

2022

ANNUAL REPORT

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES



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INED LEADING THE WAY IN POPULATION SCIENCES RESEARCH

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Like other major French research centres such as the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), the National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM), the National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food, and Environment (INRAE), and the Research Institute for Development (IRD), the French Institute for Demographic Studies, or INED, is a public scientific and technical research establishment. Administratively attached to both the research and social affairs ministries, INED fosters interdisciplinary collaboration, conducts numerous European and international research projects, and forges partnerships with universities and research organizations in France and abroad, as well as with large corporations, with whom the Institute develops research and knowledge transfer activities. Analysis of demographic phenomena is dynamic and in constant renewal: new themes are studied, new sources used, and new methods developed. INED's work is recognized for the originality of its approach and fields of research. Its resolutely multidisciplinary approach is the key to improving our understanding of the changes taking place within populations and societies. With 59 tenured researchers, 43 associated researchers, more than 85 doctoral students and postdoctoral researchers, and many non-French researchers hosted each year — all supported by 90 tenured engineers and technicians — INED is the largest European institute of population sciences and houses significant research potential in this field.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

PIERRE-CYRILLE HAUTCŒUR
Chair of INED's Board of Administration



INED is a research institute with both a national and international outlook, promoting collaborative and collective research ventures. This is evidenced by the wealth of connections forged and consolidated in 2022. Within France, INED and the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales signed a partnership agreement formalizing their long and fruitful collaboration. This has boosted interaction between various human and social sciences disciplines and enabled the organization of research training through research, like the Gender and Sexuality Studies Graduate School. INED has also developed a new partnership with the University of Strasbourg, resulting in the creation of a Chair of Excellence in Population Sciences.

At the international level, INED is involved in multiple projects and international networks across five continents. Twenty-one international framework agreements are in place. Various new partnerships emerged during 2022, with the University of Parakou in Benin and El Colegio de México, as well as with the faculty of social sciences at the University of Chile and with Alberto Hurtado University through a framework agreement with the Chilean Ministry

of Health. The purpose of the latter agreement is to conduct a major national survey on health, sexuality, and gender in Chile. Furthermore, since June, INED has hosted the International Database on Longevity, designed to enable accurate measurement of mortality at very old ages and housing data from 14 countries/regions: not only Germany, England, Belgium, and Spain but also Quebec, Denmark, the United States, Finland, Japan, Sweden, and others. An ambitious cross-border project!

The year 2022 was also marked by a number of major successes recognizing the Institute's work, including the funding of two projects under the French Priority Research Programme on Autonomy and the award of a prestigious European Research Council Starting Grant to an INED researcher.

We cannot talk about the international connections forged by INED in 2022 without mentioning Ukraine. As an Institute committed to academic freedom, determined to support colleagues prevented from conducting their research and, of course, deeply moved by the drama playing out in their country, we have been hosting two Ukrainian researchers since September 2022.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

MAGDA TOMASINI
Director of the French Institute for Demographic Studies



In November 2022, the global population exceeded 8 billion people for the first time: a mind-boggling, somewhat worrying figure for many of us. INED shared the analyses that followed the crossing of this symbolic threshold with a large audience: as part of a partnership with Universcience, the Institute took on the role of scientific advisor for an exhibition entitled *8 milliards d'humains... et après ?* (Eight billion Humans. What Happens Next?), held at the Cité des sciences et de l'industrie, which attracted large numbers of visitors. INED researchers were also sought out by the media to answer various questions raised by this historic event.

Eight billion people means 8 billion lives and life courses to study and interpret. As such, the surveys conducted by INED are valuable. One of INED's key strengths is its capacity to conduct large-scale research surveys, often complex and innovative and tackling intimate and sensitive topics. The year 2022 saw a wealth of research in this area.

Surveys conducted this year included the Age 10.5 survey of the ELFE cohort (French Longitudinal Study of Children), providing new information on children's physical, motor, and

cognitive development and on their state of health and social relationships. We also saw the publication of initial findings from the second editions of the Trajectories and Origins survey (TeO2) and the Migrations, Family, and Ageing survey (MFV-2), two large-scale surveys that will help guide public policy development—one of the Institute's core missions.

At INED, we are passionate about sharing knowledge. By making the demographic databases compiled from these surveys available to other researchers, and through the open-access publication of our journal *Population*, as well as numerous other scientific publications, all our missions contribute to the open science movement. In 2022, the Institute created a Charter for Open Science, approved by its Scientific Council. This Charter formalizes its commitment to sharing the information and publications produced through its research. With this Charter, and in compliance with national plans for open science, INED has reinforced its long-held policy: to make population research more cumulative, more collaborative, more transparent, and more universally accessible.

KEY EVENTS OF 2022

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JANUARY

- Signing of the EHES—INED framework agreement
- ELFE survey contributes to the development of new head circumference growth curves



FEBRUARY

- Initial findings from the European study IMAGiNE EURO on childbirth during the COVID-19 pandemic



MARCH

- Initial findings from the Feti'i e Fenua survey on family and territory in French Polynesia



APRIL

- Both projects submitted by INED win funding under the Priority Research Programme on Autonomy: the AURELIA project and the KAPPA project
- Signing of a framework agreement between INED and the University of Strasbourg and launch of an iPOP's Chair of Excellence in Population Sciences



MAY

- Launch of Datalned, allowing online, direct, and open access to metadata for INED's surveys and databases
- Signing of a partnership agreement with the Chilean Ministry of Health to conduct a national survey on health and sexuality in Chile



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JUNE

- Final symposium of the first generation of Apprentice Researchers
- INED hosts the International Database on Longevity
- INED renews its scientific partnership with the University of Pennsylvania's Population Center



JULY

- Initial findings from the TeO2 survey in collaboration with INSEE
- Mobiliscope, a geovisualization tool, and the EMM project—register of surveys on ethnic minorities and migrants—are winners of the Research Data Open Science prize



SEPTEMBER

- INED welcomes Ukrainian researchers
- INED renews its framework agreement with El Colegio de México
- ELFE Research Day at the Campus Condorcet Conference Centre



OCTOBER

- INED adopts its Charter for Open Science
- The Delegation for Doctoral and Postdoctoral Affairs celebrates 20 years



NOVEMBER

- The world's population exceeds 8 billion people
- The exhibition *8 milliards d'humains... et après ?* at Universcience, created in partnership with INED



DECEMBER

- Presentation of initial findings from the MFV-2 survey in Réunion, with INSEE
- 2022 personnel elections





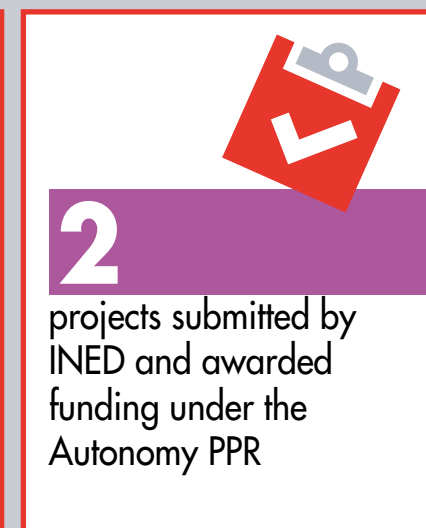
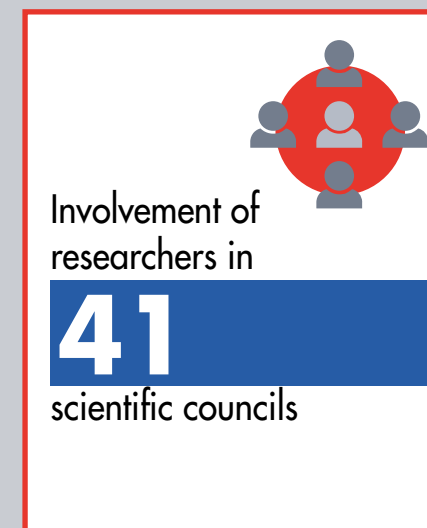
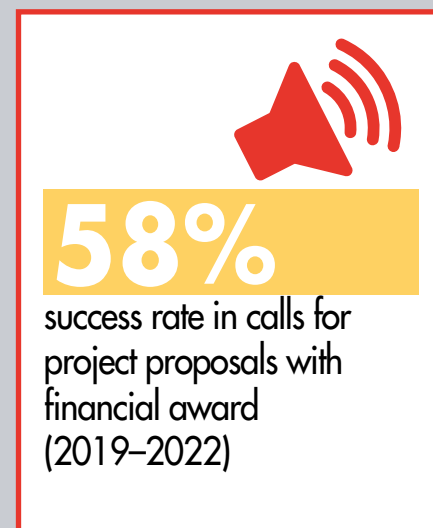
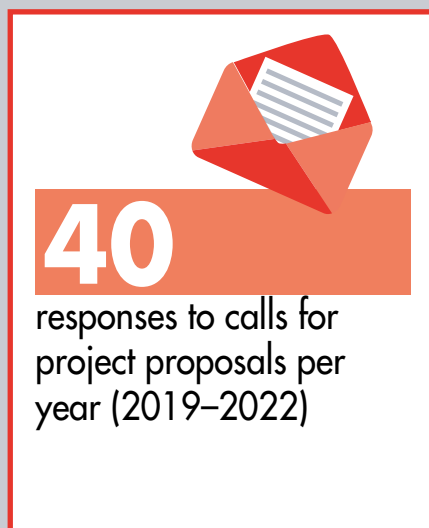
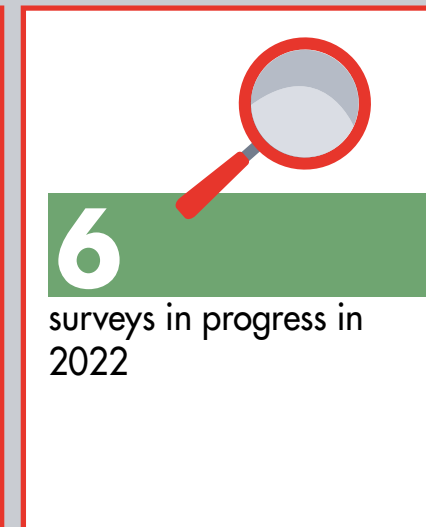
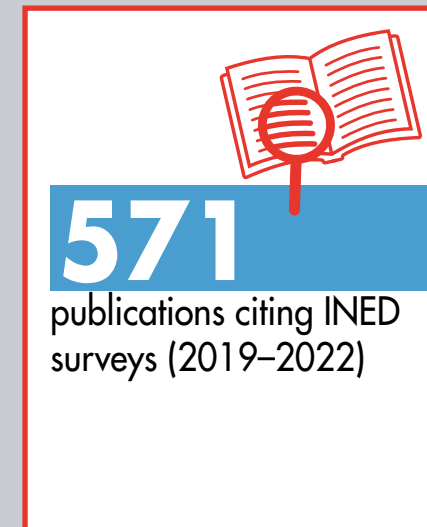
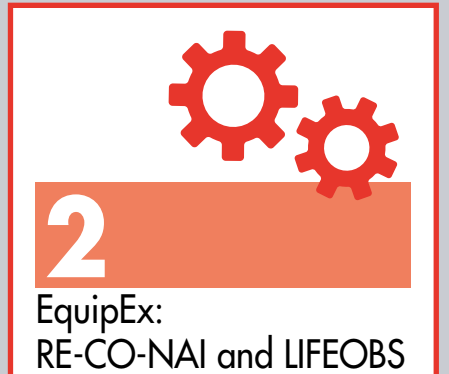
RESEARCH IN 2022

INED’s research plan contains five areas (axes) that highlight its research priorities for 2021–2025: (a) Crises and Populations: Disruption, Continuity, and Transformation; (b) Observation and Measurement: Critical and Historical Perspectives; (c) Leading One’s Life: Choices, Opportunities, and Constraints at Different Phases in the Life Cycle; (d) The Health of Populations: Does Progress Equally Benefit All?; and (e) Space, Mobility, and Migration: Individual Trajectories and Public Policies. The research themes contained in the plan provide details on each axis.

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2022 RESEARCH IN FIGURES

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MAJOR SURVEYS OF 2022

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RESEARCH IN 2022

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.



ELFE – SURVEY AT AGE 10.5

In partnership with INSERM and the French Blood Institute, the French Longitudinal Study on Children (ELFE) is the first nationwide scientific study devoted to the follow-up of 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 this cohort of 18,000 children born in 2011, it allows a better understanding of how children's environment, family contact circle, school setting, and living conditions can influence their development, health, and socialization.

The survey at age 10.5 was conducted in 2022. It represents a major step by allowing us to explore a range of factors (family, social, environmental, scholastic, etc.) based on fresh information about children's physical, motor, and cognitive development, their state of health, and their relationships with others before the onset of adolescence, now that the children are older and have left their early years behind them. The children were visited at home and questioned about their daily lives, aspirations, and relationships with others. Measurements were taken (weight and height to update growth charts, as well as respiratory and heart rates), and the children were given exercises and games designed to explore their physical, motor, and cognitive skills. Children were also asked to provide biological samples with the aim of assessing their exposure to certain pollutants. Numerous research teams and institutional partners have contributed to the project.



www.elfe-france.fr

ENQUÊTE SUR LA VIE

Envie

AFFECTIVE DES JEUNES ADULTES

ENVIE – LAUNCH OF THE SURVEY ON THE RELATIONSHIPS OF YOUNG ADULTS

The Survey on the Relationships of Young Adults (*Enquête sur la vie affective des jeunes adultes*), launched in 2022, was conducted within a context of major shifts within in this population. It explores the new ways young adults are entering relationships and becoming sexually active, with a particular focus on the diversity of their intimate relationships. With the age at which individuals enter a permanent, long-term relationship (coupledom) having risen, there is now a period known as 'sexual youth' in which women and men experience multiple relationships of varying lengths. In parallel, we can observe the politicization of sexual issues, increased visibility of bi- and same-sex sexuality, diversification of gender identities, and a boom in digital activities, such as online dating and pornography practices. The purpose of this questionnaire-based survey, targeting 18- to 29-year-olds living in France, is to understand these new realities and update our knowledge, given that INED's last survey on young adults was conducted in the 1990s.

An integral part of the LifeObs EquipEx+ led by INED, the survey was supported by the French Research Agency, French Institute for Youth and Popular Education, Santé Publique France, the French Office for Family Allowances, and the Directorate-General for Social Cohesion. It was developed by a team of researchers and engineers from INED, INJEP, CNRS, and Santé Publique France. It was launched in September 2022 with a full rehearsal. The actual data collection then commenced in November. In total, 10,000 individuals completed the questionnaire.



envie.site.ined.fr

EXPRESS – PREPARATORY PHASE FOR THE SURVEY ON EXPERIENCES OF PRISON AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION ON RELEASE

For 20 years, rising numbers of prisoners have led to growing numbers of individuals released from prison. The population of prison leavers, which undoubtedly differs

significantly from the prisoner population at a given point in time, is not well documented. The ExPreSS survey, currently under development, is a multi-thematic, quantitative survey that will be conducted in the first half of 2024 on 500 prisoners scheduled for release within days. Initial findings should be available in late 2025.

This survey will generate data on the varying experiences of incarceration and on their impact on individuals, enabling us to assess the social, administrative, economic, health, and legal situations of prison leavers and to describe the conditions under which their release will take place. The survey will also allow us to gather prospective information about what these individuals will face upon release. One module of the questionnaire is dedicated to collecting information about how the individual has prepared for finding a job and housing, and what steps they have taken to recover their rights once they are released. Matching against the National Criminal Record (*Casier judiciaire national*) will enable a fine-grained analysis of the determinants of reoffending.

The results of the survey will be relevant to public authorities when considering what can be done to facilitate reintegration and, thereby, to reduce the likelihood of reoffending. The material collected will also enable the scientific community to conduct innovative research to which the various stakeholders involved in the management of the prison population can refer to guide their actions. The survey is supported by the French Institute for Youth and Popular Education (IJEP) and the French Institute for Studies and Research on Law and Justice (IERJ).

TRAJECTOIRES TeO2 ET ORIGINES

TRAJECTORIES AND ORIGINS 2 TE02 – INITIAL FINDINGS PUBLISHED IN 2022

The TeO2 survey (Trajectories and Origins 2) is a statistical survey conducted jointly by INED and INSEE. It is the second edition of a survey carried out in 2008–2009 that allowed researchers to compile national statistics on the diversity of populations in metropolitan France and to explore how migratory origins influence people's futures. The purpose of this follow-up survey is to measure the impact of origins on access to the principal resources that define an individual's place in society:

housing, education, language, employment, public services and welfare provisions, health, social and family relationships, nationality, citizenship, etc. To do this, researchers explored the connections between origins and other differentiating factors in French society, including social environment, gender, age, level of education, income, and neighbourhood. The interviewers from INSEE questioned almost 27,200 individuals randomly selected from the inhabitants of metropolitan France.

The survey was targeted at everyone between the ages of 18 and 59, irrespective of their origins. This second edition of the survey was carried out following strong public demand and benefited from the support of institutional partners. The initial results published in 2022 provide a number of insights into the trajectories of immigrants and their descendants. These insights include an observed increase in diversity of origins (9% of people living in metropolitan France are immigrants, 12% are second-generation descendants of immigrants, and 10% are third-generation); rising educational levels over three generations (over 70% of children of immigrants gain a higher level of qualification than their parents); and a greater feeling of discrimination compared with 10 years previously (18% of those aged 18–49 stated that they had experienced 'unfair treatment or discrimination', compared with only 14% in 2008–2009).



teo.site.ined.fr



MFV-2 – INITIAL RESULTS FOR RÉUNION

The *Migrations, Famille et Vieillesse* (Migrations, Family and Ageing [MFV]) survey was first carried out in 2009–2010. Designed by INED and conducted under its scientific leadership with INSEE, this was the first large-scale 'household' survey specifically dedicated to departments and regions of Overseas France (DROM). It analyses and measures the sociodemographic changes in action within each area. Besides the core themes of migration, ageing, family, and changing family patterns, it tackles a series of topics equally essential to understanding life in these territories and exploring their specific characteristics (linguistic and



religious practices, discrimination, state of health, etc.). Its ambition is also political: it was intended as a tool to aid the development and implementation of social and health policies tailored to each of these departments and regions. Ten years later, the MFV-2 survey aims to update the knowledge obtained during the first survey in the four 'historic' departments and regions: Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, and Réunion. Almost 3,000 households in each area completed the survey.

This second edition of the survey highlights the changes that have taken place over the past 10 years and the new issues affecting these territories. Initial results for Réunion, published in late 2022, reveal the specific features and trends within Réunionese society and the population: increased mobility of natives (in 2020, 15% of individuals had never left the department, compared with 26% in 2010); a significant fertility disparity between women based on level of education (62% of mothers under the

age of 20 had no qualifications); a reduction in the proportion of young people struggling to find employment (in 2020, 38% of 18- to 24-year-olds were neither working nor in education, compared with 47% in 1990); and an improvement in state of health among older adults (32% of those aged 50 or over had activity limitation vs. 43% in 2010) but increased isolation among this population (in 2020, only 25% of those aged 55 or older lived with at least one adult other than their spouse, compared with 39% in 2020). The survey is supported by the iPOPs LabEx, the Ministry for Overseas France and the local regional and departmental authorities, the French Institute for Youth and Popular Education (IJEP), and the local Family Allowance Offices (CAF) and Regional Health Agencies (ARS).



mfv2.site.ined.fr

AXIS 1

CRISES AND POPULATIONS

DISRUPTION, CONTINUITY, AND TRANSFORMATION

POPULATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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The study of interactions between demographic dynamics and crises constitutes a new axis in INED's research plan. It is approached from the perspective of crises of all kinds (migratory, economic, social, political, health, etc.). While the axis may be new, INED has long been focused on relationships between population and the environment, exacerbated by ongoing climate change.

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RESEARCH IN 2022

Interactions between population and environment are complex and multiform. The term environment incorporates very diverse concepts: climate change and its multiple consequences in terms of habitat, pollution of air, water, and soil, exposure to pollutants at home or work, organization of work, etc. INED's research does not exclude any of these dimensions. Following on from its previous work, the Institute aims to draw up a situational analysis of the systemic links between population and environment on a planetary scale—a key ambition. Various projects continue to look at the effects of population on the environment as well as the effects of the environment on population, in both the Global North and Global South. This in-depth work explores environmental changes, whether gradual, associated with the population densification, or sudden, caused by natural disasters or extreme weather events. In projects based in the Global North, the links between work and the environment are a major focus. The effects of occupational exposure on health are therefore an area of particular interest. In work on the ELFE cohort, information has been collected concerning various types of environmental exposure (pesticides, endocrine disruptors, air pollution, X-rays and UV, etc.) to examine their consequences for children's health and development.

FINDINGS FROM 2022

POPULATION AND WATER ISSUES: GOING BEYOND SCARCITY

The increasing number of human beings on the planet is undeniably a challenge, especially in terms of access to non-renewable resources. However, analysis of the issues linking population and water is not simply a matter of comparing the quantity of water available against the number of human beings. A central factor is that of inequality in water access and use, and the social, economic, and health-related consequences of this inequality. This book chapter provides an overview of the scientific literature

on the subject, in two parts. It begins by presenting the international concerns surrounding water and population issues. This is then followed by a review of key empirical research on the associations between population health and water. The chapter contains numerous examples of the complex interrelations between water resources and sociodemographic characteristics of populations, and concludes on the need for a mixed, interdisciplinary approach involving dialogue between social sciences, biomedical sciences, and life and earth sciences.



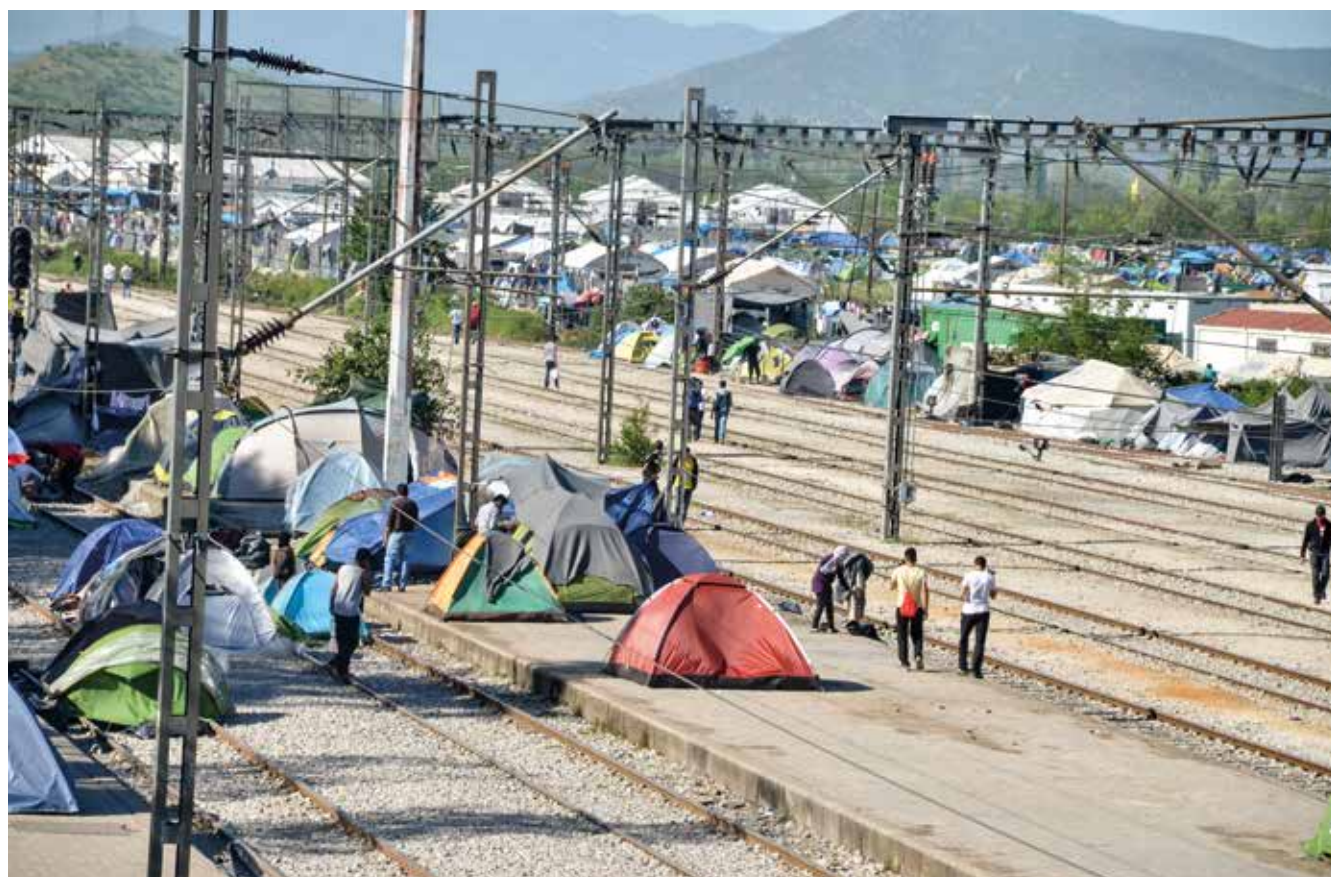
Dos Santos, S., Gastineau, B., & Golaz, V. (2022). Population and water issues: Going beyond scarcity. In L. Hunter, C. Gray, & J. Véron (Eds.), *International handbook of population and environment* (pp. 263–282). Springer.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENT AND DEATHS DUE TO COVID-19 IN INDIA

In high-income countries, the association between greenness and COVID-19 incidence and mortality has been demonstrated. But what about India, a middle-income country that was severely affected by the pandemic? This research explores officially recorded COVID-19 deaths from the start of the pandemic up to May 2021. Level of greenness was estimated using data from the Oceansat-2 satellite. The analyses, performed at the district level, considered other environmental factors (pollution, temperature, precipitation) and sociodemographic characteristics (proportion of older adults, sex ratio, living conditions, etc.). This study confirms a positive relationship between quantity of green spaces and a lower number of deaths due to COVID-19, for India. However, material deprivation and exposure to air pollution within the district limited the benefit of this association.



Sikarwar, A., Rani, R., Duthé, G., & Golaz, V. (2022). Association of greenness with COVID-19 deaths in India: An ecological study at district level. *Environmental Research*, 217 (January 2023), 114906.



INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK OF POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT

This handbook presents a comprehensive overview of theory, data, methods, and research findings that connect human population dynamics and the changing environmental context. It contains much regional empirical data on migration's effect on the environment and provides information on the impact of environmental conditions—such as urbanization, natural disasters, or scarcity of natural resources—on health, fertility, and mobility, with gender considerations included. It also explores connections between the size, growth, and composition of populations and their carbon emissions. This handbook helps readers to better understand the new challenges within environmental demography by

appreciating the complexity of links between the population and environment. The International Handbooks of Population book series is an invaluable resource for students, researchers, and policy analysts in the fields of demography, migration, fertility, health, and mortality, as well as for studies on the environment, globalization, and development.



Hunter, L., Gray, C., & Véron, J. (Eds.). (2022). *International handbook of population and environment*. Springer.



INTERVIEW

RESEARCHERS: CONCERNED YET POLLUTING

Milan Bouchet-Valat, researcher at INED, conducted a survey on French research personnel and climate change. He was also involved in the creation of an interdisciplinary collective called Labos 1point5, aimed at calculating and reducing the carbon footprint of research in France.

Based on your findings, do you think research has a high carbon footprint?

Can it be reduced? Greenhouse gas emissions from French public sector research are around 1 million tons of CO₂ equivalent per year, according to the initial findings of Labos 1point5. This represents around 5 tons per person in the research community, more than half of the average carbon footprint per capita (personal and professional emissions combined), and we know this figure needs to fall to 2 tons per person to limit the global temperature rise to +2 degrees. If the research sector intends, as a minimum, to respect France's goals for 2030, it needs to reduce its emissions by around one-third by 2030. Emissions need to start falling very quickly! To meet this goal, action needs to be taken on all sources of emissions: insulation of buildings, limitation of air travel, use of public or low-carbon forms of transport, reduction of energy consumption, less frequent renewal of equipment, etc.

Has there been increased awareness of environmental and climate issues within the research community?

Our survey shows that levels of concern are very high: 99% of respondents stated they were concerned about climate change, and 72% were very or extremely concerned. For most, this concern has increased over the past 5 years. This finding is true in all disciplines. Ninety per cent of respondents believe that a major ecological catastrophe will occur, and three-quarters a collapse.



Blanchard, M., Bouchet-Valat, M., Cartron, D., Greffion, J., & Gros, J. (2022). Concerned yet polluting: A survey on French research personnel and climate change. *PLOS Climate*, 1(9), e0000070.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Véron, J. (2022). Population and environment interactions: Macro perspectives. In L. Hunter, C. Gray, & J. Véron (Eds.), *International handbook of population and environment* (pp. 15–35). Springer.

Hunter, L., Gray, C., & Véron, J. (2022). Integrating the environment into population research. In L. Hunter, C. Gray, & J. Véron (Eds.), *International handbook of population and environment* (pp. 1–11). Springer.

Guérin-Pace, F., & Kassab, H. (Eds.). (2022). Tunisie, l'après 2011 : *Enquête sur les transformations de la société tunisienne*. INED.

Leon, D. A., Jdanov, D. A., Gerry, C. J., Grigoriev, P., Jasilionis, D., McKee, M., Meslé, F., ... Vallin, J., Vågerö, D. (2022). The Russian invasion of Ukraine and its public health consequences. *The Lancet Regional Health – Europe*, 15, 100358.

Garcia, J., & Castro Torres, A. F. (2022). A binational analysis of infant mortality among crisis-driven diasporas and those who remain: A population-based study in Colombia and Venezuela. *BMJ Global Health*, 7(8), 1–8.

Gosselin, A. (2022). Les inégalités intergénérationnelles à travers le prisme du statut migratoire : conditions de vie des jeunes immigrés et descendants d'immigrés pendant le premier confinement. In Y. Amsellem-Mainguy & L. Lardeux (Eds.), *Jeunesses. D'une crise à l'autre*. Presses de Sciences Po.

Lazzerini, M., Covi, B., Mariani, I., Drglin, Z., Arendt, M., Nedberg, I. H., Valente, E. P. (2022). Quality of facility-based maternal and newborn care around the time of childbirth during the COVID-19 pandemic: Online survey investigating maternal perspectives in 12 countries of the WHO European Region. *The Lancet Regional Health – Europe*, 13, 100268.

Khlat, M., Ghosn, W., Guillot, M., Vandentorren, S., & DeCOVMIG Research Team. (2022). Impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the mortality profiles of the foreign-born in France during the first pandemic wave. *Social Science and Medicine*, 313, 115160.

Breton, D., Belliot, N., Barbieri, M., d'Albis, H., & Mazuy, M. (2022). L'évolution démographique récente de la France. En région comme au niveau national, des comportements démographiques encore marqués par la Covid-19. *Population*, 77(4), 535–614.

AXIS 2

OBSERVATIONS AND MEASUREMENTS

CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

QUESTIONS, RESPONSES, AND CATEGORIES

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INED is heavily involved in the methodological renewal of population sciences, through the development and application of new methods and the improvement of existing ones. As such, much of our work questions the methods and categories used.



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RESEARCH IN 2022

The innovative nature of INED's surveys means that careful consideration is required to select the most appropriate data collection tools (questionnaire, protocol, etc.) and to assess the quality of the data ultimately collected. Have the questions been correctly interpreted? Have the conditions in which the questionnaire was administered, the order of the questions, or the words used affected the responses? Have all types of response been anticipated? As an example, methodological studies have been conducted as part of the EPIC survey on individual and partnership trajectories. Does a respondent report their partnership history in the same way when their partner is present? Do both members of a couple describe the occasion of their meeting in the same way? How should we interpret the ease (or difficulty) with which respondents recall certain important dates (e.g. of their marriage or civil partnership, etc.)? Contemplative and critical attention is also paid to the categories used for analysis. This is usually formalized by the construction of nomenclatures.

FINDINGS FROM 2022

AN INNOVATIVE SURVEY REVEALS GENDER DOUBLE STANDARDS IN THE PARENTHOOD NORM

The double standards concept highlights how the same behaviour is judged differently depending on the gender, origin, or social category of the individual. Research has, for example, found that childlessness is considered more negatively in women than in men. However, some studies suggest that this gender double standard towards parenthood has been reversed in our societies, with childlessness now considered more positive for women than for men. Reviewing these studies, it emerges that they suffer from significant methodological weaknesses by not acknowledging that the double standard only appears when individuals judge childlessness in women comparatively with childlessness in men. To test the existence of a

double standard, a specific survey protocol is required. In a representative sample of the French population, over 4,000 adults were asked whether it was possible to have a fulfilled life without having children; they were questioned separately about women and men, in a random order. The study shows a strong double standard: in the comparative context between women and men, 62%–67% of adults judged that a woman cannot have a fulfilled life without children, whereas only 37%–40% judged that this was true for men. This double standard disappears when the question is asked in a non-comparative manner.



La Rochebrochard, E. de, & Rozée, V. (2022). Revealing gender double standards in the parenthood norm depends on question order. *Sex Roles*, (86), 471–481.

IS EMPOWERMENT IN SEXUAL HEALTH MEASURABLE?

The concept of empowerment in sexual health is widely used in health promotion. This article examines how this empowerment is defined and measured in the scientific literature. Three inclusion criteria for selecting studies were defined: (a) must include an analysis of empowerment in sexual health; (b) must contain a quantitative evaluation; and (c) must have been published in a peer-reviewed journal since 1996. Of the 2,181 articles identified, 29 met these criteria, and only four of them attempted to define empowerment in sexual health. Most of these studies concerned women and focused specifically on individual empowerment, with no measurement of collective and structural levels of empowerment. Despite great heterogeneity in the definitions and indicators used, a set of core indicators emerged: participation in decision-making, sexual negotiation power and sexual communication skills, knowledge and use of contraceptive methods, and HIV and sexually transmitted infections risk perception. This set of indicators could be used in future studies on empowerment in sexual health, supplemented by additional indicators that consider the specific context of the study and the populations in question.



Coulibaly, K., Gosselin, A., Carillon, S., Ravalihasy, A., Melchior, M., Ridde, V., & Desgrées du Loû, A. (2022). Is empowerment in sexual health measurable? A scoping review of definitions and measurement indicators. *Health Promotion International*, 37(5).

WHAT IS AN 'INACTIVE' PERSON? A HISTORICAL CONSTRUCTION

While the definition of the status remains unclear, the division of the population into 'active' and 'inactive' individuals is a 19th-century construction that has encompassed two differing concepts of activity. The first, introduced in the early 1860s, aimed to construct 'social classes' based on the status of the household head, to represent society through the connections of dependence that shape it. The second, imposed on the occasion of the 1896 census, described the productive forces of the territory. This new division was both

the reflection of changes in the labour market and a vehicle for such. It reflected changes in that the genesis of this new concept was the result of various shifts in the representation of activity: the shift from household to individual levels of activity, and from family activity to collective activity within an establishment, workshop, or factory. It was a vehicle for change in that it opened the door to the use of employment statistics as a tool for action; it met the desire for information about labour—and particularly paid labour—to regulate it, including by creating various insurance laws. Moral, political, economic, and technical factors were implicated in the transformation of this category and relegated the people in it to the margins of the production system.



Hirsch, A. (2022). Classer les individus selon leur participation au système productif : les « actifs » et les « inactifs » à la fin du XIX^e siècle en France. *Population*, 77(1), 117–140.



A NEW NOMENCLATURE: THE HOUSEHOLD PCS

Created as part of the revised nomenclature of socio-occupational categories (PCS) in 2020, the Household PCS provides a way of describing the social position of households. Compared with approaches that characterize the latter based on a single individual (reference person, main income earner, etc.), this new nomenclature enables a more accurate description of social phenomena at the household level and is accompanied by an explanatory gain in statistical models. The Household PCS reflects a wide range of resources (economic, educational, etc.) in the form of a hierarchical and modular grid, specifically distinguishing households by social homogamy and mono- or bi-activity. It is used in official statistics sources from 2022 onwards and is likely to be implemented retrospectively. After describing the Household PCS and its groups and subgroups, the article illustrates its empirical contribution based on three topics: place of residence and housing conditions, standard of living and wealth, and educational trajectories of children. Finally, it presents the profound changes in family and occupational categories that transformed the household structure between 1982 and 2019: an increase in the proportion of management-level staff and white-collar workers, a decrease in the proportion of self-employed workers (and in their homogamy), a fall in women's economic inactivity, an increase in the proportion of adults without a partner, and growing differentiation within working-class households based on homo- or heterogamy and mono- or bi-activity.



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AXIS 3

LEADING ONE'S LIFE: CHOICES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CONSTRAINTS AT DIFFERENT PHASES IN THE LIFE CYCLE

WOMEN IN THE 2020s

22

From childhood to adulthood, life courses unfold within a social, cultural, economic, and political environment shaped by opportunities and constraints. Various inequalities emerge from this environment, particularly between women and men. INED's research highlights the situation of women both in France and across other regions of the world.

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RESEARCH IN 2022

Both in terms of family life and professional careers, the life courses of men and women are different. Their occupations also remain very distinct. Women are more likely than men to work non-standard schedules, which has many detrimental effects. These differences may lead to inequalities in career duration, financial resources, and assets, and are particularly visible upon retirement. The path to female emancipation is long. In the Global South, the emancipation of women is a major social, economic, health, and demographic issue. A faster decline in fertility in sub-Saharan Africa depends on it. It is important to be able to measure this emancipation, to track progress and analyse the determinants.

FINDINGS FROM 2022

NON-STANDARD WORK SCHEDULES: INCREASING EXPOSURE AMONG LOW-SKILLED WOMEN

Patterns of exposure to non-standard work schedules, a significant phenomenon in France, have shifted over the last decade, rather than impacting all employees. Low-skilled women have been most affected by the increased use of non-standard work schedules, particularly regular weekend work. Conversely, management-level workers have experienced a relative normalization of their working hours, with a reduction in non-standard and unpredictable work schedules. Widening social disparities in work schedules, among women in particular, appears to stem from a combination of two factors. On the one hand, work-family policies implemented by large corporations since the mid-2000s under pressure from the European Commission may have improved the working conditions of the most qualified female workers, who also benefit from measures to foster gender equality in the workplace. On the other, low-skilled women are over-represented in temporary jobs, in retail and distribution sectors where Sunday working has become more widespread (cleaners, sales personnel, cashiers). Women are also the majority in the care and personal services sectors (nursing auxiliaries, carers,

domestic helpers), where non-standard schedules are the norm and little improvement has been made.



Lambert, A., & Langlois, L. (2022, 19 May). Travailler à des horaires atypiques : de plus en plus fréquent chez les femmes peu qualifiées. *The Conversation*.

WEALTH GAPS WITHIN COUPLES

This study examines gender wealth accumulation and wealth disparities among French households. Going beyond previous research that mostly studies wealth accumulation within marriages by comparing married with unmarried individuals, we consider the legal statuses of couples (cohabitation, civil union, and marriage) and their different property-ownership regimes (community of assets or separation of property). Longitudinal data from the French Wealth Survey (2015–2018) was used to obtain data from the same household at various dates. Analysis of these data shows that, all else held constant, accumulation of wealth is similar between households, regardless of the legal statuses of the couples. On the other hand, couples who opted for a separation of property regime accumulated more wealth than couples who opted for a community of assets regime. Property-ownership regime, therefore, has more impact on the accumulation of wealth than does legal status among couples in France. Furthermore, the gender wealth gap is larger for couples with a separation of property regime, but it tends to dissipate over the course of the couple's life. These findings show the importance of considering both legal statuses and property regimes in explaining the dynamics of between- and within-household inequalities in France, particularly within a context of increasingly diversified marital trajectories.



Frémeaux, N., & Leturcq, M. (2022). Wealth accumulation and the gender wealth gap across couples' legal statuses and matrimonial property regimes in France. *European Journal of Population*, 38, 643–679.



WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Women's economic empowerment is a major public policy issue in terms of development. However, it lacks any definition or standardized, measurable, and comparable indicators, and is plagued by large data gaps, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. To measure the extent of women's economic empowerment and its variation across this region, the authors created various typologies to categorize each country. Using recent demographic and health data from 33 countries, researchers established a system of measurement based on nine indicators that provides a better understanding of the underlying contributors to

empowerment within each country. Overall, levels of empowerment were low but varied considerably between countries. The study identified five types of women's economic empowerment. The differences are primarily explained by educational attainment, employment, and land ownership among women. The results will contribute to better targeting of public policy interventions in this area, based on the specific situations in each country.



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INTERVIEW

'RETIREMENT: THE DECISIONS OF WOMEN AND MEN'

Julie Tréguier, doctoral student at INED

How do the retirement decisions of men and women differ?

In economics, an individual's decision to retire is often seen as the result of weighing up work (paid employment) against leisure (retirement), subject to having sufficient resources to meet one's consumption needs for the rest of one's life. This weighing-up involves factors such as risk-aversion and social preferences, which differ between women and men. Our analyses suggest that, when it comes to deciding when to retire, men are more responsive to the financial incentives of the pension system. In other words, they tend to retire once they reach the maximum amount of social security wealth (sum of expected pension disbursements over retirement). Women are more likely to refer to legal ages when deciding to retire, e.g. pensionable age or full pension entitlement age (at which the penalty in France, or *décote*, no longer applies).

What changes have we seen since the 2003 pension reform in France?

The 2003 pension reform affected the financial incentives associated with retirement. First, in implementing the bonus, or *surcote*, the legislator was aiming to encourage individuals to remain in the labour market for longer by increasing their pension for each period spent in employment beyond the required contribution period. This reform applied to women and men equally, but men are more responsive to its incentives. Consequently, men are more likely to have pushed back their retirement to benefit from higher pensions. Women are more likely than men not to have worked for the full contribution period. The 2003 reform, which also reduced the size of the *décote*, helped reduce the disadvantage they suffer in terms of the value of their pension. On average, the size of a woman's pension increased following the reform by a similar amount to the increase in men's pensions.



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Bonnet, C., Martino, E. M., Rapoport, B., & Solaz, A. (2022). Wealth inequalities among seniors: The role of marital histories across cohorts. *Review of Economics of the Household*, 21(3), 815–853.



AXIS 4

THE HEALTH OF POPULATIONS: DOES PROGRESS EQUALLY BENEFIT ALL?

HIGHLIGHTING INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH AND MORTALITY

26

The health transition theory formalizes the trend in health and socio-economic factors that have resulted in increased life expectancy. But progress has not benefited everyone in the same way. Examining the deep-rooted inequalities at play in health and mortality is an important research priority at INED.

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RESEARCH IN 2022

Inequalities in health and mortality can be observed across a range of variables, including sex, origin, social background, and place of residence. These inequalities exist both in countries that have long since completed their epidemiological transition and in those that have not yet achieved this. In both the Global North and South, socio-economic disparities play a major role. They partly reflect social disparities in behaviour (tobacco and alcohol consumption, use of healthcare services, etc.), but these do not explain everything. While financial challenges are definitely a factor in forgoing healthcare, the role played by employment and non-employment is complex. Analysis of causes of death should provide a clearer picture of inequalities in mortality.

FINDINGS FROM 2022

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISPARITIES DO NOT EXPLAIN THE US INTERNATIONAL DISADVANTAGE IN MORTALITY

Using data from the Human Mortality Database (www.mortality.org) and the United States Mortality Database (usa.mortality.org), the study compares age-specific mortality rates and life expectancy for the United States and 20 other high-income countries from 1982 to 2019. These data were used to calculate the number of life-years lost by socio-economic category in the United States compared with the average for the other countries selected. The study highlights the significant and increasing impact of socio-economic factors on mortality in the United States. However, the increasing disparity in internal US mortality trends (both between States and between different socio-economic categories) does not explain the growing mortality gap between the United States and the comparison countries. In 2019, even the most socio-economically advantaged American women had a life expectancy lower than the average for their peers, while only men belonging to the most affluent 10% category fared better than their equivalents in other countries. This disadvantage in life expectancy, due primarily to excess mortality in working-age

adults, is long-standing but has increased considerably in recent years. Furthermore, the country's previous advantage in mortality among the over-75s has virtually disappeared for all except Americans belonging to the most affluent category. That all strata of US society are affected suggests common external causes. Drug or medication overdoses in working-age adults, in combination with other external causes such as homicides and accidents, and the slowing down of progress to control cardiovascular disease at older ages are the major factors behind this trend.



Barbieri, M. (2022). Socioeconomic disparities do not explain the US international disadvantage in mortality. *The Journals of Gerontology Series B*, 77 (Supplement 2), S158–S166.

NON-EMPLOYMENT AFFECTS WOMEN'S HEALTH IN LATER LIFE

Despite the feminization of the labour market, non-employment (inactivité) is a status over-represented in women's employment trajectories compared with men. The relationship to women's health is poorly understood. By combining quantitative methods drawing on two longitudinal databases and qualitative methods based on 30 interviews, this thesis aims to identify how non-employment relates to healthy ageing or poor health among women by identifying and differentiating its temporalities and the professional, family, and social situations in which it occurs. The author starts by demonstrating that employment trajectories marked by long, permanent, or repeated periods of non-employment are associated with poorer mental health after the age of 50. On the other hand, women who have experienced temporary interruptions, even long ones, are in better health than those who have experienced continuous but unstable employment trajectories, characterized by occupational exposure or difficulties combining work and family life. In addition to these employment characteristics, marital history and social position also define critical employment trajectories by influencing the trade-offs between non-employment and employment and the economic and



symbolic costs of non-employment. The absence of a spouse at older ages, a low income, or a low level of education reinforce the mental health disadvantage linked to long, permanent, or repeated non-employment.



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UNEMPLOYED ADULTS FORGOING HEALTHCARE IN FRANCE

According to the results of the 2016 Health Barometer, nearly 1 in 3 unemployed people reported forgoing healthcare for financial reasons, a proportion double that observed among employed people. This unprecedented research on the link between unemployment and the forgoing of healthcare in France reveals that unemployed people combine the characteristics usually associated with

the forgoing of healthcare for financial reasons. They more often live alone with or without children, have lower incomes, and more often report poor physical or mental health. Last, they less often have complementary health insurance, so they are more exposed to out-of-pocket healthcare expenses. This combination of negative characteristics seems consistent with the much higher level of forgone healthcare among unemployed people compared with employed people. However, the study also shows that individuals with characteristics presumed to reduce their exposure to forgoing healthcare, such as working in a higher-level occupation or having a partner and children, are those whose exposure to risk of forgoing healthcare increases most sharply once unemployed.



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CHILD DISABILITY AND DEPRIVATION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The links between disability and poverty are a major issue for countries of sub-Saharan Africa and are an increasing concern for public policymakers. Children with disabilities are increasingly integrated into national and international poverty reduction programmes. Although the literature on this subject is abundant, this book chapter addresses, for the first time, in a literature review, the question of poverty and deprivation among children living with disabilities in Africa. It reveals that while the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health for Children and Youth is now almost universally recognized, the disability measures used in national surveys are varied. Likewise, the theoretical frameworks used in economic and social studies on this subject are diverse. Despite these disparities, the studies all show that children with disabilities are living a vicious circle of social and material deprivation. By drawing attention to these findings and their limitations, this chapter puts forward suggestions for future research to provide policymakers with more effective tools for improving the well-being of children living with disabilities.



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AXIS 5

SPACE, MOBILITY, AND MIGRATION INDIVIDUAL TRAJECTORIES AND PUBLIC POLICIES

LIFE IN OVERSEAS FRANCE AND MIGRATION PATTERNS

30

Over the past decade, INED has made a significant contribution to improving statistical knowledge on the departments and communities of Overseas France by conducting several surveys on a range of topics. In these territories, major demographic issues (population ageing, migration, etc.) take very specific forms compared with metropolitan France.



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RESEARCH IN 2022

Over the last 10 years, the production of statistics on the departments and communities of Overseas France has greatly improved. INED has been involved in this improvement through, in collaboration with INSEE, the design and implementation of the Migrations, Family, and Ageing (MFV) survey (2011), its conduct in Mayotte in 2014, and more recently the extension of the Virage survey on violence in Overseas France (2018). The year 2022 saw the completion of the fieldwork for the second edition of the Migrations, Family, and Ageing survey (MFV-2) in the four 'historic' departments and regions and the extension of the end-of-life survey (Fin de vie DOM). Data collection for the Feti'i e fenua survey, the first Family survey in French Polynesia, conducted in partnership with the French Polynesian Institute of Statistics (ISPF), also came to an end, and qualitative post-surveys are in progress. Last, the TeO2 survey on the diversity of populations in metropolitan France provides data on the population of Overseas France-born individuals living in mainland France and their descendants, enabling mapping of their migration trajectories.

FINDINGS FROM 2022

THE CHALLENGES FACED BY YOUNG PEOPLE IN MARTINIQUE

Of the four 'historic' departments and regions of Overseas France, Martinique has experienced the highest rates of emigration and has the lowest negative net migration. This raises questions about the conditions faced by young people seeking empowerment and independence who remain, or return to, the island. Based on quantitative data from the Migrations, Family, and Ageing survey, this study aims to compare the differing realities of young people in Martinique and mainland France, two contrasting territories not only from economic, cultural, and social perspectives but also in terms of family relationships. It describes the key thresholds typically used to define the transition to

adulthood (education, employment, independent living, union formation, and having children), positioning them in their social context. Early discontinuation of education, late employment, delayed departure from the parental home (particularly in men), and high rates of single parenthood emerge as prominent features of Martinican society. At age 35, 37% of Martinican women are single mothers versus 10% in mainland France. In addition to the ages at which these biographical thresholds are crossed, the order in which they occur is also very different. For many Martinican women, motherhood is often the first stage in the transition to adulthood, preceding potential departure from the parental home, employment, or couple formation, and results in a blurring of age statuses. This fact challenges, at least in the context of Martinique, the relevance of the milestones traditionally used to define 'the transition to adulthood'.



Régnier-Loilier, A. (2022). Passage à l'âge adulte des jeunes martiniquais restés au pays et dans l'Hexagone. *Agora Débats/Jeunes*, 90(1) 21–40.

THE COMPLEX HOUSEHOLDS OF FRENCH POLYNESIA

In Westernized societies, the nuclear family model of cohabitation has become the norm. With the onset of the second demographic transition, which has seen birth rates plummet and separation rates increase, other forms of cohabitation have appeared in the statistical nomenclature: childless couples, single persons, single-parent families, etc. Currently, statistics generally group all other forms of co-residence under the category 'complex households', an option presented as a pre-transitional relic. In French Polynesia, this category represents more than a quarter of households, a proportion 6.5 times higher than in metropolitan France. At first sight, this over-representation of complex households in Polynesia might be explained by the hypothesis that the region is at an earlier stage in the demographic transition compared with metropolitan France. This article explores the reasons for such over-representation of complex households



by replacing the hypothesis of pre-transitional archaism with the hypothesis that it reflects adaptation to contemporary constraints within the territory, based on ethnographic data collected in the 1920s and 1960s and census data collected in the 20th and 21st centuries. In an archipelagic territory where educational facilities, health establishments, and employment opportunities are heavily concentrated in the most central areas, co-residence of family members represents a key resource enabling travel and access to schooling, health services, and employment.



Sierra-Paycha, C., Trabut, L., Lelièvre, E., & Rault, W. (2022). Les ménages complexes en Polynésie française. Résistance à la nucléarisation ou adaptation à la modernité ? *Espace, Populations, Sociétés*, 1.

HOW GENDER AND FAMILY SHAPE RETURN MIGRATION IN OVERSEAS FRANCE

This paper explores the role of migrants' family dynamics over the life cycle on their decisions to return to Overseas France. It focuses specifically on three dimensions: relationship status, children, and intergenerational ties. It makes an original

contribution to the literature on migration by examining how these mechanisms differ for men and women. Combining data from two large-scale surveys, the Migrations, Family, and Ageing survey (INED, 2010) and the Trajectories and Origins survey (INED-INSEE, 2009), conducted in origin and destination regions, the authors study the return migration of migrants born in the overseas departments (DOM) and moving back from metropolitan France to their DOM of birth. Our findings show that family experiences affect return migration for both men and women, but in different ways. While partnering, breaking-up, and having children affect the returns of both men and women, only female migrants are more likely to return when their parent(s) still live in the DOM. This difference could reflect a gendered distribution of family roles and responsibilities, as well as gendered networks with stronger ties between female migrants and their parents.



Haddad, M., & Caron, L. (2022). Transregional spouses, parents and children: How gender and family shape return migration in the French overseas. *Population, Space and Place*, Early view, 1–18.



INTERVIEW

CHANGES IN RÉUNIONÈSE SOCIETY DURING THE 2010s

Claude-Valentin MARIE, INED researcher and overseas advisor

What are the major changes experienced by Réunionese society and its population?

As of 2020, 8 out of 10 Réunion residents aged 18–79 were natives of the island, a proportion slightly lower than it was 10 years previously due to slightly higher numbers of immigrants arriving from metropolitan France over the period.

The survey confirms the incredibly strong attachment of Réunionese to their territory, with 79% of natives aged 18–79 living there, more than in any other French region. Over the last decade, however, mobility has significantly increased: the proportion of those who have never left the island has fallen from 22% to 12%. But increasing numbers of them have only taken short trips away from their island.

Natives of Réunion remain less inclined than natives of other departments and regions of Overseas France to move elsewhere on a permanent basis, whether for the purposes of education or employment. This attachment to their land aligns with a growing consensus on the importance of the Créole language and Réunionese culture in daily life, and how to preserve it. In terms of social context, despite improvement over the past 10 years, young people still struggle to find a job, while fewer and fewer of them are benefiting from financial support from their family.

Last, as elsewhere in France, the population of Réunion is ageing. But unlike in the Antilles, the proportion of young people remains high due to continuing high fertility rates, especially among the least educated young women. The survey also shows an improvement in state of health among older adults, but they are less likely than 10 years ago to benefit from family support.



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SHARED SCIENCE

INED has long been committed to the promotion of its research work and to the dissemination of scientific knowledge and culture to a wide audience. It promotes open access to its publications and research data, and its findings regularly inform public debate.

OUR STRONG COMMITMENT TO OPEN SCIENCE

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Sharing research methods and findings is a priority for all INED's research teams. The year 2022 saw more cross-departmental events and projects than ever. Efforts to share research methods and findings have targeted not only a French audience but also an international one, with increasing success.

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SHARED SCIENCE

ADOPTION OF THE CHARTER FOR OPEN SCIENCE

The core objective of the open science movement is to disseminate research methods and findings as widely as possible. INED has long been a proponent of this movement. With the adoption of its Charter for Open Science in 2022 and under national plans for open science, the Institute is committed to its policy of driving research that is more cumulative, more collaborative, more transparent, and more universally accessible. These commitments fall into three areas:

- increased access to material published by INED Publications, by revising our editorial policy and exploring new ways of releasing publications;
- on-request release of individual survey data and demographic and contextual databases through DataLab, created by the Survey Department;
- wide encouragement of sharing practices.

NEW EDITORIAL POLICY

The publishing landscape in the human and social sciences has seen a huge transformation over the past 10 years. Changes in the book market and the boom in online reading and publication have profoundly impacted the production and dissemination of knowledge, as well as financial models and the organization of research. These changes have brought fantastic opportunities for knowledge-sharing. The adaptation of INED's publications to the norms of open science was a focus of many of our projects in 2022. A major event of the year was our journal *Population* becoming freely accessible (see p. 77). Open access has also been granted to six new books on the OpenEdition platform (four new titles and two previous works) and the digitization of old working papers is now complete. INED is committed to transitioning to open access for all its publications, both articles and books. As such, new standard contracts have been developed and offered to authors. The open archive publication policy has been defined according to the most flexible standards: *Population* allows authors to distribute the submitted (pre-print) version

at any time and to upload the validated (post-print) version following publication by the publisher. Furthermore, the procedure for releasing appendices and supplementary material to accompany online publications will include, from 2023, a data policy encouraging the application of the FAIR principles: Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reuse.

Last, work began in 2022 to improve the accessibility of publications for people with disabilities. The Publications Department is involved in a national working group dedicated to this topic. It has forged a partnership with the publications department at ENS Lyon, experts in the accessibility of scientific publications, to adapt the online publication *European Memories of the Gulag*. The changes made by INED across its various publishing channels will enable those with print disabilities to access a large catalogue of population studies research.

DISSEMINATION OF SURVEY DATA

The French Law for a Digital Republic dictates that data produced by research that is at least 50% funded by public grants must be freely reusable. INED is the first research organization to set itself a deadline for making its data available: it recommends that data must be made accessible to the research community within 3 years of the end of the data collection period.

The DataLab, run by the Survey Department, is designed to facilitate the release of the survey databases and demographic and contextual databases created by INED's researchers. It is reorganizing its data documentation process to achieve this objective. It has opened a new catalogue of surveys, DataIned, designed entirely using the free software NADA, in compliance with FAIR principles. Five new surveys were added to the catalogue in 2022, bringing the number of surveys available on request to 67, out of the 250 surveys documented. The number of survey data requests increased by 25% in 2022 compared to the previous year, with 192 requests—and each request may include multiple surveys.



The catalogue includes more detailed metadata than the previous catalogue, in accordance with international standards that ensure INED's surveys can be made available internationally. Survey data constitute a valuable research resource both in France and abroad: foreign users represent 23% of visits to the Datalned catalogue, and 21% of data requests are from foreign institutions.

WIDE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHARING PRACTICES

INED encourages its research staff to deposit their publications in ArchIned, its open archive, and to make them freely accessible whenever possible. Launched in

2019 and designed using open source software, ArchIned indexes the scientific publications of all the Institute's research personnel. It offers practical tools to help researchers share their publications in accordance with current standards (persistent identifier/URL, choice of document access level, allocation of Creative Commons licences, etc.). As ArchIned is interconnected with other open archives including HAL and OpenAire, the European open science infrastructure, work done at INED can be reached by a wide international audience. The archive is constantly growing, and researchers are strongly encouraged, through training and information campaigns, to deposit their documents and data in an open-access format.

The year 2022 saw various technological developments and training sessions to facilitate deposits. Over the course of the year, 2,440 deposits were made, two-thirds of which were retrospective archiving of INED researchers' publications by archivists. By depositing their publications in open archives, researchers play a central role in the sharing of research findings. Author involvement continues to improve for current publications: 46% of publications in 2022 versus 36% in 2020. The number of documents published in open access is also increasing, with 70% of 2022 publications freely accessible versus 62% of 2020 publications.

Furthermore, with the dual objective of helping to make research more cumulative and to increase confidence in results, the Institute's Statistical Methods Department ran various targeted training and information campaigns in 2022 to promote methods and tools facilitating the replicability and reproducibility of scientific research.

RESEARCH ASSESSMENT

The promotion of open science also involves transparent research assessment practices. In 2022, INED's Scientific Council approved the Institute's signing of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment, judging that it had already implemented many of the recommendations. For example, the INED website publishes recruitment applicant guides that clearly set out how candidate dossiers will be assessed, including elements such as the quality of scientific contributions, development and sharing of tools, and diversity of experiences. The reports of the Evaluation Committee, which set out the criteria used to review the dossiers, are also made public.



WHAT IS MISO?

To help implement and reinforce INED's open science policy, an open science mission, *Mission Science Ouverte* (MISO), has been created. It is made up of experts who work to support open access to scientific publications, data, and methods. It aims to raise awareness among the scientific community of all aspects of open science; it designs and implements an annual programme of training events, conducted with other establishments on the Campus Condorcet and with other institutional partners in France and abroad.


MISO also provides advice, information, and support to research staff on open science practices: 'For example, we might be asked to give advice on choosing a repository or depositing a database with a view to publishing a data paper. We provide practical information and guides, and can offer training or direct researchers towards specific training', explain Arianna Caporali, Bénédicte Garnier, and Karin Sohler, all members of MISO.

MISO also publishes a regular section in the internal newsletter. It plans to set up a website, primarily for INED researchers, displaying useful information and links to resources, like a toolbox. Last, MISO participates in various activities with other establishments on the Campus Condorcet, such as the Open Science Week organized by INED and the campus research library.



SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

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Disseminating scientific culture and the knowledge acquired through population studies beyond the academic sphere is one of INED's core missions. The Institute works to promote the development of a constructive dialogue between science and society through interaction between researchers, decision-makers, and citizens.

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SHARED SCIENCE

To disseminate knowledge throughout the population, INED uses various distribution channels to target a large audience including students, policymakers, journalists, civil society, and the public.

INFORMING PUBLIC DEBATE ON MAJOR SOCIETAL ISSUES

The research work and findings from the surveys conducted by INED inform public debate, via the press, parliamentary committees, or non-academic public bodies.

INED is a reference for journalists seeking information or explanations about demographic phenomena. INED researchers regularly respond to requests for material about news items or comments on press releases presenting research findings. In 2022, the volume of audio-visual footage dedicated to INED's work and expertise and to researcher interviews increased markedly: this rise in 'air time' is a sign of the confidence placed in their expertise. INED cements its relationship with the press by releasing monthly press releases on scientific articles and survey findings. In 2022, almost 3,800 press mentions picked up the Institute's scientific material. The topics and analysis brought to the media's attention by INED and widely relayed by the press included the global population reaching 8 billion people (see Box), the release of the TeO2 survey (second edition of the Trajectories and Origins survey on population diversity in France), the study on non-standard work schedules, and INED's analysis of the gender disparity in COVID-19-related mortality.

Furthermore, since 2020, INED has been a member of *The Conversation*, an online media channel through which academics and researchers publish articles that are free to view and to republish. In 2022, articles published by INED researchers via *The Conversation* attracted 758,000 views, more than double that of its initial year in 2020. To expand the international reach of its research work, INED has also established a regular link with the European population studies network, Population Europe.

As well as answering questions from the media, researchers take part in a wide range of events, including festivals, conferences, and fairs. In 2022, as part of the French Science Fair, INED formed a partnership with the

production company L'Esprit sorcier. A researcher and a doctoral student from INED were guests on the programme *Science en direct*, looking at the consequences of climate and environmental changes on population movements.

INED also works hard to combat the development of false news and the persistence of certain prejudices, and various projects of this type were undertaken by the Institute in 2022. A new feature, The Issue Today, was introduced to the website to combat false information. INED is also an academic partner of the Objectif Désinfox coalition. This programme, launched by Agence France-Presse and supported by Google France, was created to combat disinformation during presidential and legislative elections—critical moments for democratic debate.

A RESOURCE FOR PUBLIC POLICYMAKERS

INED's research findings can be used in the development and evaluation of public policies, and INED provides information from its surveys to public decision-makers. It monitors institutional news and works hard to ensure its research is used, especially where it aligns with the legislative agenda.

In 2022, INED's work was cited 27 times in legislative dossiers on a range of topics including financial and professional equality, prevention of excessive screen exposure in children, universal emergency aid for victims of domestic violence, and a transparent approach to abolishing the vaccination pass. These dossiers included references to various INED surveys, including the ELFE, TeO, and Virage surveys, and drew on a range of sources: publications such as *Population* and *Population & Societies*, press releases, website content, and researcher interviews. A legislative watch keeps researchers informed of work related to their research topics.

USING TECHNOLOGY TO DISSEMINATE KNOWLEDGE

INED strives to communicate its wealth of scientific production and to raise public awareness of demographic issues through its bilingual English–French website, with new content each week, educational resources, reference files, and its monthly bulletin, *Population & Societies*,



in digital format. The number of website visitors, which increased sharply during the lockdown periods, has remained high, demonstrating that INED has won a loyal following. During 2022, 2.8 million visitors were recorded. Efforts to promote research on news-related topics have been successful. Furthermore, new features and content have been introduced: The Issue Today, interviews with experts, new animations and videos, and new research reports, promoting resources by topic. All this has helped to make the website more appealing, as reflected by a 56% increase in visitors compared with the pre-COVID period. Social networks are also good platforms 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 and are continually attracting new followers. In 2021, a dedicated English-language Twitter account was

created; the number of subscribers increased by over 180% in 1 year. INED has also recently revamped its YouTube channel and published a range of new videos this year.

ENGAGING WITH STUDENTS TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THINKING

During the 2021–2022 academic year, INED welcomed Apprentice Researchers for the first time. The purpose of this scheme, run by the organization Arbre des Connaissances, is to develop critical thinking in school students by providing them with the knowledge they need to understand and evaluate statistics more effectively. Fourteen secondary school pupils took part in this ambitious project. Throughout the school year, they came to INED to conduct a research project. Supported by researchers at the Institute, they produced their own statistics by conducting a

survey on the topic Girls and Boys: All the Same or All Different? They were divided into six teams, composed of two or three apprentices and two INED researchers. Each team was responsible for one module of the questionnaire. The results were presented at the Final Conference at the Campus Condorcet Conference Centre, on 1 June 2022.

MUSEUMS: VALUABLE PARTNERS

INED regularly collaborates with scientific mediation professionals. INED's research findings are used for major exhibitions, and our researchers often sit on the scientific committees for these exhibitions or for museums. Our partnership with Universcience led to the creation of an exhibition on the global population reaching 8 billion people (see Box). In November 2022, a 1-day event on European migration was organized at the National Immigration History Museum, with which INED has a framework agreement.



IMAGINING THE POPULATION OF TOMORROW

INED's website is a mine of information, with educational and interactive materials to help users understand population changes. Want to run a simulation of the future population? Want to know how many people lived on earth in the year of your birth? Want to test your knowledge? Visit www.ined.fr/en and click on the All About Population section.



CAN THE EARTH FEED ALL ITS INHABITANTS?

Can the earth feed all its inhabitants? Are we destined for extinction? With so many of us asking these anxiety-inducing questions, solid scientific expertise is needed. As the global population passed the 8 billion mark, INED broadcast its analysis of population trends. This sparked a great deal of interest, with more than 200 articles and interviews and a record number of website visitors: 23,000 in a single day!

On the same topic, an exhibition entitled *8 milliards d'humains... et après ?* (Eight Billion Humans. What Happens Next?) was held by Universcience, with scientific advice from INED. It took place at the Cité des sciences et de l'industrie and was based on topical questions, drafted with input from INED researchers, a video animation produced by INED, and a 'news wall'. The questions addressed included: How did we get to 8 billion people? How big will the population grow? What is happening in terms of fertility and mortality patterns and why are there disparities in these trends? What are the likely consequences of the growing proportion of older adults, associated with birth rate decline and increasing life expectancy? The exhibition was also developed in a portable format and offered to various public interest organizations in France and abroad. Further information (in French) is available at:



<https://leblob.fr/enquetes/8-milliards-humains-et-apres>





NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY

As the network leader in France when it comes to conducting and promoting population sciences and a key player in international demographic research, INED has an ambitious strategy for increasing its reach, boosting its appeal, and developing new partnerships across France, Europe, and the world.

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A Network of National and International Partners	54

RESEARCH TRANSFER AND COLLABORATIONS

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A major player in demography both in France and worldwide, INED contributes to the standing of population studies by undertaking research transfer activities in the form of training courses, corporate partnerships, and international collaborative research.

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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY

The Institute has a knowledge transfer policy specific to the human and social sciences and in line with current societal challenges. In addition to its commitment to open science (see p. 36) and its links with civil society (see p. 40), INED works to promote population sciences beyond the academic sphere and across borders.

RESEARCH AS A DRIVER OF SOCIAL INNOVATION

The innovative work produced or supported by INED is primarily aimed at the public sphere and the design or evaluation of public policies. It may also be communicated to the stakeholders involved in the implementation of these public policies, such as social organizations, associations, and businesses. For example, INED researchers are sought for their scientific expertise to sit on scientific committees for a range of organizations, such as the Independent Living Support Fund (Caisse nationale de solidarité pour l'autonomie), the French Office for Family Allowances (Caisse nationale des allocations familiales), and the National Platform for End-of-Life Research (Plateforme nationale pour la recherche sur la fin de vie). It provides expert advice to institutions that can make use of their research findings, such as the French Council for Family, Childhood and Age (Haut conseil de la famille, de l'enfance et de l'âge), the French Health Authority (Haute Autorité de Santé), the French Council for Public Finances (Haut conseil des finances publiques), the French Biomedicine Agency (Agence de la biomédecine), the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety (Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail), and the Pensions Advisory Council (Conseil d'Orientation des Retraites), as well as for parliamentary work and governmental missions. Findings from surveys such as TeO, Virage, ELFE, and ELAP have been widely used by the public authorities. In 2022, INED presented the results from the second part of the Migrations, Family, and Ageing (MFV) survey in Réunion. This large-scale survey

(also conducted in the other three 'historic' departments and regions of Overseas France, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and French Guiana), has been used to help develop and implement public policies tailored to these departments and regions (see p. 12).

FORGING CORPORATE PARTNERSHIPS

INED is also forging new partnerships with companies and foundations as part of specific research projects. The Institute has developed knowledge transfer schemes with major corporations, particularly in relation to assessing gender equality at work policies. 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 inequalities in career progression. Original partnerships have therefore 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 their work is then reported to the corporate partners. Companies make available their anonymized personnel management files and certain institutional documents (collective agreements, charters, etc.) so that the mechanisms at play can be identified and understood. The benefit for actors within the company is getting some perspective on company 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. In addition, surveys of the general population remain vital for studying the connections between family life and professional life.



INTERNATIONAL DATABASE ON LONGEVITY

The International Database on Longevity contains verified individual data from 13 countries on almost 20,000 people deceased at age 105 or older, and is designed to enable accurate measurement of mortality at very old ages. INED is currently responsible for the development and coordination of this international database and has added data for several thousand individuals from France, Belgium, England, and Wales.

IDL currently offers information on people deceased at age 105 or older in the following 14 countries/regions: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Quebec, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. Data on deceased semi-supercentenarians are also available for these countries, except Finland, Japan, Spain, and Sweden. For each deceased individual, the IDL records information such as sex, date of birth, date of death, age in complete years at death, places of birth and death where available, and the type of validation carried out. These data can be used for studies on longevity and mortality, and open the door for accurate measurement of mortality at very old ages and of trends in this mortality.

In 2022, INED launched the new website hosting this updated database:



www.supercentenarians.org

A data visualization tool (DataViz') is also available to users:



https://idl-dataviz.shinyapps.io/dshbd_fr



ACTIVELY CONTRIBUTING TO TEACHING AND TRAINING, IN FRANCE AND ABROAD

As part of its mission to contribute to research training through research, INED welcomes doctoral students each year (see p. 50), and its researchers and engineers teach numerous higher education courses in France and abroad. Much sought-after for their specific expertise, in 2022 they taught classes in 167 different courses, primarily in demography, sociology, statistics, economics, law, and political science, totalling 2,646 hours of teaching. Tenured researchers and research engineers mainly teach master's and doctoral students, while doctoral students usually teach undergraduate courses. Nearly a third of these courses were delivered on the Campus Condorcet, principally at EHESS and the University Panthéon-Sorbonne - Paris 1 (48 courses over 2022). For these two institutions, the courses were taught under the aegis of the Graduate School of Demography and the Gender and Sexuality Studies Graduate School (see p. 57). Most of this teaching was pre-professional university teaching, but 5% of courses targeted individuals undertaking continuing education or professional training. During 2022, for example, researchers taught training courses for staff at the Institute for Further Studies in Social Protection (Institut des Hautes Études de Protection Sociale, IHEPS), the Regional Institute of Social Work (Institut régional du travail social), École des Ponts ParisTech, and even the Federal University of Santa Catarina in Brazil. Dozens of other courses were also delivered abroad over the year, half of which were taught outside Europe. Courses were also delivered at the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Paris-Sorbonne University in Abu Dhabi, Moi University in Kenya, and the European Doctoral School of Demography in Barcelona. INED's educational policy also involves hosting students on its premises. As well as teaching, researchers supervise students completing their theses or on internships. During the 2021–2022 academic year, INED researchers supervised ten Master's 1 students and thirty-two Master's 2 students. The Institute also hosted 56 doctoral students and 31 postdocs. 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. The purpose of this placement is to help students, mostly from sub-Saharan Africa, to polish their dissertation for journal submission or prepare their doctoral thesis proposal. Last, INED hosts foreign doctoral students for short placements to help them design their thesis, use available survey data, and potentially prepare a postdoctoral project. In 2022, 16% of the doctoral students and almost half of the postdocs hosted were from outside France.

PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC WORK AMONG PEERS

Each year, INED's researchers organize and take part in a large number of seminars and conferences in France and around the world. The year 2022 saw 40 scientific seminars and conferences led by INED researchers, sometimes with other research laboratories. INED also held 29 Monday Seminars (Lundis de l'Ined), a space for multidisciplinary scientific discussions between researchers, research engineers, and master's and doctoral students from within INED and outside it. All these scientific seminars are occasions for researchers to meet and discuss their work, share knowledge, and discuss new scientific issues. As research days and seminars were conducted by videoconference, a larger audience could participate.

INED's researchers and research engineers also organize and help organize a number of science-based events. Researchers and doctoral students have taken almost 40 seats on the organizing or scientific committees for national and international conferences, including the European Population Conference, the 21st international AIDELF symposium Demography and Crises, and the Population Association of America Annual Meeting. Papers and posters by INED researchers have proved the Institute's relevance at these major population science events.

PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

2019 and 2022, 433 scientific publications were produced, almost 40% of which through collaborative projects with foreign partners. Its international reputation is consolidated by its culture of cooperation with the Global South (Africa, Asia), through projects such as population observatories for data collection. Strong links have been forged with the major population studies centres in Europe and America. INED is part of the project coordination team for the Generations and Gender Programme, together with Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. It supports the European Doctoral School of Demography, which provides international teaching for doctoral students. The Institute's international focus is further demonstrated by its hosting the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and the International Association of French Language Demographers. INED is also a leading player in the production of large international databases, such as the Human Mortality Database and the International Database on Longevity.



THE RESEARCH OF TOMORROW

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Each year, INED welcomes doctoral students and postdocs from France and abroad. These researchers, who are preparing their thesis or have recently defended it, contribute to the Institute's scientific activities.

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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY

In 2022, the Delegation for Doctoral and Postdoctoral Affairs celebrated 20 years. It implements the research training through research policy, an important mission at INED. For 2 decades, it has supported the researchers of tomorrow both in terms of science, equipment, and future job opportunities. There were 56 doctoral students at INED in 2022 from a range of French and foreign universities, and 31 postdoctoral researchers from a variety of disciplines: demography, economics, geography, history, sociology, etc. The recruitment of doctoral students and postdoctoral researchers is done through annual calls for applications open to all population sciences projects or by recruitment under research contracts

DOCTORAL PLACEMENTS: ACTIVELY SUPPORTING THE RESEARCHERS OF TOMORROW

The doctoral students on placement at INED benefit from a stimulating work environment in which they can access training and receive support from the research units to which they are attached, based on their research topics, as well as from the research support services. Doctoral students are supervised or co-supervised by one of INED's tenured researchers throughout their placement. The students' schedule includes monthly doctoral workshops led by researchers. At these workshops, doctoral students present their ongoing research work and develop their communication skills, which will help build their professional career. Additionally, each year a group of doctoral students organizes a doctoral-student day. All the many events on offer are aimed at facilitating their future employment. 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 issue diplomas, it is part of a graduate teaching network to which a range of universities belong. Involved in three Graduate Research Schools, INED is responsible for doctoral teaching at the Graduate School

of Demography, which it co-directs with the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. It also co-directs, with EHESS, the Gender and Sexuality Studies Graduate Research School and the Paris Graduate School of Economics at the Paris School of Economics. These Graduate Research Schools are funded by the French Research Agency's Investment in the Future Programme (see also p. 59). Researchers from the Institute also teach Master's in Demography courses and related disciplines. The diversity of disciplines to which ongoing theses are attached reflects INED's multidisciplinary culture. The theses of the doctoral students on placement at INED in 2022 included 28 sociology theses, 15 demography theses, seven in economics, five in epidemiology or public health, two in geography, one in history, and one in signal and image processing.

In 2022, 10 doctoral students successfully defended their theses:

- Constance BEAUFILS – *L'inactivité professionnelle au cours du parcours de vie : un déterminant social de la santé des femmes aux âges élevés ?*
- Amélie CHARRUAULT – *Filles et garçons face aux violences dans les familles. Mesures, mécanismes et conséquences sur les parcours de vie*
- Hoang Khanh Linh DANG – *Risques de décès aux très grands âges de la vie*
- Sarah DESCHENES – *Dynamiques familiales et genre en Afrique subsaharienne. Une approche par les violences domestiques*
- Tania LEJBOWICZ – *Violences et écarts aux normes de genre. Enquête sur les trajectoires de femmes victimes de violences sexuelles*
- Soumaila OUEDRAGO – *Démographie et santé des jumeaux en Afrique subsaharienne*
- Capucine RAUCH – *Le sommeil, une variable d'ajustement ? Différences sociales et générées au cours du cycle de vie*
- Manon TORRES – *Administrer l'égalité. Construction, articulation et conduite des politiques catégorielles de la ville de Paris*



- Julie TREGUIER – *Les systèmes de retraite, le couple et les inégalités de genre à la retraite*
- Marta VEJIKOVIC – *Mobilité sociale en cours de carrière et trajectoires de classe. Une contribution à l'étude de la stratification sociale en France entre 1970 et 2015*

RESEARCH VISITS ABROAD: VALUABLE OPPORTUNITIES

INED supports the international mobility of PhD students and postdocs so that they can experience the globalized world of research, with its different ways of working and its diverse theoretical and methodological approaches. To facilitate the future professional integration of doctoral students, INED and the iPOPs laboratory of excellence offer an annual travel programme that funds research stays of between 2 weeks and 3 months at foreign host laboratories. 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 2022, two doctoral students obtained iPOPs funding for a doctoral travel grant, and six postdocs currently benefit from grants.

INED's partnership with the European Doctoral School of Demography enables students with a Master's 2 degree enrolled in their first year of PhD training to follow a 1-year intensive programme in population science in English at one of the network's member institutions. During the 2021–2022 academic year, two students were selected for this programme.

THE POSTDOCTORATE: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN THESIS AND NEW RESEARCH PROJECTS

INED offers postdoctoral contracts, generally a year or two long, to young French and international researchers. Postdocs are chosen based on their skills and experience, the quality and originality of their research project, and its alignment with INED's research topics. Recruiting temporary researchers at the postdoctoral stage enriches the Institute's scientific production and offers researchers at the start of their career a springboard for developing their academic career. They are required not only to implement, with the support of their host unit, the research project for which they were selected, but also to promote their thesis and to prepare applications. Postdoctoral researchers can also be recruited as part of funded research projects.



INTERVIEW

Jenny Garcia and Gaëlle Meslay, winners of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie postdoctoral grant

**Why did you apply for a Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant?
Did you already have a research project in mind?
And how did the application go?**

Jenny Garcia — Alongside my thesis on mortality in Latin America, during my doctorate I was interested in the demographic aspects of the humanitarian crisis in Venezuela. Wanting to pursue my research on these topics, I applied for a Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant with the hope of going to work at the Center for Humanitarian Health at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. This grant enabled me to conduct my research in the United States for 2 years, and then for 1 year at INED.

Gaëlle Meslay — Writing my thesis on same-sex marriages brought to light issues relating to parenthood that I wanted to explore further. So, after defending my thesis, I applied via INED for a Marie Skłodowska-Curie postdoctoral grant for my specific research project, indicating where I wanted to do the research: the University of Austin, Texas, where my thesis mentor works, a researcher with whom I had already discussed my project and who had agreed to supervise my research. Thanks to the grant, I'm currently working in Austin for 2 years, to be followed by a year of research at INED.

**What do you think this grant will bring you in the future?
What are you thinking of doing after your stay?**

Jenny Garcia — Building on this experience, I would like to continue doing research. I would like to apply for other grants and researcher positions.

Gaëlle Meslay — For me, the aim of this grant is to develop new approaches and improve my profile for future research opportunities. I would like to apply for research positions in France, at the CNRS or INED, or at universities. It is very useful to observe how research is done internationally (both how surveys are conducted and articles written) and it gives you ideas for future research. I would like to come back and develop these types of methods in France or elsewhere in Europe.



Marie
Skłodowska-Curie
Actions



SURVEY ON THE FUTURE OF STUDENTS AND POSTDOCS HOSTED AT INED

In 2022, INED launched a prospective survey on the future of researchers hosted at INED for their thesis or as a postdoc. This survey explores how young researchers establish themselves on the job market during the 5 years after leaving the Institute. It also assesses how the INED placement benefited their future careers and identifies areas for improvement in career preparation and support. Of the 31 individuals who left in 2020 and 2021, 19 responded to the survey (61%): 12 women and seven men. Around two-thirds of them had completed a doctoral placement and a third had been doing postdoctoral research at INED. Almost half of those who responded to this first edition had experience of living or studying abroad.

FINDINGS

Jobs secured

Between the end of the placement and 1 January 2022, eight individuals applied for university jobs or public research positions (temporary teaching and research assistant, lecturer, contract researcher, and research associate posts). As of 1 January 2022, all respondents were employed, in Category A jobs, six on permanent contracts or employed by the state, and 13 on temporary contracts (1–6 years). Sixteen participants reported that they felt at ease with their financial situation. For three individuals, however, their financial situation still required careful management.

Initial expectations fulfilled

While on placement at INED, nearly all the respondents were planning to work in the public sector, particularly in higher education and research. The jobs taken up after the placement were consistent with this ambition: all were in the public sector, the vast majority academic, with several of the jobs in ministerial statistics departments. The roles were also considered well aligned with the individuals' training and educational level and their expectations of working conditions, and at least partly aligned with professional ambitions and salary expectations. However, since leaving INED, six individuals had either rejected a job or decided not to apply for it due to salary, contract duration, relevance to career ambitions, geographical location, or work–life balance concerns.

Overall, placement at INED was beneficial for future career

Particularly helpful were the support provided by supervisors and other researchers, the training offered, the financial assistance schemes for the 4th year of thesis, and the travel opportunities abroad. Some of the improvements suggested by the respondents were implemented during 2022. It is now possible for postdocs to become a doctor affiliated to INED for the year following thesis defence, to promote their doctoral research through written work, and apply for jobs aligned with the skills acquired and the professional ambitions developed during their thesis.

A NETWORK OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

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INED is the hub of a number of research networks and leads the way in facilitating new research. It is a member of various laboratories and infrastructures of excellence, co-directs several Graduate Research Schools, and collaborates with major population science research and teaching institutions, both in France and across the globe. Its national and international partnership policy aims to encourage collaboration and travel.

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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY

The Institute is engaged in multiple projects and networks, both nationally and internationally. It is a partner in most of the major European population science initiatives. Each year, it hosts a number of researchers from around the world and helps its own researchers to spend time abroad. These activities are coordinated by its International Relations and Partnerships Department. This department helps researchers respond to French, European, and international calls for proposals and, more generally, with finding external funding for research projects, setting up research partnerships, and with hosting foreign colleagues and doctoral students. It also supports INED's international relations policy by strengthening and structuring partnerships within Europe and across the world.

PARTNERSHIPS OF EXCELLENCE FUNDED BY THE INVESTMENTS IN THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

THE iPOPs LABORATORY OF EXCELLENCE

The iPOPs (Individuals, Populations, and Societies) laboratory of excellence is one of a hundred winners of the Laboratory of Excellence competition launched in 2010 by the Ministry for Higher Education and Research as part of its Investments in the Future Programme, funded by Le Grand Emprunt. The research programme focuses on two major themes: family dynamics and ageing; and social, gender, and generational inequalities. Methodological approaches are based on life-course analysis and international comparison. The iPOPs LabEx is at the heart of population science research and training, and opens its research up to the economic, social, and political spheres. It is run by INED in partnership with the Universities of Bordeaux, Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris-Nanterre, Strasbourg, and Paris Cité. Its scientific policy has three components: to support the development

of partnerships, within France and abroad, in the field of population sciences; to provide robust demography training for students and young researchers, including by offering two postdoctoral places per year and helping postdocs find professional positions; and facilitating the promotion, transfer, and appraisal of research work. The iPOPs LabEx also operates a policy of hosting teaching-researchers on secondment for periods of 6 months to a year. Renewed for 5 years in February 2019, the research topics of the iPOPs LabEx have been partially reoriented towards analysis of territorial disparities and links between territories and inequalities. It is also using new data for its research, such as satellite data, employed in a number of pioneering projects. Additionally, it has enabled the creation, in partnership with the University of Strasbourg, of a 5-year Chair of Excellence in Population Sciences, awarded to Sylvie Dubuc, a teacher at Reading University, who took up the post on 1 January 2022 (see p. 59). In 2022, the iPOPs LabEx provided financial and logistic support to the funding of four scientific conferences and seminars, as well as to the publication of the book *Les Violences Sexistes Après #MeToo*, following a symposium organized by young researchers.



THE FRENCH LIFE-COURSE OBSERVATORY – LIFEObS

The LifeObs project, winner of funding through the Key Research Equipment programme (EquipEx+), was launched in November 2021 for a period of 8 years. Coordinated by INED, this life-course observatory is run with five partners: INSEE, the University of Paris Dauphine-PSL, the Universities of Bordeaux and Strasbourg, and the research infrastructure PROGEDO. LifeObs is a research infrastructure designed to develop a programme of innovative longitudinal surveys on family behaviours, to increase data distribution, and to provide guidance to data users. The platform will give France the resources to maintain its position at the forefront



of international survey programmes. LifeObs has had an immediate impact on scientific production and will serve as a reference for public policies, the media, and civil society. Eight large-scale national surveys, covering all stages of the life cycle, from childhood to older age, will be conducted. Three of them will be done under European research infrastructures: the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP 2020), the Survey on Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), and the GUIDE/EuroCohort survey on the first cohort of European children. Three large general-population surveys are also under way: the Family and Employers survey, which focuses on work-life balance; the Family survey, which analyses rare family situations based on data collection and a population census; and the Fertility survey on fertility intentions and use of contraception. As well as these large-scale projects, LifeObs is conducting innovative surveys to explore emerging behaviours and develop new indicators, such as the Survey on the Relationships of Young Adults and the ART Without Borders survey on assisted reproduction technologies accessed abroad. Innovations are expected, especially in collection methods and through the integration of administrative data. To develop the visibility and use of these surveys, both in France and elsewhere, the documentation will be translated into English, and the

data will be published on international data platforms. Last, tools providing guidance on how to use these surveys will be developed, and aggregate data will be made available online. The kick-off meeting took place in February 2022.

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

CONVERGENCES INSTITUTE FOR MIGRATION

INED is a partner of the Convergences Institute for Migration, created in 2018 with the aim of integrating and organizing research teams on migration within the Campus Condorcet. The ICM gathers research by bringing together multiple disciplines, themes, and institutions that were previously separate. François Héran, former Director of INED and now a professor at the Collège de France, is the Scientific Director. Patrick Simon, Research Director at INED, directs the training department, and various INED researchers have been selected as fellows of the ICM, enabling the development of collaborative research projects. Furthermore, a number of research projects carried out by tenured researchers and associate researchers at INED are being funded by IC Migrations: Racial and Religious

Discrimination in the Upper Classes; Reinstatement of French Nationality by Decree (1960–2020); Ukrainian Migration in the Context of the War; Archives and Memories of 50 Years of Legal Battles for Rights: GISTI, Immigration, and Freedom of Movement; and The cultural Participation of Immigrants and Their Descendants.

 <https://www.icmigrations.cnrs.fr>

TWO GRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOOLS

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF DEMOGRAPHY

Awarded funding under the Investments in the Future Programme, the École des Hautes Études en démographie (HED), or Graduate School of Demography, is a network-based Graduate Research School run jointly by the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and INED, the latter being responsible for the doctoral training programme. It is supported by the Universities of Bordeaux, Strasbourg, Paris-Nanterre, Paris-Saclay, Paris Cité, and Picardy, eight graduate schools, and 10 research units. 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 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 the master's, PhD, and professional integration, HED constitutes a powerful lever for 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 postdoctoral students by developing new partnerships.

Coordinated by INED, HED launched its first call for applications for three doctoral positions in April 2022. Only

one person was recruited to INED—Mariam Bougma was welcomed to the Demography of the Global South Unit, to work on the following thesis: *Gender Preference and Child Health in West and Central Africa: The Benefits of a Regional Approach*. The two other successful applicants were recruited by two partner universities, University of Paris 1 and the University of Strasbourg. Training is open to PhD candidates in the field of demography and to those from other disciplines whose thesis subject includes a demographic component. Modules are open to postdocs, young researchers, and Master's 2 Research students. Entitled HED Intensive Training Courses and lasting from 1 to 5 days, they provide technical training at the European or international level that can be used directly in thesis work. In total, for the year 2022, six courses were delivered to 40 people.

 <https://ecolehed.fr>

THE GENDER AND SEXUALITY STUDIES GRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOOL

Established by EHESS in association with INED and led by Céline Béraud (EHESS)—its new Scientific and Technical Director, appointed in September 2022—and Mathieu Trachman (INED), Deputy, the Graduate School of Gender and Sexuality Studies was awarded funding in 2019 under the Graduate Research Schools 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. It offers innovative training in gender and sexuality studies based on empirical investigation incorporating multidisciplinary approaches: 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. Alongside ethnography and archive work, it focuses on the use of statistical data as powerful tools for assessing gender and sexuality, ascribing them a place within social relationships as a whole.

Students, doctoral students, and researchers from EHESS and INED can benefit from the support fund for doctoral students and teaching-researchers. In the year 2022, seven master's students took courses provided and scheduled by INED's Statistical Methods Department. In addition, a research day took place on 15 June 2022 at which doctoral students could present their work.



<https://eur-genre-sexualite.eu>

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 2022, INED's national and international strategy was consolidated by the continuation of its partnership policy, which resulted in the signing of a number of framework agreements. At the international level, INED is involved in multiple projects and international networks across five continents. Twenty-one international framework agreements are currently in place, covering research as well as research promotion and training. In 2022, INED forged partnerships with the University of Parakou in Benin, Moi University in Kenya, El Colegio de México, the Ministry of Health in Chile, the University of Chile (Faculty of Social Sciences), and Alberto Hurtado University. The Chilean framework agreement resulted in a major national survey on health, sexuality, and gender in Chile. In parallel, the Institute pursued its strategy to boost its international visibility at a number of major international conferences, including the European Population Conference 2022 and the International Geographical Union's Centenary Conference. Within France, various partnerships have been cemented. In early 2022, INED and the EHESS signed a partnership agreement to strengthen their long and fruitful collaboration at the Campus Condorcet. The similarity of the two institutions' research domains allows for much interaction

between human and social sciences disciplines, as well as research promotion activities and the sharing of knowledge and methods. It was thanks to this convergence of interests that the two establishments created, in 2020, the Gender and Sexuality Studies Graduate Research School. Elsewhere, INED signed a partnership framework agreement with the University of Strasbourg, and this partnership has continued with the opening of the Chair of Excellence in Population Sciences 'Territorial Demographic Behaviours and Dynamics' (see Box).

VISITORS AND SECONDMENTS

Every year, the Institute hosts many researchers from abroad for 2 weeks to 3 months and, in some cases, a year for doctoral students and researchers on sabbatical. 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 2022, the improved public health situation enabled us to host 34 researchers and doctoral students from abroad, 21 researchers, and 13 doctoral students. INED also hosts teaching-researchers on secondment from several universities to increase the number of thesis supervisors familiar with Institute structures and research studies and bring together Graduate Research Schools interested in population questions. Hosted academics are relieved either 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. In 2022, five new teaching-researchers were hosted through the iPOPs LabEx, and five others had their placements renewed.

NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN CALLS FOR PROPOSALS

INED's research studies are partially funded by its own budget. Other grants come from funding agencies such as the French Research Agency, 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 2022, INED was a double winner of funding through the Priority Research Programme on Autonomy, with two 5-year projects. This success reflects the Institute's scientific investment in the topic of ageing over the past 10 years. In addition, a project with which INED is involved was submitted by Sciences Po and awarded funding under the ExcellenceS programme, part of the Investments in the Future Programme 4. Funding was also awarded under the National Programme for Emergency Hosting of Scientists in Exile (Programme National d'Accueil en Urgence des Scientifiques en Exil), and several projects have been accepted for a range of other programmes, confirming the Institute's excellent success rate in responding to calls for proposals.

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 Europe funding. In 2022, Heini Väisänen, researcher at INED, won a Starting Grant from the European Research Council, one of the most prestigious and most selective research funding schemes. The Social Inequalities in the Risk and Aftermath of Miscarriage project was awarded funding of 1.26 million euros over 5 years and will commence in autumn 2023. INED is also involved with other projects run under the Horizon Europe programme and other European and international funding schemes.



FURTHER INFO

Signature of a framework agreement between the University of Strasbourg and INED, and launch of the Chair of Excellence in Population Sciences

This framework agreement formalizes a convergence of interests between INED and the University of Strasbourg on population issues that has resulted in much collaborative work over many years. We are already working together on various projects funded by the French Research Agency as part of the iPOPs LabEx and the LifeObs EquipEx (French life-course observatory). The design of the Migrations, Family, and Ageing survey was produced through close collaboration between the two establishments, in conjunction with INSEE. More generally, INED and the University of Strasbourg have developed shared expertise on overseas demography. We are also both involved with the Graduate School of Demography, and no fewer than nine INED researchers teach at the University of Strasbourg.

The Chair of Excellence in Population Sciences 'Territorial Demographic Behaviours and Dynamics'

Under the iPOPs LabEx, two chairs in population science were created. This is the third Chair, after those at Bordeaux and Paris 1 Universities, created for a 5-year period. The Chair's research work will help develop the high-quality research under way at the Societies, Actors, and Government in Europe mixed research unit (CNRS—University of Strasbourg), studying demographic behaviours and trends at local level, using a comparative approach. It relates not only to towns and territories experiencing decline in France and Europe but also to more specific regions such as those of Overseas France. This research, which addresses the core of current concerns about social and territorial cohesion, will aim to illuminate public and social policies as much as to guide them.





FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

The French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) is a public research organization specialized in population studies and working in partnership with the academic and research communities both nationally and internationally. Its research topics directly address current economic and social issues.

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INED'S MISSIONS AND OBJECTIVES

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Founded in 1945, the Institut National d'Études Démographiques, or INED, is a research institution 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.

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FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

INED is a major player in population sciences at both national and international levels. A French public research institution, administratively attached to both the Research and Social Affairs ministries, it conducts research on the life events (births, unions, migration, deaths, etc.) that shape demographic dynamics. A vast range of research 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 range of major issues within contemporary society.

MISSIONS: RESEARCH, RESEARCH TRAINING, AND RESEARCH PROMOTION

INED's main missions are to conduct research on populations at the national and international levels, to deliver research training through research, and to ensure that the scientific community and a 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 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 postdoctoral contracts;

- ensures that the public is informed of demographic issues through its publications, open-access library, and website;
- disseminates French demographic research internationally and develops demographic information, while promoting the use of the French language.

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

The work carried out at INED aims to describe and understand the changes taking place within populations in the areas of fertility, partnerships (formation and break-ups), mobility and migration, and mortality. It addresses issues relating to gender relations, relationships between generations, and social or geographical inequalities. A significant amount of work relates to France, but international comparison is commonly used. Many projects also focus on other geographical areas. INED has a long tradition of research in the Global South. The Institute is also heavily involved in exploring measurement and methodological problems, particularly where these concern data collection.

INED's researchers come from a varied and complementary range of disciplines: demography, sociology, economics, history, geography, statistics, anthropology, epidemiology, and medicine.

Our research teams are organized into 10 research units and one joint research unit. Added to these are three interdisciplinary groups. The Institute's work is carried out in France and in many other countries or regions of the world, often using a comparative approach. The Institute belongs to several research networks and participates in many national and international projects.

INED research studies are based on a combined quantitative, critical, and qualitative approach to population questions. The approach is quantitative in that statistical analysis and the production of original data constitute core activities. It is also critical in that it generates critical thinking

on categories, concepts, and measuring instruments, as well as on findings. Last, it is qualitative, as qualitative understanding is what enables researchers to enrich their analyses, develop new avenues of inquiry, and to substantiate findings and construct new analytic categories.

RESEARCH ADDRESSING SOCIETAL ISSUES

Research topics at INED directly address current economic and social issues. Rather than fixed, they are constantly updated to consider emerging issues; 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, are disseminated within the scientific community, and are 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), and 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 and 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 is based on the definition of major 5-year orientations, which constitute the basis for the contract on objectives and performance signed with the two supervisory ministries.

Developed through a collective consultation involving all the Institute's staff members, these strategic orientations are

consistent with the High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCÉRES) recommendations formulated during its evaluation of the Institute, the national research strategy, and the major projects of French, European, and international interest. These describe the challenges to be met, determine the Institute's main research 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 2020 and cover the 2021–2025 period. Five major research axes were identified: (a) Crises and Populations: Disruption, Continuity, and Transformation; (b) Observation and Measurement: Critical and Historical Perspectives; (c) Leading One's Life: Choices, Opportunities, and Constraints at Different Phases in the Life Cycle; (d) The Health of Populations: Does Progress Equally Benefit All?; and (e) Space, Mobility, and migration: Individual Trajectories and Public Policies.

REGULARLY ASSESSED 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;
- HCÉRES, 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.



A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO SOCIETY

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INED's research teams are organized into 10 research units, one joint research unit, and one research support unit, each studying a particular topic area or applying a specific scientific approach to demography. Research focuses on current major demographic trends.

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FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

INED's scientific approach encompasses 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 interdisciplinary barriers. As such, each researcher may belong to two different research units. Each unit, led by one or more researchers, is evaluated every 5 years by the High Council for the Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCÉRES). 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, in the workplace, and in sexual behaviours. It addresses inequalities and their manifestation, 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 these relate 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 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 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 they forge an identity in parallel with their sociodemographic dynamics.

ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHY [UR09]

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

FRENCH LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF CHILDREN (ELFE) [UR10]

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

HISTORY AND POPULATIONS [UR11]

Research Unit 11 covers three main fields: the economic and social, political, and health histories of populations; palaeodemography, 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. It emphasizes people's multiple memberships as they relate to social and migration trajectories and interact with the political systems to which they belong, and probes the construction of the social, spatial, and cultural categories that structure societies in connection with their histories and public policies. The unit's multidisciplinary approach and variety of research areas enable it to compare different forms of population dynamics within different cultural systems.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS [UR14]

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

DEMOGRAPHY OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH [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 their internal dynamics, emergent behaviours, and barriers to change. International comparisons are used to analyse current trends. At several sites in Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso, the unit is engaged in population monitoring projects; it also has a policy of forming partnerships with national statistics institutes and research centres in Africa.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND MULTILEVEL APPROACH 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 implement intermediate categories in data collection and analysis. The unit's activities rely largely on the Biographical



Approach Reflection Group, composed of researchers from various French and foreign institutions in different fields (demography, geography, sociology, etc.) and draws on the experience of 25 biographical surveys conducted 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 are international and historical comparisons. It explores 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 space for meetings and discussions on research questions, strategies, and methods relating to this theme, 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.

CNRS-EPCC-INED RESEARCH SUPPORT UNIT

This unit brings together staff members from CNRS and INED assigned to the Humathèque at the Campus Condorcet.

SURVEYS AT THE HEART OF RESEARCH

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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.



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FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

These surveys are central to its research activity. The Institute is the only French research establishment with its own, dedicated survey department and its own statistical methods department. Selecting and defining survey frames is a long, complex process, and survey protocols are very varied.

EXTENSIVE DATA COLLECTION

Large amounts of data collection took place throughout 2022. The End-of-Life in Overseas France survey, targeted at physicians, was completed in early 2022 in Réunion and in summer 2022 in the other overseas departments and regions. The ART Without Borders survey, on assisted reproduction technologies accessed abroad, was in progress and will continue until October 2023. Data collection for the Survey on the Relationships of Young Adults (see p. 11) began in November 2022.

The ELFE children's survey at age 10.5 took place throughout 2022 (see p. 11). The ANRS-Trust-PrEP survey, conducted in a hospital setting among young gay men with high HIV-risk sexual behaviours, partially commenced in 2022.

Alongside this, preparatory work for a number of surveys continued to take place. These included the surveys of the LifeObs EquipEx+ (see p. 55). INED is also participating in the European project COORDINATE on the well-being of children in Europe, specifically the parts relating to the conduct of cognitive interviews, the drafting of a Data Management Plan, and the translation of the questionnaire and data collection documents. Survey testing involves the small-scale implementation of a survey, to ensure it is properly prepared. It enables researchers to check, for example, that question formulation is not a barrier to comprehension for the individuals targeted and that the data collection protocol works. Various tests were conducted for the Erfi2 survey (Survey on Family and Intergenerational Relationships, the French component of the international Generations and

Gender Programme), the Family and Employers Survey, and the *Lycée et après* survey of Polynesian secondary school pupils.

DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING INNOVATION

INED is lucky enough to have two specialist teams dedicated to ensuring its methods are optimized and cutting-edge. The Survey Department is involved at every stage of a survey, from its design to the release of survey data to the scientific community. It works on innovative collection techniques: 'snowball' methods, diverse qualitative methods, the impact of financial incentives, etc. The Survey Department is particularly experienced when it comes to surveys involving sensitive topics (end-of-life, violence, sexual behaviour, etc.), conducted in populations in difficult situations (homeless people, prisoners, etc.) or in highly specific populations (adoptive parents and adopted children, victims of female genital mutilation, etc.) In 2022, the Department commenced a comparative analysis of IT solutions for administering questionnaires and surveys. Various methodological discussions took place throughout the year with partner institutes (SpF, Sciences Po, INSEE, CNRS, Cereq, etc.) to share issues and solutions.

The Statistical Methods Department is responsible for supporting INED's project teams when it comes to structuring analysis data and implementing appropriate methodologies for using the data. It strives to overcome the technical difficulties associated with the analysis and representation of data. The Department is building up a range of training courses in statistical methods that it will then be delivering to researchers.

SHARING METHODS AND TOOLS FOR REPRODUCIBLE AND COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

INED works hard to share its knowledge through national and international networks specializing in the production and use



LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS

By questioning the same individuals at different times in their life, longitudinal studies incorporate a temporal dimension to the analysis of demographic phenomena.

While a cross-sectional indicator provides a snapshot of a phenomenon at any given moment—and is therefore subject to temporary variations—a longitudinal indicator reveals long-term trends.

It also avoids a major drawback: the difficulty of evaluating, cross-sectionally, in a given year, a phenomenon that takes a long time and may include changes in timing.

Longitudinal surveys involve collecting statistics over long periods. They are conducted either by tracking the progress of a young cohort into the future (as is the case with the ELFE survey completed by INED, see p. 10), or by administering a retrospective survey to reconstruct the history of an older cohort.

Designing, organizing, conducting, and making use of this type of survey are areas of excellence for INED. The size and duration of the ELFE study are exceptional. The Institute is also closely involved in other programmes to develop longitudinal surveys, such as LifeObs (see p. 55).



of quantitative data. Its research technicians are coordinating members of the MATE-SHS (Methods, Analysis, Fields, and Surveys in Human and Social Sciences) network run by the CNRS and the French Statistics Society. It provides training via master's courses and doctoral training networks.

In 2022, the Statistical Methods Department organized a large number of training courses in the use of statistical methods and tools (11 training courses delivered) for both internal and external audiences, as well as a range of seminars. Training focused primarily on methods and tools to facilitate the replicability and reproducibility of scientific research, such as the software R, widely used in the scientific community, and the markup language Markdown.

The Survey Department has been working hard to prepare for and organize the French Statistics Society's 12th French Language Conference on Surveys, which will take place in late March 2023.

BIG DATA PROCESSING AND DATA VISUALIZATION

Administrative data, such as tax data, pension fund data, family allowance data, and health data are increasingly accessible for research purposes, while remaining protected and regulated. They are valuable because they provide reliable, accurate, and very recent information about a large population. Matching across various administrative sources increases their value still further, especially when it comes to the longitudinal tracking of individuals. The Institute is therefore fully invested in the processing of these data. One example is INSEE's Permanent Demographic Sample, which combines census and civil registry information, tax and social security data, and employment history. INED has also made a strong contribution to the use of the sample through the ANR project Big_Stat, which explores the use of administrative data and survey files available for demographic research. Furthermore, since 2017, INED has benefited from permanent access to health data via the National Health Data System. In 2022, specific work was undertaken on the matching of INED's survey data not only with fiscal and administrative sources but also with health sources, particularly in relation to the Secure Data Access Centre, and this work will be continued over the coming years.

Another area in which INED has invested over recent years is data visualization. The extremely rapid evolution of technologies is facilitating the creation of interactive graphics. A task force to promote demographic databases was created in late 2021. Drawing on the expertise of the Survey Department and the Statistical Methods Department, it works hard to identify new data visualization tools. Using open source software, in 2022 it perfected the production of dynamic graphics to promote demographic databases and data visualization. Support for research projects and training in geomatics was boosted in 2022 by the arrival of an associate geomatics engineer from the CNRS. Geomatics covers all tools and methods for

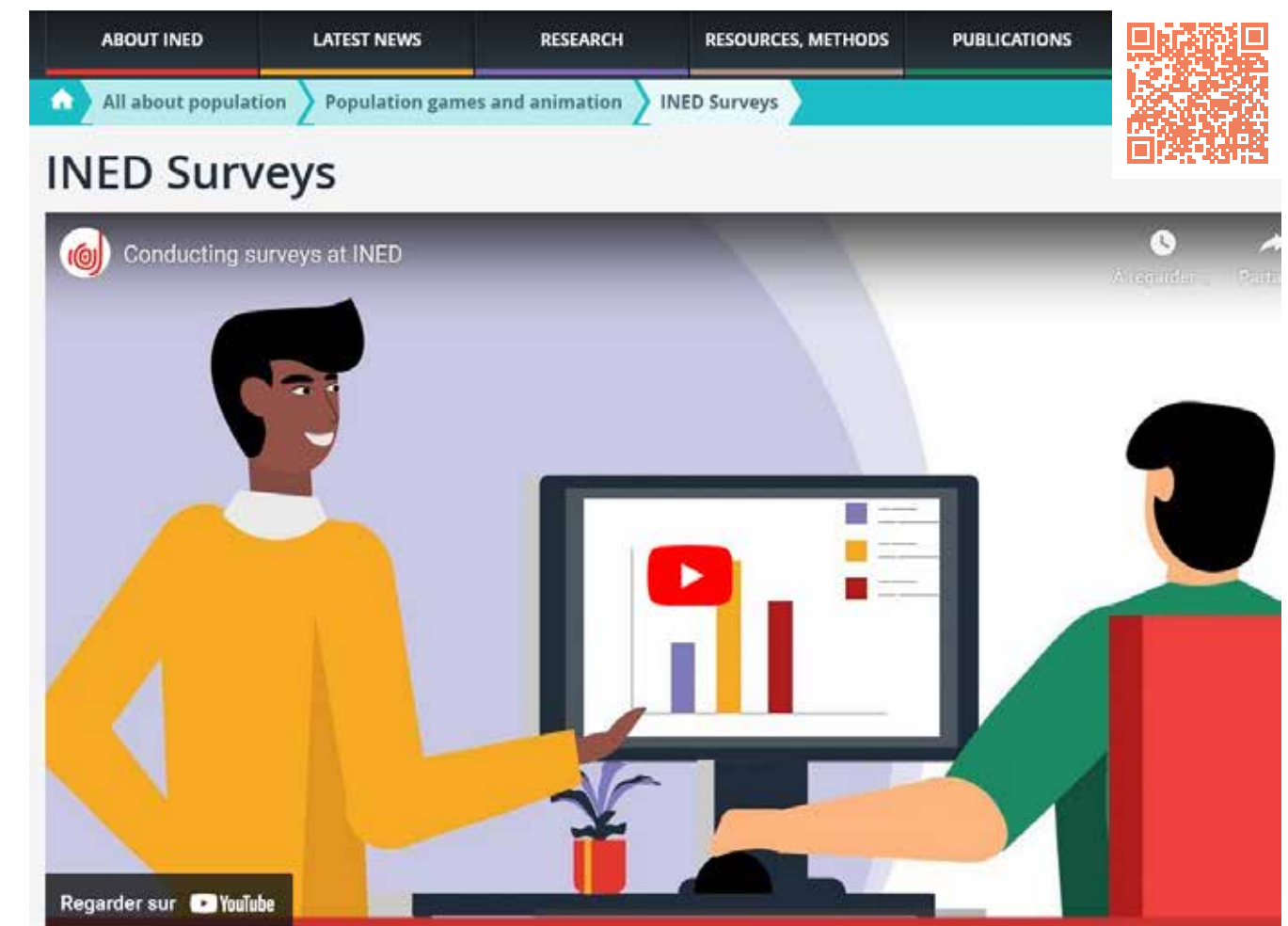
acquiring, representing, and analysing geographic data. It includes the collection, processing, and dissemination of geographic data and goes beyond the simple cartographic representation of data—such as demographic data—and the use of geographic information systems.

HOW ARE OUR SURVEYS CARRIED OUT?

To find out, take a look at our online video.



https://www.ined.fr/en/everything_about_population/population-games/ined-surveys



INED PUBLICATIONS

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By publishing and distributing reference works and scientific journals in French and English, INED Publications (*Ined Éditions*) plays a vital role in the dissemination of knowledge to the scientific community and public alike.

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FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Submitted for validation by scientific committees, its books and journal articles are internationally renowned for their editorial and scientific quality.

A CATALOGUE DEDICATED TO POPULATION STUDIES

The INED Publications catalogue reflects the multidisciplinary nature of demographic work and the Institute's research units. It includes:

- over 300 books by French and international researchers published in various series:
 - *Classiques de l'économie et de la population* (Economics and Population Classics)
 - *Études et enquêtes historiques* (Historical Studies and Surveys)
 - *Grandes Enquêtes* (Large-Scale Surveys)
 - *Méthodes et savoirs* (Methods and Tools)
 - *Questions de populations* (Population Issues)
- the quarterly bilingual English–French journal *Population*
- *Population & Societies*, a bilingual English–French monthly publication presenting scientific findings to a lay readership
- *European Memories of the Gulag* (museum. gulagmemories.eu), published online in four languages (English, French, Polish, and Russian).
- a working papers series, which presents research work in progress or in provisional form

OUR STRONG COMMITMENT TO OPEN ACCESS

Consistent with its commitment to open science, INED is focused, as a publisher, on solutions that encourage open access. In 2022, open science projects kept the publications team particularly busy. The major event of the year was the transition of our journal *Population* to a diamond open-access model (see Box), but much other work in this direction was also completed: new standard contracts were created allowing authors to retain all their

rights; an open archive publication policy was defined; a procedure was put in place for releasing appendices and supplementary material to accompany publications; a policy on the sharing of publication-related data was drafted; the National Fund for Open Science project was launched, to develop the publication *European Memories of the Gulag*; work was done to make publications more accessible to people with disabilities; and, last, the team also helped to draft INED's Charter for Open Science.

A YEAR OF PUBLICATIONS



Population

Every year, INED provides a detailed review of the key figures and trends in the population of France and reports on the current demographic situation in its leading scientific journal, *Population* (see Box). This report is based on the most recent data available and highlights ongoing trends in France regarding migration, births, abortions, marriages and divorces, civil unions and their dissolution, and mortality.



Population & Societies

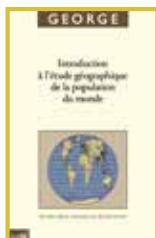
This is a four-page, scientific publication that addresses a specific topic each month and is accessible to the public. It is available in PDF and HTML format and is free to access via INED's website. It is also published in English and French, on the Cairn.info and Cairn International websites. All issues, in both languages, published since 2010 are available, and current issues are uploaded a few days after they are sent to the press, along with tables, appendices, and figures. *Population & Societies* is becoming increasingly popular both in France and abroad: in 2022, we saw a 64% increase in views and downloads of the English version.



Tunisie, l'après 2011

Edited by France Guérin-Pace
and Hassène Kassar
Series: *Grandes Enquêtes*

Ten years after the events of 2011, seen as a genuine revolution, this book aims to decipher the paradoxes that now run through Tunisian society, one torn between conservatism and modernity, and to describe its diversity. Going beyond factual data on employment, education, singlehood, gender relations, and geographical mobility, it explores a more subjective dimension: the resistance, compromises, and shifts affecting this changing society. The research is based on a sociological survey conducted among more than 3,000 Tunisians.



Introduction à l'étude géographique de la population du monde (second edition)

Pierre George
Preface by Denise Pumain
Series: *Classiques de l'économie et de la population*

This new edition of Pierre George's book, first published in 1951 by INED, demonstrates the importance of integrating knowledge from multiple disciplines. George transformed traditional French geography in the post-war period by turning towards economic and political processes hitherto rarely explored by French geographers. George used an interdisciplinary approach, before the term was even invented, by subtly incorporating concepts and methods from various social sciences.



Fuzzy States and Complex Trajectories (reviewed and corrected version)

Groupe de réflexion sur l'approche biographique
Series: *Méthodes et savoirs*
Online publication via OpenEdition Books

Now that survey questionnaires can record individual trajectories in greater depth, changes of status can no longer be viewed simply as separate events but involve a transition process of variable duration. The observation, modelling, and interpretation of these fuzzy thresholds between two situations constitute a dynamic field of research. In this book, the authors explore the issues associated with the processing and interpretation of these complex transitions.



Multilevel Analysis: A Practical Introduction (translation of Manuel pratique d'analyse multiniveau)

Arnaud Bringé and Valérie Golaz
Series: *Méthodes et savoirs*
Online publication via OpenEdition Books

This manual is intended for all statistical database users seeking to develop or expand their knowledge of multilevel analysis. It guides the reader through the first stages of multilevel analysis, laying solid foundations for the conceptualization and implementation of a multilevel approach.



EARLY-CAREER RESEARCHER PRIZE 2022

The seventh edition of this prize was awarded to Ainhoa Elena Leger and Silvia Rizzi for their article 'Estimating Excess Deaths in French and Spanish Regions During the First COVID-19 Wave with the Later/Earlier Method'.



<https://www.cairn.info/revue-population-2022-3-page-383.htm>



POPULATION IS OPEN ACCESS!

In June 2022, *Population*, the leading population studies journal in France and internationally renowned, became fully and immediately open access, with no costs to authors or readers (diamond model). This transition towards open science is happening within a new Subscribe-to-Open programme, developed by Cairn in partnership with the Consortium of French University Libraries, the Higher Education Library Agency, and the Ministry for Higher Education and Research.

The journal has adapted to a new set of norms:

- Immediate open access to all articles on Cairn.info and Cairn-int.info
- Authors retain all rights over their contribution
- Creative Commons licences to facilitate reuse and distribution of articles
- Flexible policy on open archive publication
- Access to online appendices and supplementary material
- New feature: Data Papers
- Sharing of data relating to the articles based on FAIR principles



INTERVIEW

ÉVA LELIÈVRE, co-director of the INED Book Series editorial review committee, and WANDA ROMANOWSKI, head of INED Publications

What is INED Publications' digitization policy?

INED has a collection of works that it has built up since its creation in 1945. It is vital to ensure that this unique resource of over 300 titles is known about and used. The best way is through digitization. While complementary, the digital and print versions of books are used in different ways: web users may prefer the easy navigation afforded by the digital version for their research, while the paper copy suits a more thorough read.

Will all INED Publications' books be digitized?

Not necessarily. On the other hand, new releases may only exist in digital versions, such as certain manuals for example. Since 2017, INED Publications has been releasing all new works in hard copy, ePub, and PDF formats, as well as, since 2020, HTML format. We had to decide which of our older books we wanted to prioritize for digitization. We came up with three categories: relatively recent books; older but important works that were often sold out; and major works that would benefit from a preface providing context and highlighting, where relevant, their timelessness, their resonance with current events, their contribution to population sciences, or even the changes in this discipline and the way we view society.



<https://www.ined.fr/fr/publications/editions>



SUPPORTING RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT IN RESEARCH

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Work at INED involves not only research but also a range of other services that make our research possible—supporting and facilitating it while creating a workplace that is respectful of both individuals and the environment.

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FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

To support our research, various goals were set for the 2021–2025 period: to modernize, simplify, and share management procedures and tools; to bring working groups closer together; to adapt research support to digital technology and to develop a technology watch; to improve shared internal knowledge of the Institute's work; and to consider the environmental and societal effects of its research activity.

MODERNIZATION OF APPLICATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

INED has launched various projects to simplify the management procedures used within the Institute, without compromising the quality of the work and data produced. In 2022, particular attention was paid to financial and human resources processes, some of which needed to be swiftly and fully dematerialized in line with the redesign of the information system. In the budget department, preparations were made for the deployment of the new financial information system, to go live in January 2023.

In the human resources department, INED launched its new Human Resources Information System in early 2022. This new portal facilitates collaborative work using forms and decentralizes certain HR functions. Since January 2022, INED has also been submitting all its monthly payroll reports using its new HR software. The first target of the Contract on Objectives and Performance, relating to the dematerialization of a number of processes, has been reached for the pay process. The formalized document was drawn up as part of the implementation of INED's internal control and risk management policy.

INED has also continued to modernize its equipment to facilitate the combination of remote and on-site working: new computers, optimization of infrastructures to enable hybrid-format meetings, etc. The Institute has also arranged a new remote backup system for its servers. The agreement governing this service was signed in 2022 and involves

the Institute's technical teams. The year 2022 also saw the completion of the large-scale deployment of virtual workstations.

ADAPTING RESEARCH SUPPORT TO DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

In 2022, there was a strong emphasis on the delivery of training in the use of statistical tools and methods for both internal and external users, such as master's students at partner institutions (see p. 72). Certain seminar sessions were made available via a video link on Canal U. A toolbox dedicated to information and guidance on tools and methods was used to centralize all the resources available on Intranet. Likewise, an R users group was created to share experiences and questions relating to the use of this tool. In addition to the individual support available, user groups can support working groups more closely.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

In 2022, INED implemented the Law on Research Scheduling and the Law on Public Sector Employment Changes (Loi de programmation de la recherche and Loi de la transformation de la fonction publique). Discussions with staff representatives led to defining a set of management guidelines and applying salary increases for researchers. It was also an opportunity for an in-depth review of INED's policy on doctoral and postdoctoral training and the hosting of new doctoral students. A survey on the future employment of young PhD graduates was conducted (see p. 53). INED also took steps this year towards the European Commission's Human Resources Strategy for Researchers (HRS4R) process, which has also prompted the Institute to revisit all human resources management processes concerning both its permanent and temporary researchers. The aim for 2022 was to put together the

INTENSIFICATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL-RESPONSIBILITY POLICY

INED is committed to sustainable and responsible development, both for the environment and for the men and women who work here. The corporate social-responsibility working group was created in 2021 to identify the major challenges and areas of work required and to put together a CSR strategy. In 2022, it put forward around 20 proposals that will be used to develop the Institute's Sustainable Development and Social and Environmental Responsibility Roadmap, as required by the Ministry for Higher Education and Research. A monitoring committee has been set up to achieve this. Alongside this, the Institute continues its ongoing efforts in terms of recycling and eco- and socially responsible purchasing. When defining purchasing needs or selecting suppliers, requirements or criteria relating to the environmental impact of the contract are systematically considered. Companies working with INED must provide evidence that they use environmentally friendly tools, consumables, and modes of delivery.

application dossier: the process description form, gap analysis, OTM-R checklist, and action plan. The HRS4R process aims to improve practice in research institutions and comprises various dimensions, such as ethical aspects, recruitment, working conditions, and training. Alongside this, INED continued with its ongoing efforts to ensure fulfilling and respectful working conditions for everyone. In 2022, the CSR working group put together a series of recommendations concerning working conditions, well-being, and the equality and antidiscrimination policy. As part of its 2021–2023 action plan for gender equality in the workplace, awareness sessions on sexual and sexist violence were introduced.

Last, a quality of life at work week and various social get-togethers were organized, and various fitness activities are available at the Institute.

SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY AND ETHICS

In 2022, the Institute intensified its commitment to working with an ethical approach by appointing Ethics and Whistleblowing Advisors. The Ethics Advisor is responsible for advising staff members to discuss questions concerning their ethical obligations as public sector employees (such as neutrality, secularity, loyalty, duty of confidentiality, professional secrecy, and professional discretion), the prevention and resolution of conflicts of interest, multiple jobs or salaries, or the processes involved in going to work in the private sector or returning to the public sector.

The Whistleblowing Advisor has a different role: to gather information provided to them by anyone wanting to report an action or event that might constitute a crime or offence, or a breach or attempted concealment of a breach of any international commitment, law, or regulation. More generally, any threat or harm to the general interest may be reported, even if it does not involve an illegal act. It might, for example, be a health or environmental hazard.

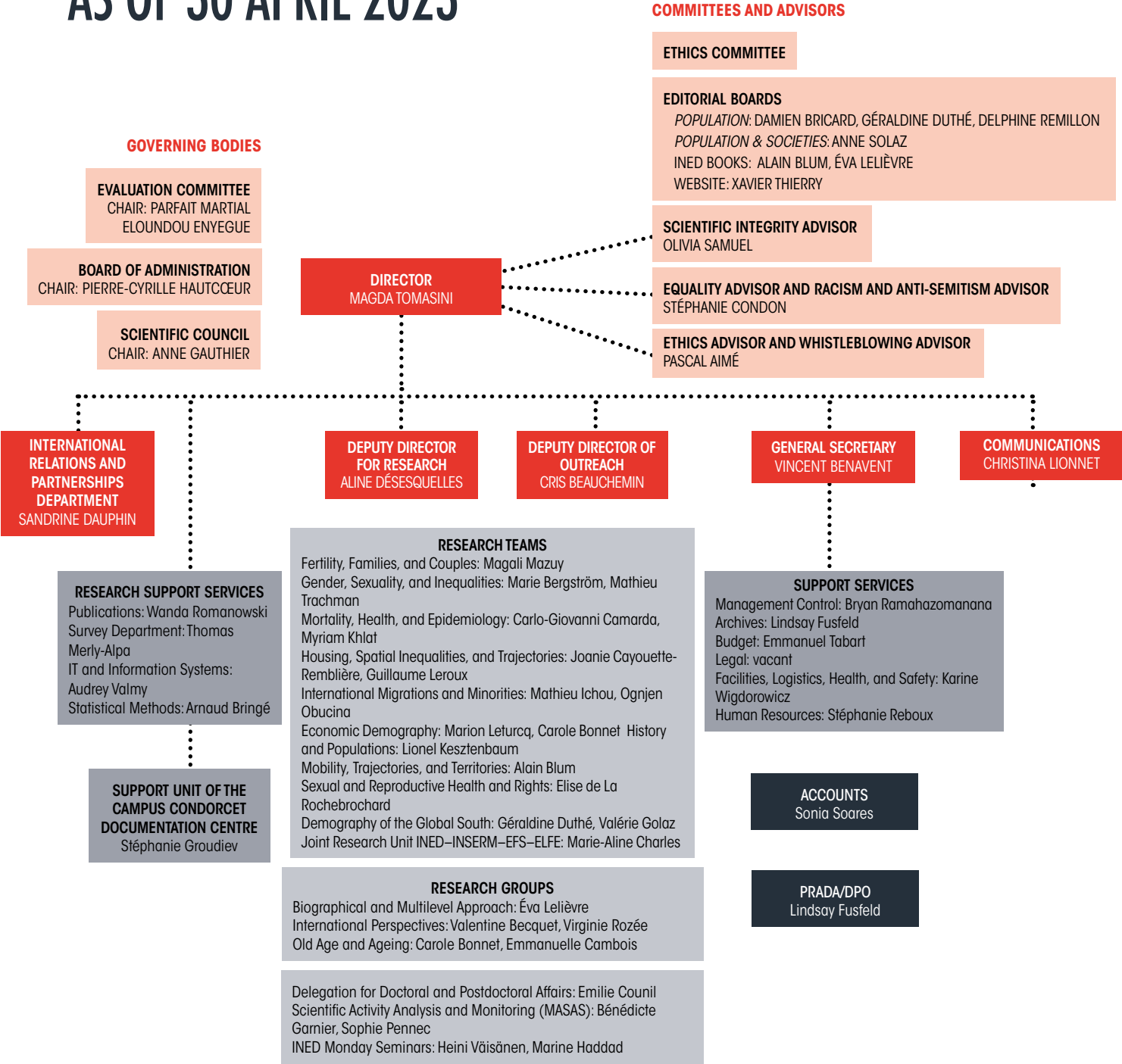
In addition, a day of reflection on the freedoms of research and researchers was arranged in 2022 by INED's Ethics Committee, in association with the Scientific Integrity Advisor. The latter is in charge of monitoring the implementation of a scientific integrity policy at the Institute, of preventing breaches (falsification of data, fabrication of data, plagiarism, self-plagiarism, appropriation of authorship, etc.), and of raising awareness among staff members about these issues, receiving any reports of alleged breaches, and investigating any reported cases.



APPENDICES

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ORGANIZATION CHART AS OF 30 APRIL 2023



BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION as of 30 April 2023

Besides approving INED's 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 scientific orientations and the contract on objectives. The Board is also consulted on strategic issues concerning the Institute.

De jure members:

Chair: Pierre-Cyrille Hautcœur, Professor, Paris School of Economics, and Research Director, École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS)

Representatives of the Social Affairs Minister

- Fabrice Lengart, Director of the Directorate for Research, Studies, Evaluation, and Statistics (DREES), Ministry of Social Affairs, Autonomy, and People with Disabilities
- Christelle Minodier (alternate), Department Head and Deputy Director, DREES, Ministry of Social Affairs, Autonomy, and People with Disabilities
- Vacant
- Valérie Ulrich (alternate), Head of Research, DREES, Ministry of Social Affairs, Autonomy, and People with Disabilities

Representatives of the Minister for Research

- Magali Reghezza-Zitt, Head of the Human and Societal Sciences Sector, Research and Innovation Strategy Service (SSRI), Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation
- Johanna Etnier (alternate), Head of the Human and Societal Sciences Sector, Research and Innovation Strategy Service (SSRI), Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation

Representative of the Minister for Immigration

- Éric Jalon, Director-General for Foreigners in France, Ministry of the Interior and Overseas France
- Guillaume Mordant (alternate), Head of the Statistics, Studies, and Documentation Department, Ministry of the Interior and Overseas France

Representatives of the Minister of Higher Education

- Pierrette Schuhl, Assistant Director of Information Systems and Statistical Studies, Directorate-General for Higher Education and Professional Integration (DGESIP), Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation
- Marc Filser (alternate), Scientific Advisor to the DGESIP, Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation

Director-General, National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE):

- Jean-Luc Tavernier, Director-General of INSEE
- Christel Colin (alternate), Director of Demographic and Social Statistics at INSEE

Director-General for Social Cohesion

- Jean-Benoît Dujol, Director-General for Social Cohesion
- Christophe Fourel (alternate), Head of Strategic Analysis, Synthesis, and Forecasting, Directorate-General of Social Cohesion, Ministry of Social Affairs

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

- Vacant
- Claire Loupias, Head of Studies, Pensions Advisory Council (COR)
- Gautier Maigne, Director, Society and Social Policies Department, France Stratégie
- Denis Raynaud, Director, Institute for Research and Documentation in Health Economics (Gip-IRDES)

Members selected for their expertise in population studies and related disciplines

- Jean-François Giret, Professor of Educational Science and Director of the Institute for Research on Education, University of Burgundy
- Marc Pilon, demographer, Emeritus Research Director, Institute of Research for Development (IRD)
- Muriel Roger, Professor of Economic Sciences, University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Head of the Public Methods and Statistics Department at TGIR PROGEDO

Staff Representatives

- Carole Bonnet, Sgen—CFDT
- Fabrice Cohen, SNTRS—CGT
- Stéphanie Condon, SNTRS—CGT
- Sophie Pennec, SNTRS—CGT
- Laurent Toulemon, Sgen—CFDT

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL as of 30 April 2023

The Scientific Council assesses INED's scientific orientations and issues an advisory opinion on the Institute's policies and on any matter relating 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: Anne Gauthier, Senior Researcher, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, Scientific Coordinator for the Generations and Gender Programme, and Professor of Comparative Studies on Families, University of Groningen

Specialists from outside INED chosen for their expertise in population studies and related disciplines:

- Anne Gauthier (Chair), Senior Researcher, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, Scientific Coordinator for the Generations and Gender Programme, and Professor of Comparative Studies on Families, University of Groningen
- Patrick Gerland (Vice Chair), Chief, Population Estimates and Projections Section, United Nations Population Division
- Jaime Eduardo Barrientos Delgado, Associate Professor of Psychology, University Alberto Hurtado, Chile
- Donatien Beguy, Statistician and Demographer, World Bank—UNHCR Joint Data Center
- Anastasia Jessica Gage, Professor, Department of Global Community Health and Behavioral Sciences, University of Tulane
- Christine Le Clainche, Professor, Economic Science Schools, University of Lille
- Gwenn Mervielle, Research Director, Social Epidemiology Team, Pierre-Louis Institute of Epidemiology and Public Health (IPLESP) (INSERM—Sorbonne University)
- Maria Cristina Sousa Gomes, Assistant Professor, Department of Territorial, Political, and Social Sciences, University of Aveiro, Portugal

Representatives of Research or Study Organizations

- Marta Dominguez Folgueras, Associate Professor, Research Centre on Social Inequalities (CRIS), Sciences Po Paris
- Julie Labarthe, Assistant Director of Social Cohesion Observation, DREES

- Sylvie Le Minez, Head of Unit, Demographic and Social Studies, Directorate of Demographic and Social Statistics, INSEE
- Thierry Rocher, Assistant Director of Assessments and School Performance, Directorate of Assessments, Prospects, and Performance (DEPP)

Representatives of users of INED's research, chosen primarily from unions, professional organizations, and associations

- Laurent Nowik, Head of the Research on Ageing Unit (URV), Statistics, Prospective Studies and Research Directorate (DSPR), National Pension Fund (CNAV)
- Virginie Gimbert, Head of Research, Studies, and Scientific Outreach, Office for Family Allowances (CNAF)
- Laurence Rioux, Secretary-General, French Council for Family, Childhood and Age (HCFEA)
- Jean-Philippe Vallat, Director of Family Policies and Interventions and Director of Studies at UNAF

Members elected by staff

- Valentine Becquet, Researcher, SNTRS—CGT
- Arnaud Régnier-Loilier, Research Director, support SNTRS—CGT
- Delphine Remillon, Researcher, support SGEN—CFDT
- Aurélie Santos, Development Engineer, support SNTRS—CGT
- Laurent Toulemon, Research Director, SGEN—CFDT

EVALUATION COMMITTEE as of 30 April 2023

Appointed members

Chair: Parfait Martial Eloundou Enyegue, Professor, Cornell University

- William Berthomière, Geographer, Research Director, CNRS Bordeaux
- Sylvie Gadeyne, Professor of Sociology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
- Sylvie Monchatre, Professor of Sociology, Université Lumière Lyon 2
- Georges Reniers, Associate Professor of Demography, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
- Gregory Verdugo, Professor of Economics, University of Evry-Val d'Essonne

Elected members

- Marie Bergström, Researcher
- France Guérin-Pace, Research Director
- Mathieu Ichou, Researcher
- Ariane Pailhé, Research Director
- Wilfried Rault, Research Director
- Christine Théré, Research Director

INED IN FIGURES

86

250

PEOPLE



90

PERMANENT
ENGINEERS &
TECHNICIANS



59

TENURED
RESEARCHERS



43

ASSOCIATE
RESEARCHERS



85+

PHD STUDENTS
& POSTDOCS
HOSTED



11

RESEARCHERS
HOSTED ON
SECONDMENT



10

RESEARCH UNITS
AND 1 JOINT
RESEARCH UNIT



3

CROSS-
DISCIPLINARY
METHODOLOGY
GROUPS



€24.4 M

EXPENDITURE BUDGET IMPLEMENTED IN 2022,

INCLUDING €5.6 M

OF OWN FUNDS



≈ 3,700

PRESS MENTIONS
IN 2022



4

RESEARCH
SUPPORT SERVICES



1

RESEARCH
SUPPORT UNIT



250

SURVEYS COMPLETED
SINCE INED'S CREATION



23,000

VISITS TO THE INED
WEBSITE IN 1 DAY



64%

MORE VIEWS AND
DOWNLOADS OF
*POPULATION &
SOCIETIES* IN ENGLISH
IN 1 YEAR

650,000

VIEWS OF *POPULATION*
ONLINE IN 2022



FOLLOW INED'S NEWS AND EVENTS

STRAIGHT TO YOUR INBOX

InedActu

Follow INED's news and events and get monthly updates on the latest findings from the Institute's population science research

<https://www.ined.fr/en/newsletter>

Population & Societies

Get notified when it is available online. A monthly four-page, scientific publication that addresses a specific topic each month and is accessible to the public

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

Publications by our researchers

Discover the latest scientific publications by INED's researchers

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

ON OUR WEBSITE

<https://www.ined.fr/en>

ON SOCIAL NETWORKS



AND FIND VIDEOS BY OUR RESEARCHERS ON



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