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INSTITUT
NATIONAL
D'ÉTUDES
DÉMOGRA-
PHIQUES

ANNUAL REPORT 2020



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INED, EUROPE'S LEADING DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH CENTRE

Like the CNRS (France's National Centre for Scientific Research), INSERM (National Institute of Health and Medical Research), INRAE (National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food, and Environment) and the IRD (Research Institute for Development), 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 develops partnerships with universities and research organizations in France and abroad. INED also works with various major corporations and is developing knowledge transfer schemes with them. Analysis of demographic phenomena is dynamic and constantly renewed: new themes are studied, new sources used, and new methods developed. INED's work is recognized for the originality of its approach and fields of research. INED's resolutely multidisciplinary approach is the key to improving our understanding of the changes taking place within populations and societies.

With 54 tenured researchers, 42 associated researchers, 70 PhD students and postdocs, and numerous non-French researchers hosted annually, INED is the largest European institute in the field and constitutes a massive potential for research in population sciences.



Message from the Chair

Pierre-Cyrille Hautcœur
Chair of INED's Board of Administration

I was deeply honoured to be awarded the Chair of INED's Board of Administration in November 2020, succeeding such eminent predecessors as Jean-Richard Cytermann, Patrice Duran, and Bernard Pécheur. I took up my position in the context of an unprecedented crisis, which has been seriously disruptive and challenging for organizations and teams. These extraordinary times have allowed me to appreciate the Institute's incredible adaptability and the deep commitment of all its staff members, be they administrative personnel, researchers, engineers, or technicians.

While I was already aware of the Institute's scientific excellence, I have discovered an organization more dynamic than ever, deeply involved in the scientific community both at the local level—which is rapidly expanding within the Campus Condorcet and across northern Paris—and at the national and international levels; an organization capable of taking the leading role in a wide range of research projects, the importance of which to society is increasingly acknowledged. This is demonstrated by the outcome that 6 out of the 9 proposals recently submitted to the French Research Agency (ANR) were awarded funding. In addition, and perhaps more importantly, the commitment and scientific ambition of INED's teams have compelled the national scientific community to recognize its increasingly central role, not only in population science but also in various interactions between demography and the other social sciences: INED's exceptional expertise in the crucial activity of surveys has been rewarded by the selection of the LifeObs project in the EquipEx+ call for proposals under the Investments in the Future Programme. This success will enable INED to build an infrastructure capable of developing and conducting large-scale population research surveys that meet researchers' needs as closely as possible.

The Institute's commitment to open science has also been renewed this year, with the creation of a DataLab aimed at allowing better access to its survey data as well as the publication of five series of INED books on OpenEdition.

All INED's research projects and activities have helped it retain its position as one of the foremost demographic research institutes in the world. I am delighted to chair the Board of Administration and to be able to support INED's leadership team with its ambitious projects during my term of office.

Message from the Director

Magda Tomasini

Director of the French Institute for Demographic Studies



The year 2020, marked by the coronavirus pandemic, has been one of great upheaval for individuals and organizations at the local, national, and international levels. This extraordinary and unprecedented health crisis has mobilized the scientific community, and researchers in every discipline, to provide the knowledge needed to manage and cope with the pandemic, as well as to document this major event for the purposes of future research.

Since March 2020, INED has deployed resources to focus on understanding the impact of COVID-19 and the lockdowns on populations and societies, within France and across the world. Thanks to the incredible hard work of our teams, an online platform providing international data on COVID-19 deaths was launched in April 2020. Various surveys were conducted during the first lockdown to explore the ensuing social, economic, and health-related consequences. The protocols for all survey data collection processes currently in progress were adapted to meet health and safety requirements. During this period, the Institute and its staff members demonstrated not only their unswerving commitment but also their ability to adapt, react, and be flexible. New working practices were implemented to ensure that the Institute's scientific work could continue. Theses were defended after the end of the first lockdown, the format of scientific events was adapted to the requirements of the pandemic, and, for the first time, recruitment by competitive examination took place by videoconference.

The commitment shown by each individual was also demonstrated during the preparation of the Institute's scientific vision and strategic orientations for the 2021–2026 period. This collective project, unanimously approved by INED's Board of Administration in December 2020, sets out the ambitious and stimulating founding principles of the Institute's plan for the next 5 years. These strategic orientations are used to produce an objectives and performance contract, to be signed by the Government and INED in 2021.

KEY EVENTS OF 2020



JANUARY 21

1st conference of the Pensions for
All series organized by EHESS
and INED at Campus
Condorcet



JANUARY 24

Republication of *La révolution
démographique*



APRIL 2

Launch of website on COVID-
19 mortality data



APRIL 16

Start of SAPRIS—ELFE survey data
collection on the impact of
lockdown on children

COCONEL

MAY 11

Publication of the first results
from the COCONEL
survey



SEPTEMBER 29

Research day: Childhood, Adolescence,
and Migration, at the National
Museum of Immigration
History

**fête de
la Science**

OCTOBER 06-09

INED researchers participated in
the French Science Fair
programme



NOVEMBER 02

Appointment of Pierre-Cyrille Hautcœur as Chair of INED's Board of Administration



NOVEMBER 16-17

2nd Session on Publications in HSS, organized by EHESS and INED



DECEMBER 02

Renewal of partnership with the IRD



NOVEMBER 19

Publication of *Dans l'ombre de la réforme*, Paul Strauss



NOVEMBER 18-20

5th international CIST conference: Population, Times, Territories



DECEMBER 18

First publication of INED book collections on OpenEdition



NOVEMBER 25

Announcement of the release of *Violences et rapports de genre*



DECEMBER 10

Validation of INED's strategic orientations for 2021–2025 by the Board of Administration



DECEMBER 18

LifeObs, winner of the call for expressions of interest Key Research Equipment, EquipEx+



RESEARCH IN 2020

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

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RESEARCH IN FIGURES FOR 2020

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

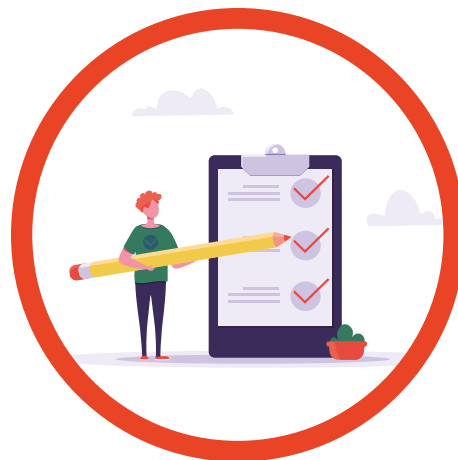


12 THESES
DEFENDED

2 AWARD-WINNING
PHD STUDENTS



34 RESPONSES
TO CALLS FOR
PROJECT PROPOSALS
SUBMITTED, 19 FOR
FRENCH AGENCIES



180 PAPERS AT
SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS



250 SURVEYS
CARRIED OUT SINCE
INED'S CREATION



33 RESEARCH AXES

97 SCIENTIFIC
PUBLICATIONS BASED
ON SURVEY DATA
PRODUCED BY INED

INED
RESEARCHERS
PARTICIPATED
IN 30 EXTERNAL
SCIENTIFIC COUNCILS
AND 83 MASTER'S
THESIS AND RESEARCH
SUPERVISOR REVIEW
BOARDS

85 SCIENTIFIC
PUBLICATIONS
CO-AUTHORED WITH
A RESEARCHER
FROM A FOREIGN
LABORATORY



12 DEMOGRAPHY'S CONTRIBUTION TO MANAGING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

From the very start of the COVID-19 pandemic, INED's researchers and research technicians stepped up to analyse the impact of this crisis on populations and societies, both in France and worldwide, using a multidisciplinary approach. Various research projects were launched shortly after the March 2020 lockdown, and initial results were published in the summer.

The COVID-19 crisis has demanded unprecedented national and international research to provide the knowledge required to help design public policies to combat and cope with the pandemic. INED has mobilized all its resources and expertise in a range of disciplines to provide responses to a variety of questions on the impact of coronavirus on populations and societies, in France and worldwide. It has done everything possible to coordinate and support this research, from launching a website on the daily monitoring of COVID-19 deaths to disseminating scientific publications, as well as conducting surveys and participating in various research projects.

A DEDICATED PLATFORM FOR INTERNATIONAL DATA ON THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF DEATHS LINKED TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Thanks to the creation, in record time, of an online platform dedicated to international data on the demography of deaths due to COVID-19, INED has made standardized data available

to the scientific community and citizens. This important work, comprising the continuous and reasoned accumulation of data has, since April 2020, enabled researchers to review variations in mortality across many countries according to the policies adopted to combat COVID-19, to assess the situation in France within an international perspective, and to document the mortality data collection methods in each of these countries. Faced with the COVID-19 pandemic, governments have adopted many and diverse measures, which have had repercussions on mortality data. Taking demographic disparities in mortality into account provides tools for making a rigorous assessment of the quality and comparability of all the data available on virus-related deaths. This preliminary work is vital to an accurate analysis of trends and to forecasts. The data available on this platform relate to 19 countries, mainly situated in Europe, North America (United States and Canada), and Asia (South Korea).

 <https://dc-covid.site.ined.fr/en/>





INNOVATIVE SURVEYS


INED launched several innovative, large-scale research projects (see also page 14), by itself or with partners, looking at all stages of life. As part of the Lockdown, Living Conditions, and Inequalities project, the COCONEL survey looked at spaces and living conditions, at income, at work and remote working, at children and family relationships, at support networks and feeling isolated, and at young people and family solidarity during the pandemic. The Institute also used the ELFE cohort, monitored with INSERM and the French Blood Institute, to survey families with at least one child born in 2011. Using this research infrastructure, INED began collaborating in a larger project called SAPRIS, run by INSERM, to monitor the long-term social, economic, and health-related consequences of the pandemic. INED also participated in the INSERM and DREES EpiCov project aimed at identifying territorial disparities related to the pandemic. These research projects are mainly based on longitudinal data, the use of which is one of INED's areas of excellence. The Imagine Euro project, conducted under the aegis of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Maternal and Child Health, aims to document, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the state of preparation, quality, and resilience of maternal and neonatal health services in different countries of the European Union, to improve the quality of maternal and neonatal hospital care.

The CovidEhpad and Covid-Ehpad projects have been looking at end of life and death in nursing homes during lockdowns and at the management of COVID-19 and other diseases in subjects living in nursing homes. The Covid-Hosp project, conducted in partnership with INSERM and Annecy-Genevois Hospital Centre, aims to evaluate, using data from the National Health Data System, the direct and indirect consequences of the pandemic on the health of patients with certain chronic diseases.

NUMEROUS PUBLICATIONS

Research projects on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have resulted in significant amounts of scientific production. In addition to publications relating to the results of surveys conducted in this period, numerous articles have been published, both in scientific journals and in the press, on a wide range of issues: the impact of the pandemic on life expectancy and excess mortality in France; the repercussions on the health of key workers and low-wage workers; the increase in origin-related social inequalities and the invisibility of minorities, especially in Seine-Saint-Denis; and even ethno-racial inequality in the United States.

Find all projects and publications at:

 <https://covid-19-apport-demographie.site.ined.fr/en/>

LARGE-SCALE RESEARCH SURVEYS

One of INED's key strengths is its capacity to conduct large-scale research surveys, which are often complex and innovative. The pandemic and lockdowns of 2020 impacted ongoing data collection protocols and forced some projects to be postponed. Nevertheless, even in these unusual circumstances, new surveys were carried out.



CHIPRE—BEING CHINESE IN PARIS AND THE PARIS REGION

Despite being widely explored in qualitative studies, the Chinese population in France remains largely unrecognized and invisible in quantitative studies. The Being Chinese in Paris survey, for which data collection began in autumn 2020 among 800 people born in China and living in Île-de-France, is the first quantitative survey focusing on this particular population. The objective is to obtain a better insight into their living conditions in France and to identify any difficulties they might face in their daily lives: getting a residence permit, their housing conditions, finding a job, discrimination, etc. The project, which obtained funding from the ANR, also aims to describe the networks of the relations of surveyed individuals based on their province of origin in China.

This survey uses an innovative sampling method, called Network Sampling with Memory, never before tested in France and specifically developed for surveying rare and/or difficult-to-reach populations. It involves a partially random sampling process, selecting individuals from a list of people named by other people already surveyed. This allows data to be collected on the structure and size of the survey respondents' social networks (friends, colleagues, acquaintances, family, etc.), networks which play a crucial role in migration decisions and in immigrants' adaptation to their host society.



<https://chipre.site.ined.fr/fr/accueil/>





COCONEL—CORONAVIRUS AND LOCKDOWN: LONGITUDINAL SURVEY

Conducted via internet among a sample of 2,003 people representative of the French population aged 18 and over, the COCONEL survey was conducted during the first lockdown to analyse the living and accommodation conditions of households during this period. It enabled differences in situation before and during the lockdown to be measured for households in different environments and in different types of territories: rural, peri-urban, city centre, residential suburbs, large complexes, etc.

The first results reveal significant changes in daily living conditions, as well as in the use and occupancy of accommodation. Among people with managerial level roles, for example, who are more likely to have kept their job, there has been a much greater switch to remote working during lockdowns than among other social categories. For women, the pandemic has had a significantly negative impact: they are more likely to have lost their job, and their working conditions are worse than those of men. While the concept of remote working covers varying realities, it is usually associated with the deterioration of relationships with children. Results show how lockdown has highlighted the social disparities within French society, to the detriment of women, young people, and the poorest citizens. The results of this survey will be published in a book in 2021.

 <https://www.ined.fr/en/news/press/coronavirus-logement-travail-voisinage-conditions-de-vie/>



ELFE—CM1 SCHOOL SURVEY

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.

For the purposes of research on the children's learning, a third school survey was conducted between September and December 2020, in class CM1 (equivalent to Year 4 in the UK, children aged 9–10). Teachers, as requested by the families, were invited to complete a mini-questionnaire about the pupil and about themselves (teaching experience of this age-range, teaching material used, etc.) and to administer some exercises on learning in French and mathematics. These exercises were done with the child from the ELFE cohort and three other randomly selected children, so as not to isolate one child in particular. The objective is to better appreciate how children approach the various areas of learning taught by the school, taking account of their living conditions and family structure, health, and cognitive development.

 <https://www.elfe-france.fr/en/teachers-section/research-goals/>



SAPRIS—GENERAL POPULATION HEALTH, PRACTICES, RELATIONSHIPS, AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS

The SAPRIS survey (Santé, pratiques, relations et inégalités sociales en population générale pendant la crise COVID-19) was launched to gain a deeper insight into the social and epidemiological challenges posed by the exceptional prevention measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic—lockdowns in particular. It was conducted on around 200,000 participants from five major French cohorts, including the ELFE cohort, to analyse the challenges arising from the pandemic and lockdown measures. Among other things, the participants were questioned on the incidence of COVID-19 symptoms and other health issues, use of healthcare services or failure to seek treatment, perception of risk, the effects of prevention measures on daily life, social relationships and work, and confidence in the guidelines issued by the government or scientists. The parents of the ELFE cohort children were asked to respond to two questionnaires: the first in April and the second in May. The questionnaires focused on the child's health in relation to the coronavirus, their home-schooling, changes in working practices, the family or individual precautionary and social-distancing measures, and the child's behaviour in the context of this potentially anxiety-inducing situation. In May, an additional biological section of the survey was launched. Some families had a blood sample taken to find out if they had been in contact with the coronavirus.

 <https://www.elfe-france.fr/en/the-research/covid-19-survey/>

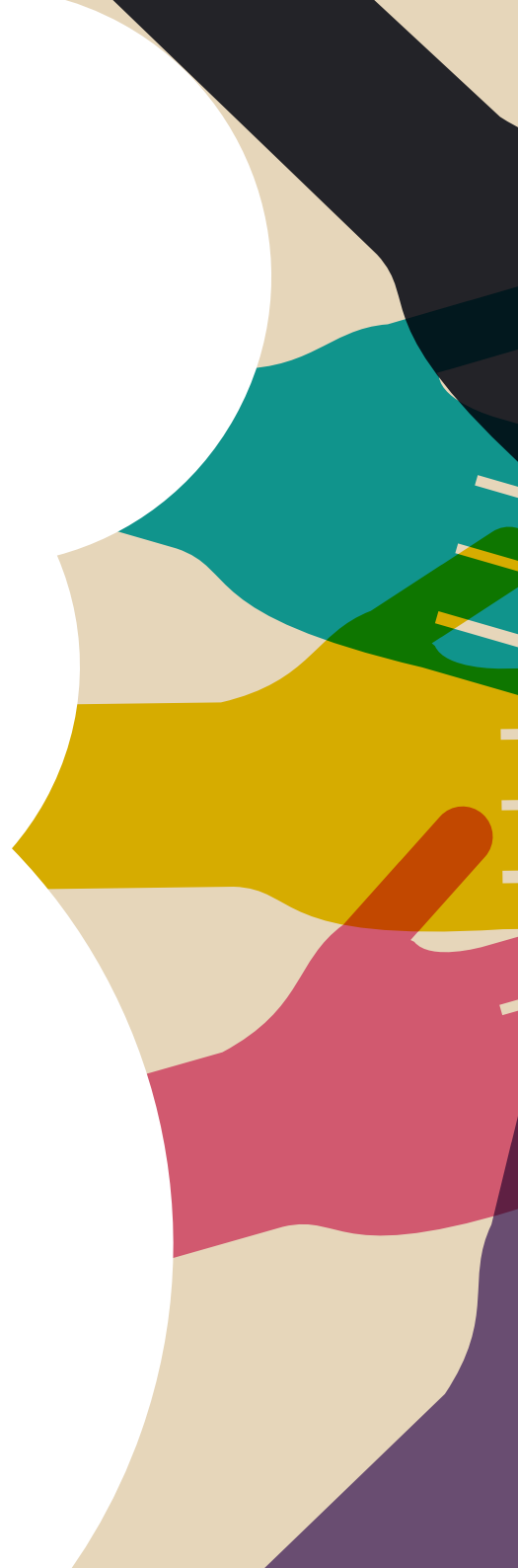
TEO2—TRAJECTORIES AND ORIGINS 2

Conducted by INSEE and INED, the second edition of the Trajectories and Origins survey (TeO2) aims to gain a better understanding of the diversity of the French population and of the consequences of origins on the life courses of immigrants and their descendants.

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

To represent the diversity of populations, 26,500 people aged 18–59, regardless of their origins and randomly selected from residents of mainland France, were surveyed between 1 July 2019 and 30 October 2020. Due to the pandemic, the non-French-speaking section of the survey, launched in mid-February 2020, was conducted by telephone and was completed with a good response rate by the end of August.

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





MFV2—MIGRATION, FAMILY, AND AGEING

The Migration, Family, and Ageing survey, conducted in 2009–2010, was the first large-scale household survey specifically designed for the overseas departments and regions of France in order to analyse and measure the sociodemographic dynamics at play in these territories: the size and characteristics of migration flows, changes in family structures, changes in fertility behaviours, the position and outlook of young people, the degree of social precarity, and changes in traditional forms of solidarity associated with population ageing. Ten years later, this repeat investigation is being conducted by INED and INSEE in Réunion, French Guiana, and the Antilles in response to calls from various local and national authorities for updated information on the extent and pace of the sociodemographic changes taking place. The aim is to reveal the magnitude of the fresh challenges associated with the trends observed, to assess their impact on public policies, and to measure their effects on the economy and society, including by identifying territory-specific features and paying particular attention to the integration of young adults. Launched in January 2020, the survey targets women and men aged 18–79 from a representative sample of 3,000–4,000 households per territory.

NEW APPROACHES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

The analysis of demographic phenomena, such as fertility, mortality, migration, and demographic structures, is one of INED's core missions. Work on these trends in both westernized societies and in the Global South calls for debate on new societal issues.

Research into sociodemographic trends provides precious information on major societal transformations underway. To identify new issues, INED strives to ensure that its approach to demographic phenomena remains fresh and up-to-date. Work undertaken covers numerous research areas that often call for a multi-disciplinary approach, enabling broader and more in-depth analysis.

For the year 2020, the topics covered include a spotlight on research in the Global South. The dynamics observed in these countries call for a fresh look at the issues in order to identify the profound transformations taking place there: demographic transition, economic development, new family dynamics, progress in health and healthcare, etc.

HEALTHCARE ISSUES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Over recent decades, most countries of the Global South have benefited from rapid pro-

gress in public health. However, in the 1990s and 2000s, the HIV pandemic and persistent economic and political crises in sub-Saharan Africa brought this progress to a halt. This region of the world lags significantly behind other regions, despite a significant recovery in health progress since the 2010s.

The sustainable development goals established by the United Nations in 2015 keep the focus on food security, child health, maternal health, and combating infectious and parasitic diseases such as HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. However, new public health issues are emerging. Due to population ageing, the burden of non-communicable diseases in mortality is increasing—primarily cardiovascular diseases, cancers, respiratory diseases, and diabetes. Rapid urbanization and development also promote increases in so-called lifestyle diseases linked to individual behaviours, such as obesity and high blood pressure. They also constitute risk factors for non-communicable





diseases caused by lack of physical activity or an unbalanced diet. Individuals suffering from these chronic diseases live in poor health or with disabilities and, as in the Global North, research is starting to look at the quality of life years gained over mortality. Lastly, the environment and exposure to pollution have become major concerns, as have health inequalities, whether geographical or socio-economic.

In 2020, INED renewed its scientific and technical collaboration agreement with the French Institute for Research on Development (IRD). Among other things, this partnership enables INED to continue its involvement in the collaborative Observatoire Population Santé Environnement (OPSE), a population, health, and environment monitoring system in Senegal. The major research programmes currently underway are looking at the emergence of new diseases in relation to global changes, the ecological intensification of agricultural production, and the adaptation of rural populations to climate change. The collection of environmental data has been developed more recently; it encourages a multidisciplinary approach to the questions raised and sheds light on various sustainable development goals.

2020: A FEW RESULTS

Urban–rural differentials in Latin American infant mortality

Infant mortality in Latin America has fallen dramatically over the past 6 decades. The analysis of trends in seven Latin American countries (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela) over the 1980–2010 period shows that the fall in infant mortality follows the urbanization process: the health transition started in the main towns and cities and tended to happen more quickly in more urbanized countries. The concentration of goods and services in major towns and cities seems, in all the countries, to have led to an appropriate and effective use of resources to reduce infant mortality, even during periods of severe macroeconomic, political, and institutional instability. However, while mortality differentials between urban and rural areas always favour the towns, they vary considerably between countries, subpopulations, and geographical zones.



Jenny Garcia, 2020. Urban–rural differentials in Latin American infant mortality. *Demographic Research* 42: 203–244.

Are all older Africans vulnerable?

African older people, long overlooked by public policies, are the focus of a new interest due to the ageing process to come across the continent. Their vulnerability has been studied here based on work carried out in Uganda. Ageing can be associated with increased vulnerability to health risks in the absence of effective social protection and good quality public health services. Coping with risks, whether health-related or other, is, for most older people, dependent on the existence of personal resources (human capital, goods, savings, etc.) and on the effectiveness of interpersonal support (social capital). It is the accumulation of adverse situations that produces the most vulnerable circumstances: the lack of retirement pension, the lack of savings or assets, and the lack of family support. In contexts of extreme poverty, the family support network makes the difference. In Europe, the same factors may apply, but the first two situations are much more unusual. In Africa, in contexts of poverty where the first two situations are widespread, it is the family network that makes the difference: this is important for understanding why fertility rates remain high in certain parts of the continent.



Valérie Golaz and Stephen Ojiambo Wandera, 2020, . Les personnes âgées africaines sont-elles toutes vulnérables? in Agnès Adjamagbo, Bénédicte Gastineau, Valérie Golaz, and Fatoumata Ouattara (Eds.), *La vulnérabilité à l'encontre des idées reçues*, 52-63. Les impronts du LPED 6. Marseille, France. Laboratoire Population Environnement Développement.

The case for defining a census household as a residence-based unit

Through a partnership between INED and the National Statistics Institute of Mali, the SLAM survey (Suivi Longitudinal au Mali) enabled researchers to examine the extent to which the households registered in national censuses reflected their family arrangements. The national census data on individuals were compared with the survey data. This unique corpus enabled us to superimpose three snapshots of the same population, each with a different definition of the family unit: on the one hand, the national census 'statistical households', and on the other, family economic units and residential units in the villages. The results show that the national census data on family composition within households do not match the information recorded by the other two family units. Consequently, this unit of observation does not describe the complexity and diversity of people's living spaces, making particular types of living arrangements invisible and increasing the likelihood of omitting people who do not fit into this type of model, such as children in care. One solution would be to apply a definition of household based on a single, unique criterion and that does not generate confusion or errors of interpretation: residence. This simplification would enable the census to record actual, clearly defined living situations, without claiming to report the family structures associated with the household and which vary according to the context.



Véronique Hertrich, Pascaline Feuillet, Olivia Samuel, Assa Doumbia Gakou and Aurélien Dasré, 2020. Can we study the family environment through census data? A comparison of households, dwellings, and domestic units in rural Mali. *Population Studies* 74 (1): 119–138.

Sexual and reproductive health in West Africa: the role of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in the prevention of HIV

The sexual and reproductive health needs of female sex workers in West Africa were studied to inform the implementation of PrEP as a tool for the prevention of HIV. A quantitative survey was conducted, focusing on their sexual practices and their use of community health services, combined with a qualitative survey on their risk behaviours, experience of violence and discrimination, and barriers to health-care services. Although most (87%) regularly use a condom with their clients, a quarter of them would agree to unprotected sex for a large sum of money. The inconsistent use of condoms, including with regular partners in multiple partnership situations, exposes these women not only to HIV but also to sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancy; yet the prevalence of contraceptive use other than condoms is low (39%), often due to fears of becoming sterile. In addition, female sex workers face obstacles to accessing sexual and reproductive healthcare, and prefer self-medication. PrEP constitutes an opportunity to consider the regular follow-up of HIV-negative female sex workers. While current policies focus only on women already infected

with HIV, it is important to develop a broader approach. A comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health services would improve their state of health.



Valentine Becquet, Marcellin Nouaman, Mélanie Plazy, Jean-Marie Masumbuko, Camille Anoma, Soh Kouamé, Christine Danel, Serge Eholié and Joseph Larmarange, 2020, Sexual Health Needs of Female Sex Workers in Côte d'Ivoire: A Mixed-Methods Study to Prepare the Future Implementation of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV Prevention. *BMJ Open* 10 (1) : e028508 (1-12).



FURTHER READING

- Aurélien Dasré and Véronique Hertrich, 2020. Addressing religious practices in Sub-Saharan Africa. Insights from a longitudinal study in rural Mali. *African Population Studies / Etude de la population africaine* 34: 4964–4977.
- Mufaro Kanyangarara, Laetitia Douillot, Gilles Pison, Cheikh Tidiane Ndiaye, Valérie Delaunay, and Stéphane Helleringer, 2020. Tracing long- and short-

term migrants for epidemiological studies: Evidence from Senegal. *Field Methods* 32 (1): 38–57.

- Olivia J. Nankinga, Christian Kakuba, Valérie Golaz, and John Mushomi Atwebembeire, 2020. Out-of-school children in Uganda over the past decades: A reflection on available national demographic data and indicators. In Gideon Rutaremwa (Ed.), *Discourse on Uganda's Demography. Scholarly Works to Commemorate the 8th African Population Conference in Uganda*, 130–145. Kampala, Uganda: Fountain Publishers.
- Adama Ouédraogo, 2020. Perceptions, connaissances et attitudes concernant les naissances gémellaires en Afrique subsaharienne le cas du Burkina Faso et du Sénégal. *Dialogue: Revue de recherches cliniques et sociologiques sur le couple et la famille* 229 (3): 185–204.



INTERVIEW

with Emmanuel Beaubatie, postdoc; Michel Bozon, Research Director; and Mathieu Trachman, Researcher at INED

What new findings has your work revealed about sexual practices?

Our research provides information on the emergence of new types of sexuality, whether specific to certain groups or observed across the whole of society; it also looks at existing practices that have, until now, been largely overlooked by researchers, such as sexual submission and domination practices.

Collectively, our studies shed light on the ever-changing significance of traditional representations and scripts that these new sexualities incorporate. In addition to changes in the sexual repertoire, our research shows that sexual practices have social meanings, i.e. they serve to establish status, particularly gender status, or to define relationships, including marital relationships. Sex change is a good indicator of this in that it is achieved by, among other things, sexual changes.

How has this research helped to provide a fresh approach to the study of sexuality?

Analysis of the interconnections between economics and sexuality is often in terms of commodification, which is a way of lamenting the role of material factors in contemporary sexuality. This reading gives a simplistic image of sex work and obscures the ordinary economics of sexuality in general. These economics are not limited to strategies based on self-interest. They involve

emotional dependencies between partners: within relationships and desire, individuals are investing and circulating cultural and economic elements, often in incorporated form.

- Emmanuel Beaubatie, 2020. Changer de sexe et de sexualité. Les significations genrées des orientations sexuelles. *Revue Française de Sociologie* 60: 621–649.
- Michel Bozon, 2020. Qu'apporte une perspective socio-économique à la connaissance de la sexualité? *Revue française de socio-économie* 25 (2): 29–40.
- Mathieu Trachman, 2020. Dépendance et intimité. Les dimensions non marchandes du commerce de la sexualité. *Revue française de socio-économie* 25 (2): 123–140.
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TRAJECTORIES, TURNING POINTS, AND TRANSITIONS

The research conducted at INED has a strong focus on the study of individual trajectories, i.e. how events occur and interact at various stages of life. Our research also considers the environment, in its broadest sense, in which individuals develop, and the extent to which it facilitates or limits their options.

Life event history analysis, from childhood to older ages, encompassing the contexts (family, social, economic, and political) in which lives unfold, is an area in which INED's expertise is widely recognized. Research is directed at understanding which sociodemographic factors have an impact on trajectories. Several surveys currently at the preparation stage will provide valuable and up-to-date information, while the continued follow-up of the ELFE cohort (French Longitudinal Study of Children) will enable the study of these children's futures. The topics covered in 2020 include a spotlight on research into trajectories, turning points, and transitions.

TRANSITIONS AND TURNING POINTS AT DIFFERENT LIFE STAGES

Life is punctuated by 'events' that interact and progressively shape a trajectory. Depending on how they are experienced, these events constitute a step, a turning point, a bifurcation, or a transition. Passage to adulthood is a key

moment and one that INED has been scrutinizing for many years, using both general and specific population surveys. The longitudinal follow-up and qualitative interviews generated by the study on access to autonomy for children in care (Étude sur l'accès à l'autonomie des jeunes placés, [ELAP]) have been used to study the futures of young people after they leave the child protection system. The marital and family trajectories of both men and women have become more diverse and complex. Turning points in the form of union breakdowns, which have increased in frequency, contribute to this development. Like the formation of unions, breakdowns are taking new forms, identified by INED researchers based on the EPIC survey on individual and partnership trajectories, conducted jointly with INSEE. Union breakdowns also generate the reconfiguration of socio-economic situations which are often experienced very differently by women compared to men. More generally, the life course



approach provides a wealth of information on the state of gender relations and inequalities between women and men. Periods of life spent in a marriage feature arrangements for the sharing of tasks and the reconciliation of family life and professional career; these are disrupted by separations and the formation of new unions.

2020: A FEW RESULTS

Young people leaving the child welfare system: a difficult transition followed by persistent housing insecurity

In France, 1.6% of minors are under the care of the child welfare system (Aide sociale à l'enfance [ASE]) on the grounds of being 'in danger' (138,000 children and adolescents in 2015). While young people enter the care system at varying ages, all have to leave at 18, the age at which legal duty of care ends, or at 21 at the latest if they get an extension contract (*contrat jeune majeur*). They then have to support themselves and can no longer rely on the ASE for housing. Data from the ELAP study (longitudinal study on access to autonomy after care), supplemented by qualitative interviews, enabled researchers to explore the processes and experiences of leaving the care system in terms of housing. For young people who have experienced housing insecurity from an early age, their scheduled departure from an institution is a fresh source of housing insecurity, generating stress and anxiety. There are inequalities in the way access to housing is granted. Those who play the institution game (follow the care institution's rules, undertake shorter periods of education, and enter the workforce earlier)

and have not already left the institutional circuit get the best accommodation and later a place of their own. On the other hand, young people who cannot or do not want to comply with institutional restrictions are the most exposed to housing insecurity when they leave.



Pascale Dietrich-Ragon, 2020, Leaving the child welfare services: From institutional housing to the initial steps on the housing market. *Population* (English edition) 75 (4): 507-538.

From one couple to the next: how does the distribution of domestic tasks vary?

Research on the distribution of domestic tasks between partners, in consecutive relationships, reveals the variations in the way women and men allocate time. Does a partner 'learn' from their experience in one relationship and does this effect their next? A very clear division of roles, with one partner invested in the world of work and the other in the domestic sphere, is detrimental in the event of separation. The experience of this separation may then lead to less separation in the distribution of tasks. However, gender norms in the division of household tasks within a couple may prove an obstacle to these adjustments. Comparing the time allocations of couples whose members experienced two consecutive unions between 1991 and 2012 reveals differences between women and men. Women tend to reallocate time from household tasks to childcare during their second relationship, while the level of investment from men is similar from one union to the next. The effect is, however, dependent on level of education. The most highly educated

women tend to considerably reduce their investment in the domestic sphere during their second partnership.



Miriam Beblo and Anne Solaz, 2020, *New spouse, same chores? The division of household labor in consecutive unions. *Socio-Economic Review* 18 (1): 163–191.*

Separated but still living under the same roof

When a couple separates, they may continue to live together for some time. This practice is known as living together apart. For the first time in France, researchers have been able to study this phenomenon using data from the survey of individual and partnership trajectories (EPIC, INED–INSEE, 2013–2014). In 1 out of 4 separations, the ex-partners continue living under the same roof after making the decision to separate. While this is often a temporary arrangement, for 1 in 5 couples living together apart the situation continues for at least a year.

Various sociodemographic factors, such as the shared ownership of assets, the type of union, and age at the time of separation have a significant impact on continuing cohabitation after the decision to separate. The situation also tends to last longer when children are involved, with the 'parental

partnership' remaining intact even when the 'conjugal partnership' has broken down. The reason usually put forward to explain post-separation cohabitation is along the lines of 'practicality, logistics, or time to get organized' (70%). 'For the children' is the next most common explanation (24%), followed by 'financial reasons' (21%).



Wilfried Rault and Arnaud Régnier-Loilier, 2020, *Living under the same roof after a separation. *Population & Societies* 582 (October).*

How many orphans are there in France and what are their families like?

In 2015, the number of orphans under the age of 25 in France was estimated at between 600,000 and 650,000, of which between 250,000 and 270,000 were minors. Research into the family environment of minor orphans reveals three main situations. First, fatherless children living with their mother: this is the most common situation, involving nearly three-quarters of all orphans. Next, motherless orphans living with their father represent 1 in 5 minor orphans. Lastly, a minority of orphans live with neither of their two parents. This category of children, who are particularly deprived of parental support, includes children whose parents are both deceased (2% of minor

orphans) and other children (mainly those who have lost their mother) who do not live with their surviving parent. The families of orphans have a lower standard of living than other families. This is mainly because they are more often single-parent or blended families, but also because, as mortality is higher in poorer areas, the social characteristics of the parent(s) of the family are generally less favourable: they are more likely to have a lower level of education and be either not working, a manual worker, or a non-managerial employee. However, where family structures and social environments are similar, the standard of living of families with orphans is comparable to that of families without orphans.



Cécile Flammant, Sophie Pennec and Laurent Toulemon, 2020, *Combien d'orphelins en France? Dans quelles familles? *Recherches familiales* 17 (1). *Enfants orphelins aujourd'hui en France: 7–21.**



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Unemployment and separation: Evidence from five European countries. *Journal of Family Research* 32 (1): 145–176.

- Myriam Khat, Océane Van Cleemput, Damien Bricard et al., 2020. Use of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis in late adolescence: Roles of family living arrangement and socioeconomic group. *BMC Public Health* 20: 1–9.
- Bárbara Castillo Rico, Marion Leturcq, and Lidia Panico, 2020. La pauvreté des enfants à la naissance en France. Résultats de l'enquête Elfe. *Revue des politiques sociales et familiales* (131–132). Le bien-être des enfants: un enjeu politique: 35–49.
- Xavier Thierry, Thierry Siméon, Marie-Aline Charles, Marie-Noëlle Dufour, Bertrand Geay, Catherine Guével, Jean-Louis Lanoë, Karen Milcent, Ruxandra Popa, and Cécile Zaros, 2020. À trois ans et demi, les enfants d'origine modeste uti-

lisent moins les dispositifs péri et surtout extrascolaires. In France, *Portrait social*. Édition 2020, 129–143. Paris, France.

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- C. Rolland, E. de La Rochebrochard, P. Piron, M. Shelly, C. Segouin, and P. Troude P. 2020. Who fails to return within 30 days after being tested positive for HIV/STI in a free testing centre? *BMC Infect Dis.* 20(1): 795.

SAFEGUARDING THE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS

Youth represents a period of self-construction and empowerment accompanied by significant challenges in sexual and reproductive health. A large proportion of students entering higher education have not yet experienced their first sexual relationship, making this population a prime target for promotion and prevention campaigns. Based on data from the Student Health Survey (OVE, 2016), Arnaud Régnier-Lollier reports on precautions taken (use of condoms or other forms of contraception) and issues encountered (sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies). He reveals the persistence of specialized gender roles, with women bearing

more responsibility than men for sexual health and reproductive matters. The promotion of sexual and reproduction health and rights could be supported by participatory online communities for adolescents and young adults. Research into the use of this type of approach for public health campaigns was done by Philippe Martin and Elise de La Rochebrochard, with an INSERM team specializing in intervention research. A qualitative study was conducted among professionals in the field and among young people to explore their use of the internet, awareness of risks, interests, and information-seeking behaviours. These results contributed to the design of the population health intervention research project, SEXPAIRS, funded by the ANR in 2021.

- Arnaud Régnier-Lollier, 2020. Pratiques preventives des étudiants, infections sexuellement transmissibles et grossesses non désirées. In Feres Belghith, Aline Bohet, Yannick

Morvan, Arnaud Régnier-Lollier, Élise Tenret, Élise Verley, and Observatoire de la vie étudiante (Eds.), *La santé des étudiants*, 113–128. Paris, France: La Documentation Française.

- Arnaud Régnier-Lollier, 2020. La vie intime des étudiants: entrée dans la sexualité et situation amoureuse. In Feres Belghith, Aline Bohet, Yannick Morvan, Arnaud Régnier-Lollier, Élise Tenret, Élise Verley, and Observatoire de la vie étudiante (Eds.), *La santé des étudiants*, 113–128. Paris, France: La Documentation Française.
- P. Martin, C. Alberti, S. Gottot, A. Bourmaud, E. de La Rochebrochard, 2020. Expert opinions on web-based peer education interventions for youth sexual health promotion: Qualitative study. *J Med Internet Res.* Nov. 24, 22 (11): e18650.

RETIREMENT AND LOSS OF AUTONOMY

In accordance with its mandated missions, INED 'develops the ability to provide expertise and support for public policy-making'. First, the Institute provides public authorities with scientific knowledge to inform and guide their actions. Secondly, the work of demographers provides information on the efficacy of the intervention mechanisms, both private and public, such as social protection systems.

INED's research is directly connected to major public issues, such as the reform of the pension system. It also helps measure the effects of policies implemented. INED's surveys enable the collection of valuable information on changes within society, on living conditions, and on the aspirations of individuals. The results of INED's research contribute to much parliamentary work, and INED researchers sit on various public bodies and regularly speak before public committees.

Studies undertaken are widely disseminated across society, particularly among social organizations, associations, and businesses. They highlight the Institute's ability to transfer its expertise to both private stakeholders and public policymakers. The topics covered in 2020 include a spotlight on research into retirement and loss of autonomy.

ANALYSING AND EVALUATING PUBLIC POLICIES ON PENSIONS AND INDEPENDENT LIVING SUPPORT FOR OLDER PERSONS

Social inequalities within the population tend to increase with the transition to retirement and, later, older age and the emergence of new needs resulting from loss of autonomy. The analysis and evaluation of public policies in these two areas are of key importance for society. The research conducted at INED focuses on the impact of social protection systems, particularly the pension system, on inequalities in material living conditions after retirement and at older ages. INED's researchers also look at the support on offer for dependent older people. Work carried out addresses family relationships and the support provided within families, both by parents to children and children to parents.





Through the Institute for Longevity, Ageing, and the Situations of Older Persons, INED supports a joint initiative aimed at structuring and leading research in these areas. The aim is to provide scientific and public debate with a multifaceted perspective on ageing. This perspective is vital in order to grasp the huge diversity of situations and to detail how resources, aspirations, and needs change with age.

2020 IN FEW RESULTS

Gender pension gaps: structural inequalities

Pension gaps between men and women are wider in the private sector than the public sector, for both the smallest pensions and the largest ones. This is because careers are less fragmented among men and because the calculation of reference salary used in the public sector penalizes career interruptions to a lesser extent. The over-representation of women in the public sector may therefore be explained, in part, by this advantage over the private sector. Gender pension gaps mainly result from differences in contribution periods and reference salary, with length of career having less impact in the public sector than the private. For smaller pensions, the gap appears mainly attributable to differences in length of career. This effect progressively diminishes as pension levels increase, and diffe-

rences in reference salary become the main explanation. The minimum pension rate plays a very important role in limiting the pension gap between women and men, primarily in the private sector.



Carole Bonnet, Dominique Meurs and Benoît Rapoport, Gender pension gaps along the distribution: An application to the French case. *Journal of Pension Economics & Finance* (Online first): 1–23.

Social inequalities in older age

The general improvement in living standards and state of health among the retired population in France tends to obscure the issues relating to isolation and social exclusion, financial instability, and difficulties paying for medical expenses or health and social care. Statistical indicators generally measure average changes in populations that are ultimately very heterogeneous, whether in the size of the age ranges considered, living standards, state of health, or socio-occupational trajectory. The authors recommend supplementing these average indicators with analyses that take the diversity of older people's living conditions into account. Social inequalities are by nature multifaceted and affect multiple dimensions of societal life. The authors highlight the importance of three of these. The first relates to the analysis of the inequalities that underlie the

circumstances for exercising autonomy during older age. A second dimension relates to social inequalities in health, with living conditions having a significant impact on health trajectories. Lastly, place of residence can also be a vector of social inequalities. Whether rich and prestigious or isolated and stigmatized, it can constitute a genuine resource or prove a major restriction to quality of life.



Roméo Fontaine and Sophie Pennec,

2020, *Les inégalités sociales dans la vieillesse*. *Gérontologie et société* 42 (162), *Inégalités sociales dans la vieillesse*: 15–30.

Support for carers in France: geographical disparities in respite provision

In France, the 2015 law on the adaptation of society to ageing sets out measures to support domiciliary care. Long the subject of debate, the status and rights of people caring for a dependent loved one are now enshrined in the 2015 law, which recognizes their status and sets out some of their rights (respite, leave, etc.). Even before this legal recognition, various systems had been put in place at the subnational level to help these caregivers. Based on a monographic study in three departments, along with information

from the 2014 Daily Life and Health survey and the 2015 Nursing Homes survey, an overview of the support measures and assistance providers for caregivers in France was drawn up. While supporting the caregivers of dependent older people is becoming a growing concern for the public authorities, the deployment of systems to provide this support is unequal, particularly in day centres. These geographical disparities are strongly linked to the density of actors able to develop these systems, to the density of accommodation facilities, and as such, more generally, to systems previously developed, rather than to the number of individuals that could potentially benefit from the support provision.



Alexandra Garabige and Loïc Trabut,

2020, *L'aide aux aidants en France: disparités territoriales de l'offre de répit*. *Gérontologie et société* 42 (162), *Inégalités sociales dans la vieillesse*: 161–179.



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- Roméo Fontaine and Sandrine Juin, 2020. L'implication des proches aidants dans le maintien de l'autonomie des personnes âgées. *Médecine Sciences* 36 (12), *Vieillesse et mort: de la cellule à l'individu*: 1188–1195.
- Julie Vallée, Martine Shareck, Guillaume Le Roux, Yann Kestens, and Katherine L. Frohlich, 2020. Is accessibility in the eye of the beholder? Social inequalities in spatial accessibility to health-related resources in Montréal, Canada. *Social Science and Medicine* 245: 112702.



INTERVIEW

with Roméo Fontaine, researcher at INED

What role do caregivers currently play in supporting people with disabilities or loss of autonomy?

It is estimated that, in France, nearly 8.3 million people regularly care for a loved one due to health or disability. Carers start by helping people perform everyday tasks (personal care, housework, shopping, etc.). But their involvement frequently goes much

further. They are also responsible for organizing and coordinating various medical and social interventions; they provide vital emotional and psychological support, and help the individual maintain social bonds and access their rights. They also find that they are frequently asked by medical professionals to supervise treatment. In France, they are therefore key actors in the care of people with disabilities or loss of autonomy.

What are the socio-economic repercussions of caring for a dependent loved one?

As well as a certain level of commitment, caring for someone can have consequences on the professional careers of caregivers, who are sometimes forced to adjust their working hours or to work less, or even

to stop work altogether on a temporary or permanent basis. These effects tend to consolidate labour market inequalities, with women being more involved in caregiving than men. Providing care to a loved one can also have an impact on the caregiver's state of health, particularly due to the mental burden involved, affecting various aspects of carers' quality of life. The new longitudinal Families and Employers survey, to be launched by INED in 2023, will provide further information for analysis of the situation.



Roméo Fontaine and Sandrine Juin, 2020, *L'implication des proches aidants dans le maintien de l'autonomie des personnes âgées. Médecine Sciences 36 (12), Vieillesse et mort : de la cellule à l'individu: 1188–1195.*

MOBILITY, DIVERSITY, AND INSTITUTIONS

The study of national and international migration and residential trajectories is an area in which INED researchers are heavily invested. Population movements are studied in context and in relation to other life course events. The results of this work are widely reported in public debate.

INED's research work is crucial to assessing migration, integration, and anti-discrimination policies. It provides elements of social context that promote a better understanding of migrants' trajectories, in terms of both their migration and their integration. Alongside this work, it is important to review the factors involved in residential mobility in the context of growing socio-economic inequalities. The mobility of individuals constitutes one of the most powerful drivers of contemporary social and spatial filtering dynamics, such as socio-spatial segregation, gentrification, and, more widely, the resulting territorial inequalities. The subjects covered in 2020 include a spotlight on research into mobility, diversity, and institutions.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHALLENGES AT THE FOREFRONT OF SOCIAL DEBATE

At a time when the issue of migration is at the heart of much debate, vital research is needed to understand flows of migrants, their family trajectories, and integration processes, including through analysis of public policies and their effectiveness. Likewise, it is important to continue studying individual trajectories as well as origin-based housing inequalities in order to respond to the major challenges of contemporary society. How large are migration flows into Europe and France? How should we measure and comprehend all forms of migration (immigration, emigration, return migration, etc.)? How are new arrivals and their descendants integrated into society?





International migration is often considered a unilateral movement involving the permanent installation of migrants in their destination country. In reality, many migrants return to their country of origin, some re-migrate to a third country, and others undertake circular migration, moving back and forth between countries. Migrants who move to a country on a permanent basis sometimes remains in close contact with their country of origin. The consequences of international movements on individual trajectories (fertility, family trajectories, transition to adulthood, network of relations, trips back and forth between countries of departure and arrival) are analysed in the light of the immigration, integration, and anti-discrimination policies in place. The TeO2 survey, conducted from 2019 to 2020, will provide valuable material for this research.

The relationship between mobility and housing instability also constitutes an important area of research and is arousing the interest of the scientific community. Since the early 2000s, French society has been affected by widening inequalities in housing, inequalities which affect the spatial distribution of populations. Situations of housing instability have also multiplied. INED's work looks at these trends and analyses the factors that underlie them, from the role of institutions and the market to the neighbourhood effect, in the process of social integration.

2020: A FEW RESULTS

Social relationships in districts with planned social mixing

To what extent are districts with planned social mixing actually inhabited by mixed populations? Analysis of the social composition of two new housing complexes built in dense, urban areas, where a proportion of dwellings are set aside for social housing, shows an arithmetically 'almost perfect' social mix. This is only achieved by attracting middle- and upper-class families to towns in the 'red suburbs'—the working-class towns surrounding Paris and historically governed by communist mayors—where they were previously less numerous. Studying the housing choices of the inhabitants of planned social mixing districts also reveals that the homeowners living there are at the beginning of their real-estate careers and that social housing renters tend to be relatively well off. These differences in trajectories incorporate differences in age structure: those aged 10–24 are more common in social housing households than in others. Despite the ideals associated with social mixing, the analysis of the inhabitants' social networks reveals weak social ties between inhabitants, largely structured by occupancy status. Nevertheless, these neighbourhoods do manifest socializing effects, particularly on the attitudes of the middle- and upper-class residents who are

compelled to rethink their perceptions of the working classes and, consequently, their own position in the social space.



Joanie Cayouette-Remblière, 2020, Les rapports sociaux dans les quartiers de mixité sociale programmée. *Sociologie* 11 (1): 1-22..

The institutionalization of Overseas France migration and its effect on the selection of migrants

Migration flows from Overseas France to mainland France provide a rare case study

on the effect of pro-migration public policies. From the 1960s, assistance schemes encouraged migration in this direction, until a policy change in 1982. The Migration, Family, and Ageing survey, conducted in overseas territories of France by INED and INSEE, revealed that the profiles of the migrants who benefited from assistance programmes differ from those of other migrants. The assistance programmes encouraged negative selection of migrants until 1982 (less educated citizens were more likely to emigrate). After this point, they favoured positive selection of migrants. In addition, through the educational level crite-

rian, the new mobility assistance programmes seemed to target aspirations more than skills, with an increasing number of migrants coming to the mainland before entering the workforce. These changes confirm that the migration policies designed for overseas territories became more selective rather than more restrictive.



Marine Haddad, 2020, When states encourage migration. The institutionalisation of French overseas-mainland migration and its effect on migrant selection. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*: 1-19.



INTERVIEW

with Louise Caron and Marine Haddad, INED Researchers

Not all immigrants move to a single destination country on a permanent basis: some of them subsequently depart, whether to return to their country of origin or to migrate to another country. What do we know about this 'two-way' migration?

It is difficult to analyse remigration because little direct data exist. However, we can study it indirectly using longitudinal follow-up. In England, this type of data has revealed that jobless immigrants are more likely to re-migrate, but that this

effect depends on their pre-migration social situation. Migration intentions also provide insight, even if they do not result in actual departures. In France, the desire to one day live in their country of origin is widespread among immigrants as well as, to a lesser extent, their children, for whom this desire is often linked to experiences of discrimination. Conversely, the children of mixed couples are more likely to envisage living in country other than that of their parents.

What are the characteristics of the overseas departments to which return migration takes place?

Many people live in French overseas territories and departments and move to metropolitan France. However, moving 'back home' is common. There has long been a focus on retirement transition, but recent surveys highlight returns at all ages: duration of stay depends on the purpose of migration (e.g. studies, employment, a relationship, etc.), as well on the success of these

and on the experiences of friends and family left behind. In addition to job-related factors, family changes, such as breakups, new partnerships, or births, also impact returns, in different ways for men than for women.

- Louise Caron, 2020. An intergenerational perspective on (re)migration: Return and onward mobility intentions across immigrant generations. *International Migration Review* 54 (3): 820-852.
- Marine Haddad, 2020. Des trajectoires familiales liées aux conditions du retour. Le cas des migrant.e.s rentré.e.s dans les DOM. *Émulations* 34, *Transnationaliser le retour. Vers une révision du regard sur les migrations de retour contemporaines*: 25-50.
- Louise Caron and Mathieu Ichou, 2020. High selection, low success: The heterogeneous effect of migrants' access to employment on their remigration. *International Migration Review* 54 (4): 1104-1133.

Migration between Africa and Europe: trends since the mid-1970s

Retrospective data have enabled researchers to study changes in migration trends between Africa and Europe since the mid-1970s, looking at their correlation with the changing context of migration policies. Using data from the Determinants of International Migration project and the Migration between Africa and Europe project, migrant flows from three African countries (Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, and Senegal), were compared with the policies of six European destination countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Netherlands,

and United Kingdom). Based on this information, key aspects that are generally overlooked could be studied, including propensity to emigrate, legal status at entry, migration itineraries, and propensity to return. Periods of restrictions in Europe do not correspond to a lower propensity to leave the African countries in question but to more unauthorized migration and fewer returns. In addition, African migration trends differ considerably between European countries, depending on whether they have historically been destination countries or are new host countries. These results show the influence of contexts—depending both on

country of origin and of destination—on the efficacy of migration policies, as well as the unintended consequences of the latter.



Cris Beauchemin, Marie-Laurence Flahaux and Bruno Schoumaker,

2020, Three sub-Saharan migration systems in times of policy restriction. *Comparative Migration Studies* 8 (19): 1–27.



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- Héléne Le Bail and Ya-Han Chuang, 2020. From online gathering to collective action at the criminal court. *Journal of Chinese Overseas* 16 (2): 215–241.
- Pierre Eloy, 2020. Le rapport des familles roms visibles dans l'espace public à l'hébergement d'urgence. *Sciences et actions sociales* (13). *Déviances, délinquance, sans-abrisme et mondes de la rue. Classements, déclassements et réactions sociales*: 1–24.
- Pierre Eloy, 2020. La parentalité sous contrainte des familles immigrées sans domicile en Île-de-France. Les résultats de l'enquête Enfams. *Revue des politiques sociales et familiales* (134), Parentalités en migration. Normes, pratiques et perceptions: 83–92.
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- Stéphanie Condon, 2020. Continuité coloniale et gestion démographique des Antilles françaises, 1950-1980. *Migrations Société* 182 (4), *La colonialité du pouvoir en migration(s)*: 43–57.
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METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATION IN MORTALITY ANALYSIS

Renowned for its large-scale sociodemographic surveys, INED is also famous for its expertise and capacity for innovation in the field of quantitative data analysis. It leads the field in formal demography and applied statistics in population questions. INED's approach is also theoretical and critical, its work permeated with reflections on categories and concepts, indicators and methods of analysis, and, ultimately, data quality.

True to its origins, INED remains at the forefront of research on the demographic and statistical methods applied to population science. This research includes the development of tools and indicators for measuring phenomena, describing changes that have already taken place, and using these to predict future developments. Studies recently launched are focusing on mortality analysis, and some results are presented below.

INNOVATION IN THE FIELD OF MORTALITY ANALYSIS

INED's research focuses on the measurement of mortality rate indicators, mortality patterns

with age, and inequalities in mortality. Several projects are aimed at expanding the set of indicators available to help understand mortality trends over time and differences between populations. The goal is to add to the table formed by the indicators commonly used, such as life expectancy.

The development of new types of mortality tables and improved mortality projections are key research challenges. For better identification of mortality trends, it can be necessary to correct the 'raw' data observed. Detecting these imperfections and correcting them involves statistical smoothing techniques. Improving projection techniques also relies on the deve-





development of new, more robust indicators, the consistency of which can reduce the uncertainty of mortality projections.

These areas of research are carried out with various international organizations, including the UN Population Division, UNICEF, and WHO. Their results have a direct impact on the way in which these international organizations monitor international mortality trends. INED is internationally renowned for its expertise in building long time series of mortality indicators by standardized causes. In partnership with University of California, Berkeley, and the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (MPIDR), INED's DataLab (<https://datalab.site.ined.fr>) is building and maintaining the Human Mortality Database, the Human Cause-of-Death Database, and the International Database on Longevity. These data on people aged 105 or older (semi-supercentenarians and supercentenarians) are used to test the shape of the mortality curve at very old ages. INED is also playing a pioneering role at the international level in the development of analysis on multiple causes of death, in other words, all the causes stated on death certificates. This innovative approach helps researchers understand multimorbidity at the time of death.

2020: A FEW RESULTS

Forecasting mortality: an innovative approach using cohort data

In recent decades, mortality forecasting has become a crucial public policy issue due to continuous increases in longevity. This innovative approach to predicting mortality is proposed using a generational strategy: the model is based on the mortality observed in successive cohorts of births. To obtain data for generations not yet fully deceased, the model relies on the distribution of deaths by age. A reference distribution of deaths by age (standard distribution) is first determined from cohorts for which fully mortality data are available. This reference distribution is then applied to all cohorts using a statistical model. It is then possible to complete the missing data for the partially observed cohorts. By way of example, this new methodology was successfully applied to two cohorts of women born between 1835 and 1970 in two countries with low mortality (Sweden and Switzerland) using data from the Human Mortality Database.



Ugo Filippo Basellini, Søren Kjærgaard and Carlo Giovanni Camarda, 2020, An age-at-death distribution approach to forecast cohort mortality. *Insurance Mathematics and Economics* 91: 129–143.

Multimorbidity and frailty at death: a new classification of death records for an ageing world

In countries where life expectancy is high, people are often affected by multiple chronic diseases at the time of their death (cancers, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, etc.), sometimes in combination with acute diseases (such as infectious diseases). These situations of 'multimorbidity' may also go hand in hand with the physiological state of 'frailty', very characteristic of older populations. Analysis of causes of death needs to consider these typical scenarios among ageing populations. Based on all the causes of death mentioned by physicians on death certificates, deaths can be classified by these two dimensions. This new method was applied to all deaths occurring at age 50 or older in Italy in 2014. Multimorbidity was present at the majority

of deaths, increasing from 43% of deaths at ages 50–54 to 63% at ages 85–89. It was more common in men than in women, but the increasing trend with age is identical for the two sexes. Around 1 death in 4 was accompanied by symptoms of frailty, increasing from 7% of deaths at ages 50–54 to 45% at age 95 or older. Frailty at time of death is more common in women, but corresponding mortality rates are similar for the two sexes.



Francesco Grippo, Aline Désesquelles, Marilena Pappagallo, Luisa Frova, Viviana Egidi and France Meslé, 2020, Multi-morbidity and frailty at death: A new classification of death records for an ageing world. *Population Studies* 74 (3): 437–449.

The cross-sectional average length of healthy life: a useful and complementary intermediate indicator

In countries where life expectancy is high, people are often affected by multiple chronic diseases at the time of their death (cancers, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, etc.), sometimes in combination with acute diseases (such as infectious diseases). These situations

of 'multimorbidity' may also go hand in hand with the physiological state of 'frailty', very characteristic of older populations. Analysis of causes of death needs to consider these typical scenarios among ageing populations. Based on all the causes of death mentioned by physicians on death certificates, deaths can be classified by these two dimensions. This new method was applied to all deaths occurring at age 50 or older in Italy in 2014. Multimorbidity was present at the majority of deaths, increasing from 43% of deaths at ages 50–54 to 63% at ages 85–89. It was more common in men than in women, but the increasing trend with age is identical for the two sexes. Around 1 death in 4 was accompanied by symptoms of frailty, increasing from 7% of deaths at ages 50–54 to 45% at age 95 or older. Frailty at time of death is more common in women, but corresponding mortality rates are similar for the two sexes.



Markus Sauerberg, Michel Guillot and Marc Luy, 2020, The cross-sectional average length of healthy life (HCAL): A measure that summarizes the history of cohort health and mortality. *Population Health Metrics* 18: 1–17.



FURTHER READING

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- Soumaïlla Ouédraogo, 2020. Estimation of older adult mortality from imperfect data: A comparative review of methods using Burkina Faso censuses. *Demographic Research* 43 (38): 1119–1154.
- France Meslé and Jacques Vallin, 2020. Les causes de décès aux grands âges en France, évolution récente. *Revue Quetelet/Quetelet Journal* 8 (1): 37–72.
- Emilie Counil, Emmanuel Henry, and Walaa Ismail, 2020. Relier mesures d'impact en population et inégalités sociales de santé. L'exemple des liens entre travail et cancer. *Environnement, risques et santé* 19 (4): 267–272.
- Pierre Darlu and Pascal Chareille, 2020. The First World War and the disappearance of surnames in France: A trial estimation based on the Galton-Watson model. *Population* (English edition) 75 (1): 97–128.



PROMOTION OF RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

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

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Demography and society	52

PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH IN FIGURES, 2020

2241

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

92

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

110

ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN
INDEXED JOURNALS



12

EDITIONS OF *POPULATION & SOCIETIES* PUBLISHED

3

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY INED PUBLICATIONS

3188

PRESS MENTIONS



3

MILLION VISITORS
TO THE INED WEBSITE

7132

FOLLOWERS ON TWITTER

4879

FACEBOOK FOLLOWERS

RESEARCH TRANSFER AND COLLABORATIONS

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

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. 50) and its connections with civil society (see p. 52), INED works to promote population science beyond academic and geographical borders.

RESEARCH: AN ACTOR FOR 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: social organizations, associations, and businesses. For example, INED's researchers

provide their expertise through involvement in the scientific councils of social institutions that use their research, such as the French Office for Family Allowances (Caisse nationale des allocations familiales), the French public health agency (Santé Publique France), the Interministerial Delegation Against Racism, Antisemitism and anti-LGBT hatred (Délégation interministérielle à la lutte contre le racisme, l'antisémitisme et les haines anti-LGBT), and the National Student Life Observatory (Observatoire national de la vie étudiante).

In 2020, INED contributed to a better understanding of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on populations through its own research work, its involvement in large-scale national surveys conducted by INSERM, CNRS and DREES, and by participating in discussion groups.





DEVELOPING CORPORATE PARTNERSHIPS

New partnerships with companies and foundations are also being established within the framework of specific research projects, and the Institute has developed research transfer schemes with large corporations, particularly in relation to the evaluation of gender equality at work policies. One current question is the persistence of the gender pay gap, even though, regarding labour market participation, gender differences by number of years of education have narrowed or even been reversed. Another issue is the persistence of gender inequalities in career progression. It is in this context that original partnerships have been forged between INED researchers and various large companies, including L'Oréal, Michelin, and an airline company. The fundamental principle of these collaborations is the absolute independence of the researchers and their freedom to choose approaches and topics, and the reporting of this work to corporate partners. Companies make available their (anonymized) personnel management files and certain institutional documents (collective agreements, charters, etc.) so that the mechanisms at work can be identified and understood. The benefit for actors within the company is getting some perspective on their practices and having their own analyses confirmed or invalidated. For research purposes, analysing company data is a unique opportunity to examine the mechanisms that produce inequalities by pinpointing

the career points at which gender variations arise, and to test the validity of certain models. While each company is a specific case, the accumulation of this research enables us to build a solid corpus to inform public action. Surveys of the general population remain vital for studying the connections between family life and professional life.

ACTIVELY CONTRIBUTING TO TEACHING AND TRAINING, IN FRANCE AND ABROAD

Under its mission to contribute to research training through research, INED welcomes doctoral students each year (see p. 70) and its researchers and engineers teach numerous higher education courses in France and abroad. Much sought-after for their specific expertise, in 2020 they delivered classes on 151 different courses, primarily in sociology, demography, statistics, IT, public health, economics and political sciences, history, and geography, totalling 2,241 hours of teaching. Tenured researchers and research engineers mainly teach master's and doctoral students, while doctoral students usually teach undergraduate courses. Two-thirds of these teaching hours were delivered at establishments at Campus Condorcet, principally at EHESS and the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne (51 courses). Most of this teaching was pre-professional university teaching. Ten per cent of these classes were delivered to people pursuing continuing education or were delivered in the context of professional

training courses. During 2020, researchers were also involved in training courses for staff at the Rectorat de Créteil, the French Museum of Natural History, and the Institute of Advanced Studies in Science and Technology. In 2020, eight training courses were delivered abroad, two-thirds of which were to researchers from Global South countries. Teaching was also provided to the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, the Autonomous University of Barcelona, the University Paris-Sorbonne of Abu Dhabi, the College of Mexico, and the Pediatric European Network for treatment on HIV (PENTA-ID).

INED's educational policy also involves hosting students on its premises. Twenty-nine students from French and foreign universities were supervised by researchers from the Institute during internships in the 2019–2020 academic year. Each year, as part of its collaboration with research teams in the Global South, INED welcomes master's students nearing the end of their courses for two- to three-month placements through the iPOPs Laboratory of Excellence. The purpose of this placement is to help students polish their dissertation for journal submission and/or prepare their doctoral thesis proposal. Lastly, INED also hosts foreign doctoral students for short placements to help them design their thesis, work on the use of survey data, and potentially prepare a postdoctoral project. In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, only one foreign doctoral student could be hosted.

PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC WORK AMONG PEERS

Each year, INED's researchers organize and/or take part in a large number of seminars and conferences in France and around the world. Despite the pandemic, numerous scientific events could take place by adapting hosting systems and using virtual or hybrid conference set-ups. Consequently, 2020 saw 92 scientific seminars and conferences organized by the Institute, some with other research laboratories.

INED also held 13 INED Mondays (Lundis de l'Ined), a space for multidisciplinary scientific discussions between researchers, research engineers, and master's and PhD 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. Because research days and seminars were conducted by videoconference, a larger audience could be reached and greater numbers of people could participate. Every year, INED's researchers present papers at international conferences. The Population Association of America conference took place via videoconference, while the European Association for Population Studies conference was cancelled this year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. INED also co-organized three international conferences in Paris, including the 5th International Symposium of the International College of

Territorial Sciences, attended via videoconference by large numbers of participants from across the globe.

PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH

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

In 2020, 329 academics and researchers from outside INED took part in the Institute's research projects. Nearly 40% of these belong to foreign institutions, half of which are in Global South countries, primarily in Africa.

This reputation is consolidated by the Institute's culture of cooperation with the Global South (Africa, Asia), reflected both in the training of young researchers and in collaborative projects with population observatories for data collection.

Here again, due to the pandemic, research training through research for researchers from Global South countries had to be suspended in 2020. The scheduled project design training in Uganda, organized jointly by INED's International Perspectives Research Group and the University of Makerere, had to be postponed to 2021.



INED and the French Institute for Research on Development (IRD) renewed, for the second time, the scientific and technical collaborative framework agreement in place since 2013. This long-term partnership aims, through research, teaching, and innovation, to strengthen public policies that favour the development of the Global South. Its renewal in 2020 means the continuation of collaborative work in Senegal through the Observatoire Population Santé Environnement, a population, health, and environment monitoring observatory involving five Senegalese universities, three Senegalese research centres, and two Senegalese government agencies, as well as three French research centres. This observatory has four population and health observation sites. Three of them were launched and are maintained by INED and IRD and are some of the oldest in the world. The findings of research based on data collected have contributed to a rich and varied body of scientific literature and made these observatories famous. The major research programmes under way are looking at the emergence of new diseases in relation to global changes, the ecological intensification of agricultural production, and the adaptation of rural populations to climate change.

INED'S PUBLICATIONS

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

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

A CATALOGUE DEDICATED TO POPULATION STUDIES

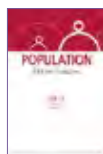
The INED Publications catalogue reflects the multidisciplinary nature of demography and of the Institute's research units. Submitted for validation by scientific committees, the books and journal articles are internationally renowned for their editorial and scientific quality.

The INED Publications catalogue includes:

- Nearly 300 books by French and international researchers published in various collections:
 - 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]
 - Les Cahiers de l'Ined
 - Méthodes et savoirs [Methods and Tools]
 - Questions de populations [Population Issues]
- *Population*, a bilingual English-French quarterly journal
- *Population & Societies*, a bilingual English-French monthly bulletin presenting scientific findings to a lay readership
- The 'living book' European Memories of the Gulag (<https://museum.gulagmemories.eu/en>), published in four languages: English, French, Russian, and Polish.



INED Publications also produces a series entitled Documents de travail [Working Papers] which presents ongoing or non-finalized research. This series enables the publication of texts that are not entirely ready for journal submission but are already of solid scientific quality. Seven of these documents were published on INED's website and in the Archined open archive in 2020.



POPULATION

Each year, in accordance with its official mission to keep the public informed about demographic issues, INED provides a detailed review of the key population figures and trends relating to the population of France and reports on the country's demographic situation. This report is based on the most recent data available and highlights ongoing trends in migration, births, abortions, marriages and divorces, civil unions and their dissolution, and mortality. In 2020, for the 50th anniversary of the first publication of these demographic situation reports, INED analysed and collated the tables and appendices from these reports to produce a database providing historical time series, some of which go back as far as 1740 and cover up to 2020, for around 50 demographic indicators for France. This database can be accessed via the Institute's website and provides series that for many indicators go back to the beginning of the 20th century for metropolitan France.

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


The electronic version of *Population* has continued to be successful in 2020, as evidenced by the continuing rise in the number of views and downloads of articles on the website revue-population.fr (+ 137%) and on Cairn (+ 10.5%) and Cairn International (+ 28 %).

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



INED'S PUBLICATIONS ON OPENEDITION BOOKS

Since December 2020, the OpenEdition Books portal has hosted a space dedicated to INED's publications. By the end of the year, 11 books had been made available, divided into four collections: Grandes Enquêtes [Large-scale Surveys]; Études et enquêtes historiques [Historical Studies and Surveys]; Classiques de l'économie et de la population [Economics and Population Classics]; and Méthodes et savoirs [Methods and Tools]. Around 20 other books will be published in 2021, including as part of two additional collections: Questions de populations [Population Issues], and Les Cahiers de l'ined. Available to view free of charge online, these books can also be purchased in ePub or PDF format.

 <https://books.openedition.org/ined/577?lang=en>



POPULATION'S EARLY-CAREER RESEARCHER PRIZE

The fifth edition of the Early-Career Researcher Prize was, unusually, not awarded in 2020. The judges deemed that the quality of the six articles short-listed from the 13 articles submitted was not sufficient to award the prize.



POPULATION & SOCIÉTÉS

This monthly bulletin is freely available in PDF format on the INED website. Since October 2019, it has also been available in HTML format, in English and French, on the Cairn.info and Cairn International websites. All issues, French and English, published since 2013 are available, and current issues are uploaded a few days after they are sent to the press, along with Excel files of the tables and figures. In

2020, 12 issues were published rather than the usual 11, in response to INED's scientific news and in order to disseminate the findings of the COCONEL survey in June and July: 'Neighbourliness during lockdown in France' and 'How the COVID-19 epidemic changed working conditions in France'.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY INED PUBLICATIONS

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

Digital versions of new titles are also freely accessible in HTML format on the OpenEdition Books portal.



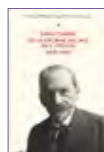
La révolution démographique.
Études et essais sur les problèmes de la population [The demographic revolution. Studies and essays on population issues.]

Adolphe Landry, Introduction by Fabrice Cahen
Collection: *Classiques de l'économie et de la population*

This book, first published in 1934, sets out Landry's theory of demographic systems and describes



what would become the theory of demographic transition, key stages in the evolution of a country's population. This new edition features a preface written by Fabrice Cahen that places Landry's thoughts within the development of the discipline and endeavours to shed light on the career of a man who was of his time.



**Dans l'ombre de la réforme sociale,
Paul Strauss. (1852-1942) [In the
shadow of social reform, Paul
Strauss (1852-1942)]**

Edited by Catherine Rollet and Virginie De Luca Barrusse
Collection: Études et enquêtes historiques

Who was Paul Strauss? His long career as a parliamentarian and minister for the Third Republic was just one facet of a rich life. Having started out as a journalist and founded various journals, he was elected to the municipal council of Paris before moving on to higher positions. He nevertheless remains a forgotten man of history. This book retraces his exceptional career through his political, social, and intellectual work. His efforts were entirely focused on improving public health and hygiene, the protection of mothers and children, developing social housing, and laying some of the cornerstones of what would become, after the war, the welfare state.



**Violences et rapports de genre.
Enquête sur les violences de genre
en France. [Violence and gender
relations. Survey on gender violence
in France.]**

Edited by Elizabeth Brown, Alice Debauche,
Christelle Hamel, and Magali Mazuy
Collection: Grandes enquêtes

Conducted in 2015 in a sample of more than 27,000 women and men living in ordinary households across metropolitan France, the Violence and Gender Relations (Virage) survey constitutes a key tool for measuring and analysing gender violence. This book presents the survey's main findings, providing an up-to-date knowledge base for use by social actors as well as the scientific community. It reflects the organization of the survey separated into areas of life and describes the processes by which violence is produced, links between perpetrators and victims, relationships of domination, and determinant factors in exposure to violence, regardless of whether it takes place within the family, a partnership, at school or university, in the workplace, or in a public place.

INED researchers also work with publishers other than INED Publications.

SUPPORTING ACCESSIBLE SCIENCE

INED has long been a proponent of the open science movement, aimed at making the direct products of research accessible, whether data or publications. In 2020, its efforts in this area focused on the implementation of new forms of dissemination of its work.

While in France, as elsewhere in the world, most scientific production is communicated via the publication of articles in specialist journals, generally behind a pay-wall, new open science approaches are being explored to encourage the free circulation of knowledge and make it accessible to all, at all times. INED's work is part of the National Plan for Open Science, launched by the French government in 2018, and the Institute is moving towards widespread open access to its research data and publications.


STRUCTURING AND OPENING UP RESEARCH DATA

As a major producer of sociodemographic surveys, INED has been making the data it collects available to the scientific community for more than 20 years. Its 250 surveys are documented (authors, dates, frames, protocols, questionnaires, etc.) in the open access Nesstar catalogue. In 2020, the EPIC survey on individual and partnership trajectories and the online

component of the Fécond survey on fertility, contraception, and reproductive health were made accessible to the research community, while preparatory work was done to make the Virage survey on violence and gender relations available.

Some data cannot be made public at individual level, either because they are covered by statistical confidentiality, or because they are personal data, the processing of which falls within the scope of the commitments made by INED to respondents under the French Data Protection Law. However, to provide access to some of its data, INED uses the Quetelet-PROGEDO-Diffusion network, of which it is one of the founding members along with the National Archive of Data from Official Statistics and the Centre for Sociopolitical Data at Sciences Po. This network provides any researcher affiliated with a research laboratory with access to survey data files at individual or household level, subject to a confidentiality agreement.





To make this access possible, data are anonymized, producing a fully documented Production and Research File (PRF). To date, 67 INED surveys are covered by a PRF, with the number increasing each year. To open up research data more widely while adhering to legal constraints relating to the protection of respondents, in 2020 INED continued with the deployment of its DataLab within its Survey Department. This new structure supports INED's policy of opening up data, with a group of engineers from the Institute working on making data available (INED survey data as well as aggregate and contextual databases created or maintained by INED). This DataLab has contributed to the design, updating, and promotion of the Demography of COVID-19 Deaths database launched in April 2020.

PUBLICATION MODELS TAILORED TO THE OBJECTIVES OF OPEN SCIENCE

For several years, INED's publishing strategy has been moving strongly towards the opening up of scientific publications. An increasing number of articles from its journal *Population*, and all issues of the monthly bulletin *Population & Societies*, are published with immediate, free access, the Creative Commons licence having been adopted in 2018. 2020 saw a significant increase in free access publications. Following the agreements signed in 2019 with the OpenEdition Books platform, four collections of books were made available in December 2020

on the INED Publications site within this platform. Available to view free of charge online, the 11 books uploaded can also be purchased in ePub or PDF format. The digital formats are sold by OpenEdition to libraries and distributed via online stores. This significantly improves the dissemination of books, especially internationally, and gives new life to books from the archives, 25 of which were digitized in 2020.

Furthermore, various solutions were considered with the aim of providing access to the data and appendices associated with INED's publications. This consideration led, to begin with, to the online publication of 50 years of data, extracted from the appendices to the demographic situation reports. Collated in an Excel spreadsheet, these data were published in December 2020 on INED's open archive, Archined, and were promoted via the Institute's website.

At the same time, it was decided on 14 February 2020 to form a committee of Archined users, the aim being to improve the functionality of the tool based on feedback from various users. This committee has enabled a number of technical and functional improvements to be made to the site, such as an advanced search tool and a batch import tool. As well as the publications submitted by researchers, Archined houses four new collections containing the initial findings of surveys, INED's working documents, all issues of *Population & Societies*, and demographic situation reports.

DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIETY

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.

Distributing information about the population to all actors of society is a major challenge. INED uses various distribution channels to target a large audience including students, public policymakers, journalists, civil society, and the public. To strengthen the bond between population science and society, INED's researchers invest time in scientific mediation. The results of their research work are regularly mobilized to provide insights into the society in which we live, to inform public debate, and to combat misinformation. Their interventions promote debate and provide the opportunity for comparative perspectives on major societal issues such as migration phenomena, changes in family and couplehood, population ageing, and the use of assisted reproduction technologies.

INFORMING PUBLIC DEBATE ON MAJOR SOCIETAL ISSUES

The research work and findings from the surveys conducted by INED inform public debate,

whether in the press, in parliamentary committees, or in non-academic public bodies.

INED remains a reference for journalists seeking information or explanations about a demographic phenomenon. INED researchers regularly respond to requests for material concerning news items or following the publication of a press release presenting the findings of their research work. During 2020, while most news concerned the pandemic, nearly 3,200 press articles relayed material produced by the Institute. The main topics used by the media this year related to discrimination and living conditions, along with questions of public health. INED's work and data on the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns were at the heart of media coverage this year, particularly in the mainstream media. In spring 2020, INED became a member of The Conversation, the online collaborative media platform where universities and researchers publish articles that are high-quality, free, and can be republished





by other media channels. This also contributed to the dissemination of INED's research findings in the online press.

INED researchers are regularly asked to speak before parliamentary committees and members of the French Economic, Social, and Environmental Council and Inspection générale des affaires sociales. Eighteen of them spoke at such hearings in 2020, while research findings were cited on multiple occasions during the year in legislative texts, reports, fact-finding missions, and investigative committees. Most these citations related to discrimination and integration (Trajectories and Origins survey), violence towards women (*Virage* survey), child protection (ELAP survey), endocrine disruptors (ELFE survey), pension reform, and the impact of COVID-19 (COCONEL survey and data from the COVID-19 mortality data website).

In addition, INED is an institutional member of various consultative bodies such as the National Council for Statistical Information and the Committee of Organizations with Permanent Access to the National Health Data System.

USING DIGITAL PLATFORMS TO DISSEMINATE KNOWLEDGE

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

of demographic issues through its bilingual English-French website, with new content each week, educational resources, reference files, and its monthly bulletin, *Population & Societies*, in digital format. With 3 million visitors in 2020, INED's website recorded a very large increase in audience figures, following the general trend observed across the internet in France, probably due to the COVID-19 pandemic and to periods of lockdown. New editorial content on COVID-19 and on mortality data, as well as the new animated presentation on life expectancy, viewed a great many times since April 2020, have boosted this trend. In parallel, numerous briefs, research article abstracts, focus reports on books and surveys, and interview transcripts have also been produced throughout the year. Social networks also constitute an excellent means of communication with 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 attracting new followers each year.

MEETINGS AND DEBATES TO MAKE POPULATION SCIENCES ACCESSIBLE TO ALL

INED researchers work hard to disseminate and popularize their work to a non-scientific public composed of political and economic decision makers, professional and cultural bodies, teachers and students, non-profit partners, and citizens. These encounters take place at many

types of events, from festivals to fairs, and at events organized by INED itself. Once again, due to the pandemic, various research promotion and popularization events targeting the public had to be postponed or cancelled. However, despite these unusual circumstances, INED's teams were able to adapt and run a number of events, including for the Festival of Ideas, organized remotely by the University of Paris, and for the French Science Fair.

ENGAGING WITH STUDENTS TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THINKING

Raising awareness among students of demographic issues is begun in primary schools and continues in secondary schools. INED maintains strong links with school-age audiences. Its website offers educational content specifically designed for secondary school teachers and students, and the Institute organizes various opportunities for researchers and students to come together and engage in discussions. Since 2016, seminars have been organized with the Lycée Henri-Wallon d'Aubervilliers. These workshops, based on the principle of knowledge exchange, rely on the participation of students, with nearly 80 teenagers from the final 2 years of secondary school taking part each year, along with around 10 teachers. In 2020, contacts were initiated with local *collèges* and *lycées* to identify new collaborative projects.

Each year, as part of the French Science Fair, researchers and doctoral students lead themed workshops for primary and secondary school students. Since 2019, specific efforts have also been made to introduce students in their final years of secondary school to careers in research. In 2020, a class of students aged 14–15 (UK Year 9) attended the screening and debate run by INED as part of the Images of Migration Festival, organized by the Institut Convergences Migrations. They could engage directly with the director of the film *Soumaya*, as well as with researchers from INED.

ESTABLISHING LONG-TERM PARTNERSHIPS WITH MUSEUMS

INED continues, as it has in the past, to work regularly with scientific mediation professionals. The results of INED's research work are regularly used for the purposes of major exhibitions, and researchers are invited to participate in the scientific committees of these exhibitions. The On Love exhibition, which opened at the Palais de la Découverte in October 2019 and ran until 30 August 2020, uses Marie Bergström's research on online dating. Collaboration between INED and the National Museum of Immigration History (MNHI) continued in 2020 under the framework agreement in place between the two establishments. INED researchers worked with the museum's teams to start preparing the next perma-

nent exhibition, to open in spring 2022, particularly by supplying data. The Childhood, Adolescence, and Migration research day, organized by INED's Migration and Minorities research unit, was held on 29 September 2020, in partnership with the MNHI and the Institut Convergences Migrations.



THE CONVERSATION

In April 2020, INED became a member of The Conversation. This membership allows any publishing author from INED to publish an article on The Conversation or to respond to calls for articles issued via this channel. They then benefit from the support of a team of professional journalists, as well as from support within INED. The initial results of this new collaboration are very encouraging, with contributions made by 24 researchers, doctoral students, postdoctoral contractors, and engineers. Nineteen articles were published between 1 March and 31 December 2020, generating nearly 240,000 views during this period.



2020 FRENCH SCIENCE FAIR

INED has been very actively involved in the national programme for the French Science Fair, organized by the Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation. Sponsored by the writer Bernard Werber, the 29th edition of the Fair took place from 2-12 October 2020 in mainland France, with the theme 'Planet Nature'. Given the unusual context of the pandemic, a virtual programme, very much aimed at the public, was organized via 'Direct Science' programmes broadcast online. In addition to the screening and debate organized at Campus Condorcet and the educational workshops scheduled at INED, researchers from the Institute participated in two Esprit Sorcier programmes broadcast online: the first entitled 'Toujours plus nombreux et plus connectés' (A Growing and More Connected Population), and the second on the pollutants found in our environment.

To watch or re-watch these, visit:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HqUH1NOZU0o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kUIBrRmsuSI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kUIBrRmsuSI>



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 worlds at the national and international levels. Its research topics directly address current economic and social issues.

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INED'S MISSIONS AND OBJECTIVES

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

INED is one of the largest demographic research institutes in the world. A French public research institution, administratively attached to both the research and social affairs ministries, it conducts research on the life events (births, unions, 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.

RESEARCH, TRAINING, AND PROMOTION

INED's primary missions are to conduct research on populations at 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 the knowledge acquired and provides expertise and support for public policies working to meet social and educational challenges in its field of activity;
- contributes to research training through research in its areas of competence, through courses, PhD student hosting, and 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.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

The work carried out at INED aims to describe and understand the changes taking place within populations in the areas of fertility, union formation, migration, and mortality. It addresses issues relating to gender relations, relationships between generations, and social or geographical inequalities. The Institute is also heavily involved in exploring measurement and methodological problems, particularly concerning data collection. To fulfil its missions, INED draws on a wide range of disciplines that are complementary to demography, such as economics, history, geography, sociology, anthropology, statistics, biology, and epidemiology.

INED's researchers are organized into 10 research units (nine individual units and a mixed unit) and one joint research unit. In addition to the research units, there are three interdisciplinary groups. Work is carried out throughout 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 a large number of national and international projects. INED's research studies are based on a combined quantitative, critical, and qualita-

tive approach to population questions. The approach is principally 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. Lastly, it is qualitative, as qualitative understanding is what enables researchers to enrich their analyses, develop new avenues of inquiry, and later to substantiate findings and construct new analytic categories.

RESEARCH IN TOUCH WITH SOCIAL ISSUES

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



Because it deals with universal issues such as births, unions, life expectancy, mobility, etc., the work carried out at INED is of interest to the public as well as to public policymakers, elected representatives, and companies; it provides knowledge about changes in society, allows the assessment of sensitive and even controversial issues, and, as such, can help guide public policy. INED's field of inquiry and its strong reputation and renown put it in a particularly privileged position when it comes to establishing connections between society and research.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS SET EVERY 5 YEARS

INED's strategy 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 HCÉRES (High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education) recommendations formulated during its evaluation of the Institute, the national research strategy, and the major projects of French, European, and international interest. These describe the challenges to be met, determine the Institute's main research axes, and set the Institute's strategy for meeting these challenges and pursuing

these scientific orientations. They are monitored using a set of performance indicators. The most recent strategic orientations were developed in 2016 and cover the 2016–2020 period. Four priorities have been identified: to refresh analysis of demographic phenomena, attain better understanding of life histories, study interactions between actors and public policies, and develop studies on population movements and mobility.

REGULARLY EVALUATED WORK

Research at INED is regularly evaluated by:

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





DESPITE THE PANDEMIC, THE STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS FOR 2021–2025 HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED THROUGH COLLECTIVE CONSULTATION

INED's scientific vision and strategic orientations for the 2021–2025 period were developed in 2020 through a collective consultation process involving all the Institute's research units and departments. Various working groups were formed to identify, first, the major thematic axes that will structure INED's research over the next 5 years and, secondly, to develop the Institute's strategy for responding to the research challenges of the scientific vision and for maintaining the high level of excellence for which INED's work is renowned both in France and internationally. The scientific vision and strategic orientations generated during this extensive process of collective reflection were debated and validated by INED's scientific council in November, before being unanimously adopted by the Board of Administration in December 2020. These two documents will be used to develop the Contract on Objectives and Performances to be signed by INED and its supervising ministries.

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEMOGRAPHY

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

INED's scientific approach includes a wide range of disciplines such as demography, sociology, economics, history, geography, anthropology, epidemiology, and statistics. Research questions are addressed with a view to breaking down interdisciplinary barriers. As such, each researcher may belong to two different research units.

Each unit, led by one or more lead researchers, is evaluated every 5 years by the High Council for the Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCÉRES). In addition to the units, three interdisciplinary groups, which do not conduct research projects, promote methodological discussions.

FERTILITY, FAMILIES, AND COUPLES

[URO3]


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

[URO4]

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





addresses inequalities and the manifestation of such, considering variations in time and space, gender violence, and the emergence of new gendered norms over generations. Particular attention is paid to gender and sexual minorities.

MORTALITY, HEALTH, AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

[UR05]

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

HOUSING, SPATIAL INEQUALITIES, AND TRAJECTORIES

[UR06]

Unit 6 looks at the role that housing and residential situations play in the contemporary dynamics of inequalities: household living conditions and access 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, school, family life, etc.). It employs

a variety of methods and materials (questionnaires, interviews, administrative registers, etc.) and favours a longitudinal approach in order to show the construction of inequalities at the life course level.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATIONS AND MINORITIES

[UR08]

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

[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, social, political, and health histories of populations; paleodemography, to study early populations who left no written trace or to supplement traditional historical demography sources with archaeological material; and the history of demographic and economic thought, to discover the actual conditions in which these early forms of knowledge were produced and transmitted, and to improve analysis of scholarly texts and practices.

MOBILITY, TRAJECTORIES, AND TERRITORIES

[UR12]

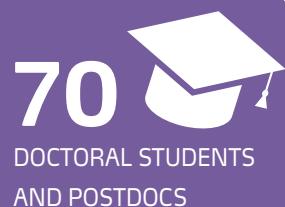
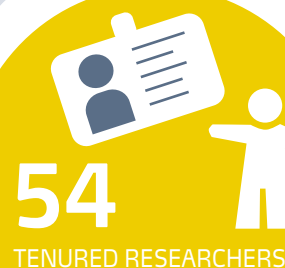
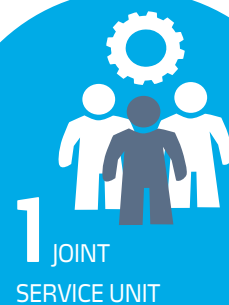
As a partner of the International College of Territorial Sciences research group, Research Unit 12 focuses on the diversity of individual and collective trajectories within family and territorial dynamics. It analyses the interactions

between family ties and residential ties forged over a lifetime to understand how individuals, families, and larger groups are anchored within a territory. It emphasizes people's multiple memberships as they relate to social and migration trajectories and interact with the political systems to which they belong, and probes the construction of the social, spatial, and cultural categories that structure societies in connection with their histories and public policies. The unit's multidisciplinary approach and variety of research areas enables it to compare different forms of population dynamics within different cultural systems.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

[UR14]

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





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tive 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—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 RESEARCH GROUP

[XPM2]

Organized as a network, this group works to develop methods for more effectively analysing the interactive processes and complex ties binding various events in individual trajectories and to conceptualize and use intermediate categories in data collection and analysis. The unit's activities rely largely on the Biographical Approach Reflection Group, 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 carried out in France, Africa, and Latin America.

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES RESEARCH 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, to explore concepts and methods from different fields and disciplines. To this end, the group regularly organizes international scientific research days and supports training activities with foreign partners.

OLD AGE AND AGEING RESEARCH GROUP

[XPM4]

This group offers a space for meetings and discussions on research questions, strategies, and methods in connection with these, 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.

DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE SURVEY COLLECTION METHODS AND DIVERSIFYING DATA SOURCES

Designing, organizing, conducting, and making use of large-scale surveys, particularly longitudinal surveys, is a unanimously recognized field of excellence for INED. The Institute is the only French research establishment with its own dedicated Survey Department and to benefit from the expertise of its own Statistical Methods Department.

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


DATA COLLECTION ADAPTED TO THE PANDEMIC

INED's Survey and Polling Department is involved in the design and methodological prepa-

ration of many survey projects conducted by the Institute's various research units.

The pandemic in 2020 impacted the work done by this department. Some surveys and test surveys had to be postponed to the autumn, and the collection protocols for surveys in progress were adapted, with face-to-face interviews replaced by telephone or videoconference calls. This was the case for the ChIPRe survey, conducted among Chinese migrants in Île-de-France, for the qualitative testing of Families and Employers 2 (FAMEMP2) survey, and for the End of Life in Overseas France survey being conducted with physicians, the data collection for which had to be delayed by 4 months.





Furthermore, the ANRS-Trust-PrEP survey, to be conducted in a hospital setting among young men with high HIV-risk sexual behaviours (survey included blood sampling), had to be postponed to 2021.

In parallel, work continued on seven surveys that were at the preparation stage or that had recently collected information. These were: the ELFE survey at age 10.5, to be conducted in autumn 2021; the Feti'i e Fenua (Family and Territory) survey in French Polynesia which was completed in March 2020 and the qualitative sections of which are in preparation; the Envie survey on the emotional life of young adults, a test for which will be launched in March 2021; the ART Without Borders survey on the use of assisted reproduction technologies abroad, which will be launched in the first half of 2021; the methodological testing of the ERFI 2.0 survey, which forms the second round of the Generations and Gender Programme, to take place in autumn 2021. Preparation of the upcoming Fertility survey resumed in late 2020, and a proposal for survey work on people exiting prison began.

The Survey and Polling Department's expertise enables researchers to address sensitive topics, such as end of life, violence, sexuality, etc., and to target populations in challenging situations—homeless people, illiterate people, young adults emerging from the care system, prisoners, etc.—or very specific populations,

such as adoptive parents and adopted children, victims of female genital mutilation, African villages surveyed at regular intervals, etc. The many topics addressed by research all require innovative survey techniques and lead to protocols and questionnaires that could prove groundbreaking for public statistics.

Another strong component of the Survey Department's activity in 2020 was supporting the use of recently collected survey data, including the documentation of the Virage DOM and My Neighbourhood, My Neighbours surveys, and the analysis and anonymization of the corpus of interviews on celibacy (EPIC project).

DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE COLLECTION METHODS

The Survey and Polling Department has continued to work on developing innovative modes of collection: randomized 'snowball' methods, a multilingual approach to improve survey coverage, use of diversified qualitative methods (semi-guided interviews, focus groups, cognitive interviews, observation, etc.), multimodal methodologies, the impact of financial incentives, etc. The Survey Department is also exploring INSEE's Fidéli database—a tax administration-based demographic file on housing and individuals—and working with researchers from ENSAI (National Statistics and Information Analysis School) and IFSTAR (French Institute of Science and Technology for Transport, Development and

Networks) on a bootstrap variance calculation method for surveys and the development of SAS® and R programs to implement it, with INED's Statistical Methods Department.

PROMOTING METHODOLOGIES, PARTICULARLY WITHIN PROFESSIONAL NETWORKS

INED is fully involved in national and international networks for the production and use of quantitative data. Its research technicians are members of the MATE-SHS (Methods, Analysis, Fields, and Surveys in Human and Social Sciences) network run by the CNRS and French Statistics Society. They are involved in promoting and providing expertise to these professional networks, present papers at specialist conferences, and work on various master's courses and PhD training networks. In 2020, the methodological excellence of INED's engineers was reflected by papers presented at major scientific and professional events, including the Annual European DDI User Conference, the Latin American Population Studies Association conference, and seminars on the HSS Data of university data platforms and of the Berkeley Population Center.

FROM DESIGN TO FINAL ANALYSIS: CONTROLLING THE ENTIRE CHAIN

INED's Statistical Methods Department assists in removing any technical difficulties associated

with the analysis and representation of existing data. Multilevel analysis, textual analysis, mapping— INED researchers and research engineers are trained to use a range of techniques, particularly for statistical methods and data science. Their high level of competence is widely disseminated through in-house and external seminars and training sessions. Despite the impact of the pandemic during 2020, a meeting of the Applied Statistics Group, dedicated to health data, was organized in a mixed format with 120 participants, the speakers being on-site and the audience listening remotely. Training courses could also be delivered internally: one on the introduction of the R software remotely, and another on data visualization techniques using Stata software. The Statistical Methods Department's website, <https://sms.site.ined.fr>, contains a variety of applied statistics resources: tools, data, and methods to enable research teams to obtain vital information for their work. This website was redeveloped in 2020 and showcases the department, introducing the work it does and offering links to open-access information on the statistical processing of data.

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. Often exhaustive or based on large samples, they provide reliable, accurate, and very recent information about a large population. Matching across various administrative sources increases their value, especially when it comes to following individuals longitudinally. The Permanent Demographic Sample is a good example of this, combining census and civil registry information, tax and social security data, and employment history. In addition, since 2017 has benefited from permanent access to health data via the National Health Data System. The Institute has been fully involved in various projects relating to both the processing of these data and data visualization. In particular, it contributes to the Big_Stat project on the use of demographic big data from administrative sources, and regular discussions with the producing organizations, particularly INSEE, have led to a better understanding of the available databases and an improvement in sources. Data visualization was a key activity in 2020. The rapid development of technology, with a wide range of dedicated functions now available in statistical software, is facilitating the creation of interactive graphics. This data mining has been given new impetus by the development of open science and plural access to data. The Statistical Methods Department has been using these visualization techniques for a long time, particularly for non-structured data (textual

data, network data, etc.) or geolocation data with mapping techniques.

LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS

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

The ELFE cohort study, a project designed by INED, INSERM, and the French Blood Institute, is monitoring a cohort of children from their birth in 2011 until age 20. The size and duration of this longitudinal study are exceptional, as is the diversity of the approximately 150 researchers and academics involved in it and the study's complexity, combining sociodemographic data (on the child, its two parents, the people with whom the child spends the most time, etc.), medical data, and biological samples (including dust collected at home). This ambitious project is funded by the Investments in the Future Programme. Like all INED surveys, it has been examined by the CNIL national data protection authority. In 2020, a third school-based survey was conducted in class CM1 to gain information on the children's learning (see page 15).



It is not only INED's researchers who make use of the Institute's surveys. Survey data and results are also disseminated externally through numerous publications by researchers from other research establishments. Between 2017 and 2020, there were 244 such publications. The surveys most frequently used outside INED during this period were the French Longitudinal Study of Children (ELFE), the Trajectories and Origins (TeO) survey, the various waves of the Family and Intergenerational Relations Study (ERFI), the Violence and Gender Relations (Virage) survey, and the Context of Sexuality in France (CSF) survey.

THE RESEARCHERS OF TOMORROW

Each year, young researchers preparing their thesis or having or having recently defended it are hosted at INED on placements and participate in the Institute's work. In 2020, 70 doctoral students and postdocs worked at INED, almost a third of whom came from abroad.

INED invests heavily in research training through research. Many of its researchers and research technicians provide training to undergraduate, master's degree and specialist school students, and young researchers are hosted by the Institute on placements each year. Each of them has access to the Institute's many resources and receives personalized mentoring from an INED researcher; doctoral students are supervised or co-supervised by an INED researcher. The scientific life of young researchers includes an annual doctoral day organized by several volunteer doctoral students in partnership with the Delegation for Doctoral Affairs, and by monthly 2-hour workshops, run by three young tenured researchers, during which doctoral students can present their research work.

DOCTORAL PLACEMENTS: ACTIVE SUPPORT FOR TOMORROW'S RESEARCHERS

Doctoral training is one of INED's priorities. As always, all 54 doctoral students on placement at

INED in 2020 benefited from a stimulating work environment in which they could access training and receive support from their research units as well as from research support services. Doctoral students are supervised or co-supervised by a researcher throughout their placement. In addition, the Institute provides a range of activities intended to facilitate their future professional integration. The purpose of doctoral placements at INED is not only to support doctoral students towards defence of their thesis but also to train researchers in population sciences through their publications and their ability to conduct successful research projects.

While INED does not issue certificates or diplomas, it is actively involved, in accordance with its official missions, with the training of research and teaching professionals in the field of population science. The Institute is a member of the Graduate School of Demography, a network-based Graduate Research School run by the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. It is particularly involved in PhD teaching. Along with



EHESS, the Institute also runs the Social Sciences of Gender and Sexuality Graduate Research School. These two projects are funded by the Investments in the Future Programme set up by the ANR (see also page 80).

In addition, INED researchers teach in master's programmes in demography and related disciplines, and most of the 10 French tenured professors with chairs in demography are associated researchers at INED. It is therefore quite natural that universities and graduate schools should turn to the Institute to host their PhD students in demography.

The diversity of disciplines to which ongoing theses are attached reflects INED's multidisciplinary culture. In 2020, INED was the host laboratory for 22 sociology theses, 15 demography or socio-demography theses, eight in economics, six in epidemiology or public health, one in anthropology, one in geography, and one in history.

This year, 12 doctoral students successfully defended their theses:

- Ugo Filippo Basellini, Analysing and forecasting all-cause and cause-specific age-at-death distributions
- Khaoula Ben Messaoud, Study on the use of, access to, and discontinuation of infertility treatments based on data from the National Health Data System
- Amélie Carrère, Management of disabled older people: An analysis of the determinants of institutionalization or home-based care
- Pierre-Antoine Chauvin, Rehousing policies and trajectories of homeless families in Paris
- Elodie Druez, Is blackness political? Racialization and politicization of graduates of sub-Saharan origin in Paris and London
- Jenny Garcia, Urban bias and the differential impact of cause of death on the Latin America population, 1996–2010
- Fabio Macedo, Choosing children: nationality, race, and "quality" in the global history of international adoption (1830–1980)
- Philippe Martin, Online participatory community as a tool for health promotion among adolescents and young adults: Towards a proof of concept applied to sexual and reproductive health
- Gaëlle Meslay, Restricted recognition: The meaning of marriage for same-sex couples, between social determinants and conjugal rationales
- Adama Ouédraogo, The demographics and health of twins in sub-Saharan Africa
- Rila Christa Ratovoson, Mortality and health in Madagascar: The health transition in the Moramanga district
- Svetlana Russkikh, The new Russian family policy (2007–2020): From demographic crisis to the representation of the "traditional" family.



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

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY ACCESSIBLE TO STUDENTS

INED supports the international mobility of PhD students and postdocs so that they can experience the world of international research, with its different ways of working and its different theoretical and methodological approaches, in a context of increasing globalization.

The iPOPs Laboratory of Excellence mobility programme funds 2-week to 3-month research stays in foreign host laboratories, either inside or outside Europe. These stays may involve fieldwork or integration into a research team. They may be used to delve further into an aspect of the thesis as part of a comparative study or a study focused on the host country, or to prepare post-thesis projects. In 2020, seven PhD students affiliated with the iPOPs LabEx should have been awarded a doctoral mobility grant but, due to the pandemic, only three grants could be awarded for placements in the United Kingdom and in the USA, which were ultimately terminated early.

INED's partnership with the European Doctoral School in 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, taught in English at one of the network's member institutions.

In the 2019–2020 academic year, two students were selected for funding and took training programmes at the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock, Germany, and at the Centre for Demographic Studies at the Autonomous University of Barcelona (Spain).

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH AT INED

INED offers 1- or 2-year postdoctoral contracts to young French and non-French researchers who have demonstrated their research skills and presented a high-quality, original research project that also must fit into the research topics studied at the Institute. These contracts are to enable them to complete their training and to provide them with a springboard for developing their academic career.

Postdoctoral researchers can also be recruited as part of funded research projects. However they are recruited, postdocs spend 1 day a week on their research work. Sixteen postdocs worked at INED in 2020.



TWO AWARD-WINNING YOUNG RESEARCHERS

Pauline Hervois received the top Alain Desrosières prize awarded by the French Society of Statistics for an extract from her thesis, *The nonsense of counting insane populations: Fabricating the number of the infirm in France in the nineteenth century*.

Tania Lejbowicz was awarded a gender studies research grant from Ville de Paris for her research project entitled 'Parcours féminins atypiques et violences sexuelles : quels liens entre les écarts aux normes de genre et les expériences des violences ?' [Atypical female trajectories and sexual violence: Connections between deviation from gender norms and experience of violence].



INTERVIEW

with Marine Quennehen,
postdoc at INED

Your research explores connections between incarcerated fathers and their children. Why study fatherhood in prison?

When I conducted a preparatory survey as part of my master's degree, I realized there had been no specific studies on fatherhood in prison, even though INSEE's 1999 survey on inmates' family histories revealed that half of them were fathers. There were studies on how having a parent in prison affects family ties, based on the experiences of the prisoners and their families. However, the literature on

'parenthood' in prison focused much more on the maternal dimension than on the paternal one, even though 97% of the prison population is male. The aim of my thesis was therefore to remedy this 'blind spot'.

How did you conduct your research? What methodology did you use?

I conducted repeat, semi-guided interviews (around 150 interviews in total) with 70 male prisoners incarcerated in four different establishments. The objective of this method was to obtain a retrospective account and then to return to certain biographical events. Seeing the same individuals more than once helped reduce the 'distance' between the interviewer and the respondent, building a relationship of trust. The repetition of interviews with the same respondent encouraged them to reflect a little deeper on their experience. Meanwhile, I conducted around 15 individual interviews and some group interviews, some informal,

with various prison employees: guards, officers, health care staff, and social workers.

What were your findings? Did parenting practices continue despite the disruption, or were they interrupted?

The main finding of my thesis is that prisoners have varying parental, marital, and social trajectories. Their paternal practices differ, and they define themselves as parents in a variety of ways. I identified four types of fatherhood, which I named marginal paternity, suspended paternity, shattered paternity, and paternity as a resource. This typology allows us to move away from a totalizing perspective on prison. I showed that while incarceration certainly has an undeniable impact on individuals, there is a continuity between pre-incarceration and incarceration trajectories. These paternity types are not in any way fixed; they provide information on parenting practices and on parental representations according to biographical events.

A STRONG AND OPEN PARTNERSHIP NETWORK

INED 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. As a result, it enjoys its position as a network leader in this field, which facilitates the mobility of its researchers and boosts its appeal.

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 facilitates its own researchers' mobility. These activities are coordinated by its International Relations and Partnerships Department. This department is entirely devoted to researchers and helps them 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. It also supports INED's policy on international relations by strengthening and structuring partnerships within France, across Europe, and worldwide.

PARTNERSHIPS OF EXCELLENCE FUNDED BY THE INVESTMENTS IN THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

INED has been awarded funding through the Laboratories of Excellence (LabEx), Infrastructures of Excellence (EquipEx), Graduate Research Schools (EUR), and Institut Convergences projects. These projects, funded by the French Investments in the Future Programme (PIA), have endowed population science research with powerful new funding instruments to enable the design of ambitious research projects capable of increasing the scientific excellence and international visibility of French research still further.



ONE LABORATORY OF EXCELLENCE

IPOPS

With funding renewed in February 2019 for a further 5 years, iPOPs—Individuals, Populations, and Societies—is at the heart of population science research and training and opens its research up to the economic, social, and political spheres. This LabEx is run by INED in partnership with the Campus Condorcet and the Universities of Bordeaux, Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, Paris-Nanterre, Strasbourg, and University of Paris. Its scientific policy is to support the development of partnerships, in France and abroad, in the field of population science, improve student and young researcher training in demography, ensure the quality, transfer, and promotion of research studies and findings, and to develop partnerships with the economic sector.

In the latest phase of the project, the PhD and research training programme is based around the themes 'Family Dynamics and Ageing' and 'Social, Gender, and Intergenerational Inequalities', with methodological approaches focusing on life course analysis and international comparison. The iPOPs LabEx is continuing with its policy of hosting teaching researchers on secondment for periods of 6 months to a year. Doctoral students receive regular information about professional environments and possible career opportunities after their PhD. The training delivered through INED's doctoral workshops is

continuing and PhD students nearing the end of their thesis receive individualized career support to help them find a job.

In 2020, the iPOPs LabEx provided both financial and logistic support for three workshops and conferences aimed at promoting the scientific research of young iPOPs network researchers at national and international levels, and at helping to disseminate the results of research. However, one of these had to be postponed until 2021 due to the pandemic.

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

THREE INFRASTRUCTURES OF EXCELLENCE

DIME-SHS

The Data, Infrastructures, and Survey Methods in the Human and Social Sciences (Dime-SHS) EquipEx was created to endow France with a new structure for collecting, augmenting, and diffusing human and social sciences research data. Steered by Science Po's Centre for Sociopolitical Data, its resources enable researchers to produce or reuse data of great methodological rigour and quality. INED is particularly implicated in the quantitative aspect via the ELIPSS internet panel (Longitudinal Internet Study for Human and Social Sciences). The Institute's Survey and Polling Department is active in the methodology (particularly the calculation of weightings),

recruitment, and management of the panel, which includes more than 3,100 individuals equipped with a touchscreen tablet, who respond to a 30-minute survey each month.

With funding for this project at an end, a new model is currently being developed to ensure the continuation of the ELIPSS project; 1,400 panellists indicated their willingness to continue taking part in the ELIPSS panel beyond 2019, and a new recruitment phase for panellists was launched in January 2020, bringing the panel to a total of 2,250 people by the end of 2020.

INED remains involved in the promotion of the ELIPSS scheme. A book on it is to be published by INED Publications in 2021 as part of its *Grandes Enquêtes* series, and two chapters will be written by INED researchers.



<https://dime-shs.sciencespo.fr/en/>

LifeObs - Observatoire français des parcours de vie

In late 2020, the LifeObs project won 8 years funding from the Key Research Equipment programme, part of the Investments in the

Future Programme (PIA3). Its aim is to provide social science researchers and public policy-makers with high-quality, large-scale surveys on a wide range of subjects connected with family behaviours and population trends. Eight representative 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 (GGP2020), the Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, and the GUIDE/EuroCohort survey on the first cohort of European children. To increase the visibility and use of these data, both in France and elsewhere, the surveys and their documentation will be translated into English, and the data will be published on international platforms. Training in the analysis of quantitative surveys will also be offered and aggregate data will be available online.

This multisite observatory is designed for sharing both resources (data and documentation) and skills (survey access and analysis) in order to ensure they are widely accessible to the scientific community. It is based on national cooperation between key institutions in

the field of life course, family, and population studies: INED, which is leading the project, the University Paris-Dauphine-PSL, the Universities of Bordeaux and Strasbourg, INSEE, and the extensive PROGEDO research network.

RE-CO-NAI: Research platform on cohorts of children followed up since birth

The RE-CO-NAI platform, coordinated by INED, is designed to set up an infrastructure that will enable researchers to collect, store, and disseminate data for birth cohorts. It provides access to a large amount of associated data, collected from the ELFE and Epipage 2 cohorts. These social, demographic, and health data are collected via surveys conducted among families and physicians, using health checkups and biological samples. Other birth cohort studies will feature on the platform in future.

In 2020, a survey was conducted among two cohorts during the first lockdown, concerning the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences for children. A further survey on learning at the start of class CM1 (UK Year 4) was also conducted among children from the two cohorts, with the involvement of their teachers.

In addition to projects under way, 31 new research projects using ELFE data were started in 2020: six were on a social science topic, six on a health topic, three on links between health and environment, and three were multidisciplinary projects, and there were 13 requests for access to data as part of collaborative European projects.

The RE-CO-NAI project, funded for 2012–2019 under the Investments in the Future Programme (PIA), received further funding in 2020 under its Cohorts category, to follow up the children until 2025. As this additional funding under the PIA was not awarded under the EquipEx category but under the Cohortes category, the name has been changed from RE-CO-NAI EquipEx to RE-CO-NAI Platform.

ONE CONVERGENCES INSTITUTE (IC)

IC MIGRATIONS

LINED is a partner of the Institut Convergences Migrations (ICM), created in 2018 with the aim of integrating and organizing research teams on migration within the Campus Condorcet. The ICM leads research that involves multiple

disciplines, themes, and institutions that were previously separate. François Héran, former Director at INED and now a professor at the Collège de France, is the Scientific Director. Patrick Simon, Research Director at INED, is the Director of one of the five subject departments, and various INED researchers have been selected as fellows of the ICM, enabling the development of collaborative research projects.

In 2020, a research project entitled RP93 was submitted to the ICM by an INED researcher following contact made with the Chair of the Departmental Council of Seine-Saint-Denis.

Based on an exhaustive monitoring of the 2020 census collection operations in eight communes of Seine-Saint-Denis, this project aims to carry out an ethnography of the design and implementation of the census by focusing on the various actors involved in this operation. In addition, two INED researchers and fellows of the ICM were awarded financial support to help with the publishing of a book and the transcription of interviews.

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

THREE 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 (EUR) developed by University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and INED, and supported by six partner universities, eight graduate schools, and 10 research units.

Using the graduate school model, the 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. By creating a continuum between master's courses, PhD studies, and professional employment, the HED constitutes a powerful lever for doctoral and postdoctoral 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 career support for postdocs by developing new partnerships.

Coordinated by INED, the Graduate School of Demography launched its first call for applications for three PhD positions in April 2020. The selected candidates had to enrol for their thesis at one of the eight graduate schools qualified under the HED and to choose a host laboratory at one of the HED's partners.

In addition, in late 2019 Résodémo became the Formations Intensives programme run by the HED, offering European- and international-level technical training, directly applicable to thesis work. The training programme is intensive, divided into 2- to 5-day modules. Due to COVID-19, 5 of the 8 training sessions initially scheduled had to be postponed, with the support of the session leaders, to October and November 2020, and took place in person and remotely. Around 80 people took part.

 <http://www.ecolehed.fr/>

Graduate School of Gender and Sexuality Studies (GSST)

Established by EHESS in association with INED and led jointly by Christelle Avril (EHESS), Director, and Mathieu Trachman (INED), Co-Director, the Graduate School of GSST was awarded funding in 2019 under the Graduate Research Schools (EUR) component of the PIA3 (Investments in the Future Programme). This school, offering master's and PhD programmes, involves six research laboratories: CEMS, Césor, CESSP, CMH, CRH, and IRIS. GSST offers innovative training in gender and sexuality studies based on empirical investigation incorporating multidisciplinary approaches: 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.

The teaching and administrative team was formed in spring 2020, while the first group of 30 M1 students were selected to begin their training in September 2020, with the first four PhD contracts also being awarded in September. Agreements were also formalized with the board of education for the Paris region and the AIDES association with respect to professional internships undertaken by students.

OSE: Opening Up Economics

Since 2017, the Paris Graduate School of Economics (EUR PGSE), operated by the Paris School of Economics (PSE), has been building on the experience gained with the OSE LabEx—Ouvrir la science économique, or Opening Up Economics. It intends to expand its activities and potential by developing a graduate programme—master's and PhD—in global economics, diversifying scientific ambitions and deepening interactions with other disciplines while keeping the founding institutions, laboratories, and partners of PSE and OSE fully involved.

This project has strengthened relations between PSE and INED. The Institute is a member of the PGSE graduate school's supervisory board and steering committee, while researchers from INED's Economic Demography unit are working with the OSE's Inequalities and Public Economics topic group, co-directed by an INED researcher. While the year 2020 was not conducive to the organization of research days and joint events, INED researchers frequently took part in virtual seminars organized remotely by this topic group. They also delivered teaching to master's and PhD students from the PGSE graduate school,

classes that INED PhD students were also able to attend. Since 2017, members of the unit have been sharing an office at PSE with other members of PGSE EUR and OSE LabEx partner institutions, and their regular presence at PSE has enabled them to build relationships with the other researchers involved in the project.



<https://www.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/en/about/history-of-the-paris-school-of-economics/ose-opening-economics-labex/>

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.



INTERVIEW

Christelle Avril, sociologist at EHESS, Project Manager of the GSST EUR, and Mathieu Trachman, sociologist at INED, Deputy Project Manager of the GSST EUR

The first group of students were enrolled at the Gender and Sexuality Studies Graduate Research School in October 2020. What is unique about this Graduate Research School?

It involves social sciences teaching spe-

cializing in gender and sexuality studies, drawing on the EHESS master's course in gender studies. It is unique in two ways: firstly, it prioritizes research on sexuality as the nub and prime indicator of changes in gender relations; and, secondly, the course includes training in statistical methods as tools for assessing gender and sexuality.

What courses are offered?

Various master's and PhD seminars address some of the core topics of gender studies: gendered division of labour, violence, feminism, scientific knowledge, etc. Some of the seminars show how gender exists alongside other social relationships, age, and class. For example, what is discrimination? What is an inequality? How can we measure them? A key feature of our teaching is basing the pro-

duction of knowledge on empirical materials. As such, the Graduate Research School provides a solid methodological grounding in qualitative and quantitative methods. Lastly, the School benefits from the extensive teaching provision of EHESS, with students able to discover other topics and disciplines.

Are these courses suitable for a non-academic audience?

Absolutely. We are launching a professional training course, intended for those who wish to learn more about inequalities and discrimination. These are becoming the focus of increasing attention among administrations and companies. In addition, a 'professional equality specialist' label will open up employment options beyond the academic world.

These agreements formalize commitments to research, training, and scientific development activities.

In 2020, INED signed or renewed four framework agreements with the CNRS, INRAP, IRD, and the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (Japan). Two framework agreements are also being negotiated with EHESS and INSERM.

At the national level, INED strengthened its ties with higher education institutions. In addition to its partnership with the IdEx University of Paris, the Institute works with other universities through its iPOPs LabEx, which has funded a mixed INED–University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne chair, and a chair of excellence at the University of Bordeaux.

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

MOBILITY AND SECONDMENT HOSTING

Every year, the Institute hosts many researchers from abroad for 2 weeks to 3 months and, in some cases, a sabbatical year. Under this arrangement, any INED researcher can invite one or several foreign researchers or PhD students to INED over the course of the year. Due to the pandemic, only five researchers could be hosted out of the 30 originally planned, including one foreign PhD student. Half of the researchers who had to postpone their visit have already indicated that they would like to come in 2021.

As part of the iPOPs LabEx, INED also hosts teaching researchers on secondment from several LabEx partner universities in order to increase the number of thesis supervisors familiar with Institute structures and research studies and bring together Graduate Research Schools interested in population questions. Hosted teaching researchers are relieved either partially or entirely of their teaching duties during their stay, leaving them free to conduct research or prepare a dossier for accreditation to supervise research.

EUROPEAN PROJECTS AND CONNECTIONS

INED's research studies are partially funded by its own budget. Other grants come from fun-

ding agencies such as the French Research Agency (ANR), public bodies, industry, and European Union programmes.

To obtain funding for a research project, there are two options: respond to calls for projects that fund the most ambitious programmes, or request ad hoc funding from potential backers. INED has a department dedicated to assisting researchers throughout the process of applying for research contracts, from monitoring calls for project proposals and identifying the most relevant ones, to designing and organizing projects, final project management, and contract negotiation.

In 2020, nine projects involving INED researchers were submitted for ANR funding: six were successful, three of these being led by INED researchers.

In addition, seven ad hoc funding grants were obtained to support surveys such as Envie and projects including the use of the GGP survey.

As a major player in demographic research in Europe, INED encourages its researchers to answer European calls for project proposals and supports those who apply for European Research Council and Horizon 2020 funding. In 2020, INED answered more European and international calls for projects, submitting nine proposals, of which two were awarded funding and five were still under evaluation as of 31 December 2019.



INED'S COMMITMENT TO RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT

INED is committed to sustainable development and to an approach aimed at preserving natural resources, limiting the impact of activities, and guaranteeing the well-being of people. INED actions during 2020 continued to reflect this commitment.

In the face of modern climate, social, and environmental challenges, INED has integrated social and environmental responsibility into its management and internal operations on a daily basis. In addition to its research work on relationships between populations and the environment in terms of health and displacement, as well as those focusing on gender inequalities and discrimination, INED is heavily invested in issues such as gender equality at work, ethics, solidarity, and the environmental impact of its activities.

COMMITMENT TO GENDER EQUALITY AND COMBATING DISCRIMINATION

In 2015, INED signed the code of ethics for research professions and the charter for

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

An equality adviser has been appointed within the Institute. She provides a link between the institution and the administrative authorities on gender equality and monitors good practice in this area. On 1 February 2020, the equality adviser was also awarded the role of racism and antisemitism adviser.

ENVIRONMENTALLY AND SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE PURCHASING

INED has adopted a more responsible purchasing policy that incorporates the regulatory recommendations on sustainable development into the development of its specifications and encourages socially responsible purchasing where possible. When defining purchasing needs or selecting suppliers, requirements or criteria relating to the environmental impact of the contract are systematically taken into account. Companies working with or for INED must provide evidence that they use environmentally friendly tools, consumables, and modes of delivery. Its new staff canteen, opened in early 2020, adheres to sustainable development requirements (labels, short supply chains, recycling of food waste, etc.) and





the contractor used for the Institute's printing and mailing needs was selected based on stringent environmental criteria (ISO 14001 certification, PEFC labelling, FSC, Imprim'Vert®, recycled paper, etc.). Thanks to this new purchasing policy, 50% of INED's contracts incorporate environmental and social provisions.

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

NEW, MORE SUSTAINABLE HEADQUARTERS

INED's new headquarters at the Campus Condorcet incorporate sustainable solutions, in terms of energy performance and water management, waste management, sound insulation, the health quality of the spaces, etc. More than 40% of the building's hot water requirement is produced using solar energy. Sustainable transport is encouraged through the installation of secure parking units for bicycles, more of which are likely to be installed in the future. Particular attention is paid to the recycling of waste, both in working areas and in the staff canteen. Specific waste bins are also available to all staff for the collection of light bulbs, batteries, telephones, electrical and electronic devices, printer ink cartridges, and other computer products for recycling.



MILAN BOUCHET-VALAT, MEMBER OF LABOS 1POINT5

Labos 1point5 is a collective of nearly 600 members from across the academic sphere, from all disciplines and from throughout France, who share a common goal: to understand and reduce the impact of scientific research activities on the environment, and particularly on the climate. With 2,450 subscribers, the group aims to identify and disseminate key information from scientific literature and existing initiatives within French laboratories, to produce knowledge by helping to provide figures on the environmental footprint of research activities, and to develop solutions, by creating spaces for discussion and debate. Between June and November 2020, the group conducted a large national study on the professional opinions and practices of research staff in the context of climate change. It has also developed a tool called GES 1point5, designed to estimate the carbon footprint of a research laboratory. Milan Bouchet-Valat, a researcher at INED, is a member of the collective's national coordination team and coordinates the Representations and Practices team.

 <https://labos1point5.org>

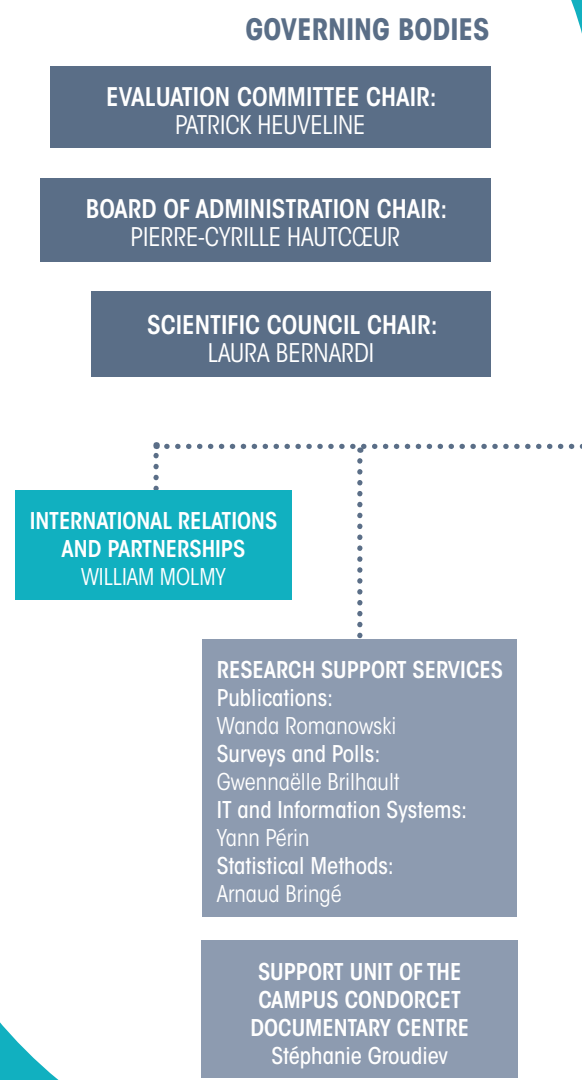
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ETHICS COMMITTEE

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CRIS BEAUCHEMIN

GENERAL SECRETARY
VINCENT BENAVENT

COMMUNICATIONS
MATHILDE CHARPENTIER

RESEARCH TEAMS

Fertility, Families, and Couples: Arnaud Régnier-Loilier
Gender, Sexuality, and Inequalities: Marie Bergström, Mathieu Trachman
Mortality, Health, and Epidemiology: Carlo Giovanni Camarda, Myriam Khat
Housing, Spatial Inequalities, and Trajectories: Joanie Cayouette-Remblière, Anne Lambert

International Migrations and Minorities: Mathieu Ichou, Ognjen Obućina

Economic Demography: Marion Leturcq, Delphine Remillon

History and Populations: Lionel Kesztenbaum, Christine Théré

Mobility, Trajectories, and Territories: Alain Blum

Demography of the Global South: Géraldine Duthé, Valérie Golaz

Joint Research Unit INED–INSERM–EFS–ELFE: Marie-Aline Charles,

Xavier Thierry

Unit partnered with INSERM–PARIS XI–UVSQ: Sexual and Reproductive

Health and Rights: Elise de La Rochebrochard, Virginie Ringa

RESEARCH GROUPS

Biographical and Multilevel Approach: Éva Lelièvre

International Perspectives: Lidia Panico, Virginie Rozée

Age and Ageing: Carole Bonnet, Emmanuelle Cambois

SUPPORT SERVICES

Management Control: Wassila Guillemet-Guembour

Archive: Lindsay Fusfeld

Budget: Emmanuel Tabart

Legal: Charlotte Peccia-Galletto

Facilities, Logistics, Health and

Safety: Jean-Marc Périer

Human Resources: vacant

**DPO / ADMINISTRATIVE
DOCUMENT ACCESS**

Lindsay Fusfeld

ACCOUNTS

Sonia Soares

Doctoral and Postdoctoral Affairs: Emilie Counil
Scientific Activity Analysis and Monitoring (MASAS):
Bénédicte Garnier, Sophie Pennec

INED Mondays Seminar: Milan Bouchet-Valat, Ognjen Obućina

ORGANIZATION CHART
as of 30 April 2021

GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION as of 30 April 2021

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

De jure members

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

- Fabrice Lenglard, Director of Research, Studies, Evaluation, and Statistics (DREES), Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Lucile Olier (alternate member), Head of Department, Assistant Director of DREES, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Céline Marc, Assistant at the Sub-Directorate for Reports, Economic Studies, and Evaluation at DREES, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Valérie Ulrich (alternate), Head of Research, DREES, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Magali Reghezza-Zitt, Head of the Human and Societal Sciences Sector at the Research and Innovation Strategy Service (SSRI), Directorate General for Research and Innovation, Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation
- Johanna Etner (alternate), Task Officer of the Human and Societal Sciences Department at the Research and Innovation Strategy Service (SSRI), Directorate General for Research and

Innovation, Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation

- Claude d'Harcourt, Director General of Foreigners in France, Ministry of the Interior
- Jean-Baptiste Herbet (alternate), Head of the Statistics, Studies, and Documentation Department, Ministry of the Interior
- (Vacant)
- Marc Filser (alternate), Scientific Adviser, DGESIP, Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation
- Jean-Luc Tavernier, Director General, National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE)
- Christel Colin (alternate), Director of Demographic and Social Statistics at INSEE
- Virginie Lasserre, Director General for Social Cohesion, Interministerial Delegate for Families, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
- Christophe Fourel (alternate), Head of Strategic Analysis, Synthesis, and Forecasting for the Directorate General of Social Cohesion, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

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

- Sophie Gaudeul-Maville, CFDT Confederal Secretary, in charge of SDGs and Head of Studies
- Anne Lavigne, Head of Studies at the Pensions Advisory Council (COR)
- Gautier Maigne, Director of the 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, Research Director, Institute for Research on Development (IRD)
- Muriel Roger, Professor of Economic Sciences at University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, Head of the Public Statistics and Methods department at TGIR PROGEDO

Staff Representatives

- Carole Bonnet (CFDT)
- Fabrice Cahen (SNTRS-CGT)
- Stéphanie Condon (SNTRS-CGT)
- Sophie Pennec (SNTRS-CGT)
- Laurent Toulemon (CFDT)

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL as of 30 April 2021

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

Appointed Members

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

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

- Marc Bessin, Research Director, CNRS
- Anastasia Jessica Gage, Professor at the Department of Global Community Health and Behavioral Sciences, University of Tulane
- Patrick Gerland, Vice-Chair of the Council, Head of the Population Projections Division, United Nations
- Agnès Gramain, Professor of Economic Sciences at the University of Lorraine, researcher and Deputy Director for the Bureau of Theoretical and Applied Economics
- Cheikh Seydil Mactar Mbacké, Senior Fellow, Applied Economics and Finance Research Centre (CREFAT) at the University of Thiès
- Gwenn Menvielle, researcher at the Pierre-Louis Institute of Epidemiology and Public Health (IPLESP), INSERM–Sorbonne University)
- Ettore Recchi, Professor of Sociology, Sciences Po

Representatives of statistics and survey organizations

- Patrick Aubert, Assistant Director, Observatory of Solidarity, DREES
- Thibaut de Saint Pol, Director, National Institute for Youth and Popular Education (INJEP)
- Sylvie Le Minez, Head of Unit, Demographic and Social Studies, Directorate of Demographic and Social Statistics, INSEE
- Thierry Rocher, Deputy Sub-Director of Assessments and School Performance (DEPP)

Representatives of users of the Institute's work

- Pascale Breuil-Genier, Director of Statistics, Forecasting, and Research at CNAV
- Virginie Gimbert, Head of Research and Outreach, National Family Allowance Fund (CNAF)
- Jean-Philippe Vallat, Director of Family Policies and Interventions and Director of Studies at UNAF

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- Mathieu Ichou (CFDT support)
- Sophie Le Cœur (CFDT support)
- Marion Leturcq (CFDT support)
- Eli Markou (SNTRS–CGT)

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- Philippe Bocquier, Professor, Demography Research Centre, Catholic University of Louvain (UCL)
 - Jean-Michel Decroly, Professor, Free University of Brussels (ULB)
 - M. Philippe De Vreyer, Professor of Economics, University Paris-Dauphine

- Arlette Gautier, Professor, University of Western Brittany
- Emmanuelle Santelli, Research Director, CNRS

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- Mme Emmanuelle Cambois (CFDT)
- Mme Anne Lambert (SNTRS–CGT)
- Mme Sophie Pennec (SNTRS–CGT)
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- Gwennaëlle Brilhault, Head of the Survey Department, INED
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- Roméo Fontaine, Researcher
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- Sophie Pennec, Research Director

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- Hélène Bretin, Associate Professor, University of Paris 13
- Michel Isnard, Inspector General, INSEE
- Séverine Mathieu, Research Director, École Pratique des Hautes Études (EPHE)
- Jean-Paul Sanderson, Research Assistant, Catholic University of Louvain (UCL)
- Claudine Sauvain-Dugerdil, Professor, University of Geneva

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