



2019
ANNUAL
REPORT

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INED, THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND POPULATION SCIENCE RESEARCH

Like France's National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM), National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food, and Environment (INRAE), and the Research Institute for Development (IRD), the French Institute for Demographic Studies (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, as well as with large corporations, with whom INED develops research and knowledge transfer activities.

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. INED's resolutely multidisciplinary approach is the key to improving our understanding of the changes taking place within populations and societies.

With its 54 tenured researchers, 45 associated researchers, approximately 60 doctoral students and post-docs, and around 30 non-French researchers hosted annually, INED is the largest European institute in the field and constitutes a massive potential for research in population sciences.



Message from the Chair

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

This is the last annual report in which I will write as Chair of INED's Board of Administration. It is also the last report before the Institute's move to Campus Condorcet. I would like to take this opportunity to highlight the exceptional nature of this document reflecting the high quality of INED's work, and I am delighted that the High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCERES) has recognized this high quality, the result of the effort put in by INED's staff members, who constitute the Institute's richness and strength.

The very end of 2019 saw INED's move to Campus Condorcet. I would like to pay tribute to all the hard work accomplished to ensure its success, and particularly to INED's General Secretary, Muriel Pochard, for whom this move was her final task.

Lastly, I would like to mention a key focus of INED's activity during 2019, which relates both to scientific and technical knowledge and to scientific culture. We discussed this point in the Board meeting, and I believe I said that these areas were an important mission for INED and its researchers, engineers and technicians, and were the natural corollary of research activities.

French research has been evolving for several years towards increasingly open access to scientific production, particularly with the launch of the government's National Plan for Open Science. INED has long been committed to this approach, and in 2019 it launched new initiatives to promote the free circulation of knowledge and to make it accessible. It inaugurated its open archive, Archined, and formed new collaborative relationships with major distribution platforms to provide free and open access to part of its journal Population and to its newsletter Population & Societies.

The organization and opening up of research data is a major task to which INED has been dedicated for a long time. All of its surveys are documented in the open access Nesstar catalogue, and the survey data are accessible via the Quetelet PROGEDO Diffusion network, of which the Institute is a founding member. With the creation of its DataLab, it can host international research databases.

INED is also very much involved in the dissemination of scientific culture. In addition to their presence in the media, the Institute's researchers have been asked to collaborate on parliamentary work such as the revision of laws on bioethics, pensions, migration, etc. This has also resulted in partnerships with Universcience for the On Love exhibition at the Palais de la Découverte and with the National Museum of the History of Immigration, with which INED organized a symposium.

Through all these actions, INED facilitates knowledge exchange within the scientific community as well as with civil society actors. It promotes the prestige of French research, both nationally and internationally.



Message from the Director

Magda Tomasini
Director of the French Institute for Demographic Studies

For INED, 2019 featured two particular high points. The first, much anticipated, was the publication of the HCERES evaluation report on INED, in which the evaluation committee highlighted the excellence of the Institute's research and surveys, and praised its ability to share its expertise and support public policy.

This excellence, recognized by all of INED's partners in France and worldwide, led to the Institute being chosen by the United Nations Population Division to relay, within France, the World Population Prospects it had produced in 2019.

The quality of the year's scientific production bears out this assessment, not only in terms of the number of publications in indexed journals and the launch of new, original, and innovative surveys, but also the excellent success rate achieved in the calls for projects and the creation of the Gender and Sexuality Studies Graduate Research School (EUR), winner of the second wave of Investment for the Future (PIA3) funding and in which INED partners with the School of Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS). At the same time, the Institute's partnerships with organizations in the French overseas territories, the United States, Africa, and of course within France have been strengthened thanks to the five-year extension of the iPOPs LabEx, the launch of the second class of the Graduate School of Demography (HED EUR), and the first autumn school run by the Institute for Longevity, Ageing, and the Situations of Older Persons (ILVV).

The second high point of the year was, of course, the move. After 10 years of project development and more than 30 months of site work, the INED teams moved to Campus Condorcet, into the Institute's new headquarters, at the end of December. Every effort was made to ensure that the organization's work was not interrupted and that it could begin the year 2020 on the campus in the best possible environment. The move's success would not have been possible without the full and wholehearted commitment of all INED teams and to the long period of collaboration with Campus Condorcet itself.

During the year, the various departments also invested in several operations to modernize and develop the Institute's culture and organization: the introduction of withholding tax, introduction of remote working, revision of the remuneration scale for contract staff, organization of competitive recruitment processes for two researchers and two research directors as well as five engineers or technicians, modernization of the management system, etc.

Drawing on the expertise of its teams, INED is able to review its practices, adapt to changes in the scientific and administrative environment, and prepare for whatever challenges lie ahead

2019

KEY EVENTS



25 JANUARY
Publication of the book *Inégalités de santé à Ouagadougou*



28 FEBRUARY
The Young Author's Prize of the journal *Population* is awarded to Kim Xu



ARCHined
L'archive ouverte de l'ined

8 MARCH
Presentation of the first results from the *Virage DOM* survey in Réunion

11 MARCH
Opening of *Archined*, INED's open access archive



02-04 APRIL
HCERES visits INED as part of its evaluation of the Institute



23 MAY
Signature of a framework agreement with the National Museum of the History of Immigration, Paris



04 JUNE
International conference on 'The well-being of children born through assisted reproductive technologies'

20 JUNE
Signature of new framework agreements with the Population Studies Center at the University of Pennsylvania and the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

01 JULY
Launch of the second edition of the *Trajectories and Origins* survey in partnership with INSEE

28 AUGUST
Creation of the *Gender and Sexuality Studies Graduate Research School* (EUR), developed by EHESS in partnership with INED

05 SEPTEMBER
INED launches the *Feti'i e Fenua* survey in French Polynesia, in partnership with ISPF

12 SEPTEMBER
Publication of the book *Parcours d'étudiants. Sources, enjeux et perspectives de recherche*

07 OCTOBER
Opening of the *On Love* exhibition at the Palais de la Découverte

23-25 OCTOBER
Fifth international conference on Generations and Gender Programme Users, in partnership with the IUSSP

18-22 NOVEMBER
INED takes part in the eighth African Population Conference organized by the Union for African Population Studies

22 AND 25 NOVEMBER
Presentation of the first results from the *Virage DOM* survey in Martinique and Guadeloupe

06 DECEMBER
International conference organized by INED with the support of the Gender Institute on 'Obstetric violence: Epistemological issues and controversies'

20-26 DECEMBER
INED moves into its new headquarters at Campus Condorcet





RESEARCH IN 2019

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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INED'S RESEARCH IN FIGURES



**33 RESEARCH
AXES**

**224 PAPERS
AT SCIENTIFIC
MEETINGS**

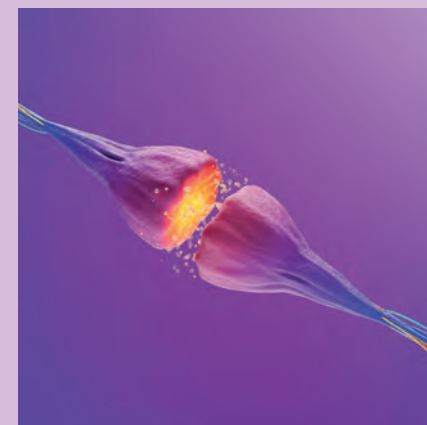
**333
COLLABORATIONS
BETWEEN
RESEARCHERS
AT INED AND
ACADEMICS OR
RESEARCHERS
FROM OTHER
INSTITUTIONS**

**7 THESES
DEFENDED**

2 THESIS PRIZES

**250 SURVEYS
CARRIED OUT
SINCE INED'S
CREATION**

**INED'S SURVEYS
USED IN 109
SCIENTIFIC
PUBLICATIONS**



**118 SCIENTIFIC
PUBLICATIONS
CO-AUTHORED
WITH A
RESEARCHER
FROM A FOREIGN
LABORATORY**



**PARTICIPATION
IN 11 EXTERNAL
SCIENTIFIC
COUNCILS AND
40 MASTER'S,
DOCTORAL,
AND RESEARCH
SUPERVISOR
REVIEW BOARDS**

**43 RESPONSES
TO CALLS
FOR PROJECT
PROPOSALS
SUBMITTED,
31 OF WHICH
FOR FRENCH
AGENCIES**

UNIONS OF ALL VARIETIES

The first to conduct demographic surveys on unions, INED continues to make innovative contributions to research in this area: what can we find out about homogamy and new ways of living as a couple? What do we know about same-sex couples? INED's work is refreshing our knowledge surrounding the usual demographic questions.

Studying demographic changes reveals the transformations taking place in society. The specific insights provided by demographics, based on rigorous analysis of survey or administrative data, are incredibly valuable to policymakers. In recent years, new observation categories have been developed. 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. Since its creation, INED has developed expertise in the design of large general-population surveys, particularly on intimate and sensitive topics, and on certain subpopulations considered difficult to access. Analytical methods have also evolved to take into account the increasing complexity of the data collected (longitudinal data, micro/macro data, international data sets, etc.). The research carried out at INED combines statistical, sociological, economic, anthropological, and historical approaches to explain phenomena observed. The work on couples in particular illustrates how these approaches are being used in a new way, enabling us to highlight both major trends in terms of behavioural change and statistically marginal phenomena that often reveal deep-seated issues across society.

■ FROM ELECTIVE AFFINITIES TO MODES OF SEPARATION

Studying partnerships requires an understanding of the different forms of union. What is a couple? The answer has become more complex in recent decades: the couple cannot be reduced to a matter of legal status, to cohabitation alone, or to the heterosexuality of its members. The 'traditional' couple, based on heterosexual marriage, is becoming statistically less important with the increase in union libre (consensual union) and new forms of legalization, such as the Civil Solidarity Pact, introduced in 1999, and mariage pour tous (marriage for all), introduced in 2013. While there are now multiple configurations of 'couple formation', there nonetheless remains one constant that can only be described by demographic surveys. The couple is not only formed by chance encounters, it is genuinely the result of a choice. Both physical and social characteristics are decisive factors. While there has been a diversification of meeting locations, homogamy is still very significant. Far more so than ever before, being part of a couple involves learning to live with the risk of separation. The significant increase in divorces and separations reflects a reduced lifespan of the couple relationship. Because of this change, individuals are more likely to experience multiple unions.



INED's work reveals how heterosexual and same-sex couple relationships are organized, the new codes that govern them, and how they influence individuals' trajectories.

■ MAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS FOR 2019

Separated but living under the same roof

The normalization of separations sometimes leads to new living arrangements between former partners. Using data from the French survey of individual and partnership trajectories (EPIC), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) and INED in 2013 and 2014, the authors studied couples who, having decided to separate, continued to live together. This is a common phenomenon: in 1 out of 4 separations, the former partners continue to cohabit for at least 2 months. This statistic has changed very little over the last 30 years. It is often a temporary arrangement but occasionally becomes a more long-term lifestyle. For one-fifth of these couples, this 'separated but living under the same roof' arrangement lasted for a year or more. 'Living together apart' is associated with various sociodemographic factors. Having children, being married, and owning property together tend to favour this form of separation. It is also more

frequent with age and a good relationship within the couple just before the separation. Where the phenomenon is long-lasting, the former spouses attribute it mainly to the children and/or financial reasons. Where it is more temporary, it tends to reflect the one-off adjustments required to organize the separation and its consequences.

► Rault Wilfried and Régnier-Loilier Arnaud, 2020, *Continued cohabitation after the decision to separate: 'Living together apart' in France, Journal of Marriage and Family*, 82(3), 1073–1088 (online since 4 November 2019).

Sexuality, the couple, and romantic encounters in the digital age

First appearing in the United States in the 1990s, dating sites and applications now attract millions of users worldwide and, in less than 30 years, have changed how couples meet. Based on extensive research into the use of these services and by cross-referencing survey data, interviews, and big data, this book looks at the social wellsprings of emotional life and dissects the organization of heterosexuality, with its new codes and contradictions. The internet emerges as a means of broadening the pool of potential partners, even if their selection meets



► INTERVIEW

WILFRIED RAULT, Researcher,
and ARNAUD RÉGNIER-LOILIER,
Research Director

- Volume 74 of the journal *Population* (1–2) was entirely devoted to the large-scale survey on individual and partnership trajectories (EPIC*) in France. What is it about?

This double issue contains seven original articles exploring marriage and the ways it is celebrated (Florence Maillachon), how the repartnering process is affected by partnership history (Arnaud Régnier-Loilier), the experience of singlehood (Marie Bergström, Françoise Courtel, and G  r  ldine Vivier), the effects of longer education on homogamy within couples (Milan Bouchet-Valat and S  bastien Grobon), second unions (Vianney Costemalle), and same-sex relationships (Wilfried Rault and Camille Lambert).

- Each topic seems quite specific. Do any major trends emerge nonetheless?

Absolutely. Firstly, despite the multiplication of unions and separations, and irrespective of their form, the conjugal norm persists and has even become strengthened, while situations of singlehood are socially discredited. The second trend is related to gender. Whether we look at marriage, repartnering, occupational gaps within couples, singlehood, or same-sex partnerships or sexual relationships, gender continues to shape relationship trajectories, and vice versa.

*The EPIC survey was conducted in mainland France in 2013–2014 by INED and INSEE among 7,825 women and men aged 26–65.

well-defined geographical and social criteria. Digital technology has profoundly changed the circumstances of romantic encounters but has not revolutionized the couple or sexuality. It favours homogamy of unions, disqualifies the economically and culturally less well-endowed, and conforms to gender norms in which, for the most part, men initiate encounters and, after the age of 40, contact almost exclusively younger women, thereby diminishing dating opportunities for women of their age. This new way of meeting people reveals, rather than revolutionizes, the social mechanics of romantic encounters.

► Bergstr  m Marie, 2019, *Les nouvelles lois de l'amour. Sexualit  , couple et rencontres au temps du num  rique*, Paris, La D  couverte, Sciences humaines, 228 pages.

Until work do us part: marriages without cohabitation

Using data from the IPUMS–International project, relating to 9 million respondents in 70 countries over a 51-year period, this research aims to identify how the prevalence of ‘marriage without cohabitation’ (i.e. married couples not living in the same home, or MWC) varies from country to country and which subgroups are more affected.

The results suggest that the overall prevalence of MWC increased by just over 2% over the study period and show that it is related to the level of GDP per capita: the average prevalence is much higher in countries with a GDP per capita of less than \$8,000. Generally, the phenomenon affects more women (6.3%), mostly unemployed, than men (5.1%), mostly employed in low-skilled jobs. The likelihood of a man being in an MWC increases with the level of economic development of his country of residence, which is not the case for women. Individuals in MWC are mainly aged 18–34, regardless of gender. The prevalence of MWC decreases with level of education.

Finally, it predominantly affects migrant populations, mainly male migrants: in highly developed countries, almost 1 in 5 male migrants in low-skilled jobs is in an MWC situation.

► Ferrari Giulia, Macmillan Ross, 2019, *Until work do us part: Labour migration and occupational stratification in non-cohabiting marriage*, *Population Studies*, 73(2), 197–216.



► SAME-SEX COUPLES

Using data from the EPIC survey, Wilfried Rault and Camille Lambert observed that men are relatively more likely to report being in a same-sex relationship than women and that women now report, more often than men, that they have had a homosexual relationship. Declaring same-sex sexuality or bisexuality is associated with a certain level of social resources, and the trajectories of gay and bisexual individuals generally present characteristics distinct from those of heterosexuals, indicating a different relationship with sexuality and partnership.

Using the Family and Housing survey (INSEE, 2011), Ga  lle Meslay looked at the sociodemographic characteristics of same-sex couples who have chosen to marry. She reports that male couples are older and more likely to be Parisian than different-sex couples, while the characteristics of female couples are similar to those of different-sex couples.

Benjamin Marteau studied the separation of cohabiting same-sex and different-sex couples using Generations and Gender Surveys in six European countries. His results show that same-sex unions more frequently end in break-up than different-sex unions, whether or not the union is formalized, and that being married and having children with one’s spouse—characteristics more common among different-sex couples—reduce the risk of separation.

► FURTHER READING

- Bergstr  m Marie, 2019, *L’amour au temps du num  rique*, in Brenot Philippe, Bergstr  m Marie, Bianchi-Demicheli Francesco, Gu  deney Nicole, Wolff Francis, and Abbasian Pooya (eds.), *De l’amour, fragments d’un discours scientifique*, Paris, France, *Actes Sud*, *Actes Sud Junior*.

- Bergstr  m Marie, Courtel Fran  oise, Vivier G  r  ldine, 2019, *Uncoupled: Experiences of singlehood in contemporary France*, *Population*, 74(1–2), 101–126.

- Bouchet-Valat Milan, Grobon S  bastien, 2019, *Once homogamous, always homogamous? Educational level and career similarity of couples in France who meet at school*, *Population*, 74(1–2), 127–148.

- Breton Didier, Barbieri Magali, Belliot Nicolas, d’Albis Hippolyte, Mazuy Magali, 2019, *Recent demographic trends in France: A European outlier?* *Population*, 74(4), 381–463.

- Ferrari Giulia, Bonnet Carole, Solaz Anne, 2019, *‘Will the one who keeps the children keep the house?’ Residential mobility after divorce by parenthood status and custody arrangements in France*, *Demographic Research*, 40(14), 359–394.

- Marteau Benjamin, 2019, *Separation among cohabiting same-sex and different-sex couples*, *Population*, 74(4), 483–506.

- Meslay Ga  lle, 2019, *Five years of same-sex marriage in France: Differences between male and female couples*, *Population*, 74(4), 465–482.

- Rault Wilfried, Lambert Camille, 2019, *Homosexuality and bisexuality: Contributions of the EPIC survey of individual and conjugal trajectories*, *Population*, 74(1–2), 167–186.

- Rault Wilfried, R  gnier-Loilier Arnaud, 2019, *Studying individual and conjugal trajectories in France: Scientific and methodological choices in the EPIC survey*, *Population*, 74(1–2), 11–40.

- R  gnier-Loilier Arnaud, 2019, *New partner, new living arrangements? The process of repartnering after separation*, *Population*, 74(1–2), 71–100.

TRAJECTORIES IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH

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. Major demographic shifts, particularly in family configurations, have profoundly altered the context of childhood and may be accompanied by increased inequalities at the very start of life. Most of the work on the interactions between family context and children's trajectories is based on longitudinal data, in particular the French Longitudinal Study of Children (ELFE), which makes it possible to follow children over time and, as such, measure directly the medium- and long-term impacts of events experienced during childhood. International comparison enables us to assess the situation in France relative to other countries.

■ DEVELOPMENT OF INEQUALITIES IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH

There are many sources of inequalities during childhood and youth, and they may be linked to the family environment, the economic context, or the educational establishment, or to the combination of these various factors. These inequalities, visible

from a very young age, affect the development of the infant and then of the child, and go on to shape the individual trajectories of young adults in terms of academic qualifications, employment, physical and mental health, housing conditions, etc. These inequalities may be reduced using public policies or, on the contrary, be amplified through the life course. For this reason, inequalities in individual trajectories should be studied from an early age. INED's work aims to quantify these inequalities and to understand their determinants and consequences. Are early childhood and the onset of adulthood such crucial periods? Are certain skills, such as learning to speak and read, really key? Do inequalities only become more pronounced during childhood, or can they also be reduced and the gaps closed?

Researchers are proposing new indicators for monitoring changes in the risk of child poverty over time. These indicators consider poverty as a multidimensional concept, including not only income poverty but also living conditions, time spent with parents, etc. The measures also take into account the fact that children's needs change: different indicators are therefore needed at different ages. Ongoing research is using British data from the Millennium



Cohort Study. The new methods being developed can be applied to data from previous INED surveys, which constitute valuable assets, rich in retrospective data. One current project involves studying individuals' spatial context using data from the 1981 3B survey, principally by applying network analysis methods and determining a number of indicators relating to individuals' spatial and urban context.

Lastly, some of INED's research focuses more specifically on certain groups of children, such as migrants or those with an immigrant background.

■ MAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS FOR 2019

The French national cohort of children (ELFE): from birth to age 5

ELFE is the first French longitudinal study of national scope devoted to the follow-up of children from birth to adulthood. 18,329 children born in 2011 (excluding very premature babies) make up this cohort, which was formed from a random sample of maternity hospitals. During the first 5 years, follow-up was done through almost annual telephone interviews with each parent, a home visit

at 3.5 years of age, and questionnaires sent to the child's doctor at 2 years old, to the school doctor, and to the nursery school teacher. Parent interview participation rates have been over 80%. The data collected include sociodemographic characteristics, family life, parents' cultural practices and values, children's development, health and socialization, childcare, school, and environmental exposures during childhood. Biological samples taken at birth have been used by the French public health agency as part of the first national perinatal biological monitoring plan. Initial results have highlighted that pregnant women are exposed to pyrethroids (a group of pesticides). The study has shown that about 13% of pregnant women suffered persistent psychological distress during their pregnancy. ELFE has also provided new data on how couples in the 2010s have managed work-life balance after the birth of a new child in families with two or three children.

► Charles Marie-Aline, Thierry Xavier, Bois Corinne, Popa Ruxandra, Cheminat Marie, Zaros Cécile, Geay Bertrand, 2019, Cohort profile: The French national cohort of children (ELFE): Birth to 5 years, *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 49(2), 368–369.



■ BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF INDIVIDUAL LIFE TRAJECTORIES AND LIFE CYCLE STAGES RESEARCH IN 2019

The multiple dimensions of poverty and impacts on children

The economic hardships encountered by some families may encompass several dimensions. In this study, three aspects are explored: income poverty, material deprivation, and the existence of significant subjective financial stress. Most studies have failed to consider the interdependence of these dimensions or their combinations. Using nationally representative, longitudinal data from the Millennium Cohort Study on more than 18,000 families in the United Kingdom, this study analyses the impact of the different forms of economic hardship on the mental health

of children aged 3 to 7. Children who experience economic hardships have a higher risk of mental health issues: depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, aggressiveness, etc. This study also shows that level of resources is an important but insufficient indicator for assessing hardship experienced during childhood. The researchers found that about half of the families experiencing economic hardship were not poor. The combination of material deprivation and subjective financial stress and the combination of all three dimensions of economic hardship are associated with behavioural problems in children.

► **Schenck-Fontaine Anika, Panico Lidia, 2019, Many kinds of poverty: Three dimensions of economic hardship, their combinations, and children's behavior problems, *Demography*, 56(6), 2279–2305.**

The long-term effects of parental separation on children's living conditions

The impact of parental separation on children's poverty has formed the subject of numerous studies. However, the use of parents' income level as an indicator of a child's living conditions is increasingly being questioned. This study uses deprivation indicators that are measured in terms of original living conditions and that are specific to the age of the child. Coupled with a life course analysis, these indicators make it possible to measure the impact of parental separation on children's living conditions. Four aspects of children's lives were considered: leisure, material living conditions, parenting behaviours, and basic material necessities. Using data from the British Millennium Cohort Study (close to 18,000 children during the first decade of their lives), researchers have shown that the impact of parental separation on income poverty was significant; the results were more nuanced regarding the impact on poverty in terms of children's living conditions. Faced with severe financial constraints, separated parents cut back on normative but expensive activities such as holidays and outings, but try to maintain the children's essential material conditions.

► **Leturcq Marion, Panico Lidia, 2019, The long-term effects of parental separation on childhood multidimensional deprivation: A lifecourse approach, *Social Indicators Research*, 144(2), 921–954.**

► FURTHER READING

- Panico Lidia, Bartley Mel, Kelly Yvonne, McMunn Anne, Sacker Amanda, 2019, Family structure trajectories and early child health in the UK: Pathways to health, *Social Science and Medicine*, 232, 220–229.

- Grobon Sébastien, Panico Lidia, Solaz Anne, 2019, Inégalités socioéconomiques dans le développement langagier et moteur des enfants à 2 ans, *Bulletin épidémiologique hebdomadaire*, 1, 2–9.

- Pailhé Ariane, Panico Lidia, Marieke Heers, 2019, Being born to a single mother in France: Trajectories of father's involvement over the first year of life, *Longitudinal and Life Course Studies*, 11(1), 123–149.

- Wagner Sandra, Kersuzan Claire, Gojard Séverine, Tichit Christine, Nicklaus Sophie, Thierry Xavier, Charles Marie-Aline, Lioret Sandrine, de Lauzon-Guillain Blandine, 2019, Breastfeeding initiation and duration in France: The importance of intergenerational and previous maternal breastfeeding experiences – results from the nationwide ELFE study, *Midwifery*, 69, 67–75.

- Samuel Olivia, Hertrich Véronique, 2019, Introduction to the Special Collection on 'Children and family dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa', *Demographic Research*, 41(art. 44), 1269–1276.

- Dasré Aurélien, Samuel Olivia, Hertrich Véronique, 2019, The dynamics of the family network during childhood: A genealogical and longitudinal approach to rural Mali, *Demographic Research*, 41(art. 9), 231–262.

- Ratovoson Rila, Randremanana Rindra, Rakotomanana Fanjasoa, Fy Andriamandimby Soa, Mangahasimbola Reziky, Masquelier Bruno, Richard Vincent, Piola Patrice, Pison Gilles, Baril Laurence, 2019, Cohort profile: Moramanga health survey in urban and rural areas in Madagascar (MHURAM project), *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 48(6), 1754–1755i.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH POLICIES

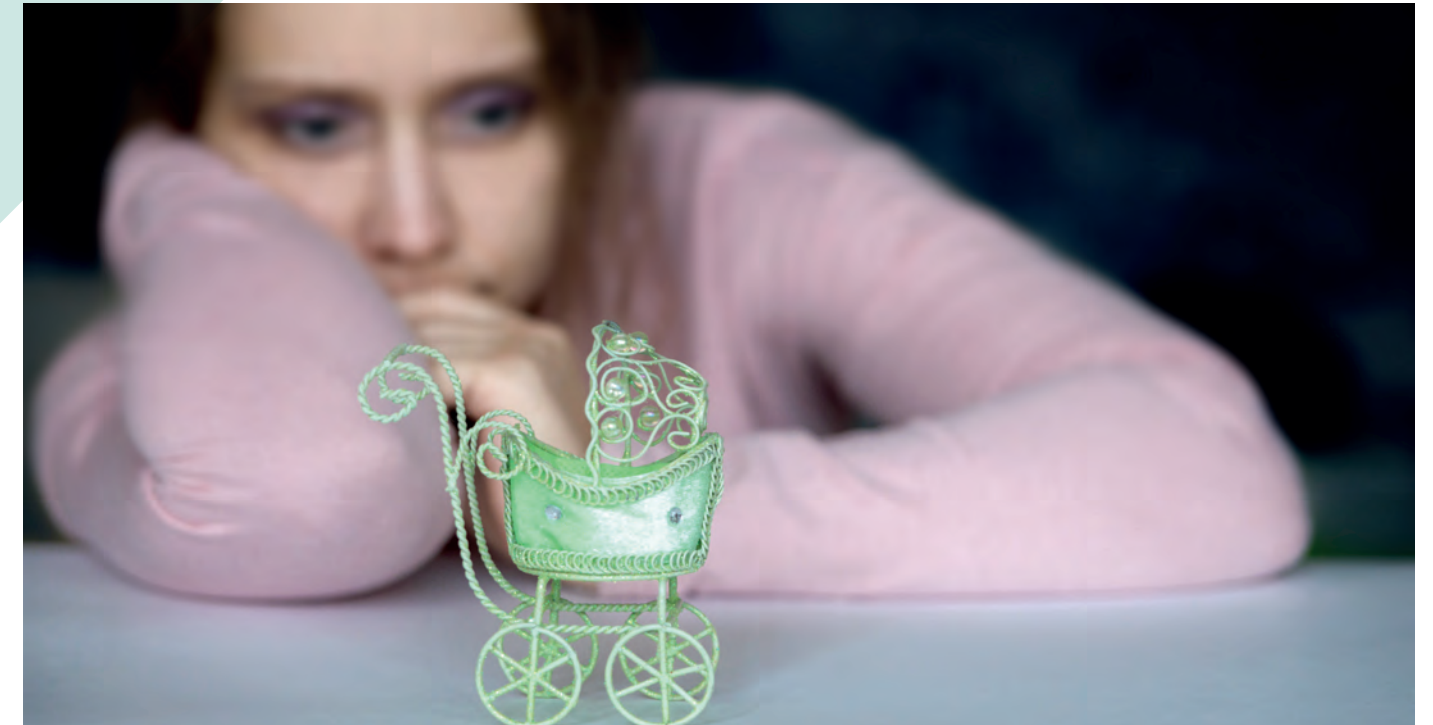
According to the decree that sets out its missions, INED 'develops the ability to provide expertise and support for public policy-making'. As such, it is involved in the evaluation of public policies, directly or indirectly. First, knowledge of the changing demographic situation can be used to guide public policy-making. Secondly, the work of demographers provides information on the efficacy of the intervention mechanisms, both private and public, that are implemented.

The impact of public policies is 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 sexual and reproductive health, for example, it is important to be able to study the knowledge and practices of individuals, as a process resulting from the social and medical determinants that structure representations and practices, as well as the social, medical, and institutional factors that organize the practices of health professionals.

■ STUDYING THE ROLE OF PUBLIC POLICIES IN SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Public policies on sexual and reproductive health have undergone significant changes in recent years. There are many issues at play in this area. How can we ensure conditions for safe, responsible, and satisfying sexuality? How should we respond to the desire to have a child in those facing infertility and difficulties becoming

a parent? Do specific sexual and reproductive health and rights issues arise for certain subpopulations due to their demographic, economic, social, ethnic, or health status? A better understanding of these topics will contribute to the development of appropriate public policies that take into account the new knowledge acquired in this area. The research conducted at INED focuses on sexuality, contraceptive practices, abortion, and assisted reproductive technology (ART). It covers the different dimensions of health (physical, mental, and social) but also its gender-based dimensions, particularly in connection with gender relations and sexualities. The approach developed is a multidisciplinary one, drawing on demography, sociology, epidemiology, health economics, and clinical studies. This work is based on large surveys of the general population but also on the use of complex administrative databases, including those of the French social security system and the AP-HP (greater Paris region public hospital system), now accessible to researchers.



■ MAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS FOR 2019

Cross-border reproductive care: an internet survey as a first step to measure this phenomenon in France

The research day on 4 June 2019 provided an opportunity to take stock of the studies carried out on this subject and to discuss the scientific methods, approaches, and results. Recent studies have provided the opportunity to conduct detailed analyses of the links between ART and future child outcomes, and to change the perspective by focusing more on children. The longitudinal scientific studies presented during this conference were conducted using clinical and demographic data collected in several Scandinavian countries, France, and the United Kingdom. They provided fresh knowledge on the physical health of these children (risks of defects or neurodevelopmental disorders), as well as their mental health, well-being, and academic performance. The findings from

these studies remind us that there are no significant differences between children whether they were conceived by ART or not. Regardless of technique and family configuration, these children develop in a similar way to other children. Today in France, 1 child in 30 is born using ART. With the revision of the law on bioethics, ART options will continue to evolve; hence the importance of developing studies on this practice and its impact on children to ensure that scientific knowledge on the topic remains up-to-date. The day concluded on this note, with debates between health professionals, researchers, and association leaders, with contributions from Jean-Louis Touraine, MP, rapporteur of the draft law on bioethics.

► Rozée Virginie, de La Rochebrochard Élise, 2019.

"Travelling from France for CBRC: an internet survey as a first step to measure this phenomenon", *Human Reproduction*, 34 (Supplement 1), p. 114



► **INTERVIEW**

VIRGINIE ROZÉE, Researcher

INED organized an international conference on the well-being of children born through ART, on 4 June 2019, at the Musée des Arts et Métiers.

What do we currently know about children born through ART?

The research day on 4 June 2019 provided an opportunity to take stock of the studies carried out on this subject and to discuss the scientific methods, approaches, and results. Recent studies have provided the opportunity to conduct detailed analyses of the links between ART and future child outcomes, and to change the perspective by focusing more on children. The longitudinal scientific studies presented during this conference were conducted using clinical and demographic data collected in several Scandinavian countries, France, and the United Kingdom. They provided fresh knowledge on the physical health of these children (risks of defects or neurodevelopmental disorders), as well as their mental health, well-being, and academic performance. The findings from these studies remind us that there are no significant differences between children whether they were conceived by ART or not. Regardless of technique and family configuration, these children develop in a similar way to other children. Today in France, 1 child in 30 is born using ART. With the revision of the law on bioethics, ART options will continue to evolve; hence the importance of developing studies on this practice and its impact on children to ensure that scientific knowledge on the topic remains up-to-date. The day concluded on this note, with debates between health professionals, researchers, and association leaders, with contributions from Jean-Louis Touraine, MP, rapporteur of the draft law on bioethics.

Conceiving a son at any cost: The misappropriation of reproductive technologies in Vietnamese society

Since the beginning of the 21st century, Vietnam has been facing an imbalance in the sex ratio at birth in favour of boys. Currently, 113 boys are born for every 100 girls nationwide. Based on three qualitative surveys conducted in different Vietnamese provinces, this study analysed how the availability of new reproductive technologies has stimulated the use of prenatal sex selection. This practice emerged with the late advent of high-quality ultrasounds, the use of which has increased within the private health system, according to a market-based approach rather than one based on public health. The preference for sons is exploited by health practitioners for commercial purposes: ultrasounds are used as pre- and post-conception methods to fulfil couples' gendered reproductive objectives. It falls within a large spectrum of traditional techniques and practices aimed at conceiving boys, and reproductive strategies to ensure the birth of a son. The technological improvement has actually increased the pressure on couples and women because choice is now technically possible; they can no longer use chance as an excuse to justify why they do not have a son.

► **Becquet Valentine**, 2019, *Concevoir un fils à tout prix: le détournement des technologies de reproduction dans la société vietnamienne*, *Sciences Sociales et Santé*, 37(4), 5–29.

Who was afraid of pregnancy tests? Gestational information and reproduction policies in France (1920–1950)

To better understand the historical meaning of pregnancy diagnostics in the first half of the 20th century in France, this paper combines three dimensions: uncertainty and its management, the informational asymmetry between institutional agents and women, and the diachronic dimension of gestation. This study sheds more light on an apparent paradox. While knowing and notifying one's own pregnancy became a legal duty, the tools that could help women eliminate certain doubts right from the first months of their pregnancy—in particular the innovation of hormonal diagnosis—were seen as a social danger. When, in the late 1930s, private laboratories began publishing advertisements

for these laboratory tests in the press, tending to reframe them as a commercial service, the anti-abortion crusade did everything it could to oppose free access to these services. For a long time, the most conservative doctors remained very restrictive in prescribing these tests. On the one hand, a reduction of the legal time limit for declaring pregnancy, and on the other, restriction of the right to know about one's pregnancy from the outset: women were exposed to this contradiction, or 'double bind', for a long time.

► **Cahen Fabrice**, 2019, *Who was afraid of pregnancy tests? Gestational information and reproduction policies in France (1920–1950)*, *Medical History*, 63(2), 134–152.

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- Rozée Virginie, Unisa Sayeed, de La Rochebrochard Élise, 2019, Sociodemographic characteristics of 96 Indian surrogates: Are they disadvantaged compared with the general population? *PLoS ONE*, 14(3), e0214097.

► **DOES HAVING CHILDREN LEAD TO SMALLER PENSIONS? THE ROLE OF FAMILY PENSION RIGHTS IN THE FRENCH SYSTEM**

The effect of motherhood on women's participation in the labour market has been the subject of much economic literature over recent decades. Since the mid-1990s, increasing attention has been paid to the wage gap between women with and without children. There is little evidence on the long-term effects of children on pension entitlements. Nevertheless, different countries have introduced child-related pension rights (called caregiver credits) into their pension systems to compensate parents—especially mothers—for the impact that children can have on their careers and, ultimately, on their retirement benefits. Whether these devices achieve this objective is still an unresolved issue. In France, the pension system includes a wide range of caregiver credits compared to other countries. The researchers began by computing the pension gap at given ages for women born between 1950 and 1966, according to the number of children, while ignoring caregiver credits. The pension gap compared with childless women increases with the number of children. The researchers then show that caregiver credits do fulfil their role of compensating for the impact of children on women's pension entitlements. Taking these benefits into account offsets almost completely the difference in pension entitlements among women, regardless of the number of children. For men, children have almost no impact on their pension entitlements and caregiver credits play a minor role, the one exception being fathers with at least three children, who then have a higher pension than those with smaller families.

► **Bonnet Carole, Rapoport Benoît**, 2019, Is there a child penalty in pensions? The role of caregiver credits in the French retirement system, *European Journal of Population*, 36(1), 27–52.

IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN: INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH AND MORTALITY

Migratory movements, a regular topic of social debate, form the subject of multiple research projects at INED and the focus of specific surveys. Much research has studied the impact of migration on individual and family trajectories and living conditions in the host country. Inequalities and discrimination, particularly relating to health, have been highlighted.

The research conducted at INED contributes to the public debate on migration-related issues. Given the sensitivity of the subject, INED's scientific approach provides a useful insight on policies, particularly those relating to integration and the fight against discrimination. Our work provides elements of social context that promote a better understanding of migrants' trajectories, in terms of both their migration and their integration. The research also aims to describe the policies that have been implemented, analyse the social context in which they were created, and assess their results, in terms of both the achievement of stated objectives and the consequences for the individuals concerned.

While studies on international migration focus largely on destination countries, the approach taken by INED's researchers is characterized by its consideration of both emigration and immigration societies. This approach enables us to study the selectivity of migration and attain a more in-depth understanding of the differences between migrants and non-migrants, particularly in terms of health and mortality.

■ TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE LINKS BETWEEN MIGRATION AND HEALTH

Migration is a selective process, selecting a relatively young and healthy population. The under-mortality of foreigners, demonstrated by several studies, is the result of this selective process. However, research has also found that migrants' health advantage diminishes over the longer term. According to the indicators traditionally used to measure health status (such as perceived health or chronic disease), it appears that the longer migrants stay in the host country, the more their health seems to deteriorate.

Changes in social status over time and the adoption of the host country's lifestyle (e.g. diet or tobacco and alcohol consumption) are possible explanations for this finding. INED's research work draws on both international data and national surveys to further our knowledge of these issues. A better knowledge of immigrants' health status is essential to a better understanding of their needs and to permit the assessment of inequalities in access to care.



■ MAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS FOR 2019

The 'healthy immigrant' effect: the role of selection by educational level

People who have recently arrived in a new country are often healthier and have lower mortality rates than those born in the host country. However, over time, the health and mortality rates of these migrant populations converge with those of the native population. What is the explanation for this? Using data from the French Trajectories and Origins survey and the Barro-Lee database, the authors constructed a direct measure of migrants' selectivity by educational level, which allowed them to demonstrate that migrants living in France have a higher relative level of education than the population of their country of origin (positive educational selection). They then demonstrated the positive effect of this educational selectivity on the better health of recent immigrants compared with natives. This positive effect is most pronounced among men who have recently arrived from North Africa. It disappears among migrants who have lived in France for a long time.

The better health of immigrants does not last: time spent in the host country may have negative effects on immigrants' health, due either to the inevitable attenuation of the initial positive selection effects or to the negative effects of discrimination or adverse social conditions in the host country.

► Ichou Mathieu, Wallace Matthew, 2019, The healthy immigrant effect: The role of educational selectivity in the good health of migrants, *Demographic Research*, 40(4), 61–94.

How does the migrant mortality advantage vary with duration of stay in France?

Throughout the world, lower mortality has been observed in immigrants than among the host population. The prevailing interpretation of this advantage (the healthy immigrant effect) assumes selectivity that favours robust and healthy individuals as migrants. But does it last? The researchers used data from INSEE's Échantillon Démographique Permanent (Permanent Demographic Sample; [EDP]). The analysis of all-cause mortality from 2004 to 2014 showed, for both men and women, a migrant mortality

advantage that is most pronounced among new arrivals and converges towards the mortality levels of people born in France with duration of stay, irrespective of the ages at which mortality is measured. These results show an erosion of immigrants' health capital, which can be linked to exposure to adverse living and working conditions and to changes in habits and behaviours leading to greater health risks (e.g. smoking and obesity).

► **Wallace Matthew, Khat Myriam, Guillot Michel**, 2019, Mortality advantage among migrants according to duration of stay in France, 2004–2014, *BMC Public Health*, 19(art. 327).

What is the influence of migration to France on smoking habits?

Using data from the 2010 French national Baromètre santé (Health Barometer) survey, the authors reconstructed a precise history of tobacco consumption among immigrants from North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa at different stages of their lives and compared it to that of individuals born in France. They observed that, prior to arrival, immigrants were less likely to be regular smokers than individuals of a comparable generation, age, and educational level born in France. Tobacco smoking among men from the Maghreb gradually rises until, after 10 years of residence, it is higher than among those born in France, while it remains significantly lower among men from sub-Saharan Africa. Initially very low, smoking among women from these two regions of the world increases considerably after arrival in France, particularly among women from sub-Saharan Africa. These trends can be explained by the prevalence of smoking in the country of origin, the experience of discrimination, and the persistence of traditional gender norms. Overall, infrequent behaviours among initially poorly acculturated immigrants increase in frequency with acculturation. Anti-smoking campaigns targeting newly arrived migrants would help to limit the acquisition of unhealthy behaviours.

► **Khat Myriam, Legleye Stéphane, Bricard Damien**, 2019, Migration-related changes in smoking among non-Western immigrants in France, *European Journal of Public Health*, 29(3), 453–457.

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DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS

INED is fully committed to the methodological renewal of population science in the context of new paradigms, theoretical developments, and empirical approaches, and the diversification of the topics under scrutiny.

Societal changes require methodological innovations and new interdisciplinary approaches to the research conducted at INED. Our researchers are contributing to this by questioning existing tools and developing new ones. Qualifying the social position of individuals or households is a fundamental step in understanding society and analysing the inequalities arising within it. As such, several research projects are focusing on how this is done.

■ ORIGINAL APPROACHES

To address the challenge of characterizing groups of individuals in a multidimensional way, and by taking the characteristics of several group members into account at the same time, researchers have proposed a so-called configurational method. These configurations show the role played by variables other than occupation or educational level (residence, family situation, migration origin, etc.) in the social differentiation of households. Researchers have also used sequence analysis in an original way, not to describe individual trajectories but to analyse multigenerational transmissions within families from the Île-de-France region, born between the late 19th century and the early 1980s (the Biographies et entourage [Event Histories and Contact Circle] survey). The typologies carried out made it possible to

better characterize the socio-occupational environments of these families (beyond simply the profession of the head of household), to describe the complex occupational transmissions, and to highlight the role of women in these transmissions; in particular, mothers' activity plays an important role in the upward mobility of respondents of working-class origin.

Finally, INED researchers have contributed to the development of three new nomenclatures as part of the Conseil national de l'information statistique (CNIS) working group on the revision of socio-occupational categories (PCS). The first one concerns job classes and subclasses, enabling professional position to be approached from the perspective of status, type of contract, an updated understanding of the professional qualification, and sector (public/private). The second one concerns Household PCS, which allows households to be classified based on the socio-occupational categories of two adults making up a household. It will also enable research on social inequalities in all areas to be updated, using a household-based approach. Lastly, the 'Managers, professionals, and high-level experts' category, which is a more precise grouping of the occupational labels identified as dominant in the current occupational framework, should allow detailed analyses of the very top categories.



■ MAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS FOR 2019

Capturing household social position: a configurational approach

As central as it may be in contemporary sociological analyses, the measurement of social position often remains relegated to the rank of an ancillary methodological consideration, often limited to the use of a categorization of a single individual's occupation. This article proposes an original approach to understanding the social position of households, which is likely to improve the sociological description and explanation of many objects of study. This configurational approach, based on the consecutive use of geometric data analysis and classifications, makes it possible to consider several household members and several social stratification dimensions at the same time. It is applied to two French nationwide representative surveys: the Trajectories and Origins survey (TeO, INED-INSEE, 2008) and a panel survey of students starting secondary school in 2007 (DEPP-MEN). In addition to classic variables like occupation or educational attainment, the configurations thus constructed bring to light the impact of residential variables on the social differentiation of households, together with the role played by family situation and

migration origin. Lastly, the article demonstrates that configurations have greater explanatory power than conventional approaches to social position. This study proposes a new methodological tool that can be reused and adapted to other research questions.

► Cayouette-Remblière Joanie, Ichou Mathieu, 2019, Saisir la position sociale des ménages: une approche par configurations, *Revue française de sociologie*, 60(3), 385–426.

Measuring social classes using nomenclatures: challenges, problems, and debates

The concept of social class plays a key role in sociology. While it is now clear that we cannot claim to describe all inequalities solely in terms of class, they nevertheless remain a major dimension of social hierarchy, the analysis of which, in interaction with other forms of inequality, is vital. This study takes stock of contemporary social class theories and distinguishes three challenges in the construction of a measure: the development of a social class theory, the construction of a classification tool, and the measurement of the consequences of class membership in economic and social life. It then presents seven problems faced in the construction of a social class measure. Significant in the context of the revision of

national nomenclatures, these questions are becoming more acute as more and more international data have become available in recent years. But developing sociological approaches that are more globalized and less Western-focused poses the challenge of expanding these approaches to capture social stratification on a global scale and analysing, sociologically, how inequalities between classes and inequalities between countries interact.

► **Bouchet-Valat Milan, Jayet Cyril, 2019**, *La mesure des classes sociales par les nomenclatures: enjeux, problèmes et débats*, *L'Année sociologique*, 69(2), 311–331.

Status loss: the burden of positively selected immigrants

Immigrants experience an ambiguous social position. On the one hand, they tend to have above-average material and social resources in their country of origin. On the other, they often occupy the lower rungs of the status ladder in destination countries. This study explores the implications of this ambiguity for the subjective social status and perceived financial situation of immigrants in Europe. The authors use a diverse sample of immigrants from the European Social Survey and calculate their rank, in terms of educational qualification, in both their society of origin and host society. The results show that immigrants who had a higher relative level of education in their country of origin than they do in their destination country perceive themselves as worse off than others. Pre-migration social position is therefore an important reference point by which immigrants judge their success in the host country. In general, this article argues for a conceptualization of migration as an event of social mobility as well as geographic movement.

► **Ichou Mathieu, Engzell Per, 2019**, *Status loss: the burden of positively selected immigrants*, *International Migration Review*, 54(2), 471–495.

► THE GENERATIONS AND GENDER PROGRAMME: FIFTH GGP USER CONFERENCE

INED is part of the international project coordination team for the Generations and Gender Project (GGP), together with the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). Launched in 2000 by the UNECE, the GGP aims to improve our understanding of how the organization of family life and intergenerational relations is impacted by the economic situation, state involvement, and value systems of different countries. To this end, GGP proposes to make standardized data on family and couple relationships available. In collaboration with INED and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), the Fifth GGP User Conference was organized on 24–25 October 2019 at the Paris School of Economics. This international conference brought together many researchers who use these data, to present and discuss their methodological approaches and the latest empirical findings.

► <https://www.ggp-i.org/>



► FURTHER READING

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LARGE-SCALE RESEARCH SURVEYS: INED'S SPECIALITY

One of INED's key strengths is its capacity to conduct large-scale research surveys. Renowned both in France and internationally for their complex and innovative nature, these surveys produce original data on often sensitive topics and are valuable materials for research and public policy-making.



■ ELFE: 'EAT, MOVE, GROW'

The French Longitudinal Study on Children (ELFE) is the first nationwide scientific study devoted to the follow-up of 18,000 children from birth to adulthood, addressing the multiple aspects of their lives from a social science, health, and environmental perspective. Through regular follow-up of the children, it provides a better understanding of how children's environment, family contact circle, school setting, and living conditions can influence their development, health, and socialization. In 2019, a survey of children at age 7 and a half was conducted in the form of a self-administered questionnaire completed by parents, either on the internet or on paper. Entitled 'Eat, Move, Grow', its objective was to gather new information on children's eating behaviours, on the sporting activities practised by household members (to better understand the family determinants of children's physical activity or sedentary lifestyle), on cultural practices at home and parents' hobbies, and finally on children's growth and pubertal stage.



The child's drawing of a person was also collected as part of a research project testing the hypothesis of a close link between the development of verbal language and drawing as graphic communication.

► <https://www.elfe-france.fr/en/>



■ FETI'I E FENUA

A cooperative project between INED and French Polynesia launched in 2018 through a framework agreement co-signed by the President of French Polynesia, the High Commissioner, and the French Polynesian Institute of Statistics (ISPF), the Feti'i e Fenua – Family, housing, and relationships survey forms part of the project entitled 'Archipelagos, Territories, and Family Mobility' (ATOLs), supported by the French Research Agency (ANR). This project is looking at the settlement dynamics and territorial organization of Polynesian families, particularly where separated by distance, and at the impact of public measures on mobility trajectories. Its objective is to assess how family and public policies transcend the challenges posed by insularity. The survey also poses methodological and logistical challenges due to the wide geographical dispersion of the islands that make up Polynesia. Participation in the survey is mandatory for adults aged 40–59, who are asked to describe their occupation, place of residence, and the links maintained with their ascendants, descendants, and collateral relatives. The goal is to understand how family organizations cope with the ageing of parents and why their children's schooling and labour market entry often require a high degree of mobility. A pilot survey was conducted in March and June 2019, enabling adjustment of the survey questionnaire and protocol. Data collection began in early October 2019, in partnership with the ISPF.

► <https://polynesie.site.ined.fr/fr/enquetes/feti-i-e-fenua/>



■ END OF LIFE IN OVERSEAS FRANCE

In 2010, INED conducted a quantitative survey of doctors who have certified deaths in order to draw up an overview of end-of-life conditions in mainland France. In 2019, a similar project began for Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, and Réunion, for which a qualitative survey of family members and domiciliary care professionals is also being conducted. The project aims to show how far the unique characteristics of these territories differently shape the course of the end of life. Not only is the context of death very different from that in mainland France, placing older people in institutions is not common, a situation dictated by both constraint and tradition, and significant involvement of families with their older relatives is therefore required. It is, however, likely that this familist model will change with the significant ageing of populations and the transformation of family life, the erosion of traditional support systems, and even the distance between family members. The qualitative part of the survey was conducted in Réunion in the first quarter of 2019, in collaboration with the Institut régional du travail social. The quantitative component was launched in all territories towards the end of the year, in collaboration with the regional health agencies of Réunion and Martinique and CépiDC (Centre for Epidemiology on Medical Causes of Death). It concerns all deaths occurring between 1 March 2020 and 31 March 2021.

► <https://fdv.site.ined.fr/>



MON QUARTIER MES VOISINS

■ MY NEIGHBOURHOOD, MY NEIGHBOURS

The My Neighbourhood, My Neighbours survey looks at the relationships (or lack thereof) between residents in various types of neighbourhoods. By contributing to scientific knowledge of neighbourhood relations and their relationship to social integration, this research aims to inform public policies intended to reduce social and territorial inequalities, assess the effects of social diversity policies on neighbourhood practices, and improve public and private initiatives relating to sociability, support systems, and mediation of neighbourhood conflicts.

The project is based, first, on an extensive quantitative survey (resulting in the completion of 2,572 questionnaires) using double sampling (random and snowball) conducted in 14 central, suburban, and peri-urban districts of Paris and Lyon. Secondly, in the spring of 2019, 210 qualitative interviews were conducted with a selection of questionnaire respondents to discuss additional topics.

The initial results of this survey, which was funded by the General Commission for Territorial Equality, the Social Housing Union and its housing associations, the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, the city councils of Lyon and Paris, and the PUCA (Plan Urbanisme Construction Architecture), will be published in 2020.

► <https://mon-quartier-mes-voisins.site.ined.fr/>



TRAJECTOIRES TeO2 ET ORIGINES

■ TRAJECTORIES AND ORIGINS 2

Conducted by INSEE and INED, the second edition of the Trajectories and Origins survey (TeO2) aims to better understand the diversity of the French population and the consequences of origins on the trajectories of individuals with an immigrant background.

The first edition of the survey, carried out in 2008–2009, provided many insights into immigrants and their descendants, particularly the extent of the social and economic inequalities linked to origins. This second edition aims to inform the public debate with up-to-date and objective data. As such, the questionnaire covers all stages of individual life courses, from schooling to work and family life, and includes questions on individuals' geographic origin as well as their social origin and place of residence. It also includes an experimental section on the grandchildren of immigrants and the trajectories of children born in France to repatriated or expatriate parents.

To represent the diversity of populations, 26,500 people aged 18–59, regardless of their origins and drawn randomly from residents of mainland France, will be surveyed between 1 July 2019 and 30 October 2020.

► <https://teo.site.ined.fr/>



■ VIRAGE DOM

Following on from the Violence and Gender Relations (Virage) survey conducted in mainland France in 2015, the Virage DOM survey enables us to update and deepen knowledge of violence in Réunion and Martinique, and to produce the first statistical and scientific data on violence in Guadeloupe. The survey responds to a knowledge gap expressed by the public authorities and actors tackling violence against women. It was conducted in 2018 across the three territories, by telephone, in representative samples of women and men aged 20–69 to measure verbal, psychological, physical, and sexual abuse. This abuse covered violence experienced during the 12 months before the survey either within a relationship, at work, or in public spaces, as well as violence suffered throughout life in these same settings, within the family, and during education.

Initial results of the survey were presented in each territory in 2019: in March in Réunion and in November in the two Caribbean territories. They relate to the prevalence of violence perpetrated against women in the 12 months preceding the survey in various settings and provide detailed information about the context of its occurrence and its consequences.

► <https://viragedom.site.ined.fr/les-premiers-resultats/>

LES ENQUÊTES DE L'INED

■ VIRAGE OUTRE-MER ■

Synthèse des 1^{ers} résultats de l'enquête sur les violences envers les femmes dans les espaces publics, au travail et dans les couples à La Réunion

<https://viragedom.site.ined.fr/>



À l'instar de l'enquête Violences et rapports de genre (Virage) dans l'hexagone, l'objectif central de l'enquête Virage dans les Outre-mer est de mesurer, pour les femmes et les hommes, les faits de violences verbales, psychologiques, physiques et sexuelles. Ces faits concernent d'une part, les violences vécues au sein de la sphère conjugale, au travail et dans les espaces publics au cours des 12 derniers mois et, d'autre part, celles vécues durant toute la vie dans ces mêmes sphères ainsi que dans la sphère familiale et durant les études.

La collecte a été réalisée par téléphone à La Réunion du 18 janvier au 16 juillet 2018 auprès d'un échantillon représentatif de 2 209 femmes et 860 hommes de 20 à 69 ans. Les premiers résultats présentés ici concernent les violences exercées à l'encontre des femmes dans les 12 derniers mois précédant l'enquête.





PROMOTION OF RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

INED has long been committed to the promotion of its research and the dissemination of scientific culture to a wide public. It regularly develops new tools to promote free access to its publications and research data.

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PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH IN FIGURES

2 433

TEACHING HOURS DELIVERED
BY INED'S RESEARCHERS AND
ENGINEERS ACROSS
148 DIFFERENT COURSES

137

LUNDIS DE L'INED (INED
MONDAYS), SEMINARS,
CONFERENCES, AND
RESEARCH DAYS ORGANIZED
BY INED RESEARCHERS

119

ARTICLES PUBLISHED
IN INDEXED JOURNALS

3

BOOKS PUBLISHED
BY INED PUBLICATIONS

11

ISSUES OF POPULATION
& SOCIETIES PUBLISHED

3 639

PRESS MENTIONS



1,8

MILLION VISITORS TO THE
INED WEBSITE

6 009

FOLLOWERS ON TWITTER

4 369

FACEBOOK FOLLOWERS

RESEARCH TRANSFER AND COLLABORATIONS

INED contributes to the national and international standing of demography in a variety of ways: corporate partnerships, training courses, conferences, etc. It also undertakes collaborative international research work.

The Institute has a knowledge transfer policy specific to the human and social sciences, which translates into a wide range of activities: evaluation of public policies, expert reports for non-academic bodies, and involvement in committees, public events, the media, etc. (see p. 49). These activities also include original partnerships with large companies and the provision of numerous training sessions. The scientific impact of the research carried out at INED is also attributable to its involvement in a range of international meetings and collaborative projects with a number of countries in both the Global North and South. All this contributes to the promotion of population science beyond academic and geographical borders.

■ PROVIDING INFORMATION TO PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

The results of INED's research are of interest to the public sphere and may be useful for designing or evaluating public policies. They may also be communicated to the stakeholders involved in implementing these public policies, such as 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.

In 2019, INED presented the first results of the Virage surveys conducted in Réunion, Guadeloupe, and Martinique to the overseas actors responsible for tackling violence against women. The Virage survey on gender violence and relations (carried out in three overseas departments) is a major tool for measuring and analysing gender violence and developing public policies to combat this phenomenon. The researchers responsible for these surveys took part in the Overseas France working group of the Summit on Domestic Violence.

■ SUPPORTING CORPORATE CHANGE

The Institute is also developing knowledge transfer schemes with major corporations, particularly in relation to assessing policies on gender equality at work. One current question is the persistence of the gender pay gap, even though, in terms of labour market participation, gender differences by number of years of education



have narrowed or even been reversed. Another issue is the persistence of gender inequalities in career progression. It is in this context that original partnerships have been forged between INED researchers and various 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, and the reporting of this work to corporate partners. Companies make available their (anonymized) personnel management files and certain institutional documents (collective agreements, charters, etc.) so that the mechanisms at work can be identified and understood. Actors within a company benefit from getting some perspective on their practices and having their own analyses confirmed or invalidated. 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. Surveys of the general population remain vital for studying the connections between family life and professional life.

■ ACTIVELY CONTRIBUTING TO TEACHING AND TRAINING, IN FRANCE AND ABROAD

Under its mission to contribute to research training through research, INED welcomes doctoral students each year (see p. 66), and its researchers and engineers teach numerous higher education courses in France and abroad.

Much sought-after for their specific expertise, in 2019 they taught in 48 different courses, primarily in sociology, demography, social sciences, law/economics, and public health, totalling 2,433 hours of teaching. Tenured researchers and research engineers mainly teach master's and doctoral students, while

doctoral students usually teach undergraduate courses. Two-thirds of these teaching hours were delivered at establishments located at Campus Condorcet, principally at EHESS and the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne (44 courses). Most of this teaching was pre-professional university teaching. A small minority (5%) was delivered to people pursuing continuing education or professional training: during the year, researchers delivered training courses for staff at the National Centre for Territorial Public Service (CNFPT) and the National School for the Judiciary. Thirteen of the courses taught in 2019 were delivered abroad, and almost of third of them were to researchers from Global South countries. INED researchers taught sociology courses at the University of Paris-Sorbonne in Abu Dhabi, an anthropology course at the Federal University of Santa Catarina in Brazil, and social science methodology seminars at a summer school in Kenya and at the Institut Pasteur in Madagascar.

INED's educational policy also involves hosting students on its premises. Twenty-one students from French and foreign universities were supervised by researchers from the Institute during internships in the 2018–2019 academic year. Each year, as part of its collaboration with research teams in the Global South, INED welcomes master's students nearing the end of their courses for 2- to 3-month placements, through the iPOPs Laboratory of Excellence (LabEx). The purpose of this placement is to help students polish their master's dissertation for journal submission and/or prepare their doctoral thesis proposal. Lastly, INED also hosts foreign doctoral students for short placements to help them design their thesis, work on the use of survey data, and potentially prepare a post-doctoral project. In 2019, five foreign doctoral students were hosted for stays of between 2 weeks and 5 and a half months.

■ PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC WORK AMONG PEERS

Each year, INED's researchers organize and/or take part in a large number of seminars and conferences in France and around the world. In 2019, INED researchers led 137 scientific seminars and conferences, sometimes in collaboration with other research laboratories, over 1 or more days. INED also holds a 1-hour seminar every Monday morning, a space for multidisciplinary scientific discussions between researchers, research engineers,

and graduate students from within INED and outside it. Twenty-eight of these INED Mondays (Lundis de l'Ined) were held between October 2018 and June 2019. All these scientific seminars are occasions for researchers to meet and discuss their work, share knowledge, and discuss new scientific issues.

Papers were also presented at international conferences. INED co-organized the Fifth Generation and Gender Programme Conference, an international conference attended by over 120 participants; the Population Association of America selected 25 INED researchers to present their work at its conference in Austin in April 2019; and the Institute was actively involved in the Eighth African Population Conference held by the Union for African Population Studies in Entebbe, Uganda, in November 2019. Papers and posters by INED researchers have proved the Institute's relevance at these major population science events.

■ PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH

INED enjoys an international reputation thanks to the excellence of its researchers' work and its active role within the global scientific community.

In 2019, 333 academics and researchers from outside INED took part in the Institute's research projects. Nearly 40% of whom belong to foreign institutions, a third of which are located in Global South countries, primarily in Africa. This reputation is consolidated by INED's culture of cooperation with the Global South (Africa, Asia), which is reflected both in the training of researchers and in collaborative projects with population observatories for data collection.

Under the framework of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, the Demography and Statistics for Africa (DEMOSTAF) network, steered by INED, came to a close in 2019 with an international conference entitled 'Demographic challenges in Africa: The contributions of census and civil registration data'. This project strengthened links between research institutes and national statistics institutes.

During 2019, knowledge transfer activities were also carried out by engineers from the Statistical Methods Department (SMS). For the purposes of the Retrospective Demographic Survey (EDER) conducted in Mexico, the SMS provided support for data

structuring and the imputation of missing data, and prepared specific files for further analysis. This partnership will continue in 2020, with the preparation of a training scheme in Mexico, implemented in collaboration with the CNRS. Furthermore, following the project entitled 'Observation of the transformations in the Arab world' (OTMA) and in particular the survey entitled

'Investigating changes in Tunisian society' (ETST), conducted in Tunisia, methodological and IT support was provided to various doctoral students hosted at INED, and the SMS was able to participate in many phases of survey analysis.



DEMOSTAF

Demography Statistics for Africa

► DEMOSTAF: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES IN AFRICA

DEMOSTAF brought together various European and African research institutes and non-academic institutions—national statistics institutes—in an exchange programme that ran from 2015 to 2019, with the goal of promoting research on current population issues in sub-Saharan Africa. Thanks to the close involvement of the national statistics institutes, the programme was able to consolidate and promote official statistics and to fund the secondments of staff from various partner organizations to support research projects, provide training, and share knowledge.

The DEMOSTAF project came to a close at the end of 2019, with an international conference entitled 'Demographic challenges in Africa: The contributions of census and civil registration data', which took place from 16 to 18 October 2019 at the Campus Condorcet conference centre. This conference, organized by the project's partner institutions, contributed greatly to the project's success and was an occasion to celebrate this European-funded project. The conference highlighted the research carried out on sociodemographic dynamics in Africa using data from official statistics, including census and civil registry data.

► <https://demostaf.site.ined.fr/en/news/conference/>



INED'S PUBLICATIONS

Transmitting and promoting research study findings has been a crucial mission at INED since its founding. By publishing and distributing reference works as well as periodicals in French and English, INED Publications (Ined Éditions) contributes to the dissemination of knowledge to the scientific community and general public alike.

As a scientific publisher since its creation in 1945, INED contributes to the visibility and dissemination of population science research through its journals and books, some of which are published in English. For several years now, the Publications Department has been working with the directors of its editorial board and reading committee to tailor the production policy to ever-increasing, varied, and constantly evolving channels of publication.

■ A CATALOGUE DEDICATED TO POPULATION STUDIES

The INED Publications catalogue reflects the multidisciplinary nature of demography in general and of the Institute's research units. 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 the following:

- Nearly 300 books by French and international researchers published in various series, reorganized in 2019. The *Manuels* [Manuals] and *Textes fondamentaux* [Fundamental texts] collections have been discontinued in favour of the *Méthodes et savoirs* [Methods, theories, practices] collection, which now includes all methodological works.

- Classiques de l'économie et de la population [Economics and population classics]
- Études et enquêtes historiques [Historical studies and surveys]
- Grandes Enquêtes [Major surveys]
- Les Cahiers de l'Ined [Research and analysis of particular issues]
- Méthodes et savoirs [Methods, theories, practices]
- Questions de populations [Population issues]
- *Population*, a bilingual (French–English) quarterly journal
- *Population & Societies*, a bilingual (French–English) monthly bulletin presenting scientific findings to a lay readership

The Publications Department also produces a series of working papers, which presents research work in progress or in provisional form. This series enables the publication of texts that are not entirely ready for journal submission but are already of solid scientific quality. Six of these documents were published on INED's website and in the Archined open archive in 2019.



► POPULATION CELEBRATES 30 YEARS OF BILINGUALISM

As social science research has become largely internationalized, English has become the preferred language of communication and publication for the wide dissemination of research results. However, publication in the national language remains a necessity, ensuring better dissemination of results to a wider non-academic public, including policymakers in particular. For these reasons, it was decided to publish the journal *Population* in bilingual format, offering all its scientific articles in both French and English since 2002. As far back as 1989, however, the journal was already publishing some of its articles in both languages in its English Selection. This early decision by a social science journal brought *Population* international recognition. Building on this success, it became fully bilingual 13 years later.

■ POPULATION

Each year, under its official mission to keep the public informed about demographic issues, INED provides a detailed review of key population figures and trends in France and reports on the current demographic situation. This report is based on the most recent data available and highlights ongoing trends in migration, births, abortions, marriages and divorces, civil solidarity pacts (PACS) and their dissolution, and mortality. In 2019, there was a specific focus on recent demographic changes in France, with comparisons within Europe showing how France, the second most populous country in Europe after Germany, is a demographic exception in the European Union of 28 (EU28).

Articles 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.). After strong growth in previous years, 2019 saw a remarkable increase in the number of views and downloads of *Population* articles, in both French and English, with a 65% increase in article views for the French edition and a 68% increase for the English edition.

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

■ POPULATION & SOCIETIES

This monthly newsletter is freely available in PDF format on the INED website. Since October 2019, it is also available in HTML format, in English and French, on the Cairn.info and Cairn International Edition websites. Current issues are uploaded a few days after they are sent to press, along with Excel files of the tables and figures. A PDF conversion project launched in summer 2019 has enabled us to make all issues published since 2013 in French and English available online.

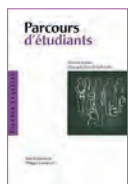
■ BOOKS PUBLISHED BY INED PUBLICATIONS

INED's new titles and catalogue of publications are distributed by FMSH Diffusion in bookstores and on the shared platform Le Comptoir des Presses Universitaires.



Inégalités de santé à Ouagadougou. Résultats d'un observatoire de population urbaine au Burkina Faso [Health inequalities in Ouagadougou. Results of an urban population observatory in Burkina Faso]. Edited by Clémentine Rossier, Abdramane Bassiahi Soura, and Géraldine Duthé
Book series: *Grandes Enquêtes*

With an estimated life expectancy at birth of 58 years, the health situation in Burkina Faso—particularly in Ouagadougou—is emblematic of sub-Saharan Africa. Based on data collected by the Ouagadougou Population Observatory since 2009, this book measures the different disease burdens endured by men and women in five formal and informal neighbourhoods of the capital at different stages of life. These findings have proved of great value in formulating development policies and improving living conditions of population groups in Africa.



Parcours d'étudiants. Sources, enjeux et perspectives [Student trajectories: Research sources, challenges, and perspectives]
Edited by Philippe Cordazzo
Book series: *Grandes Enquêtes*

With 2.6 million students in France, studying the links between living conditions, entry into adulthood, and student trajectories is of paramount importance. This book offers an overview

of the various methods for analysing student trajectories, results, and comparisons. It distinguishes itself from other books on the subject by the diversity of its sources and by approaches that enable multiple topics to be addressed: entering a union, parenthood, leaving the parental home, internal and international mobility, career plan, material and financial conditions, and the transition between finishing education and entering the labour market.



Désirs des Français en matière d'habitation urbaine. Une enquête par sondage de 1945. [What the French aspired to in urban housing in 1945]
New edition introduced by Catherine Bonvalet
Book series: *Études et enquêtes historiques*

Based on a survey conducted in 1945 among 2,500 French people, this book offers a view of aspirations in terms of urban comfort and housing arrangements in the immediate post-war period. Organized into two main themes, external arrangements and internal layout, it both reviews the methodology of this survey and examines the results in greater detail through a number of architectural drawings, analyses, and discussions. The introduction by Catherine Bonvalet, a specialist in current housing and regional issues in France, offers valuable perspective on the 75-year-old survey in this new edition.

INED researchers also work with publishers other than INED Publications, and in 2019, four books were released.

► THE YOUNG AUTHOR'S PRIZE OF THE JOURNAL *POPULATION*

The fourth Young Author's Prize was presented in February 2019 to Kim Qinzhi Xu of the Australian National University (Canberra, Australia) for her article entitled 'Changing patterns and determinants of first marriage over the history of the People's Republic of China'. Adopting a comparative approach between generations, Xu explores how women and men in China, born between 1920 and 1983, entered into marriage and shows, for example, that although the most educated men and women marry later, they also have a higher probability of getting married.

OPEN SCIENCE, FOR FREE AND OPEN ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE

Research findings are generally published in scientific journals in the form of articles that are often subscription content. Access to research data is also limited. To allow greater access to these—for researchers, students, companies, policymakers, and citizens—a global movement called 'open science' has recently emerged. INED is actively involved with this movement and is working on new ways of disseminating its work.

In France as elsewhere, scientific production is generally brought to the world's attention through the publication of articles in specialized journals. Nearly 80% of these articles are published in subscription journals, according to the report published in 2018 by the International Association of Scientific, Technical, and Medical Publishers (STM), even when the research has been funded by public resources.

To encourage the free circulation of knowledge and make it accessible to all at all times, research stakeholders and public authorities are taking action to support open science.

In France, a National Plan for Open Science was launched by the government in 2018, aimed at making open access mandatory for publications and data produced from public-funded research. The plan's three components are to generalize open access to publications, to structure and open up research data, and to follow the European and international trend of sustainability.

■ EXPANDED OPEN ACCESS TO PUBLICATIONS IN 2019

A significant proportion of the works published by INED have been free to access for many years. The monthly newsletter *Population & Societies*, most of the articles in the journal *Population*, and the series of working papers are freely available on the INED website, some of them under a Creative Commons licence.

The Institute has adopted a proactive approach with various publication platforms in favour of open access to its journals, newsletters, and books.

The result is a significant increase in the number of article views, both in the French versions and in the English ones. INED's digitization strategy also applies to books published by the Institute. In 2019, agreements were signed with the OpenEdition platform that will allow, from 2020 onwards, free access in HTML format to the full texts of 25 books, including both new publications and works from the collection. This should significantly improve the dissemination of content published by INED Publications, particularly internationally, and give new life to previous publications.

Lastly, since March 2019, the general public has been able to access INED's open archive, Archined, which indexes and disseminates works published by the Institute's researchers, a move fully in line with INED's editorial policy within the National Plan for Open Science. In addition to contributing to the national HAL open archive system, it allows data of all kinds to be appended to deposited publications and links to external resources, such as survey catalogues and data repositories, to be created. This publications database now contains more than 11,000 references and offers the new community a new open source solution for open archives, Polaris OS, developed as part of INED's project.

■ STRUCTURING AND OPENING UP RESEARCH DATA

The databases produced by INED or to which it contributes are unanimously recognized for their knowledge generation, reputation, and their scientific appeal. Making survey data available to the research community is a long-standing practice of the Institute. Its 250 surveys are documented (authors, dates, fields, protocols, questionnaires, etc.) in the open access Nesstar catalogue.

However, some data cannot be made public at individual level, either because they are covered by statistical confidentiality, or because they are personal data, the processing of which falls within the scope of the commitments made by INED to survey respondents under the French Data Protection Law. However, to provide access to some of its data, INED uses the Quetelet

PROGEDO Diffusion network, of which it is one of the founding members along with the National Archive of Data from Official Statistics (ADISP) and the Center for Sociopolitical Data at Sciences Po (CDSP). This network provides any research-laboratory-affiliated researcher with access to survey data files at individual or household level, subject to a confidentiality agreement. To enable this access, the data are prepared (to remove any direct identifiers and avoid indirect identification of the respondents), producing a fully documented Production and Research File (PRF). To date, 62 INED surveys are covered by a PRF, with the number increasing each year.

Various avenues are currently being explored for opening up research data more widely, while taking legal restrictions into account and protecting respondents. Data from some very old surveys, such as historical demographics surveys, can now be accessed online through the public licence offered by the Etalab task force. Tables of aggregated results that do not permit the identification of any respondent could also be designed for certain surveys. INED has set up a structure to implement its policy of opening up research data by creating a Datalab within its Survey Department

that brings together the INED engineers working on making data available (data from INED surveys and aggregated and contextual databases created or maintained by INED). The Datalab website, intended to facilitate retrieval of INED data by internet users, is due to launch in 2020 and will be listed on the site data.gouv.fr.



DISSEMINATING SCIENTIFIC CULTURE OUTSIDE ACADEMIC CIRCLES

Since its creation, INED has been committed to disseminating scientific culture to a wide audience. It acts to promote the sharing of the scientific approach and knowledge acquired in the field of population sciences with public policymakers and citizens.

Distributing information about the population to all actors of society is a major challenge. Research results are regularly mobilized to provide insights into the society in which we live, to inform public debate, and to combat misinformation.

Researchers have largely integrated scientific mediation, one of INED's missions (see p. 54) into their practice. They have long been involved in attempts to create a dialogue between the scientific community, on the one hand, and public decision makers, civil society actors, and all citizens, on the other. Their work encourages discussions and provides the opportunity for comparative perspectives on major societal issues: migration phenomena, changes in family and unions, population ageing, assisted reproduction, etc. To do this, INED diversifies its activities and materials and adapts them to the various audiences at which they are aimed.

■ WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE THROUGH DIGITAL MEDIA

Digital tools offer an excellent opportunity to share the scientific approach and knowledge with a wide audience (students, teachers, journalists, policymakers, and citizens). INED strives to communicate the richness of its scientific production and to raise

public awareness of demographic issues through its bilingual French–English website, with new content each week, educational resources, reference files, and its monthly newsletter, *Population & Societies*, in digital format (see p. 46). In 2019, INED's website, which has recorded 1.8 million French and English-speaking visitors, offered new, short video lectures as part of its *Rencontres de la démo* series, focusing on inequalities in France, as well as three new videos in its Figuring Out Population Change collection on the topics of 'Birth and fertility', 'Demographic forecasts and projections', and 'Population data'.

Social networks are also effective for reaching a large French-speaking and international audience. INED's Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, and Datagora accounts provide daily updates on the Institute's work and its new publications. They are attracting new subscribers each year.

■ INFORMING PUBLIC DEBATE ON MAJOR SOCIETAL ISSUES

Research and findings from the surveys conducted by INED inform public debate, whether in the press, in parliamentary committees, or in non-academic public bodies.



On the media side, regular press relations are maintained through a monthly report sent from INED on the latest results of its research programmes, and by regular responses from researchers to press enquiries. INED was mentioned in more than 3,600 press articles, mostly on subjects relating to migration, inequality, gender violence, and supercentenarians. Press conferences are also organized at the time of book launches or the publication of large-scale survey results. In 2019, INED organized press conferences in Réunion, Guadeloupe, and Martinique to present the initial results of the Virage DOM survey. This survey is an important tool for measuring and analysing gender violence in these territories and responds to a knowledge gap expressed by the public authorities. Meetings to present the results of surveys are also organized for associations and actors in the field. INED researchers are regularly asked to speak before parliamentary committees or members of the French Economic, Social, and Environmental Council (CESE) and Inspection générale des affaires sociales (IGAS). The results of surveys on the end of life in France, young people's access to independence after being in care (Élap), the children of the ELFE cohort, violence and gender relations (Virage), and the diversity of populations in France (Trajectories and Origins) have all been mentioned in reports produced by the Senate, National Assembly, and CESE,

and in draft laws. In 2019, 26 hearings were recorded, including those held on 29 August by the Special Commission to review the draft law on bioethics and on 12 December by the Senate Enquiry Commission on the management of the consequences of the fire at the Lubrizol plant in Rouen.

■ MEETINGS AND DEBATES MAKING POPULATION SCIENCES ACCESSIBLE TO ALL

Every year, INED researchers work hard to disseminate and popularize their work to a non-scientific public composed of political and economic decision makers, professional and cultural bodies, teachers and students, non-profit partners, and citizens. These encounters take place at many types of events—from festivals, such as the Festival des idées organized by the Sorbonne Paris Cité university consortium (now dissolved), the Saint-Dié Festival of Geography, in which INED participated for the first time in 2019, and the International Scientific Film Festival, to lectures at the Paris Book Fair and the Blois History Festival.

■ ENGAGING WITH STUDENTS TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THINKING

INED maintains strong links with school-age audiences. Its website offers educational content specifically designed for secondary

school teachers and students, and the Institute organizes various opportunities for researchers and students to come together and engage in discussions. Each year, as part of the French Science Fair, researchers and doctoral students lead themed workshops for primary and secondary school students. In 2019, specific efforts were made to introduce students in their final years of secondary school to careers in research.

The Institute has also, since 2016, been running seminars with the Lycée Henri-Wallon d'Aubervilliers. These seminars are founded on the principle of knowledge sharing—be it scientific knowledge, awareness of the challenges faced by researchers and the resources they use, or the first-hand experiences of actors within the educational system—and take place once every school term. Nearly 80 teenagers from the final 2 years of secondary school take part in these workshops each year, along with around 10 teachers. In 2019, three sessions were organized on the general theme of 'Work: Effort or comfort?'

■ ESTABLISHING LONG-TERM PARTNERSHIPS WITH MUSEUMS

INED's research results are regularly used in major exhibitions, and researchers are invited to participate in the scientific committees of these exhibitions. For example, Marie Bergström's work on online dating contributed to the sociological section of the *De l'amour* (On Love) exhibition, which opened in October 2019 at the Palais de la Découverte. Likewise, an agreement has been signed with the National Museum of the History of Immigration (MNHI), establishing a general framework for collaboration between the two institutions. This agreement includes the joint organization of a scientific event each year, the provision of scientific data for use in exhibitions, and the incorporation of data produced from INED's work into the online encyclopaedia currently being developed by the museum. It was under this framework that the research day entitled 'Immigrants and minorities: Measures, perceptions, and prejudices' was held, on 23 May 2019, organized by INED's 'International migrations and minorities' research unit in partnership with the MNHI and the Convergences Institute for Migration.

► **ON LOVE EXHIBITION EXPLORES ONLINE ROMANCE**

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► **THE UN CHOOSES INED TO DISSEMINATE ITS DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS IN FRANCE**

Under its mission to disseminate knowledge in the field of demography, INED was selected by the UN Population Division to relay, within France, the World Population Prospects it produced in June 2019. Consequently, INED researchers were given exclusive access to all United Nations data.



FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

The French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) is a public research organization specialized in population studies. It works in partnership with the academic and research worlds at the national and international levels. Its research topics directly address current economic and social issues.

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INED'S MISSIONS AND OBJECTIVES

Founded in 1945, the Institut national d'études démographiques (INED) is a research institute specializing in the study of populations, in France and around the world. Two of its core missions are to disseminate the knowledge it generates to a wide audience and to provide research training.

INED is one of the largest demographic research institutes in the world. A French public research institution, administratively attached to both the research and social affairs ministries, it conducts research on the life events (births, unions, migrations, deaths, etc.) that shape population dynamics. A vast range of research work is carried out, looking also at the determinants of these events, the inequalities that underlie them, and their consequences. INED's work informs public debate on a wide variety of major issues within contemporary society.

■ RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND PROMOTION

INED's main missions are to conduct research on populations at national and international levels, to deliver research training through research, and to ensure that both 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;
- contributes to research training through research in its areas of competence, through courses, PhD student hosting, and post-doctoral 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.

■ MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

The work carried out at INED aims to describe and understand the changes taking place within populations in the areas of fertility, union formation, migration, and mortality. It addresses issues relating to gender relations, relationships between generations,



and social or geographical inequalities. The Institute is also heavily involved in exploring measurement and methodological problems, particularly in terms of data collection. To fulfil its missions, INED draws on a wide range of disciplines that are complementary to demography, such as economics, history, geography, sociology, anthropology, statistics, biology, and epidemiology. INED's researchers are divided into nine research units, one mixed unit, and one joint research unit. There are also three interdisciplinary groups. Work is carried out throughout France and in many other countries and regions of the world, often using a comparative approach. The Institute belongs to several research networks and participates in a large number of national and international projects. INED's 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, measuring instruments, and findings. Lastly, 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 IN TOUCH WITH SOCIAL ISSUES

Research topics at INED directly address current economic and social issues. Rather than being fixed, they are constantly being updated to take emerging issues into consideration; for example, the observation of new forms of union and parenthood, the analysis of extraordinary migratory flows, and the environmental issues associated with demographic changes. INED contributes to the production of original data on these new subjects that enrich

public statistics. These data are disseminated within the scientific community and promoted to a wider audience. INED regularly plays a pioneering role in designing surveys that are innovative in terms of the populations surveyed, the topics addressed (particularly sensitive social issues), or the methods used. Because it deals with universal issues such as births, unions, life expectancy, mobility, etc., the work carried out at INED is of interest to the public as well as to public policymakers, elected representatives, and companies. It provides knowledge about changes in society, allows the assessment of sensitive and even controversial issues, and, as such, can help guide public policy. INED's field of inquiry and its strong reputation and renown put it in a particularly privileged position when it comes to establishing connections between society and research.

■ STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS SET EVERY 5 YEARS

INED's strategy revolves around major 5-year orientations, which constitute the basis for the contract on objectives and performance that is signed with the two ministries to which it is attached. Developed through a collective consultation involving all the Institute's staff members, these strategic orientations are consistent with the recommendations from the High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCERES) formulated during its review 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 axes, and set the Institute's strategy for meeting these challenges and pursuing these scientific orientations. They are monitored using a set of performance indicators. The most recent strategic orientations were developed in 2016 and cover the 2016–2020 period. Four priorities have been identified: to refresh 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.

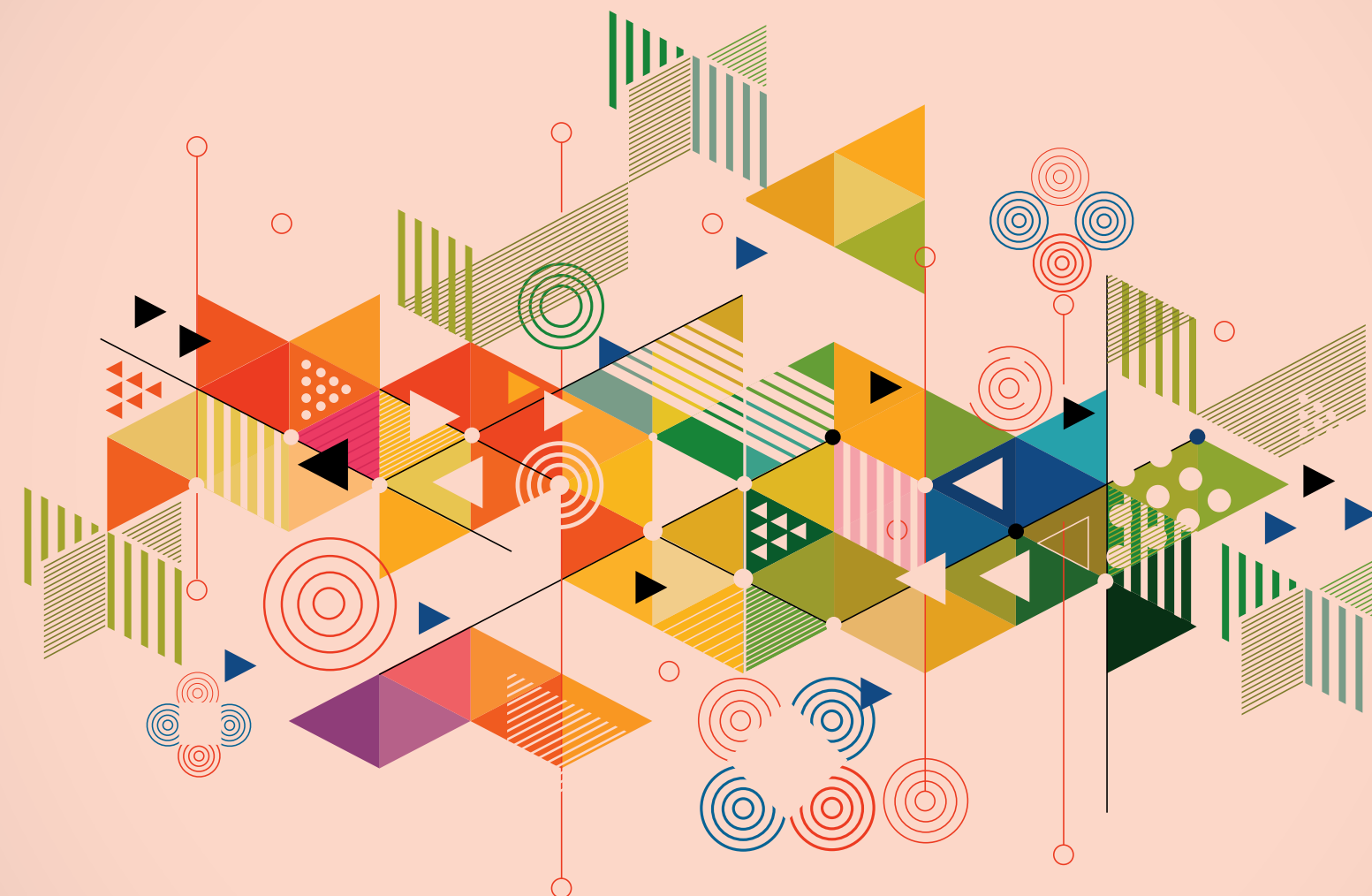
■ REGULARLY EVALUATED WORK

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, which 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;
- 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 HCERES EVALUATION REPORT HIGHLIGHTS THE EXCELLENCE OF INED'S RESEARCH

Following its visit in April 2019, the HCERES evaluation committee submitted its reports in October assessing INED's research and operations over the 2013–2018 period. In addition to INED's long-proven research strategy combining high-level scientific publications with a strong commitment to conducting original surveys, the evaluation committee praised the excellence of INED's research and its exceptional expertise in survey design, planning, organization, and processing, particularly in its longitudinal surveys and surveys on sensitive topics. HCERES also highlighted the Institute's ability to transfer its expertise to academic partners, public policymakers, and private companies, as well as its efforts to disseminate scientific culture to a wide audience. Following its evaluation, the committee made recommendations on the Institute's scientific activity and administrative management, which will be very helpful when INED defines its scientific orientations in 2020 and prepares its next objectives and performance contract.



A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEMOGRAPHY

INED's research teams are organized into 10 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 work draws upon 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 directors, is evaluated every 5 years by the High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education. In addition to the units, three interdisciplinary groups, which do not conduct research projects, promote methodological discussions.

■ FERTILITY, FAMILIES, AND COUPLES (UR03)

Research Unit 3 focuses on trends 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 (UR04)

Unit 4 studies trends in gender relations, particularly within couples and families and in the workplace, and changes in sexuality.

It addresses inequalities and their manifestations, 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 (UR05)

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 at extreme ages, and causes of death. Health is studied from various angles, from its consequences to its determinants, as related to individuals and contexts.

■ HOUSING, SPATIAL INEQUALITIES, AND TRAJECTORIES (UR06)

Unit 6 looks at the role that housing and residential situations play in the contemporary dynamics of inequalities: household living conditions and access to different types of housing (social or private, non-ordinary, etc.) and geographical areas, and the interaction of these situations with social and family trajectories. The unit also reflects on the extent and mechanisms of social



stratification, considering how housing interacts with other spheres of life (work, schooling, family life, etc.). It employs a variety of methods and materials (questionnaires, interviews, administrative registers, etc.) and favours a longitudinal approach in order to show the construction of inequalities at the life course level.

■ INTERNATIONAL MIGRATIONS AND MINORITIES (UR08)

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 how their identity is forged in parallel with their sociodemographic dynamics.

■ ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHY (UR09)

Unit 9 brings together economists and demographers to analyse interactions between economic situations and demographic behaviour. They study the processes that explain gender

disparities in wages, careers, wealth, and living standards. They also observe how demographic events such as birth, union separation, and 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.

■ FRENCH LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF CHILDREN (UR10)

L'unité mixte de service Elfe réunit des équipes de recherche de l'Ined, de l'Inserm et de l'Établissement français du sang. Elle a pour objectif de suivre 1 830 000 enfants nés en France métropolitaine en 2011 de leur naissance jusqu'à leurs 20 ans. Il s'agit de mieux comprendre comment l'environnement, l'entourage familial et les conditions de vie influencent leur développement, leur santé, leur socialisation et leur parcours scolaire.

■ HISTORY AND POPULATION (UR11)

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.

■ MOBILITY, TRAJECTORIES, AND TERRITORIES (UR12)

As a partner of the International College of Territorial Sciences research group, 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. Its work highlights people's multiple memberships as they relate to migration and social trajectories and interact with the political systems to which they belong. It probes the construction of observation categories (social, spatial, and cultural) 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 (UR14)

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 Paris region's public hospital system, now accessible to researchers.

■ DEMOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN POPULATIONS (UR15)

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 the 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.

■ BIOGRAPHICAL AND MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS GROUP (XPM2)

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. The unit's activities rely largely on the Biographical Approach Reflection Group (GRAB), composed of researchers from various French and foreign institutions in different fields (demography, geography, sociology, etc.), drawing on the experience of 25 biographical surveys carried out in France, Africa, and Latin America.

■ INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES GROUP (XPM3)

This research-methodology group works to stimulate comparisons between approaches applied in different contexts to study similar research questions. Its primary activities focus on international and historical comparisons as well as the exploration of 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 RESEARCH GROUP (XPM4)

This group offers a forum for meetings and discussions on research questions, strategies, and related methods, bringing together researchers, engineers, 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.



2

JOINT RESEARCH UNITS



3

INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH GROUPS



10

RESEARCH UNITS



54

TENURED RESEARCHERS



60

DOCTORAL AND POST-
DOCTORAL STUDENTS



8

RESEARCHERS HOSTED
ON SECONDMENT



45

ASSOCIATED
RESEARCHERS

INNOVATING COLLECTION METHODS AND DIVERSIFYING DATA SOURCES

Designing, organizing, conducting, and making use of large-scale surveys, particularly longitudinal surveys, is a unanimously recognized field of excellence for INED. The Institute is the only French research establishment to have its own survey department and to benefit from the expertise of its own statistical methods department.

To answer research questions and gain insight into demographic phenomena, INED produces original data using surveys that often employ complex and innovative devices. These surveys are central to its research activity and produce national statistics, meeting the information needs expressed by the public authorities and/or civil society. Selecting and defining survey frames is a long, complex process, and protocols are very varied.

■ 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 2019, most of the Survey Department's work was focused on 10 surveys either under way or in the design process, including: the ELFE 'Eat, Move, Grow' survey conducted online among children in the national cohort at age 7.5; the pilot Feti'i e Fenua survey, for which data collection in Polynesia began in October; the End of Life in Overseas France survey, the qualitative part of which was conducted in Réunion in the first quarter of the year; the Envie survey on the emotional life of young adults, for

which the design of the questionnaire and protocol is ongoing; the Fertility survey, with work on the protocol and questionnaire continuing to progress; the ART Without Borders survey on the use of assisted reproduction technologies abroad; the survey of Chinese migrants in Île-de-France; 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 the end of life, violence, sexuality, etc. It is also vital for surveying populations in challenging situations (prisoners, young adults who have been in care since childhood, homeless, illiterate) or very specific populations (adoptive parents and adopted children, victims of female genital mutilation, African villages surveyed at regular intervals, etc). All of these research topics require innovative survey techniques, leading to protocols and questionnaires 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: the auditing, weighting, and coding of occupations for the Virage DOM and the My Neighbourhood, My



Neighbours surveys; further calculation of weighting factors for the Homeless survey; further work on making data from the FECOND 2010 fertility survey available; 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 2019, it continued to be involved in the INSEE task force 'GT aval' on multimode survey methodologies and to work on snowball surveys based on the My Neighbourhood, My Neighbours survey and the ChIPre project on Chinese migrants in Île-de-France, due to start in 2020. It has also been working to improve survey coverage through a multilingual approach, particularly to enable non-French-speaking respondents to be interviewed (around 430 people) for the TeO2 survey, with the recruitment of nine

translator-interviewers. The Survey Department is also exploring INSEE's Fidéli database (a tax administration-based demographic file on housing and individuals) and working with researchers from the French National School for Statistics and Data Analysis (ENSAI) and French Institute of Science and Technology for Transport, Development, and Networks (IFSTAR) on a bootstrap variance calculation method for surveys and the development of SAS and R programs to implement it.

■ PROMOTING METHODOLOGIES THROUGH PROFESSIONAL NETWORKS

INED is fully involved in national and international networks for the production and use of quantitative data. Its research technicians are members of the Methods, Analysis, Fields, and Surveys in Human and Social Sciences (MATE-SHS) network run by the CNRS and the French Statistical Society (SFdS). They promote and provide expertise to these professional networks, present papers at specialist conferences, and work on various

master's courses and PhD training networks. In 2019, the methodological excellence of INED's engineers was reflected by papers presented at major professional events, including the European Survey Research Association Conference, the French Sociology Association Conference, the Annual European Data Documentation Initiative User Conference, the Jeudis de Santé publique France research seminars, and the MATE-SHS network research days.


■ FROM DESIGN TO FINAL ANALYSIS: CONTROLLING THE ENTIRE CHAIN

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 engineers 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 2019, four internal training sessions and two meetings of the Applied Statistics Group were held at INED, while three sessions of the 'R for Use in the Social Sciences' seminar took place in Paris. Training sessions were also delivered as part of university courses (EHESS, Sciences Po Paris, University of Picardy Jules Verne, Aix-Marseille University, University of Lille, University Paris Descartes, University of Paris Nanterre, University of Strasbourg, and University of Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines), at national technical schools (ENSAI), and via continuing education and professional training organizations (GENES-CEPE and Institut régional du travail social, Réunion).

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

■ BIG DATA PROCESSING AND DATA VISUALIZATION

Administrative data, such as tax data, pension fund data, family allowance data, and health data (National Health Data System [SNDS]) are increasingly accessible for research purposes, while remaining protected and regulated. Often exhaustive or based on large samples, they provide reliable, accurate, and very recent information about a large population. Matching across various



In 2019, the Statistical Methods Department provided in-house training on the R software package and methods for analysing textual or relational data. It also led two Applied Statistics sessions on methodologies used in the social sciences: one on data visualization, the other on the interaction between quantitative and qualitative analysis of survey data.

administrative sources increases their value, especially when it comes to following individuals longitudinally. The Permanent Demographic Sample (EDP) is a good example of this, combining census and civil registry information, tax and social security data, and employment history. In addition, since 2017 INED has benefited from permanent access to health data via the National Health Data System (SNDS). The Institute has been fully involved in various projects relating to both the processing of these data and data visualization. In particular, it contributes to the Big_Stat project on the use of big data from administrative sources, and regular discussions with the producing organizations, particularly INSEE, have led to a better understanding of the available databases and an improvement in sources.

Work using administrative data has begun, aiming to measure the economic and residential consequences of divorce and to study the phenomenon of the re-migration of immigrants, combining census data, EDP tax returns, and data from the Trajectories and Origins survey to refine our understanding of the mechanisms of socio-economic integration in the host society.

■ LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS

Following a group of people over time—that is, 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 Establishment (EFS), is monitoring a cohort of children from their birth in 2011 until age 20. The size and duration of this longitudinal study are exceptional, as is the diversity of the approximately 150 researchers and academics involved in it, as well as the study's complexity, which combines sociodemographic data (on the child, his or her 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 national data protection authority (CNIL). In 2019, a new survey entitled 'Eat, Move, Grow' was conducted (see p. 32).

THE RESEARCHERS OF TOMORROW

Each year, researchers preparing their thesis or who have recently defended it are hosted at INED on placements and participate in the Institute's work. There were around 60 in 2019, 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, and specialist school students, and early-career researchers are hosted by the Institute on placements each year. All doctoral and post-doctoral students have access to the Institute's many resources and receive personalized mentoring from an INED researcher: doctoral students are supervised or co-supervised by an INED researcher. An annual doctoral day is organized by several volunteer doctoral students in partnership with the Delegation for Doctoral Affairs, and monthly 2-hour workshops, run by three INED early-career researchers, allow young researchers to present their work in an informal setting.

■ DOCTORAL PLACEMENTS: ACTIVE SUPPORT FOR TOMORROW'S RESEARCHERS

In 2019, the Institute had 46 doctoral students on its staff. They have all benefited from a stimulating work environment in which they have been able to access training and receive support from the research units to which they were attached 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.

The Institute also organizes a range of activities designed to

facilitate their future professional integration. Indeed, the purpose of doctoral placements at INED is not only to support doctoral students towards defence of their thesis but also to train researchers who will contribute to population sciences through their publications and their ability to conduct successful research projects.

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. In particular, the Institute is responsible for doctoral training at the Graduate School of Demography (HED). Approximately 15 INED researchers teach in Master of Demography programmes or in related disciplines, and most of the 10 French tenured professors with chairs in demography are associated 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.

The diversity of thesis disciplines reflects INED's multidisciplinary culture. In 2019, INED was the host laboratory for 20 sociology theses, 10 demography theses, seven in economics, five in epidemiology or public health, two in geography, and two in history. In 2019, seven doctoral students successfully defended their theses:

- Louise Caron, From permanent to circular migration in France: The experience of (re)migration in individual trajectories in France

- Cécile Flammant, Demographic approach to early orphanhood in France
- Marine Quennehen, 'Ordinary' fatherhood in prison
- Pierre Eloy, Shelter the vulnerable, keep the undesirables out. Care trajectories of homeless immigrant families in Paris
- Morgan Kitzmann, The grandparent supplement. Daily arrangements, family solidarity, and social inequalities through the prism of childcare provided by grandparents
- Marion Maudet, Secularization, gender, and sexuality. Catholics and Muslims in search of meaning (1970s–2010s)
- Noémie de Andrade, Projection of social needs at local level: Contribution of demographic projects and microsimulations to a questioning of public policies.

► <https://www.ined.fr/en/research/PhD-students/pdh-students-list/>

■ INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY ACCESSIBLE TO STUDENTS

INED has two schemes in place to support the international mobility of PhD students and post-docs so that they can experience the world of international research, with its different ways of working and its different theoretical and methodological approaches, against the background of increasing globalization.

The first is the iPOPs Laboratory of Excellence mobility programme, which funds 2-week to 3-month research stays in foreign host laboratories in Europe or elsewhere. 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 2019, five iPOPs LabEx-affiliated doctoral students were granted PhD mobility scholarships in Austria, Senegal, Canada, and Sweden.

The second scheme 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 1-year intensive programme in population science, taught in English at one of the network's member institutions.

In the 2018–2019 academic year, two 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.

■ POST-DOCTORAL CONTRACTS: A BRIDGE BETWEEN THESIS AND NEW RESEARCH PROJECTS

INED offers 1- and 2-year post-doctoral contracts to French and non-French early-career researchers 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 aims to help 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. Fourteen post-docs worked at INED in 2019.

► TWO PRIZES AWARDED TO DOCTORAL STUDENTS

Alice Olivier received the Louis Gruel Prize awarded by the Observatoire National de la Vie Étudiante for her thesis on male orientation and socialization within traditionally female higher education courses.

Lucie Wicky was awarded the Valeria Solesin master's prize from the Paris 1 Institute of Demography for her work on the experiences of men reporting to have been victims of sexual abuse in childhood.

INED MOVES TO CAMPUS CONDORCET

After 2 years of construction, Campus Condorcet opened its doors in September 2019. This large campus is home to leading human and social sciences research teams and will help advance the reputation of French research worldwide by promoting the circulation of ideas and people. All INED teams moved to the new headquarters in late December 2019.

As research becomes global, major scientific programmes more competitive, and with growing demand for expertise in the human and social sciences expertise to 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 occupies 7.4 hectares and will ultimately accommodate 18,000 people, including 8,100 students, 4,800 PhD students from France and abroad, 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 the historical, textual, territorial, and social sciences. It will also form a French, European, and international hub for human and social sciences graduate schools.

■ INED'S NEW HEADQUARTERS

INED's new headquarters form part of the Aubervilliers international research and training hub, located at the end of

Line 12 on the Paris metro. Its seven-storey building is located in the heart of the Cours des Humanités, the central thoroughfare through the campus, close to the Hotel à Projets and the future Grand Équipement Documentaire (GED) library.

INED's teams have worked hard all year to complete the final preparations for their move to the campus. Members of all the support services, particularly the IT and Documentation Departments and the Facilities, Logistics, and Health and Safety service, have been actively involved in various working groups led by the campus (library, campus life, digital, etc.) to prepare for Institute's move. Special efforts were made with the fit-outs of the offices and communal areas to provide each employee with the best possible working environment, and much work was done on the network infrastructures to ensure that all business applications and IT systems at the campus functioned properly from the moment INED moved in. By the end of the year, everything was ready for the opening of the staff restaurant, which is also open to other campus members.

Finally, after intensive work on the catalogue metadata the previous year, in 2019 the Library, Documentation, and Archives service undertook the physical relocation of INED's documentary



collections and scientific archives to the temporary GED warehouses at the Centre Technique du Livre de l'Enseignement Supérieur (CTLES) in Bussy Saint-Georges. At the same time, it prepared for the final closure of the INED library, which took place on 25 October 2019. There was a significant human resources element to this operation, to ensure the successful integration of the Department's staff at the GED. A joint service unit has been set up for this purpose, with staff from Campus Condorcet, CNRS, EHESS, and INED.

■ 2019: THE CAMPUS OPENS ITS DOORS

After 10 years of project development and more than 30 months of site work, the Campus Condorcet in Aubervilliers opened its doors to the first research teams in late summer 2019.

To mark the opening, the heads of all the member establishments gave a press conference on 8 October, presenting their shared

ambition for this campus dedicated entirely to the human and social sciences: to respond to the educational, scientific, and digital challenges of tomorrow, enhance the international standing of French research, and to promote the circulation of ideas and people.

► A MORE SUSTAINABLE CAMPUS

The campus buildings adopt sustainable solutions, in terms of energy performance, water and waste management, sound insulation, and the health quality of the spaces, etc. More than 40% of the hot-water requirements of the Maison des Chercheurs, the CROUS restaurants, and the new INED headquarters are produced using solar energy.

PARTNERSHIPS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

INED is actively invested in forming partnerships in France and abroad. Laboratories of Excellence, partnerships with higher education institutions, secondment hosting, researcher and doctoral student 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 science 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 implementation. 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 has been awarded funding through the Laboratories of Excellence (LabEx), Infrastructures of Excellence (EquipEx), Graduate Research Schools (EUR), and Institut Convergences

projects. These projects, funded by the French Investments in the Future programme, have endowed population science research with powerful new funding instruments.

■ IPOPS LABORATORY OF EXCELLENCE

On 8 February 2019, Frédérique Vidal, Minister for Higher Education, Research, and Innovation, and Guillaume Boudy, Secretary General for Investment, announced that the iPOPs LabEx project would be renewed for 5 years.

The new phase of the iPOPs LabEx research project extends the research work already done by enriching it with subnational geographical dimensions not widely available until now and recently developed at INED and elsewhere: analysis of spatial disparities and measurement of local context effects to draw causal inferences, while maintaining the key dimensions of the iPOPs LabEx focusing on both family dynamics and ageing, as well as social, gender, and generational inequalities. Methodological approaches based on life course analysis and international comparisons are continuing, with new work being done on the construction, collection, and analysis of new data drawn partly from administrative data and big data, and partly from the geolocalization of these data.



France's overseas territories merit particular attention: they are specific, different from one another, and are experiencing sociodemographic trends similar in many aspects to those of certain departments of metropolitan France.

The iPOPs LabEx will continue its policy of hosting teaching researchers (university lecturers and professors) on secondment for periods of 6 months to a year.

Doctoral students will receive regular information about professional environments and possible career opportunities after their PhD. The training already delivered through INED's doctoral workshops will continue, and doctoral students nearing completion of their thesis will be given specific, individualized career support to help them find a job at the end of their contract. In 2019, the iPOPs LabEx provided both financial and logistic support for five 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:

- Demography workshop and conference, on the theme of migration, 3–7 June 2019, University of California, Berkeley (United States).

- Third edition of the multidisciplinary and international summer school on Labour and International Migration, 1–5 July 2019, Bordeaux (France).
- Eighth African Population Conference (APC), 18–22 November 2019, Entebbe (Uganda).
- Symposium: La fabrique des parents—devenir et être parent en fonction des contextes géographiques, historiques et culturels [The making of parents: Becoming and being a parent based on geographical, historical and cultural contexts], 6–7 January 2020, Campus Condorcet, Aubervilliers (France).

► Further information: www.ipops.fr/en/

■ THE OSE LABORATORY OF EXCELLENCE: OPENING UP ECONOMICS

Run by the Paris School of Economics (PSE), the OSE LabEx has three areas of activity: teaching, research diffusion and promotion, and research.

The latter is structured around five topic groups. INED is associated with the 'labour and public economics' group, led by Laurent Gobillon (CNRS and PSE, Associate Researcher at INED). Links between PSE

and INED were strengthened through this project during 2018 and continued to grow in 2019: first, through the organization of a research day in collaboration with the IPP (Institute of Public Policies) and the support of the LabEx; secondly, through the participation of members of the Economic Demography unit in various events organized by PSE as part of the LabEx.

In partnership with the IPP (associated with the PGSE EUR), INED ran a study day supported by the OSE LabEx in May 2019, on the topic of 'Family and retirement'. This research day was organized by Carole Bonnet (INED) and Maxime Tô (IPP). The day was introduced by Pierre-Carl Michaud (HEC Montréal), with closing remarks from Pierre-Louis Bras (Chair of the Pensions Advisory Council). Participants gathered from various institutions (INED, University of Maastricht, THEMA University of Cergy-Pontoise, University of Liège, LSE, and IPP) and researchers working in different national and international contexts were able to exchange perspectives on a shared research topic.

Members of the Economic Demography unit have contributed to scientific life at PSE, notably through their frequent participation in the Labour and Public Economics Seminar, organized by the Labour and Public Economics topic group, and in a Lunch Seminar. Members of the unit also attend the Regional and Urban Economics Seminar, organized by Laurent Gobillon, on an ad hoc basis. In addition, members of the Economic Demography unit have delivered teaching sessions for the PGSE EUR, intended for master's or doctoral students, and which were attended by INED doctoral students. Since 2017, members of the unit have been sharing an office at PSE with other members of PGSE EUR and OSE LabEx partner institutions, and their regular presence at PSE has enabled them to build relationships with the other researchers involved in the project.

► Further information: <https://www.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/en/opening-economics/>

■ THE RECONAI EQUIPEX

The ReCoNai EquipEx, coordinated by INED, is designed to set up an infrastructure that will enable researchers to collect, store, and disseminate data for birth cohorts. The two cohorts forming the platform are the ELFE and Epipage 2 cohorts, which track children born in 2011. In 2019, data from the telephone survey at 3 and a half years old and the survey conducted with the help



of kindergarten teachers were made available via the ELFE data access platform. In addition to the projects already ongoing, 26 research projects were launched in 2019 using ELFE data (11 on a social science topic, 9 health-related, 3 on connections between health and environment, and 3 multidisciplinary projects). A project using biological samples from the ELFE and Epipage 2 cohorts was also initiated. The ReCoNai project, which received initial funding for the 2012–2019 period under the Investments in



the Future programme, was assessed by an international panel in 2019. Following this assessment, further funding was granted to continue monitoring of the children until 2025.

■ LTHE DIME-SHS RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE OF EXCELLENCE (EQUIPEX)

The Dime-SHS EquipEx (Data, infrastructures, and survey methods in the human and social sciences) was created to endow France with a new structure for collecting, augmenting, and disseminating human and social sciences research data. Steered by Science Po's Center for Sociopolitical Data (CDSP), its resources enable researchers to produce or reuse data of great methodological rigour and quality. INED is particularly involved in the quantitative element of the work via the Longitudinal Internet Study for Human and Social Sciences (ELIPSS). The Institute's Survey and Polling Department is active in the methodology, 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.

A new template is being developed to extend the ELIPSS project. Members of the panel were invited to continue their participation beyond 2019: 1,400 panellists indicated their willingness

to continue being part of the ELIPSS panel. In addition, further recruitment of panellists will commence in January 2020, to bring the panel size to around 2,500 people.

► Further information: dime-shs.sciencespo.fr/en/

■ CONVERGENCE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF MIGRATION

INED is a partner of the Convergence Institute for the study of migration, launched in 2018 with the aim of integrating research on migration and taking advantage of the concentration of research teams at Campus Condorcet, leading research that combines hitherto separate disciplines, topics, and institutions. François Héran, the former director of 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 this Convergence Institute, enabling the development of collaborative research projects.

► Further information: icmigrations.fr/



■ THE HED EUR (GRADUATE SCHOOL OF DEMOGRAPHY)

The École des Hautes Études en Démographie (HED), or Graduate School of Demography, is a network-based Graduate Research School (EUR) developed by University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and INED, with six partner universities, eight graduate schools, and 10 research units. Under the name REDPOP, it was awarded funding through the Investments in the Future programme. Using the graduate school model, HED is implementing a new approach to research training, from master's level, with three goals. The first is to grow and upskill the pool of new demographers by three means: developing a research training course from master's level, internationalizing research, and establishing continuing education in research. Creating a continuum between master's, PhD, and professional integration,

HED constitutes a powerful lever for doctoral and post-doctoral training in population sciences. The second goal is to increase the visibility of demography in the academic world by establishing a network of university partners providing top-quality training courses and bolstering the position of demography within the academic sphere. The third goal is to provide better support for post-doctoral students by developing new partnerships.

► Further information: <http://www.ecolehed.fr/>

■ GRADUATE SCHOOL OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY STUDIES

Established by EHESS in association with INED and led jointly by Christelle Avril (EHESS) and Mathieu Trachman

(INED), the Graduate School of Gender and Sexuality Studies was awarded funding in 2019 under the Graduate Research Schools (EUR) component of the PIA3 (Investments in the Future programme). This school, offering master's and PhD programmes, involves six research laboratories: CEMS, CéSor, CESSP, CMH, CRH, and IRIS. GSST offers innovative training in gender and sexuality studies based on empirical investigation incorporating multidisciplinary approaches from sociology, history, anthropology, and demography. Its aim is to train research and teaching professionals, as well as those who will use their expertise to work in the fields of gender equality and the fight against discrimination. This project will strengthen ties between INED and EHESS, one of its key partners at Campus Condorcet.

■ INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

INED regularly signs framework agreements with other organizations to reflect the interest and intent of INED researchers and their partners and to establish the basis for collaborations and their scientific objectives. These agreements formalize commitments to research, training, and scientific development activities.

In 2019, INED signed or renewed three framework agreements with the Faculdade Latino-Americana de Ciências Sociais (FLASCO), the University of Wisconsin–Madison, and the University of Pennsylvania. Three other framework agreements are currently being negotiated with the Max Planck Institute, Makerere University, and the University of California, Berkeley. At the national level, INED strengthened its ties with higher education institutions. In addition to its partnership with the IdEx Université de Paris, the Institute works with other universities through its iPOPs LabEx, which has funded 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 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 SECONDMENT HOSTING

Every year, the Institute hosts many researchers from abroad for 2 weeks to 3 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 2019, 28 researchers were hosted at INED, including 7 foreign PhD students. In addition, 32 researchers received funding through the EU-funded DEMOSTAF programme to take part in a workshop in June 2019, a collective workshop between September and October 2019, and the project's final conference.

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 the Institute's structures and research studies and to bring together graduate research schools interested in population questions.

Hosted teaching researchers are relieved either partially or entirely of their teaching duties during their stay, leaving them free to conduct research or prepare a dossier for accreditation to supervise research.

■ EUROPEAN PROJECTS AND CONNECTIONS

INED's research studies are partially 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 2019, 13 projects involving INED researchers were submitted for ANR funding: seven were successful, four of these being led by INED researchers.

Likewise, nine successful ad hoc funding requests were made to support various surveys and projects, including the Virage DOM survey and the Trajectories and Origins 2 survey.

► INTERVIEW

Lawrence Berger, Professor at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA, and hosted at INED for a 1-year stay.

What projects will you be working on during your year in France at INED?

During my year in residence at INED, I am collaborating on two studies. The first employs a quasi-experimental design to examine the impact of various social policies on family function and child development. The second describes the complexity and fluidity of family compositions and living arrangements by following children from birth to about age 5. The ELFE cohort is a crucial tool for conducting studies in this field.

What is your perception of the French research system? How do the French and American systems differ?

I have made various trips to INED over the past 8 years and have been fascinated by the intellectual environment, rigour of research, and collegiality I have experienced there. My research has benefited considerably both from my explicit collaborations with INED researchers and from the advice and feedback I have received on my own work from my INED colleagues. I hope I have reciprocated accordingly and have helped contribute to INED's inclusive, lively, and intellectually engaging atmosphere. I have also had the pleasure of hosting INED researchers at my home institution, the University of Wisconsin–Madison, and very much look forward to expanded interactions between our two institutions in the coming years, as per the Memorandum of Understanding we have recently signed. More broadly, I have been very impressed with the French research system, and particularly with the range and quality of studies carried out by non-university-based research institutions, such as INED, and with the level of government support for such institutes, which is crucial for conducting rigorous research to inform public policy. The most notable difference to me between the French and American systems is the wide range of topics and studies addressed by such institutes in France.

► Further information: ined.fr/en/everything_about_population/demographic-facts-sheets/researchers-words/lawrence-berger/

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 and Horizon 2020 funding. In 2019, INED answered more European calls for projects, submitting 10 proposals, of which one was selected: the B2-InF-H2020-SwafS project, coordinated by the University of Navarre, to involve European citizens so that they can contribute to the improvement of assisted reproductive technologies. Virginie Rozée is responsible for the work package dedicated to the creation of guidelines. INED also won Marie Skłodowska-Curie funding for two projects that will start in 2020:

- Gaëlle Meslay's LGBTQ Parenthood project, which will involve her moving to Austin, Texas from 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021
- Jenny Garcia's DEMOCRISES project, which includes a 22-month stay at Johns Hopkins University (USA) from 1 January 2021



INCORPORATING SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN INED'S DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS

In the face of current climate, social, and environmental issues, public sector institutions and private companies alike are incorporating environmental and social sustainability into their day-to-day management and operations. INED also took new steps in this direction in 2019.

The Institute has long been undertaking research on the impact of climate change on populations, trends in gender relations within society, and inequalities and discrimination within companies. INED is committed to workplace equality, solidarity, and sustainability, and is adapting its internal practices.

■ A COMMITMENT TO GENDER EQUALITY

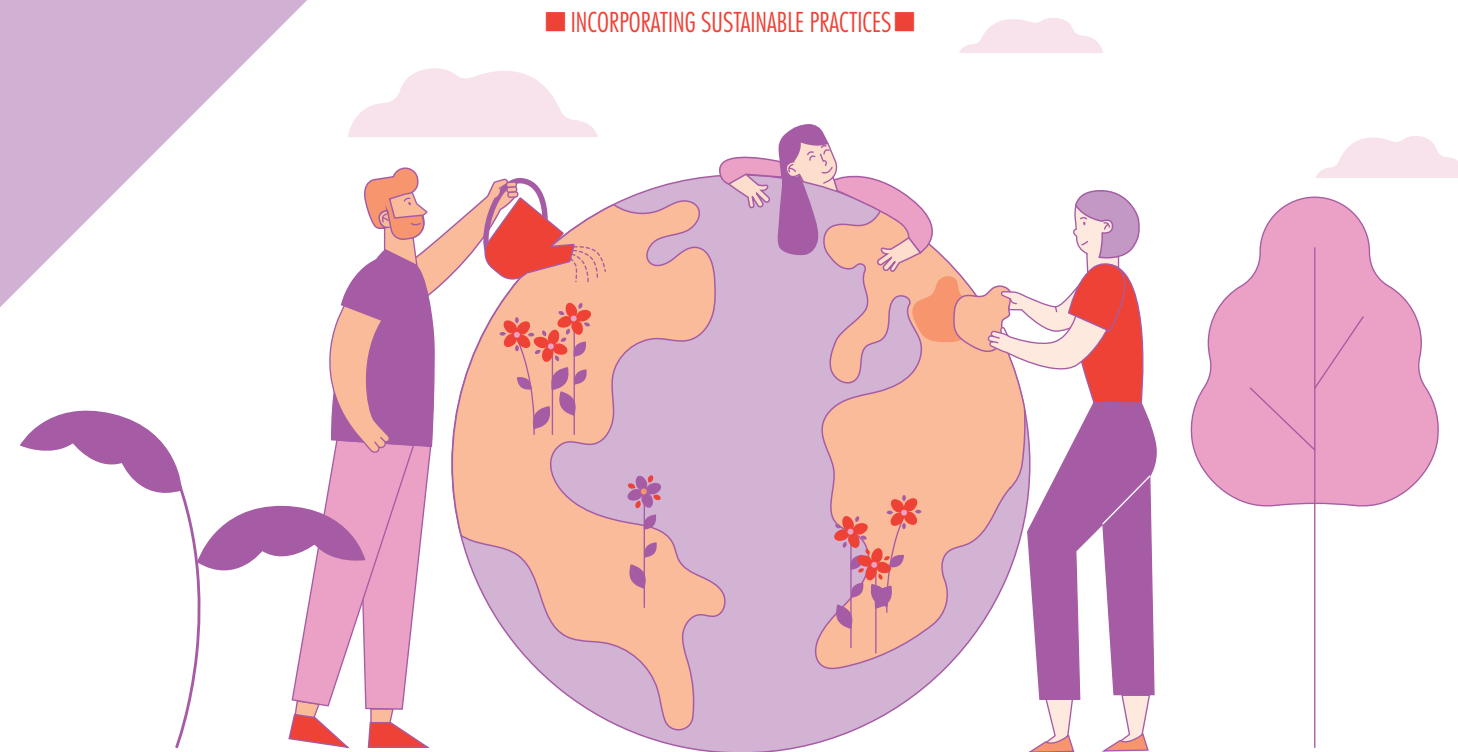
In 2015, INED signed the code of ethics for research professions and the charter for equality between women and men in higher education and research institutions. INED undertakes in particular to incorporate gender equality into all projects; ensure mutual respect between the sexes; combat stereotypes and all forms of discrimination; publish an annual gender-based statistical report on all aspects of the Institute's operations and arrange for discussion of this data; and organize awareness seminars on gender equality issues.

Regarding 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 to 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 personnel of each individual's rights and duties concerning maternity or paternity leave, parental leave, and part-time working entitlements;
- ensure that staff are not put at a career disadvantage due to motherhood (or other situations: single-parent family, children with disabilities, etc.) and, in particular, that the consequences of motherhood on the career development of female teaching researchers are taken into account;
- widely disseminate information to staff and department management on the rights of harassment victims and the assistance they can receive.

An equality officer has also been appointed at the Institute. She provides a link between the institution and the administrative authorities on gender equality and monitors good practice in this area.



■ SUPPORTING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

For many years, INED employed people with disabilities through an assistance-through-work service (ESAT) to come and water the indoor plants and outdoor green spaces at INED's head office in the 20th arrondissement of Paris. These workers were also asked to complete other more skilled tasks, such as painting.

In its procurement processes for the recruitment of men and women primarily to collect survey data, or for hospitality roles in its new headquarters, for example, INED gives priority to bids that score highly in terms of the social integration of individuals currently excluded from the job market.

■ VOLUNTARY ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

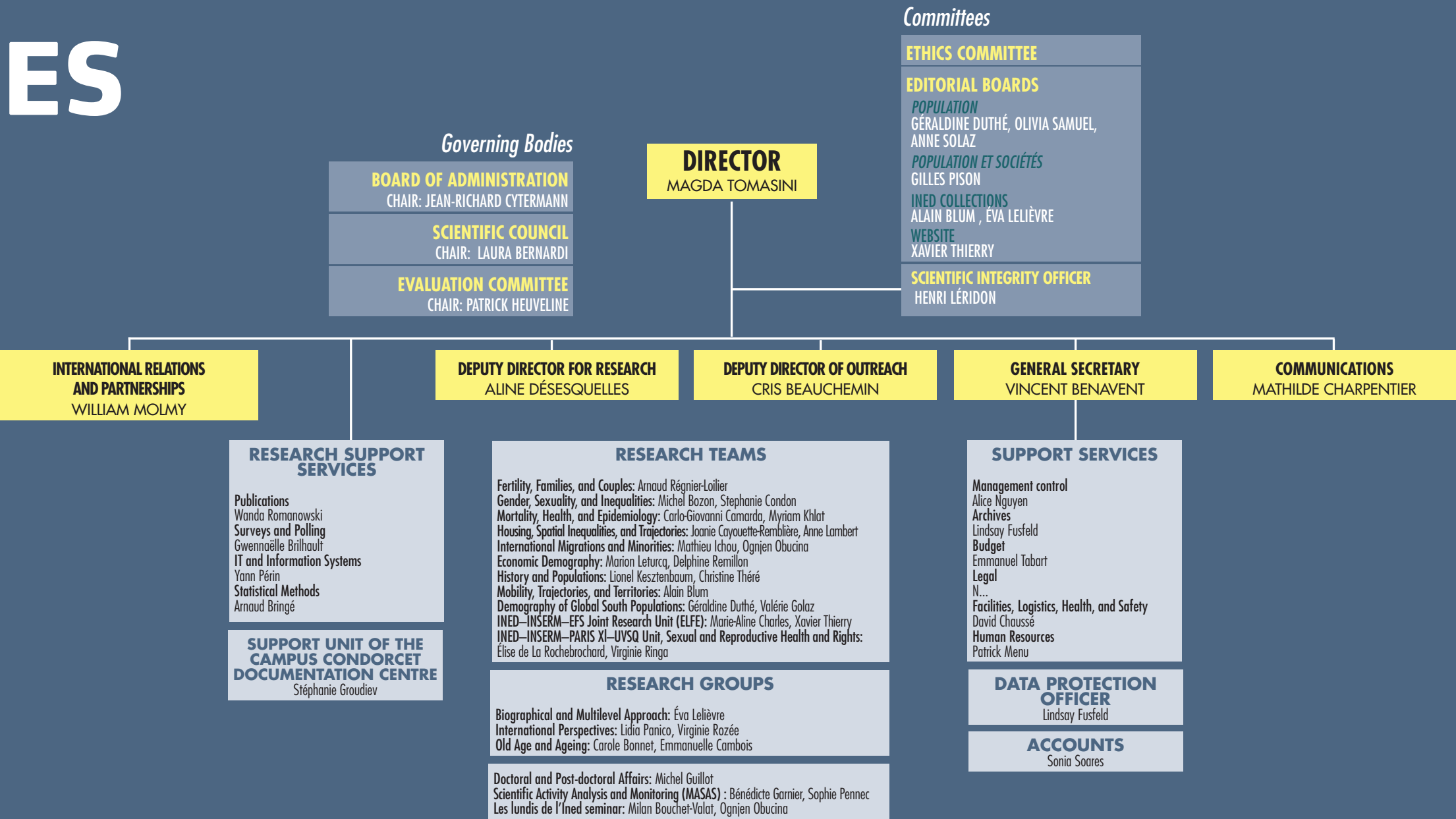
INED has adopted a more responsible purchasing policy that incorporates the regulatory recommendations on sustainability into the development of its specifications. In July 2019, the Institute formalized its purchasing policy, making environmental and social concerns key objectives of this policy. As such, when defining purchasing needs or selecting suppliers, environmental impact-related requirements

and criteria of contracts are systematically taken into account, and socially responsible purchasing is promoted where possible.

Companies working with or for INED must provide evidence that they use environmentally friendly tools, consumables, and modes of delivery. The Institute's new staff restaurant, therefore, adheres to various sustainable development criteria (labelling, short supply chains, food waste management, etc.), and the service provider used for the Institute's printing and distribution needs was selected based on high environmental criteria (ISO 14001 certification, PEFC, FSC, and Imprim'Vert accreditation, recycled paper, etc.). Thanks to this new purchasing policy, 50% of INED's contracts include environmental and social provisions.

Likewise, particular attention is being paid to the recycling of waste. In 2019, recycling bins for paper and cardboard were placed on all floors, and 30 tonnes of waste was recycled—a particularly important step during the preparations for the move to Campus Condorcet. 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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ORGANIZATION CHART as of 1 May 2020

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION as of 1 May 2020

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: M. Jean-Richard Cytermann

- Fabrice Lenglar, 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
- Céline Marc, Assistant at the Sub-Directorate for Reports, Economic Studies, and Evaluation at DREES, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Valérie Ulrich (alternate), Head of Research, DREES, 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 Herbet (alternate), Head of the Statistics, Studies, and Documentation Department, Ministry of the Interior
- Isabelle Kabla-Longlois, Assistant Head, Information and Statistics Systems, DGESIP, Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation
- Marc Filser (alternate), Scientific Advisor, 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
- Virginie Lasserre, Director-General for Social Cohesion, Interministerial Delegate for Families, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- [Vacant (alternate)]

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

- Valérie Lamoot, Confederal Advisor, Organization and Development Centre for Union Activities, General Confederation of Labour (CGT)
- Anne Lavigne, Head of Studies at the Pensions Advisory Council (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
- Jean-François Giret, Professor of Educational Science and Director of the Institute for Research on Education, University of Burgundy
- [Vacant]

Staff representatives

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

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL as of 1 May 2020

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.

Specialists from outside INED chosen for their expertise in the field of population or another demography-related discipline

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

Representatives of statistics and survey organizations

- Patrick Aubert, Assistant Director, Observatory of Solidarity, DREES
- Thibaut de Saint Pol, Director, National Institute for Youth and Popular Education (INJEP)
- Hélène Michaudon, Head of Office of Statistical Studies on Students, Directorate of Evaluation, Prospective Studies, and Performance (DEPP), Ministry of National Education
- Sylvie Le Minez, Head of Unit, Demographic and Social Studies, Directorate of Demographic and Social Statistics, INSEE Representatives of INED study users
- Pascale Breuil-Genier, Director, Statistics, Prospective Studies, and Research, National Pension Fund (CNAV)
- Virginie Gimbert, Head of Research, Surveys, and Scientific Outreach, National Family Allowance Fund (CNAF)
- [Vacant]

Members elected by INED staff

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

EVALUATION COMMITTEE as of 1 May 2020

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 Heuveline, Professor of Sociology, International Institute, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)

- Philippe Bocquier, Professor, Center for Demographic Research, Catholic University of Louvain (UCL)
- Jean-Michel Decroly, Professor, Free University of Brussels (ULB)
- Arlette Gautier, Professor, University of Western Brittany
- Arnaud Lefranc, Professor of Economics, University of Cergy-Pontoise
- Emmanuelle Santelli, Research Director, CNRS

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 1 May 2020

INED staff members

- Gil Bellis, Senior Researcher
- Gwennaëlle Brilhault, Head of the Survey Department, INED
- Emilie Counil, Researcher
- Roméo Fontaine, Researcher
- Sophie Lecoeur, Research Director
- Sophie Pennec, Research Director

Outside members

- Pascal Aimé, Inspector General, National Education and Research Authority
- Hélène Bretin, Associate Professor, University of Paris 13
- Michel Isnard, Inspector General, INSEE
- Séverine Mathieu, Research Director, École Pratique des Hautes Études
- Jean-Paul Sanderson, Research Assistant, Catholic University of Louvain
- Claudine Sauvain-Dugerdil, Professor, University of Geneva



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POPULATION & SOCIETIES

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<https://www.ined.fr/en/publications/editions/population-and-societies/>

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Discover the latest scientific publications by INED researchers

<https://www.ined.fr/en/news/our-researchers-publications/>

ON THE INED WEBSITE

www.ined.fr

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AND FIND VIDEOS BY OUR RESEARCHERS ON VIMEO AND YOUTUBE



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