer occur in adulthood, but earlier and earlier, until soon after birth. Studying perinatal death through history remains difficult, with few written sources before the 17th century. For earlier periods, we also rely on iconographic sources and archaeological discoveries.



Catherine Rollet, Gaëlle Clavandier, Nathalie Sage Pranchère, Philippe Charrier, Vincent Gourdon (eds.), 2018, *Morts avant de naître. La mort périnatale*, Tours, Presses universitaires François Rabelais, coll. Perspectives historiques, 437 pages.

FURTHER READING

- Matthew Wallace, Hill Kulu, 2018, “Can the salmon bias effect explain the migrant mortality advantage in England and Wales?”, *Population, Space and Place*, 24(8), e2146.
- Cristina Giudici, Silvia Poletini, Alessandra Rose, Nicolas Brouard, 2019, “Which aspects of elderly living conditions are important to predict mortality? The complex role of family ties at home and in institutions”, *Social Indicators Research: An International and Interdisciplinary Journal for Quality-of-Life Measurement*, Springer, 142(3), pp. 1255–1283.
- Adrien Remund, Carlo-Giovanni Camarda, Timothy Riffe, 2018, “A cause-of-death decomposition of young adult excess mortality”, *Demography*, 55(3), pp. 957–978.
- Catherine Bonvalet, Céline Clément, 2018, “Les baby-boomers : une génération spécifique ?” in Sylvie Carbonnelle, Dominique Joly (eds.), *Vieillir aujourd’hui. Des mo(n)des recomposés ?* Louvain-la-Neuve, Academia-L’Harmattan, Intellection 31, pp. 93–109.
- Rémi Gallou, 2018, “Vieillir en immigration : les femmes face au départ de leurs enfants” in Christophe Imbert, Éva Lelièvre, David Lessault (eds.), *La famille à distance : mobilités, territoires et liens familiaux*, Paris, INED, coll. Questions de populations, pp. 329–356.
- Quitterie Roquebert, Roméo Fontaine, Agnès Gramain, 2018, “Caring for a dependent elderly parent: Care arrangements and sibling interactions in France”, *Population, English Edition*, 73(2), pp. 307–332.

CORPORATE POLICIES AND DEMOGRAPHY

According to the decree that sets out its missions, INED “develops the ability to provide expertise and support for public policymaking”. As such, it is involved in the evaluation of public policies, directly or indirectly. First, knowledge of the changing demographic situation enables public policies to be adapted. Second, the work of demographers allows us to judge the efficacy of intervention mechanisms, both private and public, and to assess whether they are achieving their objectives.

The impacts of public policies are analysed through long-term observations, intercountry comparisons, or the use of econometric evaluation tools. The demographic prism is useful at multiple levels—national, local, and corporate—and across various fields, providing a cross-sectional perspective on any given topic. In terms of corporate policies, it is important to be able to study systems that support employment assistance, gender equality at work, work–life balance, and non-discrimination.

Analysing the impact of public policies on employees’ lives

While manifestations of racism or sexism are sometimes very explicit, taking the form of insults or clear harassment, they can also take more subtle forms that are difficult to qualify. How can they

be identified in the work environment, and what actions can be taken to eliminate such behaviours? Equal pay and, more broadly, gender equality at work are the subject of specific provisions in the French Labour Code. Nevertheless, significant career inequalities persist between the sexes and may even have been aggravated by the financial crisis of 2008. What measures can be taken to reduce inequalities in pay and career progression between men and women with equal skills? How do public policies influence corporate strategies in these areas?

Demographic research seeks to identify the causes of these phenomena. It often highlights the disruption associated with demographic events, particularly the birth of children in the case of gender inequalities. This disruption can be mitigated by the implementation of public policies or appropriate initiatives, provided that the mechanisms behind career deviations are properly understood. INED’s

researchers are therefore exploring the links between public policies (whether family, social or employment-related), corporate policies, and professional careers, with a particular focus on health issues and gender differences, based on origin and between generations, at various stages of the career trajectory.

Main research findings for 2018

Racism and racial discrimination at work

What happens when an employee is a victim of racism or racial discrimination? How are complaints handled in the workplace? Between October 2017 and March 2018, a field survey was conducted among five employers belonging to the French Association of Diversity Management Professionals (*Association française des managers de la diversité*, AFMD), with the

support of the Public Rights Defender, to analyse the approach to racism and racial discrimination within organizations and to understand how cases that emerge internally are handled. This survey revealed the invisibility of racism and racial discrimination in the workplace and their paradoxical absence from the “diversity” policies of large companies. It revealed that racial discrimination takes place continuously within companies, from recruitment to career management and from labour relations to customer interactions, and that the employees who experience it rarely obtain recognition for the harm they have suffered, let alone compensation. The survey also showed that the very concept of racism is handled awkwardly within companies, particularly by those in charge of preventive and follow-up actions. Based on these findings, the authors have proposed courses of action and recommendations to improve the fight against racism and discrimination in the workplace.



Anaïs Coulon, Dorothee Prud'homme, Patrick Simon, 2018, *Le racisme et la discrimination raciale au travail*, Paris, Association française des managers de la diversité, 148 pages.

Does work–life balance come at a cost to employees?

Since the 2000s, policymakers have been encouraging European employers to implement policies to improve work–life balance. The authors of this article assessed the effects on pay of two key policies: cash or in-kind benefits for childcare and flexible working hours. They used data from the Families and Employers Survey conducted by INED in 2005, the only data available on the subject to date. While the gender wage gap is often explained by women’s preference for and over-representation

in family-friendly jobs, the results revealed that the provision of cash or in-kind benefits is associated with higher wages for women. As such, these employee benefits help to reduce the gender wage gap by alleviating the conflict between work and family, increasing job satisfaction and productivity, and helping to keep mothers in full-time employment after childbirth.

Flexible working arrangements also improve the balance between work and family life but do not have a positive effect on wages, perhaps because they are perceived as a sign of low commitment to work, especially in France where long working hours are valued.



Ariane Pailhé, Anne Solaz, 2018, “Is there a Wage Cost for Employees in Family-friendly Workplaces? The Effect of Different Employer Policies”, *Gender, Work & Organization*, 26(5), pp. 688–721.



Do flexible work policies improve the health of parents?

What kind of public policies to promote work–life balance can have an impact on family well-being? The researchers studied 6,424 mothers in the British Millennium cohort employed in 2001–2002, from when their child was 9 months old until their seventh birthday, to examine whether a law introduced in 2003 giving parents the right to request flexible working arrangements (but not the right to flexible work) affects their well-being. Several modes of flexible working were included (part-time, remote working, timetable management, shorter working hours, etc.). The employer had the right to refuse this request, giving written reasons for the refusal, and no financial compensation for either parents or employers was provided.

Using difference-in-differences methods, the researchers found that the use of flexible working arrangements had increased only slightly among the mothers and not at all among the fathers, preventing any further analysis of the situation among the latter. Among the mothers, the 2003 law had no impact on self-reported health, chronic diseases, or life satisfaction. These results suggest that policies promoting work–life balance

need to consider stronger incentives if they are to have an impact on the adoption of these working patterns and on the well-being of families.



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INTERVIEW

Carole Bonnet, Research Director
Dominique Meurs, Associate Researcher
Benoît Rapoport, Associate Researcher

- How wide is the pension gap between men and women? Where do the inequalities within each group come from?

In France, women’s average pensions are slightly over half those of men in the private sector, mainly due to shorter careers and lower-paying jobs. In the civil service, the pension gap between women and men is much narrower, around 20%: women’s careers are less interrupted than in the private sector, and wage gaps are less pronounced between the

sexes. We have focused on pension inequalities in women and men because, until now, they have received less attention than average pension gaps. Our data were sourced from the *Échantillon Interrégime des Retraites* (EIR 2008), an all-scheme pension sample. Curiously, within the same scheme, levels of pension distribution, measured by the Gini index, are very similar for women and men—and much higher in the private sector than in the public sector—while the determinants of these inequalities vary greatly between the sexes. For men, pension inequalities are mainly due to differences in the reference salary. In women, they derive from variations in both reference salaries and contribution periods. As expected, the minimum pension scheme reduces pension inequalities, more so for women

than for men. But this contribution to disparity reduction is ultimately quite limited in the private sector compared to the public sector. Finally, we find that survivors’ pensions actually compound pension inequalities among women, whereas the opposite was expected. We thought that survivors’ pensions would have reduced inequalities by allowing widows with small pensions (because they have not accumulated many entitlements) to be compensated by their spouses’ incomes. But the effect of social homogamy has the opposite effect and prevails: pensioners with a high direct pension are often in a relationship with a pensioner also at the top of the distribution curve, and when they become widows, they benefit from a high survivor’s pension.

MIGRATION AND SEGREGATION

The study of migratory movements, which is regularly at the heart of social debate, forms the subject of various research projects and surveys specific to INED. Whether we are looking at international or internal mobility, the analysis of geographical trajectories provides us with a better understanding of the modalities, determinants, effects, and challenges of migration, at individual, family, and collective levels.

Due to the growing concerns surrounding migration issues, INED's research work focuses on analysing migration, integration, and anti-discrimination policies. This work provides elements of social context that help us to understand migrants' trajectories, in terms of both their migration and their integration. It also enables us to describe policies, analyse the social context in which they were created, and assess their effects both in terms of achieving the stated objectives and in terms of living conditions for the people concerned. The core idea of the approach is to question the relationship between policy measures and statistical measures.

While studies on international migration focus largely on destination countries, INED's scientific approach is characterized by its consideration of both emigration and immigration societies. This approach enables us to study the selectivity of migration, to account for the social relationships

that may be established between places of origin and arrival, and to study the effects of migration.

Integration of migrants and segregation phenomena

Migration has contributed to a profound transformation of French society since the second half of the 19th century, a society that has integrated these newcomers and their descendants in a variety of ways over time and according to their country of origin. European and non-European migrants, graduates and those with little formal education, those benefiting from resources (financial, family, or social) and those without such resources... Social hierarchies have emerged within the integration process, influencing access to education, employment, housing,

services, and, more broadly, participation in society. What are the settlement processes? Do they vary depending on the immigrants' origins? Are there segregation phenomena at play, and what consequences do they have on individual and collective trajectories?

To shed light on current debates on the difficulties faced by the descendants of African immigrants, INED's research focuses on the integration processes of European and non-European immigrants who arrived in France between 1946 and 1975. Researchers are looking not only at their experiences in the destination country but also in their country of origin, and they are interested in any discrimination faced, the social mobility of these population groups, and the dynamics of integration. They are also analysing segregation phenomena to comprehend the underlying mechanisms. As such, spatial and residential segregation—and their consequences on access

to housing, good quality education, and even employment—are examined. By observing these, we can measure the “neighbourhood effects” on identity formation, the formation of couples, social and intergenerational mobility, and even the experience of discrimination.

Main research findings for 2018

Do pre-migratory characteristics affect the settlement process of sub-Saharan Africans in France?

Since 2015, understanding how immigrants settle in a new country has been at the heart of social and political debate in Europe. How long does it take them to get housing, a residence permit, and paid work, for example? In the acquisition of these, are the individual's characteristics

(e.g. level of education) more significant than the structural characteristics of the host country (integration policies and economic context)? Using the ANRS PARCOURS survey, a life event history survey conducted in 2012–2013 among 513 sub-Saharan immigrants who arrived in France between 1972 and 2011, detailed information was collected on their trajectories in their home country and in France regarding education, work, family, relationships, legal status, health, etc. Analysis of these data revealed that 6–7 years after their arrival in France, half of them had still not acquired, simultaneously, the three basic resources: a residence permit valid for at least 1 year, a personal dwelling, and paid work. After 11 to 12 years, a quarter of them still did not have them. This long period of lack of security following arrival in France is due more to host society factors (length of the regularization process, segmented labour market,

discrimination, structural crisis of the housing market, etc.) than to the individual characteristics of the newcomers. High unemployment rates and difficulties obtaining a residence permit slow down the settlement process irrespective of origin, educational level, and migration conditions.



Anne Gosselin, Annabel Desgrées du Loû, Éva Lelièvre, France Lert, Rosemary Dray-Spira, Nathalie Lydié, PARCOURS Study Group, 2018, “Understanding settlement pathways of African Immigrants in France through a capability approach: Do pre-migratory characteristics matter?”, *European Journal of Population*, 34(5), pp. 849–871.



The durability of spatial segregation: the issue of intergenerational mobility in France

Does spatial segregation among second-generation immigrants continue during childhood and adulthood? What are the individual and contextual determinants of this? By studying municipalities (*communes*) with more than 10,000 inhabitants and using longitudinal data (1990–2008) from INSEE, the researcher analysed the residential trajectories of French individuals born to French parents (referred to as the majority population), of children of immigrants from European countries, and of children of immigrants from non-European countries. The results show that children of European immigrants, like the majority population, experience less spatial segregation over the long term than children of non-European immigrants. While individuals' socioeconomic factors play an important role, the characteristics of the city in which they grew up—house prices, the size of the public housing stock, and school and work environments—also restrict contextual mobility over the longer term among non-European minorities. Residential segregation mechanisms are also at play, such as the choice made by both children of immigrants and the majority population

to live close to others of the same origin, the discrimination operating in both public and private housing markets, and the concentration of immigrants in public housing projects.



Haley McAvay, 2018, “How durable are ethnoracial segregation and spatial disadvantage? Intergenerational contextual mobility in France”, *Demography*, 55(3), pp. 1507–1545.

Does public housing affect segregation?

Does the increase in the number of non-European immigrants living in public housing in France have an impact on their residential segregation? To explore how social housing affects segregation, the researchers have studied changes in the proportion of immigrant households in public and private housing in neighbourhoods with 2,500 inhabitants, based on detailed French census data from 1982 to 2012. This analysis shows that although segregation may be stable over the period, this masks a strong increase in the proportion of non-European immigrants in neighbourhoods where over 30% of households were already immigrant households: this proportion rose from 12% in 1982 to 32%

in 2012. These so-called enclaves have also changed: whereas, in 1982, the proportion of recent immigrants was high and public housing minimal, by 2012 these neighbourhoods were characterized by a high rate of public housing residency, a high level of unemployment, and a relatively low proportion of recent immigrants. The results also show that the proportion of non-European households in public housing projects is increasing twice as fast as in the population of the metropolitan area as a whole.

The researchers also observed that near large housing projects, the proportion of natives in private housing fell, leading to reduced diversity of the neighbourhood and increased segregation. Conversely, segregation decreased when public housing allowed minorities to live in neighbourhoods where there were fewer of them.



Gregory Verdugo, Sorana Toma, 2018, “Can public housing decrease segregation? Lessons and challenges from non-European immigration in France”, *Demography*, 55(5), pp. 1803–1828.

INTERVIEW

Mathieu Ichou Researcher

- What are the origins of the educational inequalities affecting the children of immigrants?

In France, nearly a quarter of school-age children have at least one immigrant parent. These children have, on average, less favourable academic results and career choices than native children. To understand immigrant parents' relationship with school, educational practices, aspirations and, more generally, attitudes to education when their children are in school, we need to look at their current living conditions as well as their pre-migration socialization. Data from the Ministry of National Education's panels and from the *Trajectories and Origins* survey have enabled us to reconstruct not

only the educational trajectories of children from immigrant backgrounds but also their parents' educational level before migration.

The results run counter to common explanations that, a priori, attribute all academic difficulties faced by immigrant children to family failings, a cultural background that is incompatible with school, or having too many siblings. The results demonstrate, to the contrary, the importance of the cultural capital acquired by parents before immigration and the often positive role of older siblings.



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THE BENEFITS OF LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS

INED studies are fully implicated in the methodological renewal of population science, through either the development and application of new methods or the improvement of existing ones. Found at the core of many research projects, the longitudinal approach has some specific methodological and ethical features.

Thanks to the Institute's internationally recognized expertise in longitudinal approaches, we can now identify more precisely the causal relationships between various phenomena. Innovative experimental methods are being implemented to improve participation by survey respondent groups, minimize non-response, and increase indicator robustness. The modernity of research at INED lies in both the use of innovative, Institute produced data and the exploitation of newly available administrative data (censuses, civil registry data, geolocation data, web data, access to text corpora, etc.) and health data, access to which has recently been facilitated by the National Health Data System (*Système national des Données de Santé*, SNDS).

Varied collection methods

INED uses a wide range of collection methods to collect longitudinal data, tailored to the issues and geographical areas involved. With retrospective surveys (biographical analysis for example), over the years the Institute has developed and enriched specific biographical collection tools that have been deployed in a wide variety of fields. INED is also renowned for its expertise in longitudinal surveys (cohort tracking, multiple-round surveys, and panel studies), where one of the main challenges is to limit attrition. As such, the Institute has developed innovative methods of minimizing the number of individuals "lost to follow-up" and maintaining respondents' interest and participation over time, including by reporting research results. More broadly, and in compliance with the new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the creation of tailor-made

tools informing respondents of their rights, the security of their data, and the purpose of the research also improves retention. Close attention is paid to ethical issues, which are handled by INED's Ethics Committee. INED also uses data matching with administrative data. This "passive collection" enables us to correct the attrition bias inherent in panel studies more effectively. In Global South countries, the Institute is involved in data collection via population observatories in partnership with the French Institute for Research on Development (IRD), to gain a more in-depth understanding of demographic trends and development factors in particular areas. Long-term and exhaustive, these tools constitute an excellent source of longitudinal data. Used alongside censuses or health surveys, they help to shed light on the population's response behaviours.

Main research findings for 2018

Breastfeeding practices by migration origin

Migration status is one of the principal factors in the social differentiation of breastfeeding practices in France. The longitudinal dimension of the ELFE study (French Longitudinal Study of Children) enabled us to measure the extent to which this migrant effect impacts both the incidence and duration of breastfeeding. The ELFE data also enabled us to track whether specific breastfeeding practices are continued among the descendants of immigrants and to appreciate the impact of paternal immigrant origin on these behaviours. As in English-speaking countries, the results show that immigrant mothers breastfeed more at birth and at 6 months than natives, irrespective of their region of birth. Immigrants from the Maghreb

breastfeed most in the maternity hospital, and those born in sub-Saharan Africa breastfeed most at 6 months. In addition, the migrant status of the father also exerts an influence on natives, who breastfeed more when the child's father is an immigrant. Marital diversity has little effect on the breastfeeding practices of immigrants. However, the correlation between the mother's foreign origin and breastfeeding is reduced in the second generation. Only African descendants from an endogamous marriage breastfeed slightly more at birth than other women born in France.



Claire Kersuzan, Christine Tichit, Xavier Thierry, 2018, "Les pratiques d'allaitement des immigrées et des natives en France, à partir de la cohorte Elfe", *Population*, 73(3), pp. 571–592.

Understanding social processes over time

Techniques for understanding ongoing processes, usually referred to as longitudinal techniques, have now been widely developed. Sociologists, demographers, politicians, economists, and historians use different means of collecting information and, more importantly, different methods of processing it. Based on specific examples of studies conducted in fields as diverse as electoral participation, child socialization, and the integration of migrant populations, the authors present the practical, theoretical, and epistemological challenges of the various longitudinal techniques, whether they relate to ethnography, statistics on large population samples, the processing of collections of documents or archives, and all intermediate cases of data production and analysis. Far from constituting any methodological catechism, this book is intended to show the contributions and

limitations of each technique presented, without assigning, a priori, more value to one type of method over another. Resolutely practical and incorporating both an interdisciplinary and interthematic outlook, the proposed approach suggests that the longitudinal approach itself contains an element of illusion in terms of the ambition to render an exhaustive account of the social process that is taking place.



Joanie Cayouette-Remblière, Bertrand Geay, Patrick Lehingue, (eds.) 2018, *Comprendre le social dans la durée*, Rennes, Presses universitaires de Rennes, coll. *Res Publica*.

The dynamics of the family network in childhood in Mali

Complex and extended family structures are common among rural populations in sub-Saharan Africa. However, it is difficult to understand the dynamics of family arrangements and issues relating to the socialization of children through quantitative surveys. Using a longitudinal survey conducted in a rural population in south-eastern Mali between 1988 and 2009, which combines census and genealogical data, researchers at INED have been able to accurately describe

children's family networks and their dynamics during childhood (from 0 to 12 years). Longitudinal data have been used to measure turnover in children's family environment and how each type of family relationship is maintained over time. The researchers have shown that children grow up in a large (14 people, on average) and complex family environment that extends well beyond their parents, siblings, and close relatives. In addition, this environment is constantly being restructured. On average, in the space of 5 years (the interval between two censuses), half of the members of a child's domestic group will change. The closer individuals are to the child (biological parents, siblings, etc.), the more likely they are to remain around the child for a long period.



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A locally monitored population in Senegal

In 1985, a population and health monitoring system was set up in Mlomp, in Senegal, to measure and monitor closely the demographic and health trends in a particular rural area of the country.

Every year, the births, marriages, migrations, and deaths that have occurred since the previous survey are recorded. This population monitoring shows that the fertility rate halved over the first 15 years of the surveillance system, from an average of nearly six children per woman to three, a relatively low level for a rural area of West Africa. Fertility then remained at this level without further decline. Malaria-related mortality increased sevenfold in the early 1990s following the emergence of chloroquine-resistant strains. This rise was followed by a dramatic decline from 2000 onwards due to a new national anti-malaria strategy. In recent years, data from the Mlomp surveillance system have been used to validate national censuses and test new techniques for improving data collection.



Gilles Pison, Baptiste Beck, Ousmane Ndiaye, Papa N Diouf, Paul Senghor, Géraldine Duthé, Laurence Fleury, Cheikh Sokhna et Valérie Delaunay, 2018, « HDSS profile: Mlomp health and demographic surveillance system (Mlomp HDSS), Senegal », *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 47(4), p. 1025-1033.



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- Stéphane Legleye, Géraldine Charrance, Nicolas Razafindratsima, Nathalie Bajos, Aline Bohet, Caroline Moreau, 2018, "The use of a nonprobability Internet panel to monitor sexual and reproductive health in the general population", *Sociological Methods and Research*, 47(2), pp. 314–348.

INTERVIEW

ÉLISE DE LA ROCHEBROCHARD,
Research Director

- What can big health data contribute to research on the hidden treatments for infertility?

While much research has been done on assisted reproduction technologies (ART), the first-line treatment for infertility, hormonal stimulation, remains poorly understood due to the lack of sources for studying it. Conducted by INED in collaboration with INSERM, the StimHo project is a multidisciplinary research project using a fresh approach to explore hormonal stimulation as a fertility treatment, through the use of health insurance data accessible via the SNDS and the Constances cohort. This data will enable us to develop epidemiological and economic analyses. In addition, to gain a better understanding of the care pathways and of the practices and rationales of the actors, semi-structured interviews will be conducted with doctors prescribing the treatments, pharmacists delivering them, and women receiving hormonal stimulation treatments. By combining these different approaches, our multidisciplinary team will be able to address three major public health issues: estimating the prevalence and success rate of hormonal stimulation; revealing social and territorial inequalities in access to treatment; and assessing the economic impact of practices compared with the guidelines.



PROMOTION OF RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

One of INED's core missions, the promotion of its research work is done throughout the year to a wide audience through training and cooperative activities, the publication of articles and books, the Institute's website, and the organization of events.

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PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH IN FIGURES



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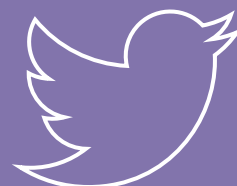
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Lundis de l'INED (INED
Mondays), seminars,
conferences, and
research days organized
by INED researchers

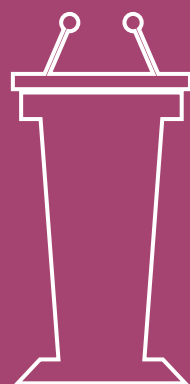
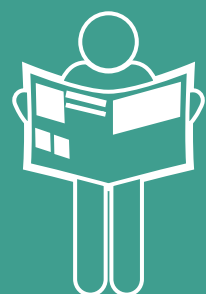
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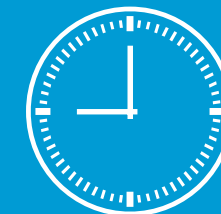
3,104

press citations



1.6 million

INED website
visitors



371

occasions on which
INED researchers
and technicians have
participated in scientific
assessment boards,
expert panels, and
valuation bodies

7

training programmes
for doctoral students
and postdocs



4

books published by
INED Publications



11

issues of
Population & Societies published



RESEARCH TRANSFER AND COOPERATION

INED has its own research transfer operations, designed to create the conditions for dialogue between the worlds of research and public and private companies. And international cooperation, namely with Global South countries, has long been among its activities, either in the form of training or joint scientific work.

The third of the six missions entrusted to INED in the 1986 decree concerns expectations in terms of the promotion of its research: "It collects, centralizes, and promotes all research work, both French and non-French, within its field of activity; it keeps the government and public authorities informed of knowledge acquired and provides expertise and support for public policies working to meet social and educational challenges in its field of activity."

As such, the innovative work produced or supported by INED is primarily aimed at the public sphere and the design or evaluation of public policies. It may also address the stakeholders involved in the implementation of these public policies: social organizations, associations, and businesses. As INED's research topics concern the population, the societal impact of its work is pervasive: indirect but very significant. For

example, the *Trajectories and Origins* survey conducted with INSEE revealed various types of discrimination, the contexts in which they exist, and the victims of such discrimination. Various stakeholders have been able to use these results, including the Public Rights Defender, and they have helped to develop anti-discrimination policies. The result is better social cohesion, more efficient use of human resources in France, and, therefore, better productivity.

The role of research in social innovation

The ways in which INED's scientific activities are transferred are very diverse: evaluation, expertise, involvement in commissions, conferences, the media, etc. The Institute is developing a policy on the promotion and transfer of knowledge specific

to the human and social sciences, in line with current societal challenges. For example, INED's researchers are supporting the Public Rights Defender with the use of surveys to measure discrimination, and the French Office for Family Allowances (*Caisse nationale des allocations familiales*) by providing a better understanding of the impact of childcare methods.

New partnerships with companies and foundations are also being established within the framework of specific research projects, and the Institute has developed research transfer schemes with large corporations, particularly in relation to the evaluation of gender equality at work policies. The researchers are testing the plausibility of various hypotheses to explain the persistence of pay and career inequalities between women and men in the corporate world, constructing explanatory models and quantifying the relative



significance of each determinant. This research has concrete applications: it helps to guide the corrective policies to be implemented. Likewise, companies in France are legally required to provide equal opportunities and risk sanctions if they do not implement internal policies to reduce the existing gaps. However, these are complex, multidimensional issues, and there is rarely a quick and easy solution.

It is in this context that original partnerships have been forged between INED researchers and large companies including L'Oréal, Michelin, and an airline company. The fundamental principle of these collaborations is the absolute independence of the researchers and their freedom to choose approaches and topics. Companies make their anonymized data available and engage in dialogue with researchers to provide them with an in-depth understanding of the mechanisms.

The benefit for the company is the opportunity to take a step back from its practices, to discuss the issues with the social partners, and to have its analyses confirmed or contradicted.

Not all the mechanisms by which gender inequalities in the workplace are produced can be tested using the company data because they do not contain information on employees' family constraints, for example. In order to study the connections between family and working life, general population surveys remain essential. Nevertheless, for research purposes, analysing company data is a unique opportunity to examine the mechanisms that produce inequalities by pinpointing the career points at which gender variations arise, and to test the validity of certain models. While each company is a specific case, the accumulation of this research enables us to build a solid corpus to inform public action.

Developing North–South cooperation

INED enjoys a national and international reputation thanks to the excellence of its researchers' work and its active role within the global scientific community. This reputation is consolidated by its culture of cooperation with the Global South (Africa, Asia), which is reflected both in the training of researchers and in collaborative projects with data collection centres.

Under the framework of the United Nations sustainable development goals, the Demography and Statistics for Africa (DEMOSTAF) network, in which INED is actively involved, aims to promote research on current population issues in sub-Saharan Africa. It develops collaborative research projects, offers training, and provides opportunities for the transfer of knowledge between member institutions.

In 2018, knowledge transfer activities on mapping were carried out by a research technician from INED's Statistical Methods Department and a researcher from Laval University (Quebec) during visits by researchers and statisticians from Senegal and Burkina Faso. Two librarians from the Institute also hosted their colleagues from Burkina Faso, Mali, Madagascar, and Senegal for a month as part of the DEMOSTAF Data Documentation component. They organized a programme of work and training on how to document surveys using the online inventory, which at the end of 2018 contained 111 demographic operations for the four countries.

One of the network's key events for 2018 was a collective workshop that took place from 15 November to 14 December in Paris. Bringing together the 19 exchange participants at INED, the French Institute for Research on Development (IRD) and the Catholic University of Louvain, the workshop featured numerous scientific events at INED and INSEE: an introduction to the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS) and the census, a research day on assisted reproduction and social imaginaries, an Applied Statistics Group seminar on the comparison of administrative data in an international context, a presentation

by Bruno Lankoande, winner of the 2017 Young Author Prize of the journal *Population*, on end-of-life inequalities between urban and rural areas among adults in Burkina Faso, and more. An internal seminar was also held from 3 to 4 December, during which 30 research projects were presented to around 40 participants. This seminar was an opportunity to show the diversity and richness of the research supported by DEMOSTAF, to encourage an interdisciplinary strategy for investigations, approaches, and methods (indicators used, the creation of atlases, multilevel analysis, etc.), and to discuss results between teams.

An important contribution to higher education, here and elsewhere

INED researchers and research technicians, much sought after for their specific expertise, taught in 56 different courses in 2018, primarily in sociology, social sciences, economics, and demography, totalling 2,707 hours, and 14 more courses than in 2017. Tenured researchers and research technicians mainly teach Master's and doctoral students, while doctoral students in

temporary teaching and research assistant (ATER) posts usually teach undergraduate courses. While a third of these courses were at French universities, 59 courses were held at member institutions of the Campus Condorcet, principally at EHESS and the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, evidence of the close ties between INED and its future partners.

Sixteen of the courses taught in 2018 were delivered abroad, and half of them were to researchers from Global South countries. INED researchers have taught sociology courses at the University of Paris-Sorbonne in Abu Dhabi and led social science methodology seminars at a summer school in Kenya and at the Institut Pasteur in Madagascar.

Finally, 21 students from French and foreign universities were supervised by researchers from the Institute during internships in the 2017–2018 academic year.

Each year, as part of its collaboration with research teams in the Global South and to build the capabilities of the Global South, INED welcomes Master's students towards the end of their course for a 2–3 month research placement, through the iPOPs Laboratory of Excellence (LabEx). This placement is intended to provide the students with

an opportunity to improve on their Master's thesis for submission for journal publication and/or to come up with a doctoral thesis project.

INED also hosts doctoral students for placements to help them design their thesis project and/or to work on the use of survey data. In 2018, 20 foreign doctoral students were hosted for placements of between 15 days and 5.5 months. Seven of these students came from Tunisia, two from Cameroon, and one from Burkina Faso.

WHAT IS THE DEMOSTAF NETWORK?

The Demography Statistics for Africa network, DEMOSTAF, was created in 2016 for a period of 4 years and is funded through the RISE programme. It is an exchange programme involving 14 European and African academic institutions and four national statistics institutes and is aimed at promoting research on the following topics: fertility; mortality and health; households and families; and education.

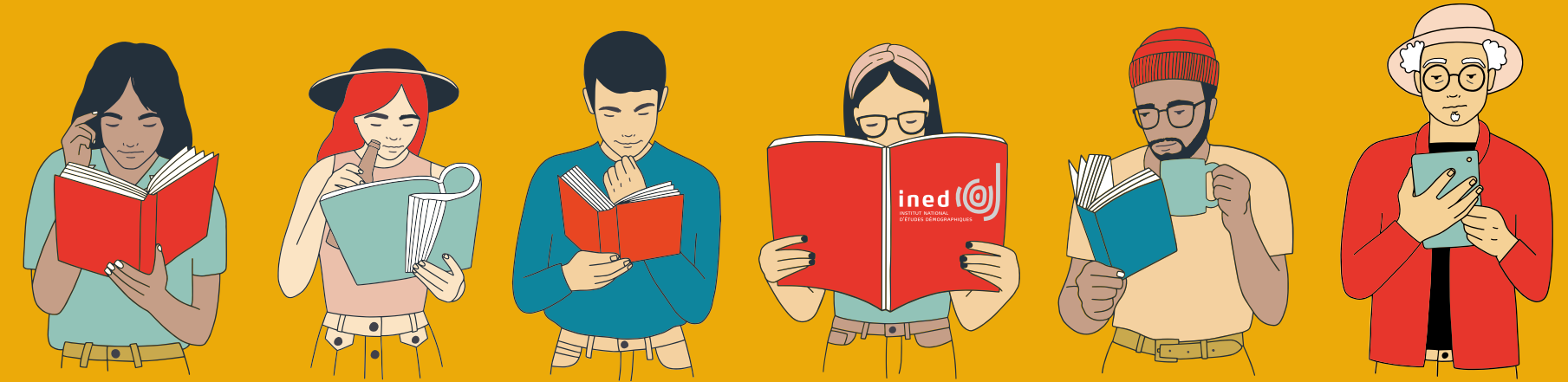
The programme focuses on the connections between the quantitative data produced at national and local levels, and, through the close involvement of national statistics institutes, consolidates and promotes public statistics.

 <http://demos taf.site.ined.fr/en>



INED'S SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Transmitting and promoting research study findings has been a crucial mission at INED since its founding. INED Publications releases and distributes books that are references in their field as well as periodicals in French and English, thereby working to diffuse knowledge to the scientific community and the public.



As a scientific publisher since its creation in 1945, INED, through its journals and books series, some of which are published in English, contributes to the visibility and dissemination of population science research.

A catalogue dedicated to population studies

The INED Publications catalogue reflects the multidisciplinary of demography work and the Institute's research units. With their wide-open approach to demography, the publications take up an extremely broad range of topics—family, fertility, mortality, migration, economic demography, and ageing—from the perspectives of such disciplines as economics, history, geography, sociology, anthropology, statistics, and epidemiology. Submitted for validation by scientific committees, the books and journal articles are internationally renowned for their editorial and scientific quality.

The INED Publications catalogue includes:

- Nearly 300 books by French and international researchers, published in various series
 - Questions de populations [Population Issues]
 - Classiques de l'économie et de la population [Economics and Population Classics]
 - Études et enquêtes historiques [Historical Studies and Surveys]
 - Grandes Enquêtes [Major Surveys]
 - Manuels [Handbooks]
 - Méthodes et savoirs [Methods and Knowledge acquisition]
 - Cahiers [Notebooks]
 - Textes fondamentaux [Fundamental Texts]
 - INED Population Studies, in English (with Springer)
- *Population*, a bilingual French–English quarterly journal

- *Population & Societies*, a bilingual French–English monthly bulletin presenting scientific findings to a lay readership

Population

Every year, in compliance with its official obligations, INED offers a detailed review of the major figures and trends in the population of France and reports on the country's current demographic situation. In 2018, a specific focus was given to the geographical mobility trajectories of immigrants living in mainland France. This original approach, focusing on place of departure and not on place of arrival, highlighted the scale of the flows of immigrants leaving French territory.

The theme-based annual 'overview of a population question', presenting the state of world knowledge on a specific subject, offered, for 2018, a vast international overview of the issues surrounding

abortion and the associated measurement difficulties and solutions. It reviewed current legislation, the latest data on the frequency of abortion and methods used, and the consequences of abortion on women's health and lives.

Overviews and demographic situation reports are available online, in French and English, via the journal's website and on various distribution platforms (Persée, Cairn, JStor, Muse, etc.)

www.revue-population.fr
www.journal-population.com

Books published by INED Publications

Since February 1, 2017, INED's new titles and catalogue of publications have been distributed by FMSH Diffusion in bookstores and on the shared platform *Le Comptoir des Presses Universitaires*.



LA FAMILLE À DISTANCE.
 Mobilités, territoires et liens familiaux [Families separated by distance: Geographical mobility and family ties].

Edited by Christophe Imbert,
 Éva Lelièvre, David Lessault

Collection: **Questions de populations**
 [Population Issues]

This book brings together the work of demographers, geographers, sociologists, and ethnologists. It analyses the effects of distance on family functioning and looks at the extension of the family group beyond the household, questioning the traditional categories produced by official statistics and suggesting a different perception of family relationships. The transformation of lifestyles, increased mobility, new means of communication, teleworking, and even multiple residence are social realities that call for new ways of understanding the new, multilocalized family structure.



LES DÉRACINÉS DE CHERCHELL.
 Camps de regroupement dans la guerre d'Algérie (1954-1962) [The uprooted people of Cherchell: Regrouping camps during the Algerian War (1954–1962)].

Kamel Kateb, Nacer Melhani,
 M'hamed Rebah

Collection: **Études et enquêtes historiques**
 [Historical Studies and Surveys]

During the Algerian war that led to the country's independence in 1962, a quarter of the Algerian population was interned in population "regroupment" camps. This book reconstructs the trajectory of some of the people from the Cherchell region who underwent this forced displacement. Presenting a series of personal accounts, this book makes a key contribution to the reconstruction of an often forgotten or concealed episode of history.

POPULATION'S YOUNG AUTHOR PRIZE

Created in 2015 by the journal *Population*, the Young Author Prize was awarded in February 2018 to Marine Haddad, a doctoral student at the Sociological Observatory of Change (Sciences Po) and the Laboratory of Quantitative Sociology (Crest) for her article entitled "Migration from French Overseas Departments to Metropolitan France: What We Can Learn about a State Policy from the Censuses, 1962–1969". Her article offers new perspectives for demographic analysis of four French overseas departments (DOMs): Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, and Réunion. Using difference-in-difference regressions, this analysis measures the effects of the policies implemented by the Bumidom. It shows that while the Bumidom accelerated the growth of migration flows, they were also fuelled by the socioeconomic gap between the DOMs and the mainland.



LE MONDE PRIVÉ DES FEMMES. GENRE ET HABITAT DANS LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE [THE PRIVATE WORLD OF WOMEN: GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT IN FRENCH SOCIETY]

Edited by Anne Lambert, Pascale Dietrich-
Ragon and Catherine Bonvalet

Collection: Questions de populations
[Population Issues]

Through various contributions analysing housing, place of residence, and social and physical environment in general, this book shows that the home can be a place of self-affirmation for women, for example, among deprived populations, but also confirms the fragility of this equilibrium. Looking at the home in all its physical, symbolic, economic, and legal dimensions, this situational analysis offers new perspectives for research.



LE MONDE PRIVÉ DES FEMMES.
GENRE ET HABITAT DANS LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE

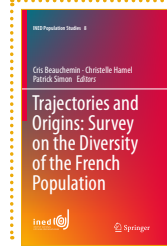
LA FAMILLE À DISTANCE.
MOBILITÉS, TERRITOIRES ET LIENS FAMILIAUX

POPULATION



LES DÉRACINÉS DE CHERCHELL

TRAJECTORIES AND ORIGINS: SURVEY ON THE
DIVERSITY OF THE FRENCH POPULATION



TRAJECTORIES AND ORIGINS: Survey on the Diversity of the French Population

Cris Beauchemin, Christelle Hamel and
Patrick Simon

Collection: Ined Population Studies
(Springer)

This book, published in English in partnership with Springer, presents the results of the Trajectories and Origins survey to an international audience. One of the survey's major contributions is that it combines both objective and subjective measures of discrimination: for the first time, it focuses on racism as experienced by those subjected to it and opens up new methodological approaches to the study of prejudice based on origin, religion, or skin colour.

INED researchers also work with publishers other than INED Publications, and in 2018, four books were released.

 www.ined.fr/en/publications/editions/

INED PUBLICATIONS' E-BOOKS

Throughout 2018, INED Publications continued to diversify its publication media by offering seven new publications in both paper and digital format: printed book, ePub format, and enhanced PDF (e-books). This diversification of formats, thought out and designed in a complementary way, allows us to reach a wider audience using distribution methods tailored to the circulation of knowledge. E-books offer multiple options for enhanced content, such as hypertext links, images, statistical data, videos, etc., and incorporate the metadata and full text required for optimal listing (ONIX protocol).

At a time of major developments in knowledge diffusion, it was key that INED and INED Publications be proactive in the adoption of new digital technologies, which represent a remarkable advance in the distribution and promotion of scientific publications.

THE DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE DIGITAL AGE

In line with its missions, INED strives to promote the richness of its scientific production and to raise awareness of demographic issues among researchers and the public alike. Digital communication is essential to this undertaking.

The INED website, designed to be attractive and easy to use, targets a broad audience. Since its redesign, it continues to evolve, offering new content every week, and in 2018 it attracted over 1.6 million visitors.

The rich and diverse website content is structured into eight main topic areas and constitutes a reference resource for both the scientific community and the public. In 2018, new videos were made, introducing the fundamental concepts of demography: its own definition, life expectancy, world population growth, sex ratio at birth, participation of women and men in domestic work, the difference between an immigrant and a foreigner, etc. Entitled "Figuring Out Population Change", these educational videos by researchers can be viewed on INED's Vimeo channel, along with the videos produced as part of the "Rencontres de la démo 2018" mini-conferences on the theme of the bioethics law. The interactive "Family Game"

has been completely redesigned, and the figures featured in various animations across the site have been updated using UN data.

Social networks and a culture of sharing

Every day, INED publishes new information on its Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn accounts, providing information on an event, a publication, an interview, a research result, a survey, etc. The Institute's online community continued to grow in 2018, recording an 18% increase in subscribers, and it has invested in making content available on the new Datagora platform. Created by Sciences Po students, this free social network is supported by the Sciences Po School of Public Affairs. It aims to inform public debate by promoting the publication of statistical data and public studies.

Population & Societies available free of charge online

INED's monthly bulletin, *Population & Societies*, which presents a scientific analysis of a particular question to a general audience, is accessible for free on the INED website on the second Wednesday of the month. In 2018, it celebrated its 50th anniversary. Two issues, *One in thirty children in France conceived through assisted reproductive technology* and *Europe and the spectre of sub-Saharan migration* received strong media coverage and generated 255 articles.

 www.ined.fr/en



Archined, INED's open access archive

As part of the national and European policy for open sciences, INED has set up an open

archive, Archined, and has defined its filing policy. Archined was developed in 2018, for opening in 2019, by the Documentation, Library, and Archives Department and a project team, in collaboration with a contractor, MyScienceWork. The open archive's name, Archined, was chosen by a survey of INED staff.

Connected with the national HAL archive as well as with the main platforms and engines indexing open access scientific research (OpenAire, RePEc, Isidore, Google Scholar, etc.), this new system will enable INED to contribute to French and European open access policies, increase the visibility and accessibility of its researchers' publications, and ensure their long-term preservation.

 archined.ined.fr

INED DIGESTS

In 2018, a new type of content was offered via the INED website: Digests. These are digests of articles by INED population science researchers published in academic journals on demography and related sciences. Six digests have been published in the dedicated section.

 www.ined.fr/fr/ressources-methodes/ined-digests

A RICH AND VARIED CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Every year, INED organizes and participates in a number of conferences, seminars, research days, book fairs, and lecture series in France and abroad. All these events increase the outreach and influence of population science among experts and the public alike.

INED researchers are heavily invested in diffusion and promotion activities. In addition to writing articles and books, they are regularly involved in events targeting the scientific community, the public, or both.

National and international scientific events

2018 was particularly busy, with a total of 129 seminars and conferences led by INED researchers, sometimes in collaboration with other research laboratories, over one or more days. Highlights of the year included: an international symposium on "Migration, environment, and climate: What risk inequalities?", organized by INED and the French Museum of Natural History in partnership with the Centre national d'études spatiales (CNES) and the Agence française de développement (AFD); a research day on the ELFE

cohort; the Global Race seminar series (ANR) on the reconfigurations of racism and the concept of race since 1945 in North America, Latin America, and Europe; workshops of the multidisciplinary research network on fatherhood and motherhood (REPPaMa); the International Perspectives research group's research day on "New reproductive technologies and social imaginaries"; the European Consortium for Sociological Research's conference on "Causes and consequences of inequalities in Europe", organized by the Sociological Observatory for Change (Sciences Po and CNRS), with the involvement of INED and the Quantitative Sociology Laboratory (LSQ-CREST), the Centre for European Studies and Comparative Politics (CEE-Sciences Po and CNRS), and the Laboratory for Interdisciplinary Evaluation of Public Policies (LIEPP-Sciences Po); the "Surveys on family" conference, co-organized by CNRS, INED, and the University of Picardy;

the presentation of the Pew Research Center's report for Europe on a survey of religion and tolerance in Europe by Dr Neha Sahgal and Alan Cooperman; the Economic Demography Unit's research day on "The socioeconomic challenges of loss of autonomy"; and INED's participation in the European Science Forum (ESOF) in Toulouse alongside the Ministry for Higher Education, Research, and Innovation and the major French research institutions (CNRS, CNES, INSERM, IRD, INRA, INRIA, etc.).

Papers by INED researchers were also presented at international conferences: the Population Association of America selected 14 of them for its annual conference held in Denver in April 2018. The Institute also had a significant presence at the European Population Conference (43 papers and 11 posters) and at the 20th AIDELF symposium (20 papers) held every 2 years in Belgium.



THE APPLIED STATISTICS MEETINGS CELEBRATED THEIR 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Organized by the INED Statistical Methods Department, this seminar looks at the application of a statistical method based on real-life cases. The distinct perspectives of practitioners from different disciplines enable us to compare the tools used and hypotheses applied by the methods and the types of results published. These presentations are intended for researchers, research technicians, INED doctoral students, and other analysts from the public and private sectors facing statistical issues.

In May 2018, a day celebrating the seminar's 10th anniversary ("Applied statistics in the social sciences: Data revolution, evolution of practices") provided an opportunity to review the methodologies and types of data used recently.

to all. In 2018, these talks were on issues relating to bioethics. The videos are available online, in French and English.

 <https://vimeo.com/album/5719341>

INED also holds an hour-long seminar every Monday morning, a space for multidisciplinary scientific discussions between researchers, research technicians, and Master's and PhD students. At these "INED Mondays", researchers and doctoral students from the Institute or external guests present their work, which is then discussed by a peer. From September 2017 to June 2018, 28 such sessions were held; after each one, INED's Documentation Department drew up a list of selected references on the topic discussed.

All these scientific seminars are occasions for researchers to meet and talk about their work, share knowledge, and discuss new scientific issues.

 <https://www.ined.fr/en/news/scientific-meetings/seminaries-colloque-ined/>

Specific events for the public

INED researchers also try to publicize their work through popularization for non-scientific, non-academic audiences, formed of social and economic policymakers, professional and cultural organizations, teachers, and students. Via book launch events, workshops at France's annual science fair, and lectures at the Paris Book Fair or the Blois History Festival, the Institute's researchers work hard to make population sciences accessible to all.

Since 2014, to reach a still wider audience, INED has organized annual filmed mini-conferences on the fundamental topics of demography. Entitled "Rencontres de la démo", these conferences provide researchers with 10 minutes in which to present the issues and describe the progress of the research in a clear, educational format, accessible



THE FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

The French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) is a public research organization specialized in population studies and works in partnership with the academic and research worlds at the national and international levels. Its multidisciplinary approach to demographic phenomena is the key to improving our understanding of populations and societies.

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INED'S MISSIONS AND OBJECTIVES

Founded in 1945, the French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) is an institution specialized in demographic research. Its official missions include studying the populations of France and foreign countries, widely disseminating the knowledge produced, and supporting education and research.

Like the CNRS, INSERM, INRA, and IRD, INED is a Public Scientific and Technical Research Establishment (EPST). Administratively attached to both the research and social affairs ministries, INED fosters interdisciplinary collaboration, conducts numerous European and international research projects, and develops partnerships with universities and research organizations in France and abroad.

Multidisciplinary research

In its open approach to demography, the Institute draws on a wide range of disciplines, including economics, history, geography, sociology, anthropology, statistics, biology, and epidemiology to investigate demographic fields of study such as fertility, mortality, migration, gender, the economy, and public health. Grouped into nine research teams or units, one mixed unit, and

one joint research unit, its researchers study and measure classic demographic phenomena such as nuptiality, fertility, mortality, spatial mobility, gender, and their causes and effects, as well as demography applied to social life, the economy, public health, human geography, ethnology, etc. Their research is conducted nationally in France and in countries and regions across the world. This disciplinary breadth and openness constitutes a new development observable in demographic studies in both Europe and the United States. The Institute belongs to several research networks and participates in many national and international projects in both the Global North and South.

Research, training, and diffusion missions

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

- undertakes, develops, and promotes, either on its own initiative or at the request of the French public authorities, research studies on all aspects of populations;
- conducts or commissions and evaluates research studies deemed useful to demographic science and their contributions to economic, social, and cultural progress in France;

- collects, centralizes, and promotes French and non-French demographic research studies;
- keeps the public authorities informed of the knowledge acquired and provides expertise and support for public policies working to meet social and educational challenges in its field of activity;
- trains in research and through research in its areas of competence through courses, PhD student hosting, and postdoctoral contracts;
- ensures that the public is informed of demographic issues through its publications, open access library, and website;
- disseminates French demographic research internationally and develops demographic information, while promoting the use of the French language.

Strategic orientations fixed every 5 years

INED's strategy is based on the definition of major 5-year orientations, which constitute the basis for the contract on objectives and performance signed with the two supervisory ministries.

Developed through a collective consultation involving all the Institute's staff members, these strategic orientations are consistent with the HCERES (High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education) recommendations formulated during its evaluation of the Institute, the national research strategy, and the major projects of French, European, and international interest. These describe the challenges to be met, determine the Institute's main research areas, and set the Institute's strategy for meeting these challenges and pursuing these scientific orientations.

The most recent strategic orientations were developed in 2016 and cover the 2016-2020 period. They are monitored using a set of performance indicators.

Research work addressing social issues

Research priorities at INED for the 2016-2020 period are to renew analysis of demographic phenomena, attain better understanding of life histories, study interactions between actors and public policies, and develop studies on population movements and mobility. The Institute will be emphasizing research on the key questions of contemporary demographic change, with a special focus on their causes, inner workings, and the issues they raise. INED research studies are based on a combined quantitative, critical, and qualitative approach to population questions. The



approach is first and foremost quantitative, in that statistical analysis and the production of original data constitute core activities. It is also critical, in that it generates critical thinking on categories, concepts, and measuring instruments, as well as on findings. Last, it is qualitative as qualitative understanding is what enables researchers to enrich their analyses, develop new avenues of inquiry, and later to substantiate findings and construct new analytic categories.

Research topics at INED directly address current events and social questions. Because they investigate such universal matters as births, unions, life expectancy, and geographical mobility, these research studies are of interest to the public, policymakers, elected officials, and companies. They produce knowledge on social phenomena and make it possible to objectify sensitive and polemical issues, thereby providing guidance in public policymaking.

INED's field of inquiry and its strong reputation and renown put it in a particularly privileged position when it comes to maintaining and bolstering ties between society and research.

The economic and social issues involved in contemporary and future demographic dynamics are many, and they call for new, innovative research.

They encompass new types of families (LGBT, transnational, non-cohabiting), environmental concerns, prolonged life expectancy, temporary migrations, forced population displacement, and other phenomena.

Far from being static, analysis of demographic phenomenon is dynamic and constantly being renewed: new themes are studied, new sources used, new methods developed. INED's resolutely multidisciplinary approach is the key to improving our understanding of populations and societies. On all these subjects, INED also works to produce original data that will enrich public statistics, through the elaboration of experimental, pioneering research studies on sensitive social issues, studies whose findings that are then diffused and promoted in the scientific community and to a broad non-scientific audience.

Regularly evaluated work

Research at INED is regularly evaluated by:

- the Institute's own Scientific Council, which assesses the scientific orientations, analyses scientific activity, and annually examines new research projects;
- dedicated scientific committees that evaluate grant proposals for submission to such national agencies as the ANR, the Institute for Research in Public Health, and the National AIDS Research Agency, and international bodies such as the European Commission;
- scientific bodies, such as the Public Statistics Accreditation Commission, that approve population survey projects;
- the High Council for the Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCERES), which evaluates INED research units and the Institute as a whole every 5 years;
- the Institute's Evaluation Commission, which assesses researchers' individual work every 2 years.



THE RESEARCH UNITS

INED's research teams are organized into ten research units and one joint research unit, each of which studies a particular topic area or applies a specific scientific approach to demography. Research focuses on current major demographic trends.

INED's scientific approach includes a wide range of disciplines such as demography, sociology, economics, history, geography, anthropology, epidemiology, and statistics. Research questions are addressed with a view to breaking down disciplinary barriers. As such, each researcher may belong to two different research units. Each unit, led by one or more lead researchers, is evaluated every 5 years by the High Council for the Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCERES). In addition to the units, three interdisciplinary groups, which do not conduct research projects, promote methodological discussions.

Fertility, Families, and Couples

Research Unit 3 focuses on changes in marriage and the family in France and other developed countries. Specifically, it tracks the spread of new

forms of partnership and family structure, as well as changes in the family environment affecting children. It also studies fertility trends and related factors, such as the desire to have children, fertility, contraception, and abortion.

Gender, Sexuality, and Inequalities

Unit 4 studies changes in gender relations, particularly within couples and families and at work, and changes in sexuality. It addresses inequalities and how they are articulated, considering variations in time and space, gender violence, and the emergence of new gendered norms over generations. Particular attention is paid to gender and sexual minorities.

Mortality, Health, and Epidemiology

Unit 5 studies mortality and health in populations, in France and around the world, and makes international comparisons. Its mortality research focuses on trends and differences in life expectancy between countries, social categories, and genders; mortality among the oldest old; and causes of death. Health is studied from various angles, from its consequences to its determinants, as related to individuals and contexts.

Mobility, Housing, and Social Networks

Research Unit 6 studies residential mobility, specifically interactions between family, work, and residential trajectories. It studies how a person's mobility interacts with family and housing situations over the life cycle by apprehending how it fits into the socioeconomic context of a given period. To do this, we need to

broaden the concept of residence to include the residential system as a whole, incorporate the family dimension by taking into account interpersonal and intergenerational solidarity, and attend to surrounding networks, including institutional ones. A major focus of the unit's research is identifying the trajectories of vulnerable populations and those who have difficulty accessing a personal dwelling.

International Migrations and Minorities

Unit 8 studies international migration and its impact on individuals and societies in both sending and receiving countries. Its research focuses on the reasons for migrating, the practical modalities of migration, the integration of immigrant populations, and the problems of discrimination they encounter. The unit also studies minorities and the way in which they forge an identity in parallel with their sociodemographic dynamics.

Economic Demography

Unit 9 brings together economists and demographers to analyse interactions between economic situations and demographic behaviours. They study the processes that explain gender disparities in wages, careers, wealth, and living standards. They also observe how demographic events such as birth, conjugal separation, or retirement contribute to these disparities and how they evolve over a lifetime. In addition, they measure the effects of social policies on individual and family behaviours.

History and populations

Research Unit 11 covers three main fields: the economic, social, political, and health histories of populations; paleodemography, to study early populations who left no written trace or to

supplement traditional historical demography sources with archaeological material; and the history of demographic and economic thought, to discover the actual conditions in which these early forms of knowledge were produced and transmitted, and to improve analysis of scholarly texts and practices.

Trajectories and Territories

As a partner of the International College of Territorial Sciences research group, Research Unit 12 focuses on the diversity of individual and collective trajectories within family and territorial dynamics. It analyses the interactions between family ties and residential ties forged over a lifetime to understand how individuals, families, and larger groups are anchored within a territory. It emphasizes people's multiple memberships as they relate to social and migration trajectories and interact with the political



systems to which they belong, and probes the construction of the social, spatial, and cultural categories that structure societies in connection with their histories and public policies. The unit's multidisciplinary approach and variety of research areas enables it to compare different forms of population dynamics within different cultural systems.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

This mixed unit developed from a partnership between INED, INSERM, the University of Paris-Sud, and the University of Versailles-Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines. Its research focuses on sexuality, contraceptive practices, abortion, and the use of assisted reproduction technology. It covers the different dimensions of health (physical, mental, and social) as well as its gender-based dimensions, particularly in connection with gender relations and sexualities. Its researchers apply a multidisciplinary approach drawing on demography, sociology, epidemiology, health economics, and clinical studies. Alongside traditional methods based on large general population surveys, research in this unit uses complex administrative databases, including those of the French social security system and the greater Paris region public hospital system, now accessible to researchers.

Demography of Global South Populations

Unit 15 works on the demographic dynamics of Global South populations, what drives those dynamics, and the issues they raise. A primary research concern is the particular situation of Africa, with projects focusing on particular contexts or population categories to understand their internal dynamics, emergent behaviours, and barriers to change. International comparisons are used to analyse current trends. At several sites in Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso, the unit is engaged in population monitoring projects; it also has a policy of forming partnerships with national statistics institutes and research centres in Africa.

French Longitudinal Study of Children

The ELFE joint research unit brings together research teams from INED, INSERM, and the French blood agency. The aim is to track 18,300 children born in metropolitan France in 2011 from birth until age 20, to attain better understanding of how their environments, family circle, and living conditions affect their development, health, socialization, and academic trajectories.

Event History and Multilevel Approach Group

Organized as a network, this group works to develop methods for more effectively analysing the interactive processes and complex ties binding various events in individual trajectories and to conceptualize and use intermediate categories in data collection and analysis. Its activities are largely determined by the Groupe de réflexion sur l'approche biographique (GRAB) working group, which brings together researchers from various French and foreign institutions and a variety of disciplines, including demography, geography, and sociology, and draws on the experience of 25 event history surveys conducted in France, Africa, and Latin America.

International Perspectives Group

This research methodology group works to stimulate comparisons between approaches applied in different contexts to study similar research questions. Its primary activities are international and historical comparisons, and to explore concepts and methods from different fields and disciplines. To this end, the group regularly organizes international scientific research days and supports training activities with foreign partners.

Old Age and Ageing Group

This group offers a space for meetings and discussions on research questions, strategies, and related methods, bringing together researchers, technicians, and doctoral students from different INED research units and departments. The aim is to foster critical comparison of experiences and skills to move beyond participants' geographic or disciplinary specializations.



PIONEERING METHODOLOGIES AND ACCESSIBLE DATA

Every year, INED conducts major surveys and shares the findings with public policymakers. The data collected are also made available to the scientific community. The Institute is the only French research establishment with its own survey department.

In addition to the secondary analysis of data from national or international bodies, INED produces original data through surveys. These surveys are central to its research activity and help to improve our understanding of certain demographic phenomena by producing national statistics, thereby meeting demands for information on the part of public authorities and/or civil society. Selecting and defining survey frames are long, complex processes, and surveys may be carried out in quite different ways.

Developing and studying new topics

INED's Survey and Polling Department is involved in the design and methodological preparation of many survey projects conducted by the Institute's various research units.

In 2018, most of the Department's activity was concentrated on 11 surveys either under way or

in the design process, including the ELFE survey conducted among children aged 10 in the pilot cohort and another on learning levels among first-year primary school (*cours préparatoire*, CP) children in the national cohort, the VIRAGE DOM survey (violence and gender relations in overseas France), data collection for which continued all year in Réunion and the Antilles, the ENVIE survey on the emotional life of young adults, the ART without borders survey on the use of assisted reproduction technologies abroad, and the second edition of the Trajectories and Origins survey conducted with INSEE (TeO2).

The Survey Department's expertise is crucial to the study of sensitive subjects, such as violence, sexuality, the end of life, etc. It is also vital for surveying populations in challenging situations (prisoners, homeless, illiterate, young adults who have been in care since childhood) or very specific populations (adoptive parents and adopted

children, victims of female genital mutilation, African villages surveyed at regular intervals, etc). So many topics, all requiring innovative survey techniques that could prove groundbreaking for public statistics.

Another strong component of the Survey Department's activity in 2018 was supporting the use of recently collected survey data: further calculation of weighting factors for the Homelessness in Semi-rural Areas survey, supplementary to the INSEE/INED 2012 Homelessness survey; work on the VIRAGE survey; and continued analysis and interpretation of qualitative interviews from the corpus on singlehood for the EPIC project.

Developing innovative survey collection methods

The Survey and Polling Department is constantly working on innovations in survey data collection methods. In 2018, it was involved in the INSEE task force "GT aval" on multimode survey methodologies and continued its work on "snowball" surveys based on the My Neighbourhood, My Neighbours survey and through surveys currently in preparation: the ART Without Borders project and the ChiPre project on Chinese migrants in Île-de-France. In addition to further improving survey coverage through a multilingual approach, the Surveys Department is increasing the use of cognitive interview techniques to test certain key concepts in the field, as part of the ENVIE and Fécondité surveys.

Promoting methodologies and survey data

INED is developing its policy of making survey data available to the scientific community, which is generating hundreds of scientific publications each year, by both INED researchers and external researchers.

In 2018, 497 articles, chapters, or papers were published based on an Institute survey.

The Survey Department continued its preparations to make data from the Fécond survey available, the national survey on sexual and reproductive health in France; data from the national "General Population" component of this survey, conducted in 2010, are now available via the Quetelet PROGEDO Diffusion portal. It also became responsible for coordinating the Generations and Gender Programme contextual database, previously managed by the MPIDR, which involves updating the indicators included in the database as well as implementing a new uploading tool.

In addition, INED is fully involved in national and international networks for the production and use of quantitative data. Its research technicians are members of the MATE SHS (Methods, Analysis, Fields, and Surveys in Human and Social Sciences) network run by the CNRS and French Statistics Society (SFdS). They are involved in promoting and providing expertise to these professional networks, present papers at specialist conferences, and work on various Master's courses and PhD training networks. Testament to the methodological excellence of INED's survey technicians is that, in 2018, the Head of the Survey Department was on the Scientific Committee for the 10th Francophone Survey Conference, while a research technician from the Statistical Methods Department was on the organizing committee for and involved in workshop talks as part of the ANF (National Training Campaign) on Data Visualization.

From design to final analysis: controlling the entire survey process

INED's Statistical Methods Department assists in removing any technical difficulties associated with the use of existing data.

Multilevel analysis, textual analysis, mapping—INED researchers and research technicians are trained to use a range of techniques, particularly for statistics. Their high level of competence is widely disseminated through in-house and external seminars and training sessions. In 2018, 13 internal training sessions and three meetings of the Applied Statistics Group were held at INED, while three sessions of the 'R for Use in the Social Sciences' seminar were held at the EHESS. Training sessions were also delivered through university courses (University of Picardy Jules Verne—Amiens, Aix-Marseille University, University of Paris Descartes, and University of Strasbourg), at national technical schools (ENSAI), and via continuing education organizations (Genes-Cepe).

In addition to its methodological training and seminars, the Department has developed its support services for three major statistical software packages, SAS, Stata, and R, in which it has recognized expertise.

Big data processing and data visualization

All this expertise is applied to complex topics and innovations.

In 2018, INED's Statistical Methods Department worked on various projects involving the processing of administrative and health data, and data visualization. It thereby contributed to the Big_Stat project on the use of big data from administrative sources in demographic research. The Statistical Methods Department also invested in the use of health data, accessible by research organizations via the National Health Data System.

Longitudinal surveys

Following a group of people over time (studying them longitudinally) provides information that cannot be obtained from a one-off survey.

The ELFE cohort study, a project designed by INED, the French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM), and the French Blood Institute (EFS), is monitoring a cohort of children from their birth in 2011 until the age of 20. The size, duration, and complexity of this longitudinal study are exceptional, as is the diversity of the approximately 150 researchers and academics

DPO

In April 2018, INED appointed a Data Protection Officer (DPO) as advised by the CNIL on the basis of the new European Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The DPO ensures the compliance of all processing covered by the authorization system, primarily described by the law as "sensitive" processing, handles data protection declarations and authorizations, and adopts an advisory role within the Institute on these matters.

involved in it, combining sociodemographic data (on the child, its two parents, the people with whom the child spends the most time, etc.), medical data, and biological samples (including dust collected at home).

This ambitious project is funded by the Investments in the Future scheme. Like all INED surveys, it has been examined in detail by the CNIL national data protection authority.

Two major surveys were conducted in 2018. The first took place in first-year primary school classes (cours préparatoire), to collect information

on the learning levels of children around the age of 7. This new phase follows the one conducted in kindergartens (maternelle) in 2016 and enables us to analyse how the child enters different learning areas, taking into account the living conditions, family structure, health, and development of the child.

The second was conducted among the families of children aged 10–11 in the pilot survey. It was done via a further telephone interview for the parents and a home visit for the children, in order to measure weight and height, observe a few physical exercises, perform a respiratory examination, and play memory and attention games. Biological samples taken at home and in the laboratory were also offered to families to enable the analysis of various biological markers of the children's health or reveal certain pollutants.

INTERVIEW

Stéphanie Condon, Researcher,
Sandrine Dauphin, Project Director et
Justine Dupuis, Statistician

- Why did you decide to conduct a VIRAGE survey in the overseas departments and regions of France?

The National Survey on Violence against Women in France (ENVEFF) had already been duplicated in Réunion in 2002 and in Martinique in 2008. Faced with a public perception of an increase in the amount and severity of violence against women, local elected officials in overseas communities and other stakeholders in the field called for a survey similar to VIRAGE within their territories. The survey was therefore included in the fifth Plan to Combat Violence against Women and also included Guadeloupe, for which we will have data for the first time.

- Which specific features of these territories required the questionnaire to be adapted?

The objective is to gain a better understanding of the specific effects of local economic, social, and political contexts on the incidence, experience, and consequences of violence. These territories are marked by significant social inequalities, providing the opportunity to study the links between violence and social precarity. We therefore added questions designed to explore the contradictory links between violence and religion in a strongly religious context where diverse practices co-exist, the geographical proximity of the family, and even the role of migration (from metropolitan France, another overseas department, or neighbouring islands). Furthermore, to help the respondents answer, a glossary of terms in the various Creole languages was developed by the local survey teams.



RESEARCH TRAINING THROUGH RESEARCH

Each year, young researchers preparing their thesis or having or having recently defended it are hosted at INED on placements and participate in the Institute's work. There were more than 60 in 2018, from France and abroad.

INED invests heavily in research training through research. Many of its researchers and research technicians share their expertise with undergraduate, Master's degree, and specialist school students, and early career researchers are hosted by the Institute on placements each year. All doctoral students are supervised or co-supervised by an INED researcher, and the postdocs benefit from personalized mentoring from an INED researcher. The scientific life of early career researchers includes an annual doctoral day organized by several volunteer doctoral students in partnership with the Delegation for Doctoral Affairs and by monthly two-hour workshops that allow young researchers to present their work informally, accompanied by three INED researchers at the beginning of their careers.

Doctoral placements: active support for tomorrow's researchers

At the beginning of the 2018–2019 academic year, the Institute had 45 doctoral students on its staff. They all benefit from a stimulating work environment in which they can access training and receive support from the research units they join based on the subject of their work. Doctoral students are supervised by a researcher throughout the duration of their placement, which may cover all or part of their thesis-writing years. They are able to present the progress of their research through seminars or at the INED Mondays sessions. Although INED does not confer degrees, it is part of a doctoral training network together with the universities of Bordeaux IV, Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris Descartes, Paris Nanterre, and the IRD. Approximately 15 INED researchers teach in

Master of Demography programmes and related disciplines, and most of the 10 French tenured professors with chairs in demography are associate researchers at INED. It is therefore quite natural that universities and graduate schools should turn to the Institute to host their PhD students in demography.

In 2018, eight doctoral students successfully defended their dissertations:

- Maroussia Ferry, who studied the anthropology of the crisis in post-Soviet Georgia (1991–2015);
- Amélie Grysole, who studied the transnational strategies of Senegalese mothers' in the United States, Italy, and France;
- Marthe Nicolet, who studied representations of ageing and death in the daily press, comparing Geneva and Valais;
- Antoine Saillard, who studied the management of subnational and international migrant flows in the second half of the 19th century;

- Alice Olivier, who studied male study choices and socializations in "female" higher education programmes;
- Pauline Hervoïs, who studied the statistical recording of disabilities in 19th century France;
- Mona Claro, who studied gender, sexuality, and procreation during youth in Russia; and
- John Tomkinson, who studied adolescent mothers in France, England, and Wales.

 www.ined.fr/en/research/PhD-students/pdh-students-list/

International mobility for students

INED supports the international mobility of PhD students through two channels. The first is the iPOPs Laboratory of Excellence mobility programme, which funds research stays of two weeks to three months in foreign host laboratories, either inside or outside Europe. These stays may involve fieldwork or integration into a research team. They may be used to delve further into an aspect of the thesis as part of a comparative study or a study focused on the host country or to prepare post-thesis projects. In 2018, four iPOPs LabEx-affiliated students were granted PhD mobility scholarships in Austria, Canada, India, and Senegal for stays of one to three months.

The second channel derives from INED's partnership with the European Doctoral School in Demography: students with a Master's 2 degree (research emphasis) enrolled in their first year of PhD training follow a one-year intensive programme in population science taught in English at one of the network's member institutions.

In the 2017–2018 academic year, three students were selected for funding and took training programmes at the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock, Germany and at the University of South Denmark in Odense, Denmark.

Postdoctoral contracts: a bridge between PhD thesis and new research projects

INED offers one- and two-year postdoctoral contracts to early career researchers (French and non-French) who have demonstrated their research skills and presented a high-quality, original research project that also must fit into the research topics studied at the Institute. The contract is to enable them to complete their training and to provide them with a springboard for developing their academic career.

As such, their main activity is to promote and build upon their thesis and carry out the research project for which they were selected, with support from and in collaboration with their INED host laboratory. Seventeen postdocs worked at INED in 2018.

THREE PRIZES FOR TWO THESES

Juliette Galonnier and Emmanuel Beaubatie, postdocs at INED, each received a prize for their thesis in 2018. Juliette Galonnier, who is now working at INED on the Global Race project (ANR), was awarded the prestigious Best Dissertation Award by the American Sociological Association for her thesis "Choosing Faith and Facing Race: Converting to Islam in France and the United States", defended in 2017 as part of a double PhD in Sociology at Sciences Po and Northwestern University (Chicago).

Emmanuel Beaubatie received two prizes for his thesis on gender, health, and sexuality in the experiences of transgender men and women in France, defended at EHESS in 2017, which provides a well-documented insight into the social and gender determinants of sex-change trajectories. He was awarded the first prize in December 2018 by the Public Rights Defender, Jacques Toubon, and the second was the 2018 award for best thesis from the GIS Gender Institute. He is currently working under a postdoctoral contract at INED and is involved with the "Homosexuality: Knowledge and Methods" project.

INED AND THE CAMPUS CONDORCET

Campus Condorcet will soon be bringing together prominent human and social sciences research teams and will heighten the influence of French research worldwide by promoting the circulation of ideas and people. INED's new headquarters will be based there after its move in December 2019.

As research becomes global, major scientific programmes more competitive, and with increasing demand for human and social sciences expertise that will guide decision-makers and help the general public understand the world better, the 11 founding members of Campus Condorcet—also known as the City of Human and Social Sciences—aim to respond collectively to the educational, scientific, and digital challenges of the 21st century.

Constructed on two sites—Aubervilliers and Paris, Porte de la Chapelle—the Campus will occupy 7.4 hectares and will ultimately accommodate 18,000 people: 8,100 students, 4,800 PhD students (many from outside France), 4,200 teaching researchers, 900 administrative staff, and 100 research units. The quality and diversity of its scientific workforce will generate top-level European- and international-scale research groups in four main areas: historical, textual, territorial,

and social sciences. It will also form a French, European, and international hub of human and social sciences graduate schools.

INED's new headquarters

INED's new headquarters will be part of the Aubervilliers international research and training hub located at the terminus of the Paris metro's Line 12. The seven-storey building will be positioned at the centre of the Cours des Humanités, the Campus's north-south axis. Traffic there will be limited to pedestrians and bicycles. INED's teams have been preparing for the move throughout 2018. In addition to monitoring the progress of the construction site alongside Campus Condorcet and Sérénacité, INED has managed the project for its staff restaurant, which will serve up to 400 diners each day and will be open to researchers and administrative staff

from the other member institutions subject to the necessary contracts. Preparatory work has also been carried out for interior design of the future workspaces and communal areas, including the selection of furniture.

Meanwhile, actions have been taken to make staff aware of the importance of keeping their documents in order, following the presentation of the Archive and Documentation Relocation working group's recommendations in April 2018 and the production of a guide to help staff members with this process.

Lastly, staff from the IT, documentation, and general secretariat (facilities, logistics, and health and safety) departments, and from the international relations and partnerships management team, have been actively involved in various working groups run by the Campus (document management, campus life, digital, etc.

2018: the project becomes a reality

In 2018, the Campus truly rose from the ground. The structural works on the buildings for the INED headquarters, Conference Centre, Researchers' Halls of Residence, South Research Building, and Projects Centre were completed by the end of the summer, giving way to secondary work. This new phase involves insulating the buildings by installing doors, windows, and roofs to allow the internal work to commence. Works on the library (GED) began during the summer, and the first concrete was poured in November.

The foundation stone for the Campus was laid on 23 April 2018 in the presence of Frédérique Vidal, the Minister for Higher Education, Research, and Innovation; Valérie Pécresse, President of the Île-de-France Region; Patrick Braouezec, President of Plaine Commune; Anne Hidalgo, Mayor of Paris; Mérim

Derkaoui, Mayor of Aubervilliers; Marie-Christine Lemardeley, Deputy Mayor of Paris in charge of higher education; and Hughes Fourmentaux, President of Vinci Construction France.

"We are not just building walls, but a campus for the future of French human and social sciences."
Frédérique Vidal, Minister for Higher Education, Research, and Innovation.



PARTNERSHIPS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

INED is heavily invested in forming partnerships in France and abroad. Laboratories and research infrastructures of excellence, partnerships with higher education institutions, secondment hosting, researcher mobility, and responses to national and European calls for project proposals are all means by which the Institute consolidates its premium position in international population sciences research.



The Institute is involved in multiple national and international projects and is a partner in most of the wide-ranging European population sciences initiatives. Each year, it hosts a number of researchers from around the world, facilitates its own researchers' mobility, and is active within international networks.

To coordinate all these operations, INED has a Department of International Relations and Partnerships (DRIP) that helps researchers to respond to French and European calls for grant proposals and, more generally, to obtain external funding for research projects, set up new scientific partnerships, and host colleagues from abroad. DRIP is a department entirely devoted to researchers and to supporting and guiding them through all aspects of project design and submission. It also coordinates the implementation of INED's policy on European and international activities, and strengthens and structures partnerships within France, across Europe, and internationally.

Partnerships of excellence funded by the Investments in the Future programme

INED runs one laboratory of excellence (LabEx) and is a key partner in another as well as in two research infrastructures of excellence (ÉquipEx). These four core projects are funded by the French Investments in the Future programme and have endowed population science research with powerful new instruments.

● IPOPS LABORATORY OF EXCELLENCE

The iPOPs LabEx—Individuals, Populations, Societies—is run by INED in partnership with the Campus Condorcet and the Universities of Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, Bordeaux, Paris Nanterre, Strasbourg, and Paris Descartes.

Its purpose is to account for and interpret societal changes to better apprehend future developments. Its scientific policy is to:

- support the development of partnerships between research laboratories and educational institutions specialized in population sciences in France and abroad;
- improve student and early career researcher training in demography and the population sciences as a whole;
- ensure the quality, transfer, and promotion of research studies and findings, notably through participation in and support for scientific conferences and seminars; and
- engage in strategic thinking on how to develop partnerships with the economic sector.

In 2018, the iPOPs LabEx provided both financial and logistic support for eight scientific conferences and seminars aimed at promoting the scientific

research of young iPOPs network researchers at national and international levels and at helping to disseminate the results of scientific research:

- iPOPs/University of Thessaly, "The current crisis in Southern Europe: Consequences on demographic trends and social policies", 2–3 February in Athens, Greece;
- International Symposium on Longevity, "Through comparison between France and Japan, the two top runners of longevity", 1–2 February in Tokyo, Japan;
- Big_Stat summer school, "Doctoral training for demography", organized as part of the Big_Stat ANR project, June, in Strasbourg, France;
- "Religion and Social Classes" conference, 5–6 February in Paris, France;
- Workshop and Conference on Formal Demography, Special Emphasis Topic – Mortality, Alumni House, University of California, 4–8 June in Berkeley, United States;

- Methodological training for social science research organized at the initiative of the IFRA, 16–23 July in Kenya;
- 20th International AIDELF Symposium/44th Quetelet Chair, 28–31 August in Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium;
- 10th Chilean Pré-Alas sociology conference, "Sociología sin fronteras", 11–14 December in Iquique (Chile).

 www.ipops.fr/en

● LPhD TRAINING IN DEMOGRAPHY THROUGH THE IPOPS LABEX

This training is open primarily to PhD candidates in the field of demography and to those from other disciplines whose thesis subject includes a demographic component. The training courses

are aimed at doctoral students from all French universities, with applications also open to foreign PhD students and, subject to availability, to postdocs, early career researchers, and Master's 2-Research students.

The aim is to offer holders of a Master's 2-Research degree the opportunity to acquire European or international-level technical training that can be used directly in their thesis work. The training programmes are intensive, two-to-five day modules. The sessions are recognized by graduate research schools under the European Credit Transfer System, based on the rules that vary from one doctoral school to another.

In 2018, eight training courses were held between January and December 2018, including two new ones. This schedule enabled the inclusion of new topics, including data mapping and visualization, tools that doctoral students often find useful when they come to write their thesis and will continue

to employ in their professional career for putting information into perspective.

 ipops.fr/en/recruitment_training/resodemo/

● THE OSE [“DARE”] LABORATORY OF EXCELLENCE: OPENING UP ECONOMICS

Run by the Paris School of Economics (PSE), the OSE LabEx has three activities: teaching, research, and research diffusion and promotion. Several workshops are organized every year to take stock of existing research on particular themes, determine the boundaries of that research, and collectively imagine means of pushing them back with new approaches, methods, and data. In 2018, INED was involved with and helped organize some of these, including a research day on the socioeconomic challenges of loss of autonomy and the Meetings at Aussois (Rencontres d’Aussois). Likewise, members of the Economic Demography unit were involved in the scientific life of the “Labour and Public Economics” topic group and, more generally, with scientific activity at PSE. They took part in two seminars each week—the Labour and Public Economics Seminar and the Lunch Seminar—and were also involved

in the Regional Science of Urban Economics workshop from time to time. As an extension of the OSE LabEx, INED has chosen to associate its Economic Demography unit with the project put forward by the Paris Graduate School of Economics (PGSE), winner of the PIA3 funding for graduate research schools (EUR). This project is based on the experience acquired through the LabEx and aims to develop a world-class degree course in economics and to extend interaction with other disciplines, while fully involving the founding institutions, laboratories, and partners of the PSE and OSE. This project has strengthened ties between PSE and INED during 2018: the Institute is associated with the “Labour and Public Economics” topic group and is represented on the EUR steering committee, while members of its Economic Demography unit have provided teaching for Master’s and PhD students.

 opening-economics.com

● THE DIME-SHS RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE OF EXCELLENCE (ÉquipEx)

The Dime-SHS ÉquipEx (data, infrastructures, and survey methods in the human and social sciences)

was created to endow France with a new structure for collecting, augmenting, and diffusing human and social sciences research data. Steered by Science Po’s Center for Socio-political Data (CDSP), its resources enable researchers to produce or reuse data of great methodological rigour and quality. INED is particularly implicated in the quantitative aspect via the ELIPSS (Longitudinal Internet Study for Human and Social Sciences) panel: the Institute’s Survey and Polling Department is active in the recruitment and management of the panel, which includes more than 3,100 individuals equipped with a touchscreen tablet, who respond to a 30-minute survey each month. INED demographers were involved in the design of one of the nine data collection operations conducted in 2018, the Knowledge and Perception of Demographic Issues survey.

 dime-shs.sciencespo.fr/en/

● THE RECONAI ÉQUIPEX

The ReCoNai ÉquipEx, coordinated by INED, is designed to set up an infrastructure that will enable researchers to collect, stock, and diffuse data from the ELFE and Epipage 2 cohort studies, the latter

tracking children born prematurely in 2011. This project, which INED runs jointly with INSERM and the French blood agency, obtained funding from the Investments in the Future programme for the 2012–2019 period. In 2018, data from the “At home, aged 3 and a half” survey were made available via the ELFE data access platform and 22 research projects were launched using data from the cohort: 13 on a social science topic, six health-related, and three on connections between health and environment. Two ELFE surveys were conducted in Spring 2018 (cf. pp. 58–59) and new findings—including on the environment of mothers and children, on the use of screens in young children, and on socioeconomic gradients in language and motor skills at 2 years—were presented at the second ELFE cohort scientific day held in Paris in September. In addition, the French Council of State issued a decree permitting data from the ELFE and Epipage 2 cohorts to be matched with data from the French national health insurance databases (SNIIRAM); in order to do this, INED signed a contract with INSERM, the CNAM (National Health Insurance Fund), and the CNAV (National Pension Fund).

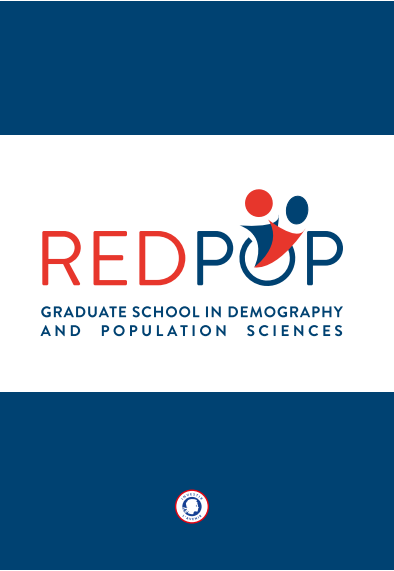
● THE CONVERGENCES INSTITUTE FOR MIGRATIONS

INED is a partner of the Convergences Institute (IC) for Migrations, launched in 2018 with the aim of integrating and organizing research work on migration. François Héran, former Chair at INED and now a professor at the Collège de France, is the Scientific Director. Patrick Simon, Research Director at INED, is the director of one of the four subject departments, and many INED researchers have been selected as fellows of the IC Migrations, enabling the development of collaborative research projects.

 icmigrations.fr/

● THE REDPOP GRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOOL

Run jointly by the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and INED and involving six universities, eight graduate schools and 10 research units, the REDPOP project (Graduate School Network in Demography and Population Sciences) is the only network-based Graduate Research School (EUR) among the 29 recipients of this first phase of Investment in the Future (PIA) funding. Managed by the French Research Agency (ANR), the EUR



initiative aims to “increase international impact and appeal...in one or more scientific fields by offering Master’s and PhD courses supported by one or more top-level research laboratories”. The purpose is to encourage the development of the Graduate School model in France by bringing universities and research organizations together and improving connections with economic actors. This model aims to boost the research approach within Master’s degree level courses and above,

and to make courses more internationally comprehensible by creating a continuum between Master's, PhD, and professional integration.

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

Institutional partnerships

INED regularly signs framework agreements with other organizations and institutions to formalize commitments relating to research, training, and scientific development. These agreements establish the basis for the collaboration and its scientific objectives.

In 2018, INED signed new framework agreements with three research centres: The French Polynesian Institute of Statistics, the Hungarian Demographic Research Institute, and the Ouagadougou Population Science Institute in Burkina Faso.

At the national level, INED strengthened its ties with higher education institutions. In addition to its partnership with the university consortium Université Sorbonne Paris Cité (USPC), the Institute works with universities through its iPOPs LabEx, which funds a mixed INED–University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne chair, and a chair of

excellence at the University of Bordeaux. INED also has long-standing ties with the University of Strasbourg, with which it has developed expertise on France's overseas departments and territories. This existing arrangement and the need to continue increasing knowledge on these parts of the country constitute a favourable environment for establishing partnerships with France's overseas universities, developing the demographic sciences there, and granting them an active role in conducting local fieldwork.

Mobility and hosting on secondment

Every year, the Institute hosts many researchers from abroad for two weeks to three months and, in some cases, a sabbatical year.

Under this arrangement, any INED researcher can invite one or several foreign researchers or PhD students to INED over the course of the year. In 2018, 54 researchers were hosted at INED, including 24 foreign PhD students and four postdocs. In addition, 29 researchers received funding from the DEMOSTAF project to participate in an internal seminar at INED and the four DEMOSTAF workshops in November and December 2018.

As part of the iPOPs LabEx, INED also hosts teaching researchers on secondment from several LabEx partner universities in order to increase the number of thesis supervisors familiar with Institute structures and research studies and bring together graduate research schools interested in population questions.

Hosted academics are relieved either partly or entirely of their teaching duties during their stay, leaving them free to conduct research or prepare for an accreditation to supervise research. Since the LabEx was created, INED has hosted 33 teaching researchers on secondment for periods of either six or 12 months.

INED also supports mobility for its own researchers. In 2018, three researchers and four PhD students were granted funding for stays in Austria, Canada, the Comoro Islands, Spain, India, and Senegal.

Calls for project proposals and European connections

INED's research studies are partly funded by its own budget. Other grants come from funding agencies, such as the French Research Agency

(ANR), public bodies, industry, and European Union 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 has a department dedicated to assisting researchers throughout the process of applying for research contracts, from monitoring calls for project proposals and identifying the most relevant ones, to designing and organizing projects, final project management, and contract negotiation.

In 2018, six projects were submitted in response to European calls for proposals; one was selected, and three are being evaluated. Five projects were submitted for ANR funding, and three projects were successful. Likewise, ad hoc funding was obtained from two sources for the Institute for Longevity, Ageing, and the Situations of Older Persons (ILVV) and the Trajectories and Origins 2 survey.

As a major player in demographic research in Europe, INED encourages its researchers to answer European calls for project proposals and supports those who apply for European Research Council grants. In 2018, INED continued as ever to answer European calls for projects, submitting six proposals, of which one was selected: the DICE Open Research Area.



INTERVIEW



Éva Lelièvre, Research Director,
Loïc Trabut, Researcher

- How did the collaboration between INED and the French Polynesian Institute of Statistics come about?

Links between the two institutes were initially established in 2016, when we collaborated on the use of data from the latest French Polynesian censuses and on the possibility of conducting a Family survey in 2017. The partnership agreement signed in May 2018 was the logical result of these discussions.

- What does this partnership involve?

The partnership consists of two implementing agreements to conduct the Feti'i e Fenua—Family in French Polynesia survey and the School and Me survey. Since January 2019, these two surveys have been supported by an ANR-funded research project entitled Archipelagos, Territories, and Family Mobility (ATOLs), which focuses on the territorial organization of Polynesian families, particularly where separated by distance, and the impact of public measures on mobility trajectories. Its objective is to assess how the implementation of public services in the fields of education, health, transport, and economic development areas affects population dynamics and to understand the challenges posed by insularity.

INED'S SOCIETAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT

Many INED researchers are studying the impact of climate change on populations, the evolution of gender relations in society, and inequalities and discrimination in companies. In its internal operations too, the Institute is focused on these crucial issues of gender equality, global warming, and solidarity.



Reducing INED's environmental impact and improving its social impact are a priority for every personnel member. For several years, concrete measures and actions have been taken by the Institute to make a greater commitment to the public interest and sustainable development.

Commitment to gender equality

In terms of social commitment, INED has signed the code of ethics for research professions and the charter for equality between women and men in higher education and research institutions. An equality adviser has been appointed within the Institute. This person provides a link between the institution and the administrative authorities on gender equality and monitors best practices in this area.

By signing these charters, INED undertakes to incorporate gender equality into all projects, to ensure mutual respect between the sexes, to combat stereotypes and all forms of discrimination, to publish an annual gender-based statistical report on all aspects of the Institute's operation, and to organize awareness seminars on gender equality issues.

With regards to staff, the Institute endeavours to:

- promote the proportional representation of women and men in all its bodies, at all levels, and for all categories, and strive for parity;
- encourage staff of all categories to participate in gender equality awareness or training activities;
- inform the staff concerned and all department/unit management of each individual's rights and duties in terms of maternity or paternity leave, parental leave, and part-time work;

- ensure that staff are not put at a disadvantage, in terms of their career, due to maternity (or other situations: single-parent families, disabled children, etc.), and, in particular, that the consequences of maternity on the career development of female teaching researchers are taken into account; and
- widely disseminate information to staff and department management on the rights of harassment victims and the assistance they can receive.

Support for people with disabilities

INED is working to combat the exclusion or discrimination of people with disabilities. It employs people from an assistance-through-work service (ESAT), who come to the premises on a weekly basis to water the indoor plants and

maintain the outdoor green spaces. These workers with disabilities are also called upon for other more skilled tasks, such as painting.

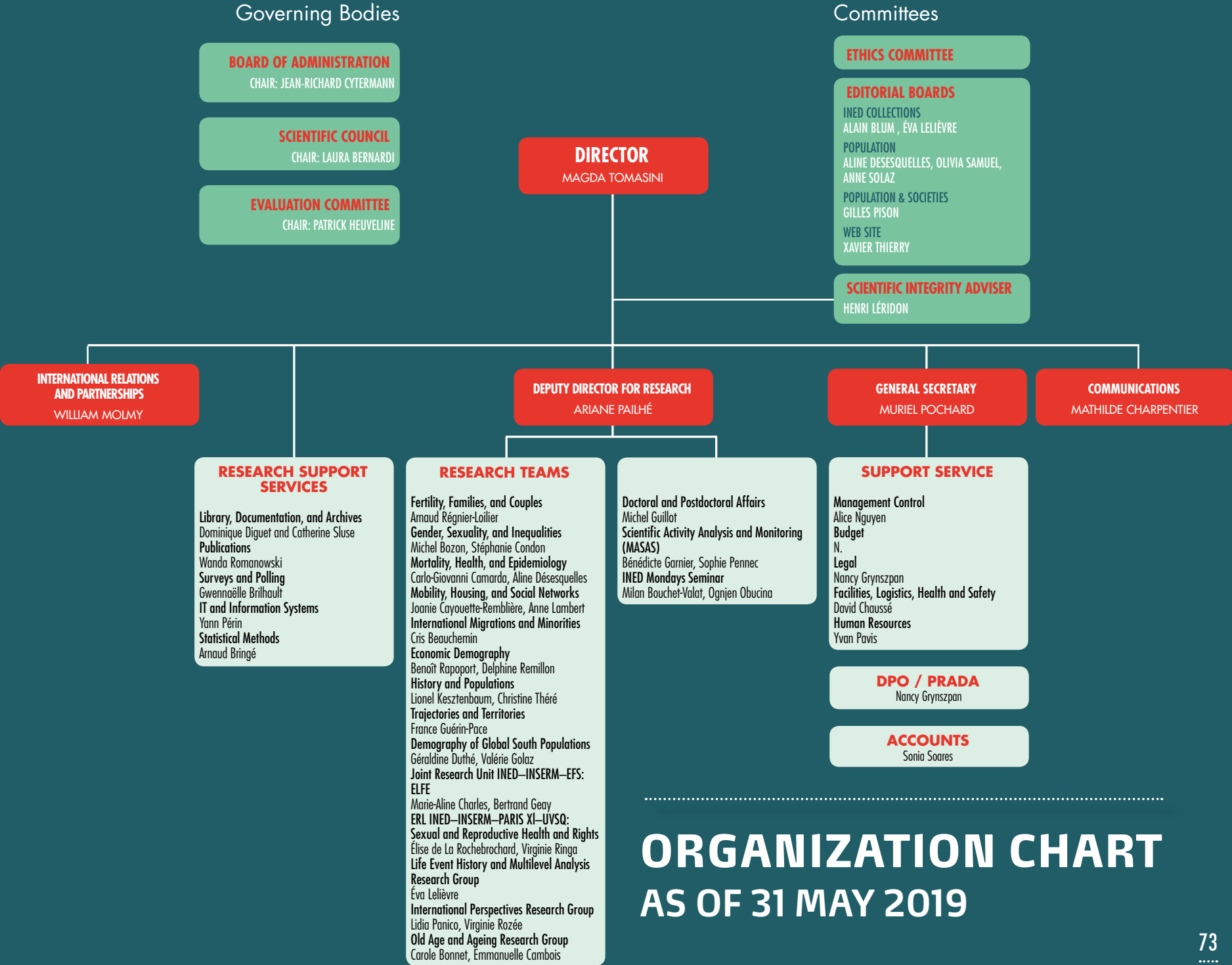
Voluntary environmental policy

INED has adopted a more responsible purchasing policy that incorporates the regulatory recommendations on sustainable development into the development of its specifications. When defining purchasing needs or selecting suppliers, requirements or criteria relating to the environmental impact of the contract are systematically take into account. Companies working with or for INED must provide as much evidence as possible that they are using eco-responsible tools and consumables and using environmentally friendly modes of delivery. For example, the most recent catering call for

tenders, launched in 2018, included sustainable development criteria (labelling, short supply chains, food waste management, etc.). Likewise, particular attention has been paid to waste recycling. In 2018, paper and cardboard recycling bins were placed on each floor, and 18 tonnes of waste were recycled. Other specific waste bins are also available to all staff: collection of light bulbs, batteries, telephones, electrical and electronic devices, printer ink cartridges, and other computer products.

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GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION as of 31 May 2019

In addition to approving the INED budget, the Board of Administration ensures that the Institute’s activities are consistent with the two documents prepared by the supervisory authorities and approved by INED: the strategic orientations and the contract on objectives. The Board is also consulted on strategy issues concerning the Institute.

De jure members

Chair: Jean-Richard Cytermann

- Jean-Marc Aubert, Director of Research, Studies, Evaluation, and Statistics (DREES), Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Lucile Olier (alternate member), Head of Department, Assistant Director of DREES, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- N..., Assistant Director of Sub-Directorate for Overviews, Economic Studies, and Evaluation, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Valérie Ulrich (alternate), Head of Research Mission, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Jacques Dubucs, Scientific Director, Humanities and Social Sciences, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation
- Damien Rousset (alternate), Assistant Head of Performance, Funding, and Research Organization

Contracts at the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation

- Pierre-Antoine Molina, Director-General of Foreigners in France, Ministry of the Interior
- Jean-Baptiste Herbert (alternate), Assistant Head, Statistics, Studies and Documentation, Ministry of the Interior
- Isabelle Kabla-Langlois, Assistant Head, Information and Statistics Systems, DGESIP, Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation
- Marc Filser (alternate), Scientific Adviser, DGESIP, Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation
- 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 Viquant, Director-General for Social Cohesion, Interministerial Delegate for Families, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Isabelle Grimault (alternate), Assistant Director for Childhood and the Family, Interministerial Delegate for Families, Directorate-General for Social Cohesion, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

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

- Valérie Lamoot, Confederal Adviser, Organization and Development Centre for Union Activities, General Confederation of Labour (CGT)
- Anne Lavigne, Head of Studies at the Advisory Council on Pensions (COR)
- Guillemette Leneveu, Director-General, National Union of Family Associations (UNAF)
- Denis Raynaud, Director, Institute for Research and Documentation in Health Economics (Gip-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 I Panthéon-Sorbonne and Director of CRIDUP
- Jean-François Giret, Professor of Educational Science and Director of the Institute for Research on Education, University of Burgundy

Staff representatives

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

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL as of 31 May 2019

The Scientific Council evaluates INED’s scientific orientations 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.

Appointed members

Chair: Laura Bernardi, Professor of Sociology and Demography, University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Individuals from outside the Institute chosen for their expertise in population studies and related disciplines

- Patrick Gerland, Vice Chair of the Council, Head, Population Projections Division, United Nations
- Marc Bessin, Research Director, CNRS
- Anastasia Jessica Gage, Doctor of Philosophy, Demography, University of Pennsylvania
- Agnès Gramain, Professor of Economics, University of Paris I
- Cheikh Seydil Mactar Mbacké, Senior Fellow, Applied Economics and Finance Research Centre (CREFAT) at the University of Thiès
- Gwenn Menvielle, Researcher, INSERM
- Ettore Recchi, Professor of Sociology, Sciences Po

Representatives of research or study organizations

- Patrick Aubert, Assistant Director, Observatory of Solidarity, DREES
- Frédérique Chave, Editorial Manager, Research and Statistics, Statistics, Studies and Research Division, National Family Allowance Fund (CNAF)
- Thibaut de Saint Pol, Director, National Institute for Youth and Popular Education (INJEP)
- Sylvie Le Minez, Head of Unit, Demographic and Social Studies, Directorate of Demographic and Social Statistics, INSEE

Representatives of users of the Institute’s work

- Pascale Breuil-Genier, Director, Statistics, Prospective Studies, and Research, National Pension Fund (CNAV)
- Céline Marc, Secretary-General, High Council on the Family
- Hélène Michaudon, Head of Office of Statistical Studies on Students, Directorate of Evaluation, Prospective Studies, and Performance (DEPP), Ministry of National Education
- Julie Micheau, Scientific Director, Independent-Living Support Fund (CNSA)

Members elected by INED staff

- Arianna Caporali (CFDT support)
- Mathieu Ichou (CFDT support)
- Sophie Lecoœur (CFDT support)
- Marion Leturcq (CFDT support)
- Efi Markou (SNTRS–CGT)

EVALUATION COMMITTEE as of 31 May 2019

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: Patrick Hueveline, Professor of Sociology, International Institute, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)

- Philippe Bocquier, Professor, Demography Research Centre, Catholic University of Louvain (UCL)
- Jean-Michel Decroly, Professor, Free University of Brussels (ULB)
- Arlette Gautier, Professor, University of Western Brittany

- Séverine Gojard, Research Director, National Institute of Agricultural Research (INRA)
- Arnaud Lefranc, Professor of Economics, University of Cergy-Pontoise

Elected members

- Fabrice Cahen (SNTRS–CGT)
- Emmanuelle Cambois (CFDT)
- Anne Lambert (SNTRS–CGT)
- France Meslé (CFDT)
- Delphine Remillon (CFDT)
- Laurent Toulemon (CFDT)

ETHICS COMMITTEE as of 31 May 2019

INED staff members

- Gil Bellis, Senior Researcher
- Michel Bozon, Research Director
- Sophie Lecoœur, Research Director
- Claude-Valentin Marie, Adviser on International and Overseas Migration
- Sophie Pennec, Research Director
- Xavier Thierry, Senior Researcher

Outside members

- Janine Barbot, Researcher, INSERM
- Hélène Bretin, Associate Professor, University of Paris 13
- Jean-Pierre Le Gléau, Inspector-General, INSEE
- Séverine Mathieu, Research Director, École Pratique des Hautes Études
- Mireille Razafindrakoto, Researcher, IRD
- Claudine Sauvain-Dugerdil, Professor, University of Geneva

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COLLABORATIONS
between INED
researchers and
academics or
researchers from
other institutions,
40% with foreign
institutions

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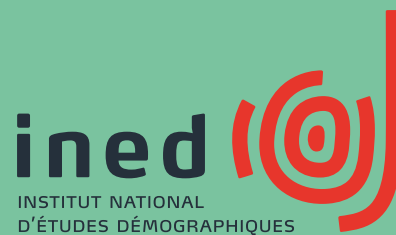
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