



# POPULATION YOUNG AUTHOR'S PRIZE 2019

The *Population* Young Author's Prize is open to students or young researchers working in the field of population studies and will be awarded to the most outstanding original paper submitted to the competition jury.

## Who is eligible to compete?

- Students enrolled in PhD or Master's programs
- Young researchers who have defended their PhD thesis in the last seven years

## What papers are eligible to compete?

- Papers written under the researcher's own name
- Papers co-authored by two or more young researchers
- Papers that comply with the journal's editorial rules
- Papers written in English or in French

## What are the key dates to remember?

- The paper must be submitted before **5 November 2018**, accompanied by proof of enrolment in a Master's or PhD programme, or of PhD completion
- The 2018 competition results will be announced on **28 February 2019**

## What is the prize for the winner?

- Accelerated publication
- Immediate online open access to the newly published article
- 1,000 euros (to be shared if there are several young co-authors)
- One-year free subscription to *Population*
- Invitation to Paris to present the winning article at the "Lundis de L'Ined" seminar



To submit a paper: [population@ined.fr](mailto:population@ined.fr)

Mention you are competing in the Young Author's Prize

## 2018 prize winner

**Marine Haddad**

PhD candidate at Observatoire Sociologique du Changement  
(Sciences Po, Paris)

Laboratoire de Sociologie Quantitative (CREST)

### The Effect of Public Policy on Migration from the Overseas *Départements* to Metropolitan France

(*Population* 2/2018)



This article offers new perspectives for demographic analysis of four French overseas departments (DOM): Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion. What are the effects of public population policies, notably those implemented by the Office for DOM migration (Bureau pour la migration des DOM, Bumidom, 1963-1981) and its successors, on migration to metropolitan France? French census data from 1968 to 1999 are used to measure the size and structure of migration flows over time, as well as their scale, expressed as a proportion of the DOM populations. Using difference-in-difference regressions, this study assesses the effects of the policies implemented by the Bumidom. It shows that while the Bumidom accelerated the growth of migration flows, they were also fuelled by the socioeconomic gap between the DOMs and the mainland. Given that places in higher education and the share of high school graduates in the DOMs are not increasing at the same pace, the rise of educational aspirations also appears to be a push factor. A comparison of DOM residents remaining at home and those who migrate to the metropolis shows that since 1968 the latter have been characterized by a higher level of education.

## 2017 prize winners

**Bruno Yempabou Lankoande**

**Ali Sié**

### Selective adult migration and urban-rural mortality differentials in Burkina Faso

(*Population* 2/2017)



## 2016 prize winner

**Emanuela Struffolino**

### Self-reported health among lone mothers: Do employment and education matter?

(*Population* 2/2016)

