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The Demographic Situation in France: Recent Developments and Trends over the Last 70 Years

I. General trends and population age structure

66 million people

On 1 January 2015, the population of France was 66.3 million, of which 2.1 million in the overseas *départements* (Bellamy and Beaumel, 2015).

In 2014, the population increased by 300,000, of which 239,000 in metropolitan France. The growth rate was 0.45% (0.44% for metropolitan France).⁽¹⁾ This is higher than in 2013, when the estimated growth rate in metropolitan France was 0.41% (Appendix Table A.1).⁽²⁾

The growth of the French population is mainly driven by positive natural increase (a greater number of births than deaths). Crude birth and death rates vary little from one year to the next, so natural growth is quite stable. The crude birth rate fluctuates around a value of 12.2 per 1,000 population, while the crude mortality rate is around 8.2 per 1,000 in metropolitan France. Nevertheless, due to a relatively smaller number of deaths in 2014, the growth rate increased slightly between 2013 and 2014. On a longer time scale (the last

(1) Figures concerning population change are based on provisional data published by INSEE at the beginning of the year (Bellamy and Beaumel, 2015).

(2) Appendix Tables A.1 to A.16 can be found at the end of the article. They are updated annually if new data become available. Their numbering does not always correspond to the order in which they are cited in the text.

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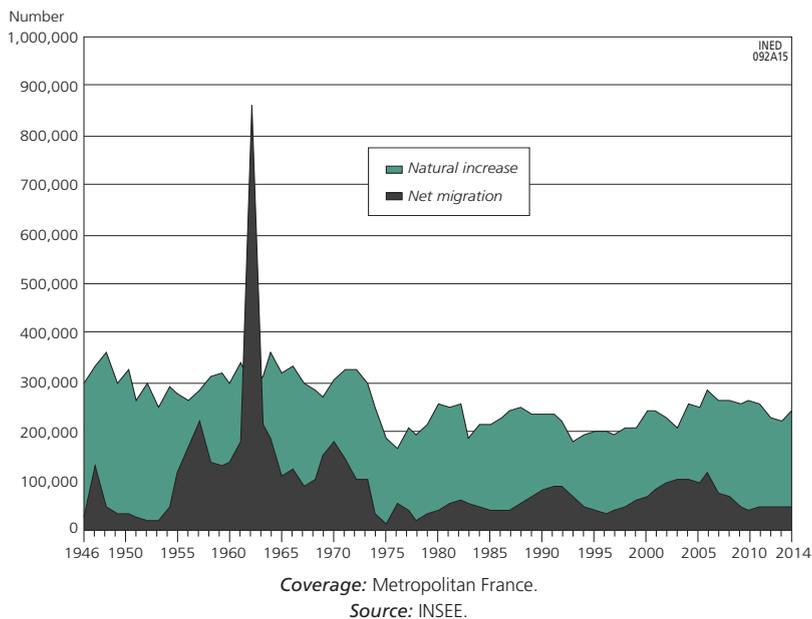
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ten years), the gap between these two rates has been progressively narrowing, from 4.6 per 1,000 in metropolitan France in 2006 down to 3.7 per 1,000 in 2014 (Appendix Table A.1).

Natural increase, which fluctuated around 300,000 per year from the 1950s until the mid-1970s (Figure 1), has progressively declined since then. It is now closer to 200,000. The trend in net migration has been more erratic. Aside from the peak in 1962 due to repatriates from Algeria, the rates since the mid-1970s have been lower than those of the 1950s and 1960s (Figure 1) due to lower levels of labour immigration.

Figure 1. Net migration and natural increase, 1946-2014



Net migration has little influence on total growth

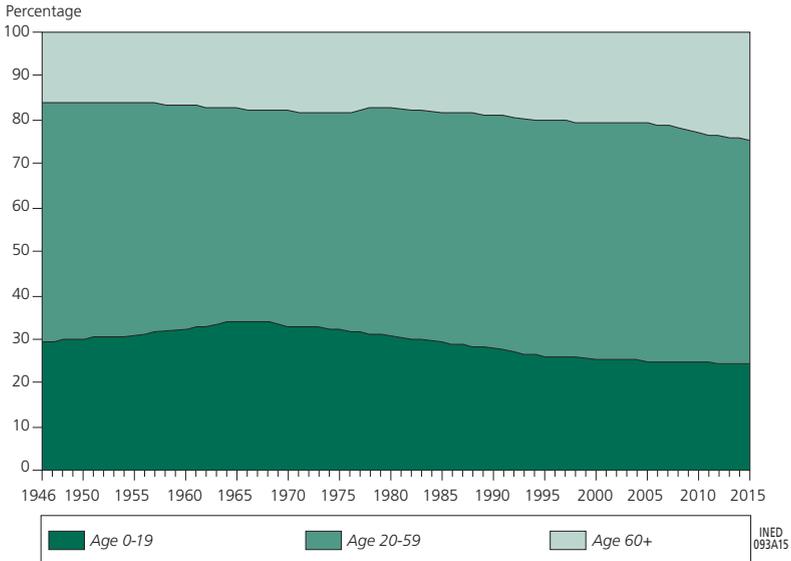
Apparent net migration,⁽³⁾ estimated at +33,000 (for the whole of France) and +45,000 for metropolitan France in 2014, is relatively low compared to natural increase. The number of arrivals in France (330,000 in 2013) is thus largely offset by the number of departures. The French statistical systems do not provide data for direct observation of departures; the measure of arrivals produced by the census underestimates the true figure, but these data are adjusted by INSEE (Appendix 1).

(3) Apparent net migration for a year is defined as the difference between total variation in the population between 1 January of the years N and $N + 1$ and the natural population increase in year N . The data for the years 2012 to 2014 are provisional INSEE estimates (Appendix Table A.1).

One in four people is aged 60 or older

At the beginning of 2014, the population aged 60 years or above (Appendix Table A.2), represented 24.4% of the total French population, the same proportion as those aged 19 or younger. By early 2015, however, the over-60s outnumbered young people, reaching a proportion of 24.8%. Their weight in the population is growing every year, while that of under-20s has been decreasing since 1966 (Figure 2), when this age group made up a third of the total.

Figure 2. Population age structure by broad age group, 1946-2015



Coverage: Metropolitan France.

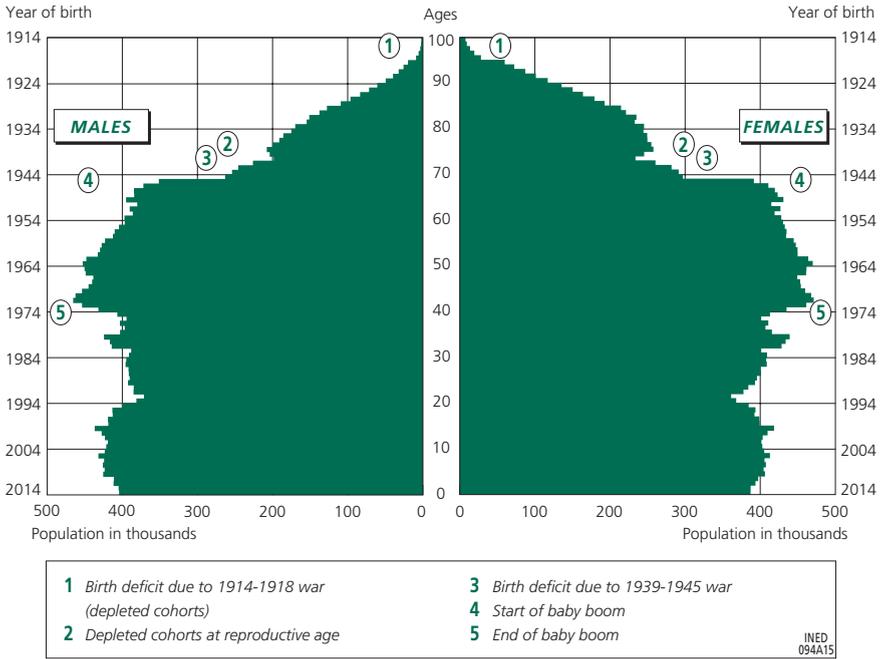
Source: INSEE, population on 1 January of each year.

The ageing of the French population continues, mainly at the top of the population pyramid (decreasing mortality at advanced ages), while in many other European countries rapid fertility decline has accelerated demographic ageing by reducing the share of the population at the bottom of the pyramid (children and young adults).

At the top of the population pyramid (Figure 3), there were nearly 25,000 centenarians on 1 January 2015, including 20,000 women, who outnumbered men by four to one in this age range.

The numerical imbalance between the sexes increases progressively from age 60 (Figure 4). At age 81, there are around one and a half times more women than men; at age 87 there are twice as many women as men, and at age 94 there are three women for every man. The gender imbalance is very large at advanced ages because of excess male mortality, although the gender gap in life expectancy has been decreasing over time (see below).

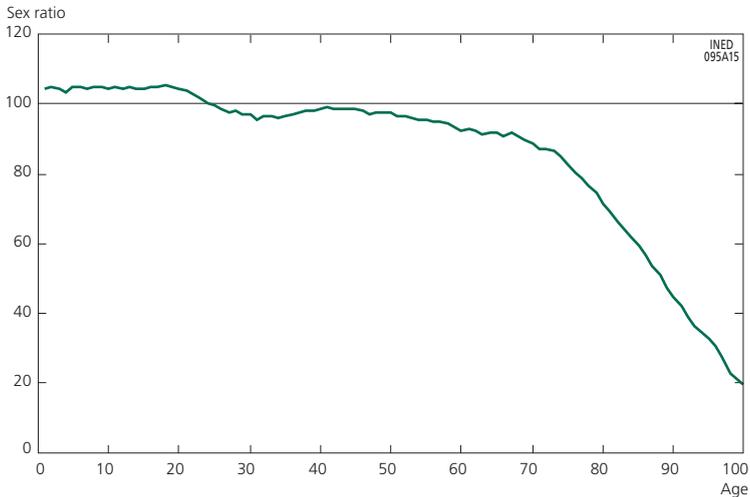
Figure 3. Population pyramid of France on 1 January 2015



Coverage: Whole of France (including Mayotte).

Source: INSEE.

Figure 4. Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) at each age, on 1 January 2015



Coverage: Whole of France (including Mayotte).

Source: INSEE.

II. Immigration from non-EEA countries, based on numbers of long-term residence permits

Citizens of countries outside the European Union are obliged to hold a residence permit to reside in France.⁽⁴⁾ The statistics on migration presented here, which are drawn from administrative statistics, concern these people.

Net migration, which measures the difference between arrivals on French territory and departures over the course of a year, can be broken down into the arrivals and departures of French citizens and of foreigners. This section is devoted to recent trends in the arrivals and departures of foreigners from so-called third countries, whose nationals must hold a residence permit to reside in France, and who have applied for residence. To ensure the consistency of comparisons over time, these statistics are established for a constant geographical area. They therefore exclude residence permits previously issued to immigrants from countries whose nationals no longer need a residence permit.⁽⁵⁾

Flows of foreigners⁽⁶⁾ arriving legally in France to establish permanent residence in the country can be estimated from the statistics on long-term residence permits and long-stay visas (valid for one year or more) valid as residence permits. They are based on data from the computer system used by the French Ministry of the Interior to manage files concerning foreigners residing in France (AGDREF). The methodology applied to calculate these flows is presented in detail in the present volume of *Population* by d'Albis and Boubtane (2015). INSEE produces other estimates of migration flows on the basis of the annual census surveys (see Appendix 1 for a comparison of the two sources).

A slight increase in inflows

Table 1 presents the flows of migrants who received a first residence permit valid for one year or more between 2008 and 2013. The number of permits issued to foreigners, at 192,000 in 2013, remained below the peak levels seen in 2003 and 2004, when this figure exceeded 200,000 per year. Inflows nonetheless increased by 6.8% between 2012 and 2013. The proportion of permits valid for one year or more decreased. In 2013, nearly 80% of all permits were temporary permits, with residence permits and permits for minors each representing less than 10% of the total. Flows in 2013 were also affected by the circular of 28 November 2012 which came into effect on 3 December 2012. This circular recalls the principles and clarifies the procedures for receiving

(4) Member countries of the European Union on 30 June 2013, as well as Vatican City State, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, the principalities of Andorra and Monaco, the Republic of San Marino, and Switzerland are excluded.

(5) Appendix Table A.3 was completely revised in 2014 to take account of changes in coverage and estimation methods.

(6) Born abroad to non-French parents.

Table 1. Number of first permits valid for one year or more issued to third-country nationals (constant geographical area) by year of validity start date and period of validity

Period of validity	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Valid for 364 to 3,649 days	159,984	167,175	163,629	157,784	159,209	173,149
Valid for more than 3,649 days	24,345	22,326	20,905	19,957	20,868	19,270
Total	184,329	189,501	184,534	177,741	180,077	192,419
<i>Coverage:</i> Residence permits issued in France and abroad to foreign nationals, excluding member countries of the European Union on 30 June 2013, as well as nationals of Vatican City State, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, the principalities of Andorra and Monaco, the Republic of San Marino, and Switzerland. Permits issued in year <i>N</i> and recorded in the data extracted in July of the year <i>N</i> + 2, except for 2009, when extraction took place in July 2012.						
<i>Source:</i> Authors' calculations based on AGDREF data.						

and processing applications to reside in France submitted by undocumented foreigners. In 2013, 8,122 residence permits were issued by virtue of the 2012 circular. For comparison, 34,295 permits – four times more – were issued in 1998 by virtue of the circular of 24 June 1997 which re-examined the situation of certain categories of undocumented foreigners.

A majority of adults below age 35, still more females than males

The proportion of permits issued to adults has been increasing slightly since 2011 (Table 2). Among adults, the age distribution is highly concentrated in the youngest age group, although new permit holders were slightly older. Two-thirds of permits were issued to individuals aged 18-34. The proportion issued to minors, who are generally not required to apply for a permit, has been decreasing steadily since 2005. In 2013, 18,254 permits were issued to minors (born abroad to non-French parents).

Table 2. Distribution of holders of a first residence permit valid for one year or more by age group and year of validity start date (%)

Age group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0-17	11.2	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5
18-34	64.2	65.3	65.1	64.5	64.4	62.8
35-64	23.1	23.4	23.7	24.2	24.5	26.2
65+	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Coverage:</i> Residence permits issued to foreigners. See Table 1.						
<i>Source:</i> Authors' calculations based on AGDREF data.						

A majority of residence permits in 2013 were issued to females, and the proportion has remained stable since 2012, following a slight increase (Table 3). Among women who provided information on their marital situation (92%), 51.2% were married or in a PACS civil partnership, and 45.4% were single.

Table 3. Proportion of females among holders of a first residence permit valid for one year or more, by year of validity start date (%)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Proportion of females	50.3	51.0	51.3	51.4	52.2	52.2
<i>Coverage:</i> Residence permits issued to foreigners. See Table 1. <i>Source:</i> Authors' calculations based on AGDREF data.						

According to the AGDREF database, in May 2015, these women had a total of 67,454 children, of whom 55.5% were born in France.

A large majority of the recipients of a first residence permit are still from Africa, although the proportion of immigrants from other continents has increased slightly since 2002 (Table 4). The recipients' principal countries of origin are Algeria (24,014 permits issued in 2013), Morocco (22,737 permits), China (14,063 permits), and Tunisia (12,301 permits). The share of females varies widely by continent of origin. Slightly less than half of new permit holders from Africa (49.2% in 2013) are female, versus a majority of those from Asia (54.1%) and the Americas (58.3%).

Table 4. Distribution of holders of a first residence permit valid for one year or more by continent of origin and year of validity start date (%)

Continent of origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Africa	58.7	57.7	57.3	56.9	57.0	57.0
Americas	10.8	10.7	12.6	11.9	11.5	10.8
Asia	24.3	25.4	24.1	24.3	24.5	25.3
Europe	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.4	6.2
Oceania	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Coverage:</i> Residence permits issued to foreigners by nationality of origin. Turkey is classified as part of Asia. Europe includes all countries in Europe that were not previously excluded (see Table 1). The total does not necessarily sum to 100 due to rounding and missing values. <i>Source:</i> Authors' calculations based on AGDREF data.						

Half of permits are issued for family reasons, a quarter for education

Half of residence permits are issued for family reasons, while permit for educational reasons now make up a quarter of the total (Table 5).⁽⁷⁾ In 2013, 12,970 permits were issued for work-related reasons (including 919 for seasonal work), 107,894 for family reasons (a figure that includes those issued to minors), 46,055 for education, and 17,063 for humanitarian reasons. For first permits

(7) Thanks to new information on recorded reasons, the figures in this table have been updated with respect to those published in Mazuy et al. (2014a) by assigning a reason for admission to certain permits previously classified as "various and unspecified".

issued for a duration of ten years or more, the distribution of reasons for admission was very different: in this case, 49.3% of permits were issued for family reasons and 45.8% for humanitarian reasons.

Table 5. Distribution of holders of a first residence permit valid for one year or more by reason for admission and year of validity start date (%)

Reason for admission	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Family	53.1	52.5	53.1	53.5	55.5	56.1
Education	24.4	25.1	25.8	25.2	23.7	23.9
Humanitarian	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.7	8.9
Employment	9.3	8.8	7.5	7.6	6.6	6.7
Various and unspecified	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Coverage: Residence permits issued to foreigners by reason for admission listed in AGDREF.
Source: Authors' calculations based on AGDREF data.

III. Births, male and female fertility

A stable numbers of births

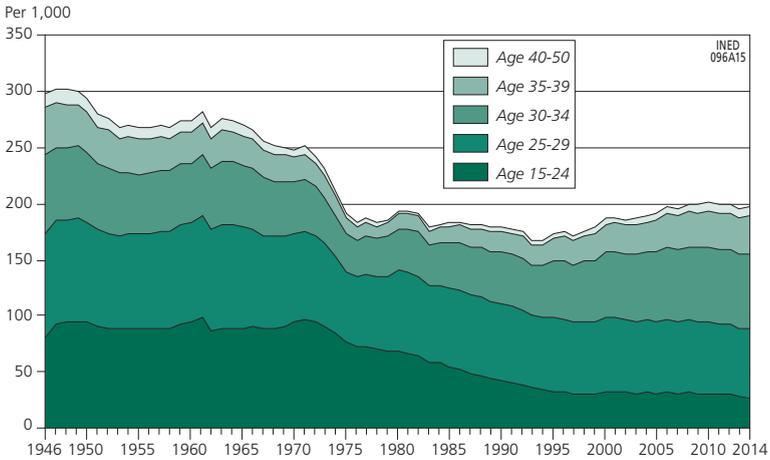
In 2014, there were 818,565 births in France (781,167 in metropolitan France). The number of births was stable (or very slightly lower) in comparison to 2013, when 811,500 births were registered in the whole of France (excluding Mayotte), including 781,621 in metropolitan France (Beaumel and Bellamy, 2015c; Appendix Table A.1).

Although there were fewer women of reproductive age (the number of women aged 15-49 fell by 0.4%), their fertility increased slightly (from 1.97 to 1.98 children per woman), so the number of births did not decrease in 2014 (Bellamy and Beaumel, 2015). The crude birth rate saw a small decline, however, falling from 12.4 to 12.3 births per 1,000 inhabitants between 2013 and 2014, because of the increase in total population.

The detailed data, not yet available at the time of our statistical analyses, will reveal what ages were responsible for the upturn in fertility (Appendix Table A.4). Based on the trends observed last year, this increase is likely to be concentrated among women aged 35-39 (Mazuy et al., 2014a). Fertility before age 20 and after age 40 continues to account for a marginal proportion of total fertility (around 2% before age 20 and 4% at age 40 and above). Trends in these two age groups are contrasting, with a decrease among very young women and an increase among older women (Figure 5).

Over the long term, after a large decrease (for all ages combined) up to the mid-1980s (corresponding first to a postponement of fertility and then to a decline linked notably to the spread of effective methods of contraception),

Figure 5. Fertility rates by age group, 1946-2013 (births per 1,000 women)



Coverage: Metropolitan France.

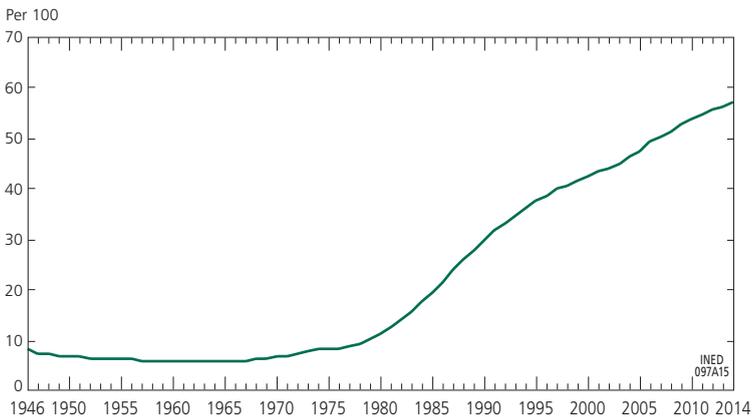
Source: INSEE.

fertility has remained relatively stable for several decades, and even showed a slight uptrend in the 2000s (Figure 5). It has stabilized at slightly above two children per woman in the most recent cohorts, with a mean age at childbearing of around 30 years (Appendix Table A.5).

Nearly six in ten children are born outside marriage

The proportion of births outside marriage continued to increase, reaching 57.2% of total births in 2014, i.e. 356,000 births (Figure 6). In the first half of the twentieth century, the proportion of births outside marriage was below 9%.

Figure 6. Proportion of births outside marriage, 1946-2014 (%)



Coverage: Metropolitan France.

Sources: Daguet (2002a, 2002b) and INSEE.

and varied little in peacetime (Daguet, 2002a). The proportion of non-marital births reached its lowest level in the 1960s, at around 6%. From the 1970s, the frequency of births outside marriage began increasing, reaching 30% in 1990 and 40% in 1997 (Daguet, 2002b). Since 2007, the majority of children have been born outside marriage. If the trend continues, in 2018 six out of ten children will be born to an unmarried couple.

Ten percent of children born in 2014 were given both of their parents’ names

Since 2002, both parents’ names can be passed on to children at birth.⁽⁸⁾ In 2014, a majority of children (83%) were given their father’s name (Table 6). Nearly 10% of children were given both parents’ names, in which case the father’s name most often came first. The change in the law offered made it easier to pass on the desired parental name, but traditional practices have not been seriously challenged. In 6.5% of cases, children were given only their mother’s name, but the majority of these were children not recognized by their biological father at birth. Couples rarely choose to pass on the mother’s name only.

Table 6. Distribution of family names given to children born in 2014 (%)

Choice of name type	
Father’s name	83.1
Mother’s name	6.5
Father’s name followed by mother’s name	8.0
Mother’s name followed by father’s name	2.2
Other name or not reported	0.2
Total	100
<i>Coverage:</i> Live births registered throughout France (excluding judgments establishing date of birth). <i>Source:</i> Bellamy (2015b).	

French fertility was the highest in the European Union in 2013

At two children per women, French fertility probably remained among the highest in Europe in 2014, assuming no major change with respect to 2013. In 2013, the last year for which data from the entire European Union are available, France was in the top position, ahead of Ireland, Iceland, and Sweden (Appendix Table A.6). In 10 EU countries, the total fertility rate (TFR) was below 1.4 children per woman (Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, and Spain).

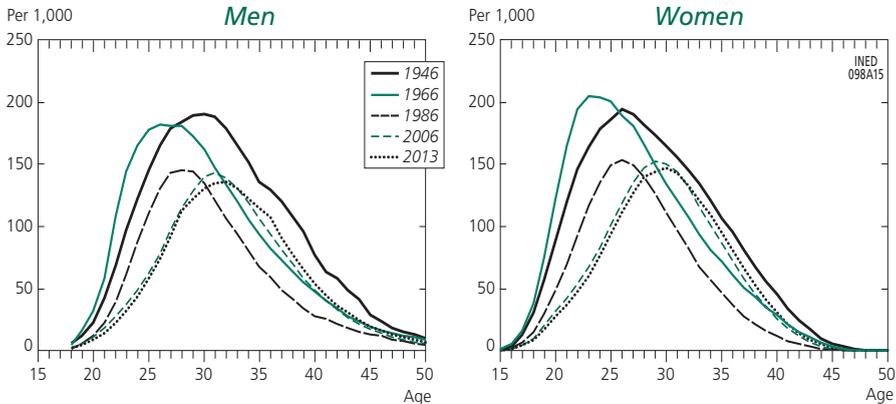
(8) Since Law no. 2002-304 of 4 March 2002, applicable to children born since January 2005, parents have been able to choose between four options for their children’s family name. Before the opening of marriage to same-sex couples, there were four possible configurations: the father’s name, the mother’s name, or both names, with that of the mother in either first or second position. This choice of name must be made, at the latest, when the child is registered (Article 311-21 inserted by Law no. 2002-304, modified by Law no. 2013-404 of 17 May 2013 - Art. 11.) Future estimates will also analyse transmission of both names by same-sex couples.

Male and female fertility, and fertility timing

The results presented here are drawn from vital registration data published by INSEE. They are drawn from birth records filled out for each birth in France, and which include information on both parents⁽⁹⁾ (see the birth registration form in Appendix 2).

Men have lower age-specific fertility rates than women and are older when their children are born (Figure 7). In 2013, women's mean age at childbearing was 30.2 years, versus 33.1 years for men. At the end of the 1940s, these ages were 28.4 and 31.7 years, respectively. This gap of around 3 years has remained steady over time; it corresponds to the age gap between spouses (see below). In the 1970s, mean age at childbirth decreased, falling to 26.5 years for women and 29.5 years for men.

Figure 7. Male and female age-specific fertility rates in 1946, 1966, 1986, 2006, and 2013 (births per 1,000 individuals)



Coverage: Metropolitan France.

Sources: Bellamy and Beaumel (2015); Daguet (2002a).

The availability of long time series makes it possible to estimate male and female completed fertility on the basis of fertility rates and mean age at childbirth. For the most recent cohorts, men's completed fertility seems to be on a par with that of women, which stood at 2.07 children for the female cohorts born between 1960 and 1963 (Robert-Bobée, 2015; Beaumel and Bellamy, 2015a; Appendix Table A.7).

Through a more detailed analysis of men's and women's conjugal and family histories using data from retrospective surveys such as the most recent

(9) Information about fathers is systematically adjusted in the data made available by INSEE. All children are systematically attributed a "father," and if the father's age is missing, an estimated age is entered on the basis of the mother's age. This systematic reattribution makes it impossible to analyse the situation of mothers who did not provide information on the father when the birth was registered.

family and housing survey (Enquête Famille et logements, EFL) carried out in 2011, rates of male and female childlessness by cohort (at age 50) can be estimated. Among the cohorts born between 1961 and 1965, 13.5% of women and 20.6% of men have not had any children (Masson, 2013). Childlessness has increased slightly across cohorts, and varies strongly by marital situation and social background: it is higher among highly educated women, low-educated men, and individuals who have never lived with a partner (ibid; Köppen et al., 2016). Voluntary childlessness⁽¹⁰⁾ remains marginal and has increased very little: 5% of men and women do not wish to have any children (Debest and Mazuy, 2014). The EFL survey offers further information on childlessness in the broad sense, i.e. including individuals who have neither had nor adopted children, and who have not raised any stepchildren. In the cohorts born between 1961 and 1965, this was the case for 13% of women and 19.1% of men. The similarity of the figures for the two definitions shows that individuals who raise stepchildren are also often parents (before or after becoming step-parents); individuals who have no children, women especially, rarely raise stepchildren.

IV. Induced abortion

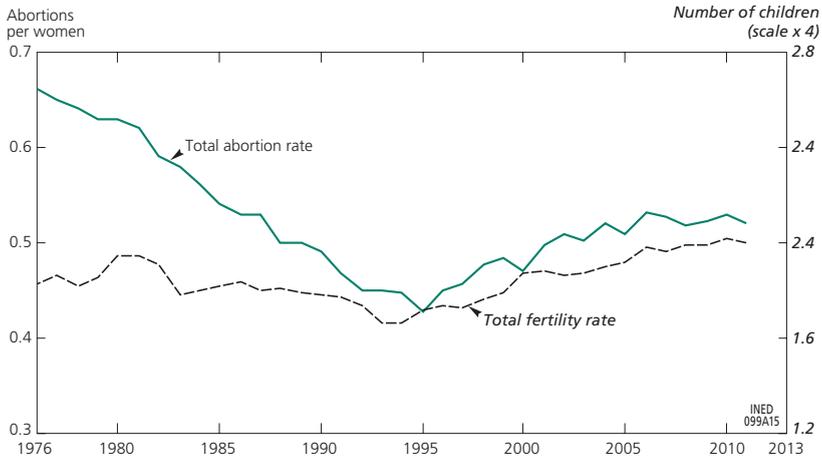
Induced abortions increased in 2013, but the abortion rate has followed that of fertility for 20 years

The number of induced abortions increased in 2013 (Vilain and Mouquet, 2015): 229,000 abortions were recorded,⁽¹¹⁾ of which 216,000 in metropolitan France (Appendix Table A.8). The abortion rate rose from 14.5 per 1,000 women at ages 15-49 in 2012 to 15.3 in 2013. The mean number of abortions per woman also increased in 2013 (from 0.53 to 0.55). A more detailed analysis of the final figures for 2013, as well as the provisional figures for 2014, should make it possible to better characterize this increase, but several hypotheses can already be formulated. Notably, it is clear that the abortion rate depends on general fertility: for 20 years, the trend curves for the total fertility rate and the abortion rate have followed a similar pattern (Figure 8). It may also be supposed that a greater proportion of unwanted pregnancies are terminated.

(10) Voluntary childlessness is defined as the desire by a person with no children to not have any children in the future. In principle, therefore, sterile persons are excluded from this estimate. Surveys on fertility intentions include a series of questions on whether or not the respondent wishes to have children in the future. The indicator of voluntary childlessness is established by measuring individuals' actual situations and their reported intentions at the time of the survey.

(11) Since 2010, the data have included abortions covered by specific health insurance funds for the self-employed and farmers: the Régime social des indépendants (RSI) and the Mutualité sociale agricole (MSA).

Figure 8. Total abortion and fertility rates, 1976-2013



Coverage: Metropolitan France

Source: Mazuy et al. (2015).

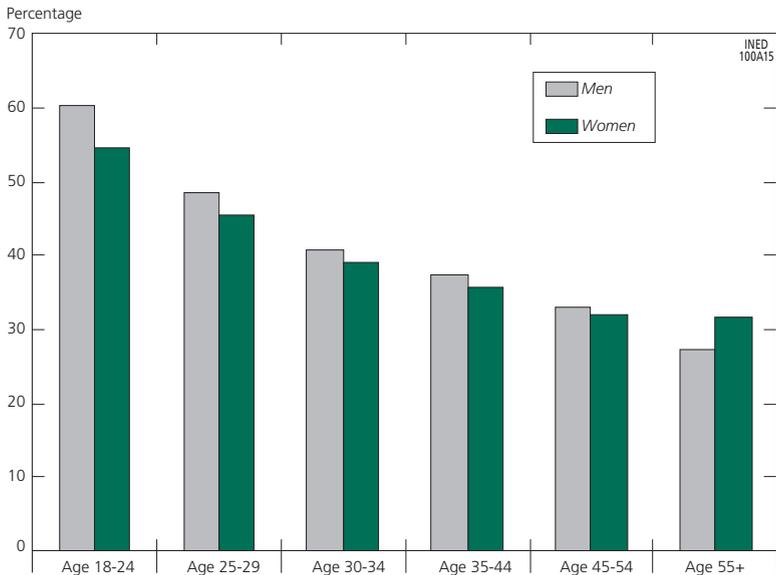
V. Marriage, civil partnership (PACS), and divorce

A stable number of unions officialized in 2012 and 2013, but a greater diversity of forms

In 2013, 406,718 unions (PACS and marriages)⁽¹²⁾ were registered, almost exactly the same number as in 2012 (406,569) (Appendix Table A.9). The forms of these unions have continued to diversify, with the opening-up of marriage to same-sex couples in 2013, almost 15 years after the creation of the PACS civil partnership, and the ever-growing number of heterosexual couples choosing the PACS over marriage. Marriages between a man and a woman remained the most common form of contractual union, although they represented only 57% of unions registered in 2013. Among women and men aged below 25, they represented a minority of unions (45% and 39%, respectively), and among those aged 25-34, a slight majority (54% and 51%, respectively) (Figure 9). With the growing popularity of PACS unions among heterosexual couples, the profiles of persons in civil partnerships and marriages are becoming less dissimilar (Bailly and Rault, 2013). For same-sex couples, trends in marriage and PACS unions will be studied with interest in years to come.

(12) This number includes two types of double counts. First, there are couples who sign a PACS and then marry in the same calendar year, and second, marriages between couples who have been in a PACS for several years. This duplication cannot be detected in the marriage statistics taken from civil registration. The 2011 family and housing survey (EFL) estimated that around 10% of persons who married in 2010 were already in a PACS. It may be assumed that this proportion varied little between 2012 and 2013, and thus that these counts of unions overestimate the number of newly officialized couples by around 6%.

Figure 9. PACS unions as a percentage of all unions (marriage + PACS) by sex and age group in 2013



Coverage: Whole of France, excluding Mayotte.
Sources: Ministry of Justice, INSEE, authors' calculations.

The total number of marriages in 2014 is estimated at 241,000 (Bellamy and Beaumel, 2015) versus 238,600 in 2013 (Beaumel and Bellamy, 2015b).⁽¹³⁾ However, these two figures cannot be directly compared as same-sex marriage did not become legal until May 2013. Without same-sex marriages, the number of marriages would have declined very slightly in 2014 (−300). If the estimate of heterosexual marriages in 2014 proves correct, the figure would be a new all-time low (Mazuy et al., 2014a; Bellamy, 2015a). In parallel, the number of unmarried (i.e. single, divorced or widowed) individuals aged 20-59 increased slightly between 2012 and 2013 (+1.4%, or +264,000 individuals).

In 2013, the number of new PACS unions increased by more than 7,000 to 168,126 (Appendix Table A.9). Contrary to marriages, the number of heterosexual PACS increased, but the number of same-sex PACS fell by more than 900. The proportion of all PACS signed by same-sex couples reached its lowest level yet in 2013, at 3.5%. The figures from the first two quarters of 2014 confirm this trend (Table 7). Some of the same-sex couples who married in these years would most likely have entered a civil partnership if the marriage law had not changed.

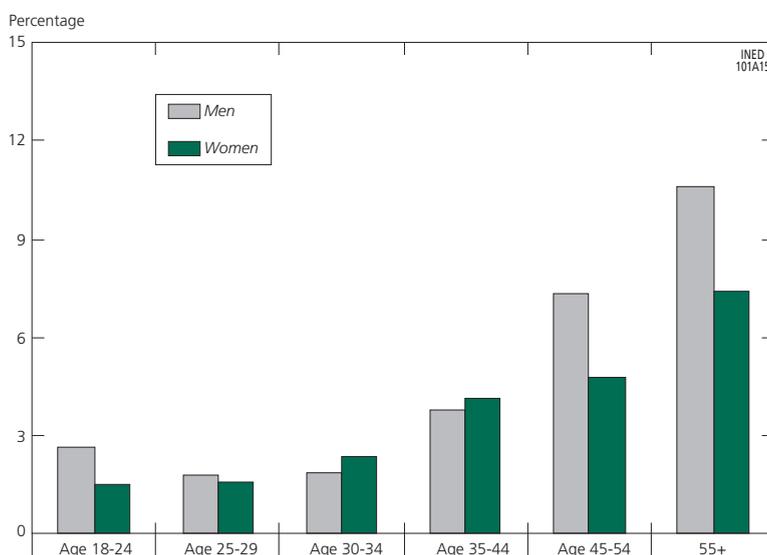
(13) Marriages and PACS statistics were analysed using data recorded in 2013. While INSEE publishes estimates of the number of marriages, the data for the year 2014 will only be available in January 2016. Marriage records are more prone to transmission problems than other types of vital records, notably from small municipalities. For this reason, since 2001 annual surveys have been carried out on a sample of municipalities in order to adjust marriage statistics. This indispensable operation delays the publication of these data.

Table 7. Number of PACS unions, 2009 to 2013

Number of PACS unions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
PACS registered (total)	174,584	205,561	152,176	160,732	168,779,
<i>of which PACS in overseas départements</i>	1,404	1,602	1,376	1,537	1,656
Number of PACS by partners' sex					
Man-man	4,894	5,208	4,156	3,750	3,348,
Woman-woman	3,542	3,938	3,338	3,223	2,733,
Man-woman	166,148	196,416	144,682	153,759	162,698,
* Provisional. Coverage: Whole of France, excluding Mayotte. Source: Ministry of Justice (unions registered in the courts and before notaries).					

In 2013, out of all officialized unions (marriages and PACS combined), 3% were between individuals of the same sex. This proportion should be close to 4% in 2014. The proportion of women and men who officialized a union with a person of the same sex varied with age (Figure 10): it was highest for individuals who married or signed a PACS above age 55 (nearly one in eight men, and one in 14 women) and lowest among those aged 18-24.

Figure 10. Same-sex unions (marriage + PACS) as a percentage of all unions, by sex and age group, in 2013



Coverage: Whole of France, excluding Mayotte.
Sources: Ministry of Justice, INSEE, authors' calculations.

Officialized same-sex unions

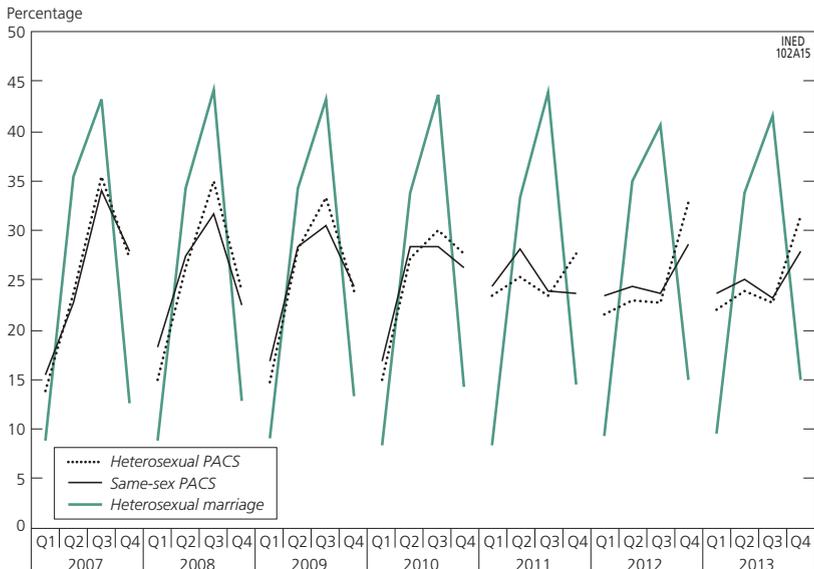
There were 10,000 same-sex marriages in 2014, versus 7,500 between late May and the end of December 2013. These figures correspond to 1,070 same-sex marriages per month in 2013 and 830 in 2014. This drop can be partly explained by an early surge in marriages among couples who had been waiting for the law to come into force. Moreover, the first actual marriages were not celebrated until June, so the first two quarters, generally a less popular time of year for officialization of unions, did not enter into the calculation of the monthly mean for 2013.

As previously emphasized, the number of PACS between persons of the same sex decreased between 2012 and 2013, and the trend in 2014 was towards stability: in the first two quarters of 2014 there were 2,857 PACS unions between same-sex couples, versus 2,970 in the same two quarters of 2013.

Change in the seasonality of PACS unions

The law of 17 May 2013 authorizing same-sex marriage also changed the seasonality of unions (Figure 11). After the peak in same-sex marriages in September 2013, which was linked to a catch-up effect,⁽¹⁴⁾ the seasonality of same-sex marriages in 2014 will probably mirror that of heterosexual marriages

Figure 11. Seasonality of marriages and PACS unions in France (2007-2013)



Coverage: Whole of France, excluding Mayotte.
Sources: Ministry of Justice, authors' calculations.

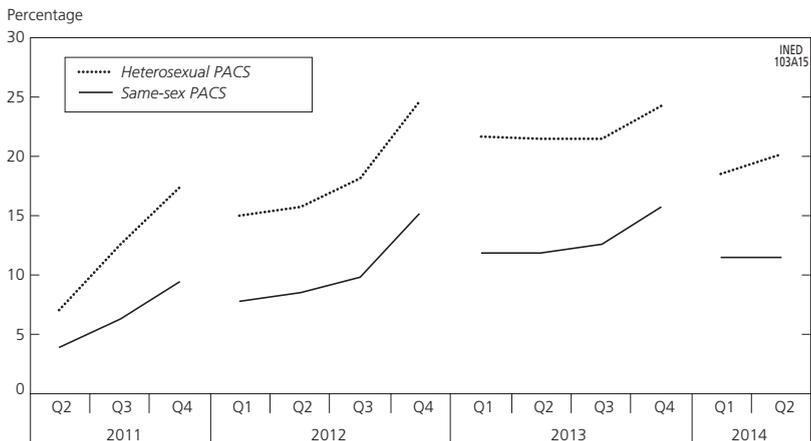
(14) A total of 1,596 same-sex marriages were registered in France in September 2013, compared with a monthly mean of slightly over 1,052 between June and December 2013.

(Bellamy and Beaumel, 2015), becoming distinct from the seasonality of same-sex PACS. This result is confirmed by a simultaneous analysis of the seasonality of marriages and PACS between 2007 and 2013 (Figure 11). Until 2010, few PACS were concluded in the first quarter, while there was a slight peak in the third quarter. The seasonality of PACS is less pronounced than that of marriages, but the two have shared features. After the tax 2011 reform, the seasonality of PACS returned to the pattern observed before the 2005 reform (Leturcq, 2009). This was not the case of marriages, although they were affected by the 2011 tax reform in the same way as PACS. The seasonal alignment of same-sex marriages with that of other marriages (Bellamy, Beaumel, 2015) suggests that for same-sex couples who choose marriage over civil partnership, the celebration may have a different symbolic importance, be more festive and/or constrained by organizational factors, and thus held at a more favourable time, in the summer.

More same-sex PACS unions registered through a notary

In 2013, 13.1% of PACS unions were registered by a notary. This proportion has been increasing over the years, and is higher for those signed late in the year. It is also higher among same-sex couples, especially for PACS signed in the final quarter of the year (Figure 12). In the fourth quarter of 2013, one in four PACS between same-sex couples was signed before a notary, versus one in six for other couples. The 2011 tax reform probably had some influence on couples' behaviour. The tax advantages of a mid-year marriage or PACS having been abolished, seasonality became unimportant; the increase in the proportion of PACS signed in the fourth quarter may be attributable to the approaching end of the tax year.

Figure 12. Percentage of PACS signed before a notary, 2011-2014, by quarter



Coverage: Whole of France, excluding Mayotte.

Sources: Ministry of Justice, authors' calculations.

Nearly three quarters of marriages are first marriages for both spouses

In 2013, the majority of marriages were between two never-married individuals (73%), a proportion that has remained virtually unchanged since 2004 (71%). Other marriages were almost equally divided between couples where only the man (9%), only the woman (7%), or both spouses (9%) were divorced. Less than 3% of couples included a widow or widower. This distribution varies strongly with age: beyond age 40, a minority of marriages are between two never-married individuals, and beyond age 50, the proportion becomes very small (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Distribution of marriages by age and marital status of both the man and the woman at the time of marriage, 2004 and 2013 (%)



Coverage: Whole of France, excluding Mayotte.

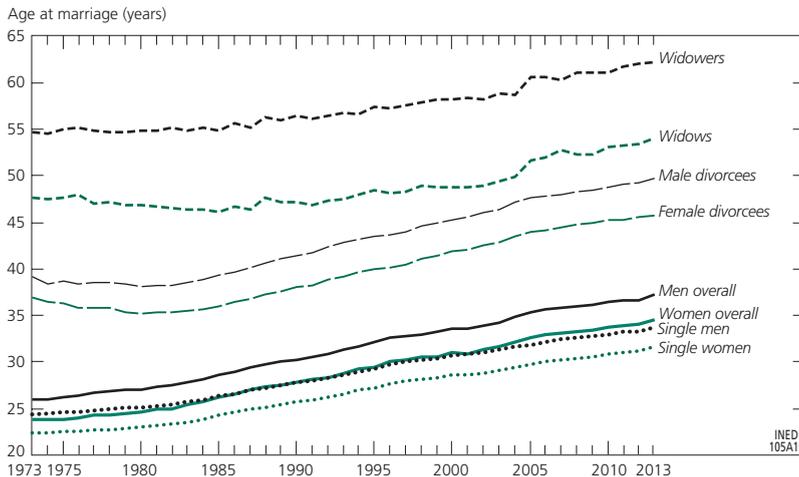
Sources: Ministry of Justice, INSEE, authors' calculations.

Between 2004 and 2013, the situation remained virtually unchanged, aside from a growing proportion of marriages between never-married individuals among men marrying after age 40. This proportion rose from 28% to 49% among men aged 40-49 years, and from 9% to 21% among men marrying at age 50 and above (Figure 13). In absolute terms, the number of such marriages more than doubled, from 9,000 to 20,000. A portion of these couples of never-married individuals who married beyond age 40 had doubtless cohabited for a long time before tying the knot.

The trend toward later marriage continues

Mean age at marriage continues to increase, for both men and women, regardless of marital history. In 2013, it was 37.2 years for men and 34.6 years for women. In the early 1970s, this figure was below 26 years for men and below 24 years for women (Appendix Table A.9). Since 1973, the age difference between men and women at marriage has been relatively stable (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Mean age at marriage by marital status at time of marriage, 1973-2013



Note: Mean ages were calculated from the distributions of spouses' years of birth on the marriage certificate. Data available from 1973 for metropolitan France.

Coverage: Metropolitan France.

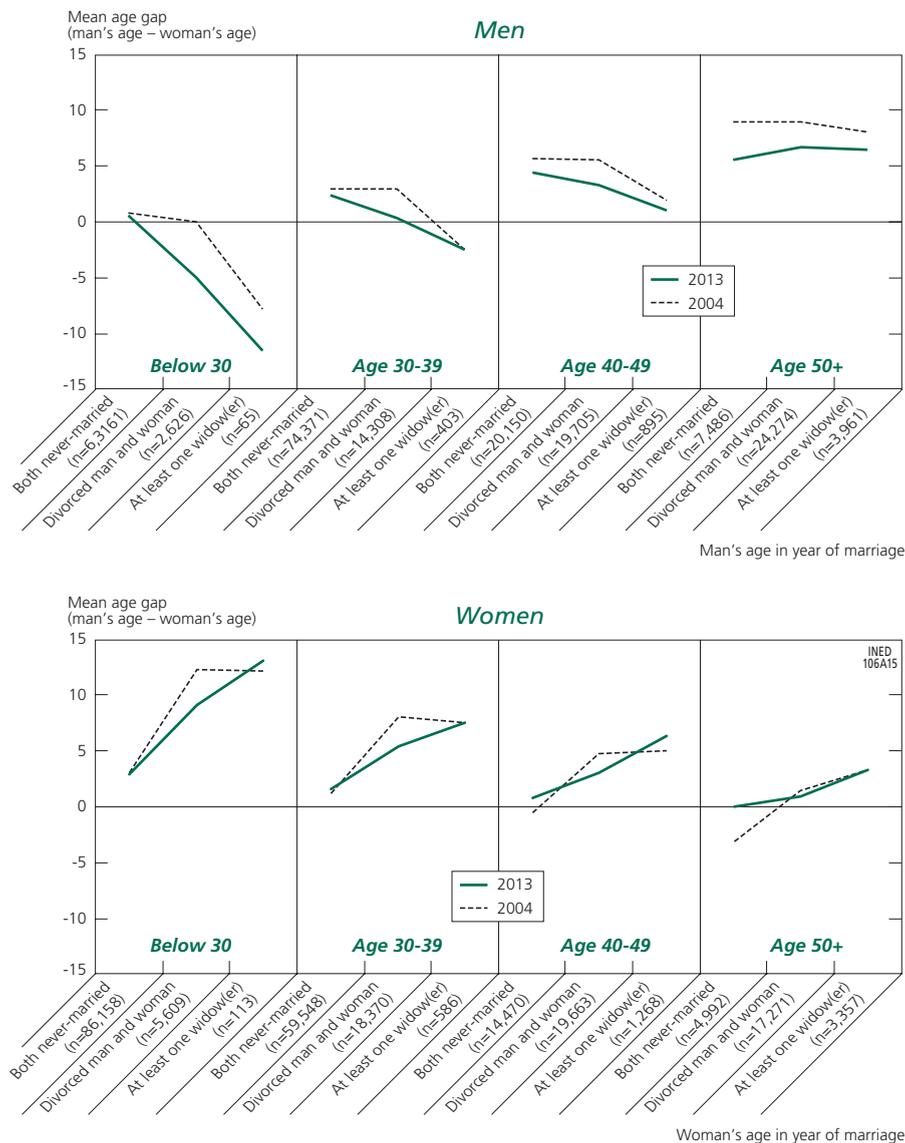
Source: INSEE.

The age gap between spouses is reversed when men marry young

In 2013, men were older than their spouses at the time of marriage by a mean of 2.6 years, versus 3.1 years in 2004. The older the man, or the younger the woman, the larger the age gap between spouses (Figure 15). There are few configurations where women are older on average than their spouses,

although this is the case when men marry young (below age 30), and particularly when one of the spouses is widowed, although such marriages are very rare. In all other cases, men are older on average, regardless of the couple's marital status at the time of marriage. Behaviour changed little in

Figure 15. Mean age gap between spouses by spouse's age at time of marriage and marital status of the two spouses, 2004 and 2013



Note: The numbers indicated are for the year 2013.

Coverage: Metropolitan France.

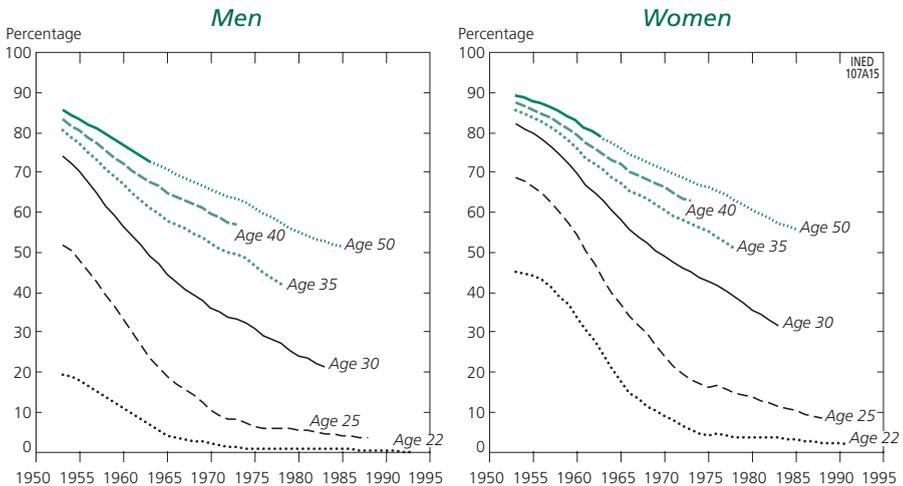
Source: INSEE.

this regard over the decade, with the exception of never-married women who married late (after age 50) to a never-married man. In this case, there was no age gap between spouses (in women aged 40-49 years) or the gap was even negative (in women aged 50 or older) in 2013, whereas the gap was positive in 2004.

First marriages by sex and age in different cohorts

At all ages, the proportion of men and women who marry at least once has been progressively decreasing with later cohorts (Figure 16). This trend reflects both the increasing age at first marriage (Appendix Table A.10) and the trend toward choosing informal unions and civil partnerships over marriage. The proportion of persons who marry at least once before age 50 can be expected to continue its progressive decline with later cohorts, approaching one in two individuals (Figure 16, dotted curve, assuming that the probabilities of marriage at each age observed in 2013 did not change). This will depend in part on couples' interest in marrying, but also on the capacity of marriage, whether civil or religious, to maintain its role as the symbolic representation of the conjugal bond – one that the PACS at present only partially replaces (Rault, 2009) – and on changes in the legal and tax advantages of civil partnerships, which continue to differ from those of marriage. The analysis of these series highlights a turning point that starts with the 1975 cohort, who were 24 years old when the PACS was created in 1999, and who are now 40 years old. It was this and subsequent cohorts that massively adopted the PACS, notably among heterosexual couples.

Figure 16. Percentage of ever-married women and men at different ages in the 1953-1991 birth cohorts



Note: Dotted curves represent estimates.

Coverage: Metropolitan France.

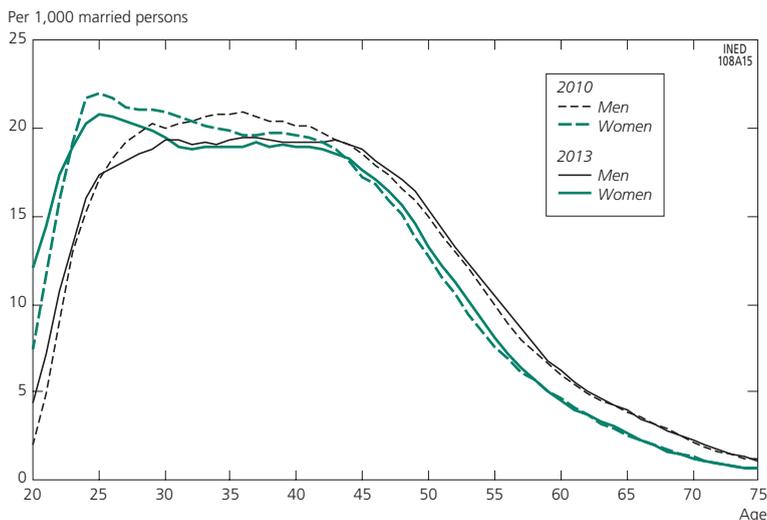
Source: INSEE, authors' calculations.

Divorces and PACS dissolutions

The number of divorces in France fell by 3,000 between 2012 and 2013 (Mazuy et al., 2014b), partly because the number of married individuals is decreasing. In 2013, the total divorce rate (which neutralizes effects of size and structure), which had been increasingly steadily until 2011, fell to 44.2 divorces per 100 marriages, returning to its 2003 level (Appendix Table A.9). This slight decline probably reflects a decrease in the rate of divorce in each marriage cohort, but may also result from a lengthening of the time to divorce (i.e. an increase in the mean duration of marriage at the time of divorce).

The proportion of divorces at each age, calculated over the population as a whole regardless of marital status, is highest at age 40 for both men and women (result not shown). The peak age differs if the rate is calculated only over individuals who can in fact divorce – i.e. married people (Figure 17). In this case, women’s divorce rate peaks earlier than men’s, a little before age 25. Rates then remain stable between the ages of 30 and 45 for both sexes (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Divorce rate by age and sex in 2010 and 2013 (divorces per 1,000 married persons)

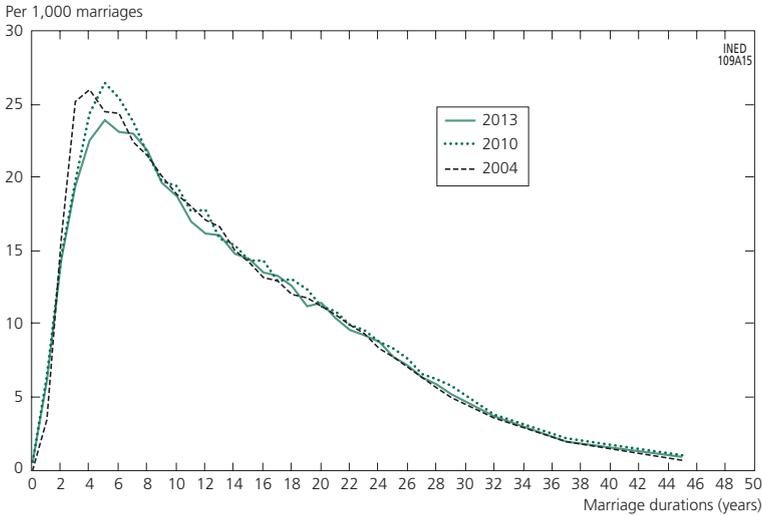


Coverage: Whole of France, excluding Mayotte.
 Source: INSEE, authors’ calculations.

In 2013, the divorce rate was highest after five years of marriage, a year later than in 2004. The duration of marriage at the time of divorce lengthened slightly over the period, mainly between 2004 and 2010. Between 2010 and 2014, it was the intensity of divorce that fell slightly (Figure 18). In comparison to 2004, the divorce rate decreased for almost all durations, with a particularly

notable drop at three, four and five years of marriage, the durations with the highest risk of divorce.

Figure 18. Divorce rate by marriage duration in 2004, 2010, and 2013 (divorces per 1,000 marriages)



Coverage: Whole of France, excluding Mayotte.

Source: INSEE, authors' calculations.

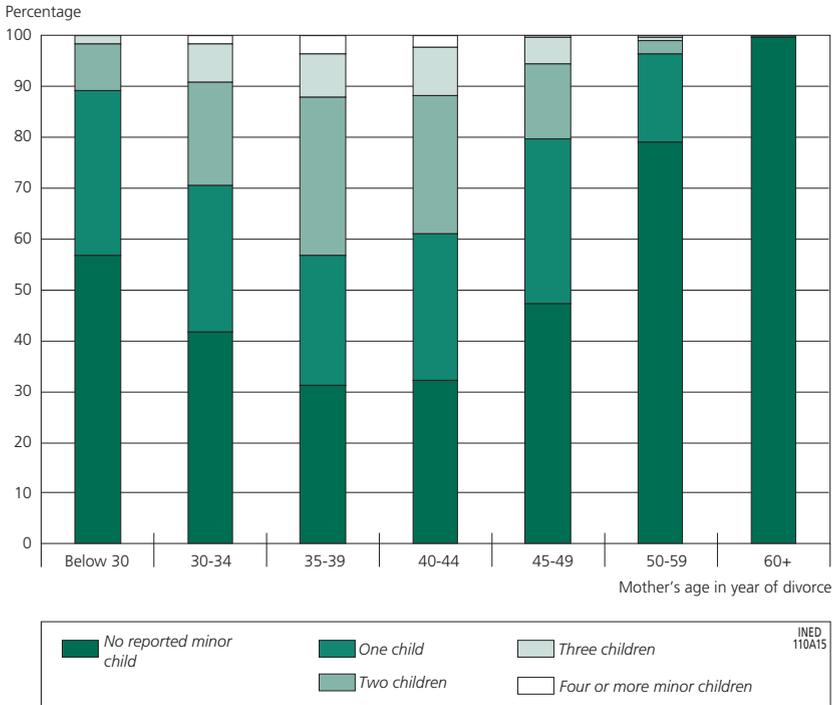
In 2011, it was projected that 45% of marriages celebrated in the mid-1980s would end in divorce (Mazuy et al., 2011). The subsequent decrease in divorce rates at all ages and for all marriage durations makes this hypothesis less likely. For example, for the 1985 marriage cohort, Mazuy et al. estimated that between 39.2% and 41.0% of couples would divorce, and their projected minimum for the 1995 cohort was 42.5%. But extrapolating from the rates by duration, the lower rates of 41.8% in 2010 and 38.3% in 2013 are obtained. This result must be understood in the context of the decreasing proportion of individuals who marry. It is likely that those who marry are to some extent selected (notably, they have already “escaped” union dissolution in the first years of union). It might simply be a timing effect, however, with those who marry later also divorcing later.

Fewer minor children affected by divorce

The parents of 115,508 minor children divorced in 2013, of whom 112,776 in metropolitan France, versus nearly 130,000 in 2009 (Prioux et al., 2010). Between 2009 and 2013, the number of divorces decreased by 4.5%, while the number of minor children whose parents divorced fell by more than 13%. This result confirms the decrease previously observed for all union dissolutions (Breton and Prioux, 2009). When the woman is below 35 years old or above 50 in the year of the divorce, the proportion of divorces involving at least one minor

child is relatively low. If the woman is aged 35-44, in contrast, the proportion rises to seven in ten divorces (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Distribution of divorces by number of minor children and the woman's age at the time of divorce, 2013



Coverage: Whole of France.

Source: Ministry of Justice.

PACS dissolutions

The number of PACS dissolved rose by 7,136 between 2012 and 2013 (Table 8), an increase which is slightly smaller than that of the number of new PACS. The distribution of dissolutions by reason for dissolution has remained virtually unchanged since 2010: around 56% are by mutual consent, 40% due to marriage, 3% at the unilateral request of one of the partners, and around 1% for another reason, notably the partner's death. Between 2010 and 2013, the proportion of dissolutions due to marriage increased slightly (+3 percentage points). It is highly likely that the availability of marriage as an option to same-sex couples will contribute to an increase in this proportion in 2014 and the following years, assuming that many of these couples initially chose the PACS partly because they were not able to marry.

Table 8. Number of PACS dissolutions by reason, 2010-2013

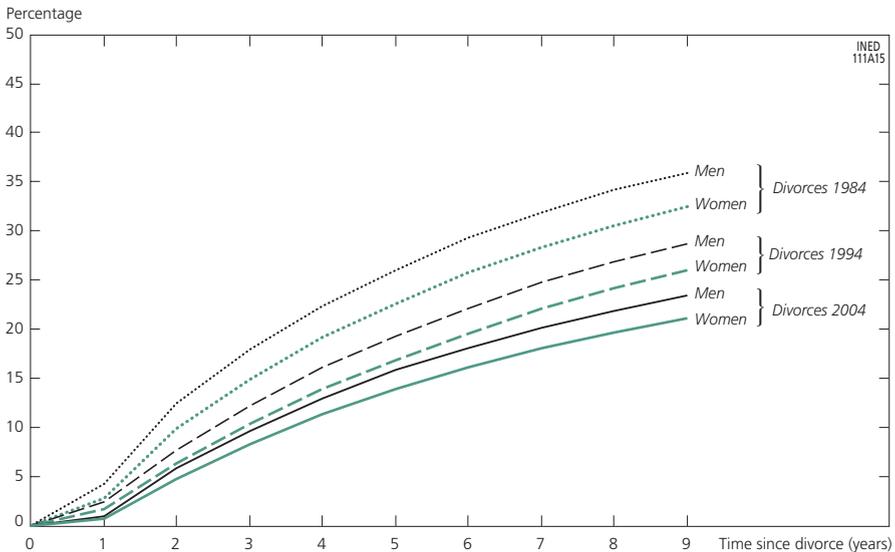
Year	Dissolutions	Reason for PACS dissolution				
		Mutual consent	Requested by one partner	Marriage	Death	Other cases and not recorded
2010	35,627	20,817	1,153	13,263	366	28
2011	42,290	24,117	1,295	16,450	417	11
2012	48,841	27,745	1,473	19,142	451	30
2013	55,977	31,336	1,643	22,484	481	33

Coverage: Whole of France.
Source: Ministry of Justice.

Remarriages continue to decrease

The proportion of men and women who remarry after a divorce is steadily decreasing (Figure 20). The spread of consensual union as a form of cohabitation for couples partly explains this trend. Slightly more than one in five women in the 2004 divorce cohort had remarried ten years later, versus one in three in the 1984 cohort. Remarriages occur more than 10 years after a divorce (Prioux, 2007), but data by year of remarriage and time since divorce is lacking. We can thus only estimate these figures: in total, around 30% of women who divorced in 2004 will likely remarry.

Figure 20. Percentage of men and women in the 1984, 1994 and 2004 divorce cohorts who have remarried 0-9 years after divorce



Note: Time since divorce is measured as the difference between calendar years. Time since divorce 1 = 1 January of the year following divorce.

Coverage: Whole of France.

Sources: INSEE, Ministry of Justice, authors' calculations.

VI. Mortality

After stagnating at 569,000 in 2012 and 2013 due to a concentration of winter flu deaths in 2013, the total number of deaths decreased by 10,000 in 2014 to 559,300 according to INSEE figures (Bellamy and Robert-Bobée, 2015). This level of mortality corresponds to a life expectancy at birth of 79.2 years for men and 84.7 years for women in the whole of France (79.3 years and 85.5 years in metropolitan France), a gain of 0.5 and 0.4 years, respectively, for the two sexes with respect to 2013 (+0.5 years for both sexes in metropolitan France). Since the turn of the twenty-first century, mean length of life has risen by 4.0 years for males and 2.6 years for females, representing a mean annual increase of 0.29 and 0.19 years, respectively, between 2000 and 2013. Life expectancy increased more for men than for women over this time, narrowing the life expectancy gap from 7.6 years in 2000 to 5.7 years in 2014 (6.2 years in metropolitan France).

In 2013, the most recent year for which comparative data are available, France remained near the European average, both for infant mortality (Appendix Table A.13) and for life expectancy at birth (Appendix Table A.12), with no notable change from 2012. French women remained close to the top of the European ranking for mean length of life (85.0 years), just behind Spanish (86.1 years) and Italian women (85.2 years).⁽¹⁵⁾ The situation has long been less favourable for French men, however. With a life expectancy of 78.7 years, they ranked only 11th in Europe in 2013; this is nonetheless an improvement with respect to 1980, when France had one of the highest gender mortality gaps in western Europe. Men's rise in the international ranking reflects the fact that the gender gap in life expectancy at birth has been narrowing faster in France than in other countries, due to a more pronounced slowing of the rate of decrease in female mortality combined with an acceleration of progress in male mortality (Meslé, 2006).

Seven decades of increase in mean life expectancy

Recent changes in life expectancy at birth follow the trends observed, if not since the end of the Second World War, at least since 1960 (Figure 21). In 1946, male and female life expectancies in metropolitan France⁽¹⁶⁾ were 59.9 years and 65.2 years, respectively.⁽¹⁷⁾ Between 1946 and 2013, male life expectancy increased by 18.9 years and female life expectancy by 19.8 years, but progress was not uniform over this time (Appendix Table A.11).

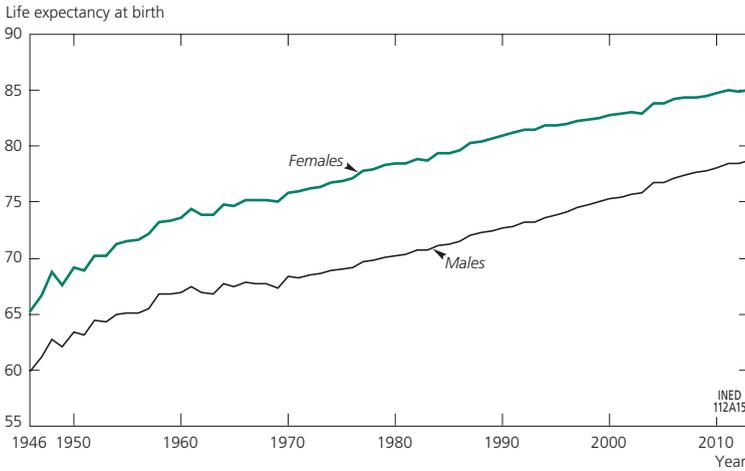
Improvements were particularly rapid between 1946 and 1956 (Table 9). In the following decades they slowed considerably, dropping by almost half in the

(15) Only Spain ranks above France if female life expectancy at birth in metropolitan France (85.5 years) is used for comparison.

(16) Figures not available for the whole of France within its current borders.

(17) We chose the comparison with 1946 rather than 1945 because life expectancies at the end of the war were much lower than in 1939: 51.3 years versus 56.5 years for males, and 58.6 years versus 62.6 years for females (Vallin and Meslé, 2001). The use of 1946 as a reference thus better reflects long-term trends in mortality than would the war year of 1945.

Figure 21. Male and female life expectancy at birth, 1946-2013



Coverage: Metropolitan France.
 Source: Beaumel and Bellamy, 2015a.

decade 1956-1966, and again during the decade 1966-1976. While the decade after that (1976-1986) was relatively favourable for women, it was followed by a slowing that became progressively more marked with time: the mean annual gain in 2006-2013 was only 12% of its level in 1946-1956 (0.8 months per year in 2006-2013, versus 7.8 months per year in 1946-1956). In men, the slowing of improvements in the decades 1956-1966 and 1966-1976 was followed by an acceleration, with annual gains that grew from 1.6 months in 1966-1976 to 3.7 months in 1996-2006. The most recent period has seen far less improvement in the life expectancies of both men and women, however, with gains in 2006-2013 at only half the level of those in the decade 1996-2006.

Table 9. Gains in life expectancy at birth by sex and 10-year period, 1946-2013

Period	Gain in life expectancy at birth			
	Total (years)		Annual mean (months)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1946-1956	5.3	6.5	6.3	7.8
1956-1966	2.7	3.5	3.2	4.2
1966-1976	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.4
1976-1986	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0
1986-1996	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.8
1996-2006	3.1	2.1	3.7	2.6
2006-2013*	1.6	0.8	1.9	1.0

* As 2013 is the last year for which the information needed for this calculation is available, the last period is 7 years long, versus 10 for the preceding periods.

Coverage: Metropolitan France.

Source: Authors' calculations on the basis of INSEE's life tables by sex.

From progress in survival during childhood to progress at advanced ages

Examination of the contributions of different age groups to gains over time in life expectancy at birth by 10-year period reveals the decreasing role of children's mortality and the growing importance of mortality at advanced ages (Table 10). Over the period 1946-2013, decreases in child mortality (0-14 years) explained about a third of progress in life expectancy at birth. But the contribution of child mortality was highly concentrated at the beginning of the period: while this age group explained 80% and 60% of the increase in male and female life expectancies, respectively, between 1946 and 1956, its contribution progressively decreased over time, down to 4% and less than 1%, respectively, in 2006-2013.

Table 10. Contribution of age groups to gains in life expectancy at birth (years) by ten-year period between 1946 and 2013 and by sex

Period	Age group						Total gain
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-79	80 +	
Males							
1946-1956	4.27	0.57	0.72	-0.20	-0.06	-0.02	5.28
1956-1966	1.31	-0.04	0.21	0.59	0.37	0.20	2.65
1966-1976	0.82	-0.13	0.17	0.22	0.23	0.04	1.36
1976-1986	0.47	0.16	0.14	0.66	0.78	0.15	2.36
1986-1996	0.38	0.15	0.07	0.86	0.77	0.34	2.57
1996-2006	0.17	0.19	0.59	0.64	1.05	0.47	3.12
2006-2013*	0.06	0.08	0.21	0.42	0.52	0.26	1.55
1946-2013	7.49	0.98	2.12	3.19	3.67	1.45	18.89
Females							
1946-1956	3.87	0.72	1.03	0.49	0.39	0.00	6.49
1956-1966	1.15	0.03	0.34	0.66	0.89	0.43	3.51
1966-1976	0.68	-0.01	0.19	0.42	0.57	0.18	2.02
1976-1986	0.40	0.06	0.15	0.52	0.92	0.44	2.49
1986-1996	0.33	0.07	0.05	0.37	0.75	0.80	2.36
1996-2006	0.13	0.07	0.25	0.19	0.69	0.82	2.16
2006-2013*	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.28	0.26	0.81
1946-2013	6.55	0.98	2.11	2.78	4.49	2.93	19.84
<p>* As 2013 is the last year for which the information needed for this calculation is available, the last period is 7 years long, versus 10 in the preceding periods. Note: The method used to calculate the contribution of each age group to gains in life expectancy at birth from one calendar year to the next is that of Andreev et al. (2002). Coverage: Metropolitan France. Source: Authors' calculations on the basis of INSEE's life tables by sex.</p>							

Over the same period, decreasing mortality at age 65 and above made steadily greater contributions to total gains in life expectancy. The contribution of this age group, which in 1946-1956 was negative for men (mortality increased very slightly over these years) and relatively low for women (among whom progress in this age group accounted for just 6% of total progress), has grown ever since. Since the decade 1996-2006 it has accounted for around 50% of gains in life expectancy at birth for men and 70% for women.

Intermediate ages have made varying contributions to progress in life expectancy in different periods. Decreases in mortality at ages 15-44 played an important role at the very beginning of the period (1946-1956), but their impact weakened rapidly thereafter, particularly in women. In contrast, decreases in adult mortality at ages 45-64 explain a large share of the progress in life expectancy after 1956, particularly in men.

To better understand the reasons for these recent changes, which are differentiated by sex, it is useful to look at changes in their composition by major groups of causes of death.

Cause-specific mortality trends

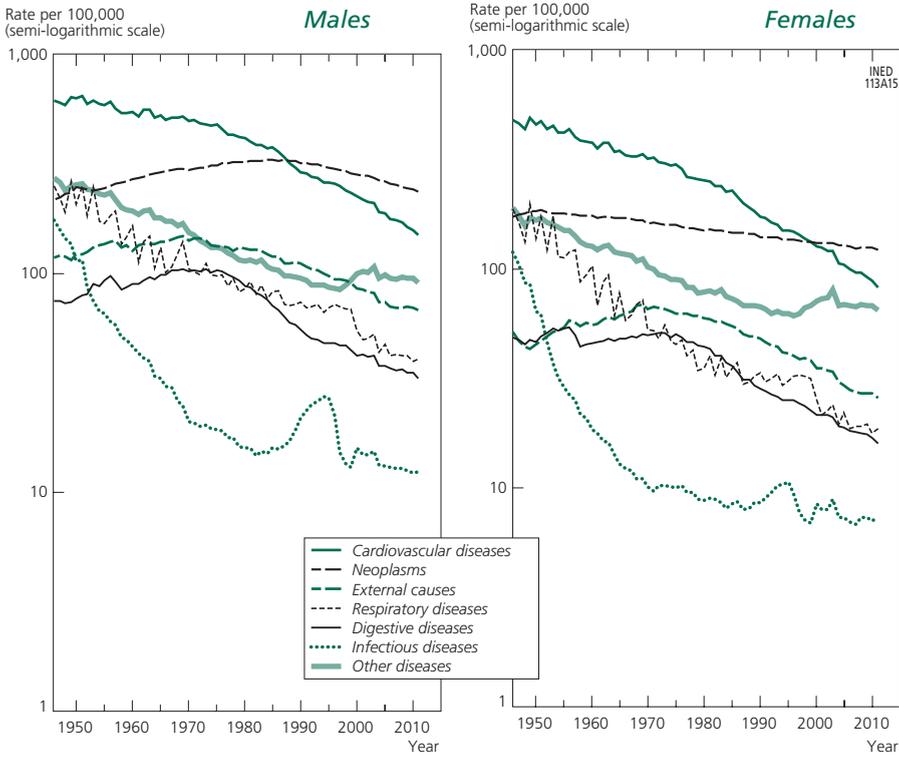
Figure 22 presents standardized mortality rates⁽¹⁸⁾ for the principal causes of death and for each sex, corrected for effects of changes in classification (Meslé, 2006), between 1946 and 2011. Here we use the continuous series of deaths by cause reconstituted by France Meslé and Jacques Vallin for metropolitan France (Vallin and Meslé, 1988; Meslé and Vallin, 1996) and updated for the most recent period, after proportional distribution of deaths from unknown or ill-defined causes.

It can be seen that both male and female mortality from almost all major groups of causes of death has generally changed for the better since the year after the end of the Second World War. The most spectacular drop has been in mortality from infectious diseases: the corresponding standardized mortality rate was divided by 15 between 1946 and 2011 for both sexes. The bulk of this progress was made before the early 1980s, however, and after reaching a minimum in that period, the trend was reversed in the following period, mainly in men due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The downtrend resumed from 1994-1995, and infectious disease mortality has remained stable at around 12 deaths per 100,000 men and 7 deaths per 100,000 women since the turn of the century. The trajectory of mortality from respiratory diseases over this period has been similar, albeit in a less marked form, including the interruption of the downward trend in the 1990s, which can be explained in the same way.

Thanks to previous improvements, mortality from infectious and respiratory diseases already represented a relatively small proportion of total mortality in 1946. Changes in general mortality over the period are mostly attributable to

(18) The reference population used to calculate standardized rates is the European Standard Population of the World Health Organization.

Figure 22. Standardized mortality rates by major group of causes and sex, 1946-2011



Sources: Database of causes of death in France (Meslé, 2006); INSERM, CépiDC.

the two main causes of death: cardiovascular diseases and cancers. The decrease in cardiovascular mortality, which occurred in all subgroups of this category (heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, and diseases of the arterial system), was considerable. Between 1946 and 2011, the standardized rate of mortality from these causes was divided by four in men and by six in women. Cancer mortality, in contrast, is a heterogeneous category, with highly varied, and sometimes opposite, trends in different subcategories, by anatomical location as well as by sex. Overall, the level of cancer mortality in 2011 was highly comparable to that of 1946 (slightly higher for men, after a long period of increase, and then a reversal in the late 1980s; slightly lower for women). Cancers have been the leading cause of death since 1988 for men and since 1999 for women. However, cancer mortality in 1946 was almost certainly underestimated due to the lesser capacity to diagnose these diseases at the time.

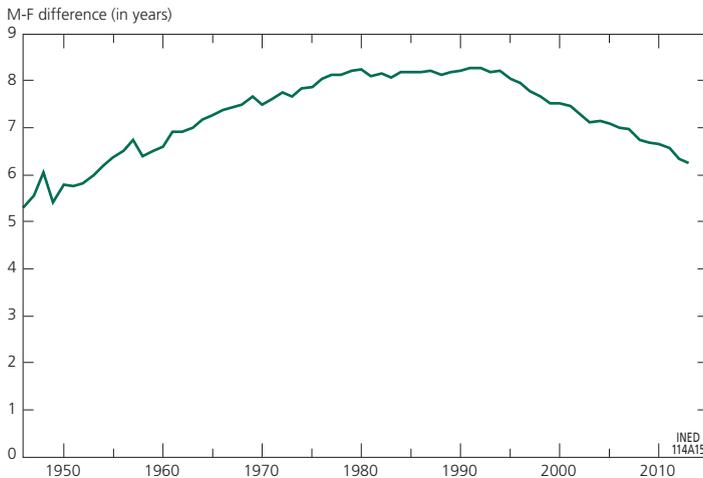
Among the other major groups of causes, two types of trends can be distinguished. Mortality from digestive diseases and external causes increased until 1970, before entering a long-term pattern of steady decline. The former,

dominated by cirrhosis of the liver (a disease that mainly affects the 45-64 age group), tracked alcohol consumption (increasing, then decreasing) with a delay of around a decade. The latter mainly affected children, adolescents, and young adults, and was due to an increase in accidental deaths. The introduction of road safety measures beginning in the 1970s decreased the incidence of road traffic accidents, whose primary victims were the young. Mortality attributed to the residual category of “other diseases” followed an opposite pattern, decreasing up to the late twentieth century before starting to rise in the 1990s, partly due to increased mortality from mental illnesses, notably senile dementia, in the last 25 years or so. It is very difficult, however, to determine how much of this rise is due to a real uptrend in the incidence of these types of diseases in older people, and how much to the increasingly accurate diagnosis of degenerative diseases of old age. Foremost among these is Alzheimer’s disease, whose standardized rate has increased steadily since the disease was included in the International Classification of Diseases in 1979 (Désesquelles et al., 2014).

Divergence and convergence of gender differences in mortality

As Figure 23 shows, the gender difference in life expectancy at birth grew continuously until the early 1980s. It then stabilized at a high level in comparison to other developed countries, reaching a maximum of 8.3 years in 1992 before beginning a long-term decline.

Figure 23. Gender difference in life expectancy at birth, 1946-2013

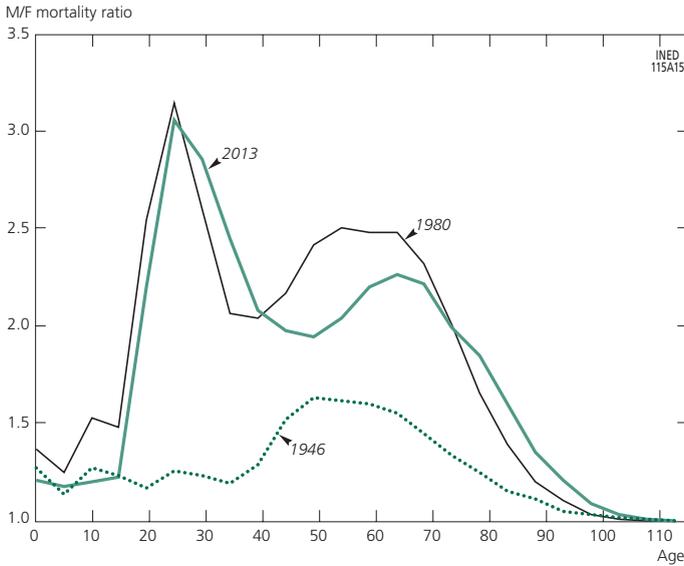


Source: Beaumel and Bellamy, 2015a.

In 1946, the gender difference in mortality at ages 40-75 years was particularly large. Excess male mortality at these ages increased considerably over the following period (1946-1980), with a male/female mortality ratio that

rose from around 1.5 to 2.5 (Figure 24). The growth in the gender gap over this period was even more dramatic in young adults: in 1946, mortality was around 25% higher in men aged 20-24 years than in women from the same age group, but by 1980 the ratio had risen to above three. In fact, excess male mortality increased at almost all ages over this time, the only exceptions being the youngest (under 15) and oldest (75-80 and above) age groups. The worsening of excess male mortality between 1946 and 1980 resulted from the much speedier decline in female than male mortality over this period.

Figure 24. Excess male mortality by five-year age group in France, 1946, 1980 and 2013



Source: Human mortality database (www.mortality.org, consulted on 2 June 2015).

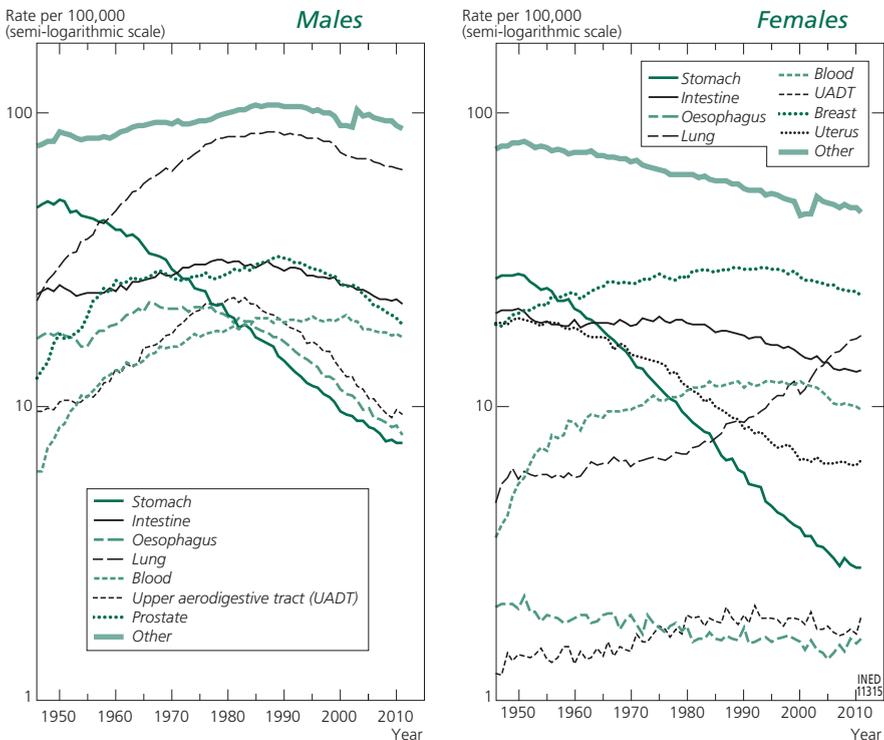
While the risk of death remained much higher for males than for females in 2013 compared to 1946 in all age groups between the ages of 15 and 75 years, excess male mortality has nonetheless decreased considerably among adults aged 40-65 since 1980: at ages 45-49, for example, the mortality ratio has decreased by 20% (from 2.4 in 1980 to 1.9 in 2013). For young adults, the excess male mortality peak remains unchanged, however, and the ratio continues to worsen beyond age 75, albeit to a limited degree (Figure 24).

The rising gender gap in mortality from 1946 to 1980 is explained mainly by differences between the sexes in mortality from three major groups of causes: deaths from external causes in young adults, and cardiovascular diseases and cancers after age 45. Other pathologies contributed little and, aside from digestive diseases, their contribution to the gender gap went down over this period. The growing contribution of cardiovascular and social

diseases (such as smoking and driving) to total mortality thus increased the inequality between men and women. Women were first to benefit from the cardiovascular revolution of the 1960s and 1970s, as well as from the new public health policies (Meslé, 2004).

Over the period that followed (1980-2013), excess male mortality in young adults continued to be marked by the disproportionate contribution of road traffic accidents among men. While the contribution of cardiovascular diseases to the life expectancy gap between the sexes stabilized over these years, the drop in cancer mortality in men is the main explanation for its decrease in the 45-64 age group. To better understand the role of cancers in the narrowing of the gender gap, it is useful to break this category down into components (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Standardized mortality rates from the most lethal cancers by sex, 1946-2011



Sources: Database of causes of death in France (Meslé, 2006); INSERM, CépiDC.

A look at standardized mortality rates from the principal cancers over the period 1946-2013 reveals a positive recent overall trend in mortality from the most lethal cancers, in both men and women (Figure 25). More precisely, three patterns can be seen:

- mortality from stomach cancer (in both sexes), uterine cancer, and the residual category of other cancers in women began to decline in the 1950s;
- for most other types of cancer, the downward turn occurred in the 1980s or early 1990s (intestinal cancer in both sexes, cancer of the lung, esophagus, prostate, and upper aerodigestive tract in men);
- finally, mortality from a few cancers resisted until more recently, only beginning to drop in the 2000s (blood cancer in both sexes, breast cancer in women, and the residual category of other cancers in men).

These improvements are due to medical progress (the introduction of antibiotics had a major effect on cancers linked to infectious disease, such as stomach cancer and cervical cancer), better storage conditions for food and improvements in diet (stomach cancers again), changes in individual behaviours that favour health (decreasing tobacco and alcohol consumption in men), and probably also screening policies (for prostate cancer in men, and for breast and cervical cancer in women). The only exception is female lung cancer, which has been increasing since the 1960s, contrary to the trend among men, which began a downturn in the 1990s. This difference results from sex-specific patterns of tobacco consumption. The way the mortality gap between the sexes evolves in coming years will depend in large part on trends in men's and women's behaviour, notably smoking. Cancers currently contribute more to the mortality gap between the sexes than all other major causes of death (Appendix Table A.14). The decline in deaths due to road traffic accidents could, if this trend continues, also reduce the gender gap in young adult mortality.

Overview

On 1 January 2015, France had 66 million inhabitants. Continuing the pattern of recent years, population growth was due mainly to a surplus of births over deaths, with a rate of natural increase of 0.42%. Although the population is ageing, with nearly a quarter aged 60 or older, it remains younger than the European average. Notably, a higher proportion of the French population is under 20 years old. Estimated net migration in 2014 was 45,000. The annual number of first residence permits (valid for at least one year) remained stable, as did the number of entries estimated from census data.

The number of births remained stable between 2013 and 2014. French fertility remains among the highest in Europe (it topped the rankings in 2013). The number of induced abortions increased in 2013. Over the long term, the trend in the rate of induced abortions follows the trend in the fertility rate.

Marriage rates (in heterosexual couples) continue to decrease. Marriage was opened to same-sex couples by the law of 17 May 2013, with 10,000 same-sex marriages registered in 2014, and 7,000 in 2013. Since 2011, notaries have

been able to perform the registration procedures for PACS unions. Same-sex couples are more likely than other couples to sign their PACS before a notary.

The number of divorces has been declining slightly. The total divorce rate, which had been increasing steadily until 2011, decreased in 2012 and 2013, to 44.2 divorces per 100 marriages, around its 2003 level. Out of the 125,000 divorces pronounced in 2013, half were by mutual consent.

There were an estimated 559,300 deaths in the whole of France in 2014, a crude mortality rate of around 8.5 per 1,000 with a decrease of more than 10,000 deaths with respect to 2013. Life expectancy at birth was 79.2 years for men and 85.2 years for women for the whole of France (79.3 years and 85.5 years in metropolitan France), a gain of half a year with respect to 2013. Since the turn of the twenty-first century, this indicator has progressed by 4.0 years for men and 2.6 years for women. Male life expectancies increased more than female life expectancies over this time, decreasing the gender gap from 7.6 years in 2000 to 5.7 years (6.2 years in metropolitan France) in 2014.

Acknowledgements: The authors wish to thank Elodie Baril and Arnaud Bringé from the INED Statistical Methods department for their help in preparing the database. Our thanks also to Chantal Brutel and Vianney Costemalle for their appendix on migration flows based on census data.



APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Annual census surveys: A measure of inflows to France with full population coverage

In January 2004, INSEE overhauled the French population census. The traditional complete count of the entire population every nine to ten years was replaced by annual census surveys (*enquête annuelle de recensement*, EAR). In municipalities (*communes*) with 10,000 or more inhabitants, 8% of the population, distributed throughout the territory, is surveyed each year. After five years, data from the entire territory of these municipalities over this period is analysed and the census results are calculated on the basis of this sample of 40% of their population. The other half of the population, residing in municipalities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants, is exhaustively surveyed every five years, and annual estimates are computed by interpolation or extrapolation on the basis of the annual data. In addition to counting the population, the annual census surveys provide a wide range of other information. They cover all persons residing in France for at least one year, and, for new arrivals, those who plan to remain in France for at least one year.

INSEE uses the annual census surveys to estimate inflows to France. This information is then transmitted to Eurostat within the time frame defined by Regulation no. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on migration and international protection (European Union, 2007). This regulation stipulates that data on a given year N must be transmitted to Eurostat by the end of year $N+1$ at the latest.

Contrary to the AGDREF application for managing the administrative files of foreigners residing in France (the source used in this article), which can be used to count the numbers of residence permits issued, the annual census surveys provide data on inflows in the demographic sense of the term. These flows are consistent with the overall estimate of net migration to France, which includes not only the movements of immigrants, but also those of individuals born in France (or born French abroad). However, as in any survey, the data are self-reported.

The two main items in the annual census surveys used to measure migration flows are, first, year of arrival in France (a question asked only to those who were born abroad) and, second, place of residence before the survey. In the annual census surveys from 2004 to 2010, the question on previous residence referred to the situation five years before the survey date. In 2011, the questionnaire was changed for purposes of European harmonization, and the question has since been about place of residence one year before the survey date. This change was accompanied by a change in the method for estimating arrivals. Annual census surveys from 2011 onward

now make it possible to identify more precisely those persons who were residing abroad one year earlier.

This method for estimating arrivals is detailed in a working document (Brutel, 2014a). For persons born abroad who report their year of arrival in France, the method matches this information against the previous place of residence. This comparison, which sometimes reveals inconsistencies, is used to establish decision rules that determine whether or not an individual will be included in the number of arrivals for the year. For other persons, the main information used is previous place of residence. Finally, regardless of place of birth, other variables can be used to confirm the appropriateness of the choice, such as the date when the person moved into their current residence.

The following situations are counted as arrivals in the year N on the basis of the annual census survey in year $N+1$ (for EARs from 2011 onward):

- persons who reported year N as their year of arrival;
- persons residing abroad on 1 January of year N (except if they indicated year $N+1$ as their year of arrival);
- children born abroad in year N (unless they arrived in year $N+1$).

For years N between 2004 and 2009, the following cases are counted as arrivals on the basis of the annual census survey in $N+1$:

- persons who reported year N as their year of arrival;
- children born abroad in year N (unless they arrived in $N+1$);
- to determine the number of arrivals for stays of more than one year in other cases, i.e. where no information is available on the person's year of arrival in France or whose year of arrival is later than $N-4$, the method chosen consists in estimating the number of arrivals in year N by applying the rate of arrivals by sex and age observed in the 2011 EAR to each of the relevant populations (born in France or born abroad). These rates are defined, for each category of the population, as the ratio of the number of persons counted as arrivals in the 2011 EAR (i.e. persons who reported residing abroad on 01/01/ N) to the total number in the category. This solution ensures overall levels that are fairly coherent between older and newer annual census surveys, although the existence of discontinuities cannot be ruled out (the methods and data used in the two cases are different).

Table A gives the total number of arrivals estimated using this method for the years 2004 to 2013, by continent of birth. A study published by INSEE in late 2014 details these inflows (for immigrants) over the period 2006-2012: the number of immigrants who arrived in France in 2012 is estimated at 230,000 (Brutel, 2014b).

Table A. Annual total number of arrivals for more than one year, by place of residence, 2004-2013

Place of birth	Year of arrival in France									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Europe	171,100	167,900	172,700	165,800	165,800	161,600	173,900	184,500	190,700	194,100
of which born in France	78,700	78,400	78,400	78,300	77,900	78,100	78,000	81,400	76,600	77,000
Africa	82,500	77,700	73,500	72,800	74,500	77,500	72,800	74,400	77,000	78,300
Asia	34,100	32,500	33,000	34,600	32,600	35,300	31,800	34,800	34,400	35,800
Americas and Oceania	21,800	22,000	22,300	20,800	23,700	22,600	28,600	26,100	25,300	24,400
Total	309,500	300,100	301,500	294,000	296,600	297,000	307,100	319,800	327,400	332,600

Note: Discontinuities in data series between entries for 2009 and 2010.
Coverage: France (with Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy until 2011, excluding Saint-Barthélemy from 2012 onward).
Source: Annual census surveys from 2005 to 2014 (Brutel, 2014b).

Matching of data from the annual census surveys with the administrative source (AGDREF)

How should the data from the annual census surveys be matched with those from the AGDREF database? AGDREF is a software tool for managing residence permits throughout France. To remain in France for more than three months, adult migrants who are nationals of a third country (countries outside the European Union apart from Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Monaco, Andorra, and San Marino) are obliged to hold a residence permit issued by a prefecture. Migrants below age 18 are not required to hold a residence permit. The AGDREF database thus contains all information on residence permits and their renewals. A residence permit is characterized by its period of validity (between three months and 10 years; in the majority of cases one year) and by the associated reason for admission (employment, family, education, humanitarian, and other).

The annual census surveys and the AGDREF database thus do not cover exactly the same populations. These two distinct sources can only be compared by examining their shared coverage: adult migrants upon arrival in France, with third-country nationality, and residing, or planning to reside, in France for at least one year. The difficulty lies in the fact that we do not know in advance whether migrants who obtain residence permits will reside, or plan to reside, for more than a year in France.

The AGDREF database indicates the number of residence permits issued each year. On average, for the period 2004-2012, the annual census survey counted 88,000 arrivals (in the shared population) and the AGDREF database recorded 157,000 first residence permits. To avoid counting migrants who come to France for more than three months but less than a year (and who are

thus not part of the census population), migration flows can be estimated by counting the number of residence permits valid for a year or more (but not renewals of residence permits with a validity of a year or more). However, this method is not reliable, for a number of reasons. First of all, certain permits issued in a year N are issued to migrants who arrived in the year $N - 1$ or even before: 37% of first permits issued in 2008 were issued to migrants who arrived in 2007 or earlier. For a portion of migrants, then, there is a discrepancy between year of arrival in France and the year in which they obtain their first residence permit. Moreover, the permit's period of validity may differ from the length of time that the migrant actually resides in France: a first residence permit that is valid for less than six months, if renewed, can lead to a stay of more than one year. Conversely, a migrant can obtain a first permit that is valid for a year or more but actually remain in the country for only six months.

To address these problems, renewals of residence permits and dates of arrival in France (information provided by the AGDREF database) can be taken into account. Cases where the time between a migrant's arrival and the expiry of their last non-renewed permit is less than one year are not counted (6,000 per year in 2004-2010). Migrants with an interval of one year or more between their date of arrival and the date of submitting their last registered application are counted (118,000 per year for the period 2004-2010), despite the discrepancy with regard to their date of arrival in France. For other migrants, we do not know whether they remained for more or less than a year (33,000 per year in 2004-2010). This method narrows the gaps between the two sources, but uncertainties and inconsistencies remain and clarification is needed (Arbel, Costemalle, 2015, forthcoming).

Chantal Brutel, Vianney Costemalle (INSEE)

Appendix 2. Birth certificate (civil registration)

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DES ÉTUDES ÉCONOMIQUES

5

BULLETIN DE NAISSANCE

Rappel : Il n'y a pas lieu d'établir un bulletin statistique modèle 5 pour les naissances ayant eu lieu hors de la commune

A. IDENTIFICATION DE LA COMMUNE

Code département Code commune (1)

Libellé de la commune

N° de l'arrondissement
Paris, Lyon, Marseille

Section (2)

Type de registre Unique U Autre A → préciser

N° de l'acte N° d'ordre du bulletin de naissance

B. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À L'ENFANT

NOM de famille
En majuscules, points, accents, cédilles, apostrophes, tirets et doubles tirets reproduits

Déclaration conjointe de choix de nom { OUI O → date de la déclaration conjointe de choix de nom jour mois année
NON N

Prénoms
Tiret pour les prénoms composés

Sexe Masculin M Féminin F

Né(e) le jour, mois, année

Nombre d'enfants issus de l'accouchement
Pour répondre à cette question, tenir compte de tous les enfants issus de l'accouchement (enfants vivants et enfants sans vie)

C. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS AU PÈRE

NOM de famille
En majuscules, points, accents, cédilles, apostrophes, tirets et doubles tirets reproduits

Prénoms
Tiret pour les prénoms composés

Né le jour, mois, année

À Libellé de la commune

N° de l'arrondissement Département (3)

Outre-mer (3)

Pays pour l'étranger (3)

Activité Retraité 1 Inactif 2 Actif 3 → préciser profession et situation professionnelle

Profession
(si demandeur d'emploi, indiquer l'ancienne profession)

Situation professionnelle (4) Salarié de l'État ou des collectivités locales 1 Autre salarié 2 À son compte 3

Nationalité Française 1 Étrangère 2 → préciser le pays

Domicile Numéro et voie

Libellé de la commune

N° de l'arrondissement Département (3)

Outre-mer (3)

Pays pour l'étranger (3)

(1) Numéro de la commune au code officiel géographique utilisé par l'Insee.
 (2) À renseigner pour les maires annexes qui possèdent des registres d'état civil distincts.
 (3) Département métropolitain : code sur deux positions, pour l'outre-mer ou pays étranger : nom en clair
 Outre-mer : Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, La Réunion, Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, Saint-Martin, Saint-Barthélemy, Mayotte, Wallis-et-Futuna, Polynésie française, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Afrique et Terres Australes.
 (4) Salarié de l'État ou des collectivités locales : - y compris les hôpitaux publics, les arsenaux, etc.
 - non compris les entreprises publiques (SNCF, EDF, banques, etc.).
 Autre salarié : y compris les entreprises publiques et les organismes de sécurité sociale.

Suite au verso

D. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À LA MÈRE

NOM de famille

En majuscules, points, accents, cédilles, apostrophes, tirets et doubles tirets reproduits

Prénoms

Tiret pour les prénoms composés

Née le Jour, mois, année

à Libellé de la commune

N° de l'arrondissement Département (1)

Paris, Lyon, Marseille

Outre-mer (1)

Pays pour l'étranger (1)

Activité Retraîtée 1 Inactive 2 Active 3 → préciser profession et situation professionnelle

Profession

(si demandeur d'emploi, indiquer l'ancienne profession)

Situation professionnelle (2) Salariée de l'État ou des collectivités locales 1 Autre salariée 2 À son compte 3

Nationalité Française 1 Étrangère 2 → préciser le pays

Domicile Numéro et voie

Libellé de la commune

N° de l'arrondissement Département (1)

Paris, Lyon, Marseille

Outre-mer (1)

Pays pour l'étranger (1)

E. RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS À LA FILIATION

Mariage des parents le Jour, mois, année

à Libellé de la commune

N° de l'arrondissement Département (1)

Paris, Lyon, Marseille

Outre-mer (1)

Pays pour l'étranger (1)

Acte de reconnaissance

Par le père le Jour, mois, année

Par la mère le Jour, mois, année

Conjointement par le père et la mère le Jour, mois, année

Accouchement anonyme, enfant trouvé OUI 6 NON 1

F. AUTRES RENSEIGNEMENTS

Conditions de l'accouchement

Dans un établissement spécialisé (hôpital, clinique, maternité...) 1

Dans un autre lieu (y compris à domicile) avec assistance médicale (médecin ou sage-femme, SAMU, pompiers) 2

Dans un autre lieu (y compris à domicile) sans assistance médicale 3

La mère a-t-elle eu d'autres enfants nés vivants ?
(Y compris enfants d'autres unions)

OUI O → combien

Date de la précédente naissance d'enfant vivant (jour, mois, année)

NON N

(1) Département métropolitain : code sur deux chiffres, pour l'outre-mer ou pays étranger : nom en clair
Outre-mer : Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, La Réunion, Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, Saint-Martin, Saint-Barthélemy, Mayotte, Wallis-et-Futuna, Polynésie française, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Afrique et Terres Australes.

(2) Salariée de l'État ou des collectivités locales : - y compris les hôpitaux publics, les arsenaux, etc. - non compris les entreprises publiques (SNCF, EDF, banques, etc.).

Autre salariée : y compris les entreprises publiques et les organismes de sécurité sociale.

Fait le,

(date de création du bulletin)
Cachet de la mairie et signature de l'officier de l'état civil,

Vu l'avis favorable du Conseil National de l'Information Statistique, cette enquête, reconnue d'intérêt général et de qualité statistique, est obligatoire, en application de la loi n° 51-711 du 7 juin 1951 modifiée sur l'obligation, la coordination et le secret en matière de statistiques.

Visa n° 2019A002EC du Ministère de l'Économie, de l'Industrie et de l'Emploi, valable pour les années 2011 à 2015.

Les réponses à ce questionnaire sont protégées par le secret statistique et destinées à la mise à jour du RNIPP.

La loi n° 78-17 du 6 janvier 1978 modifiée, relative à l'informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés, s'applique aux réponses faites à la présente enquête. Elle garantit aux personnes concernées un droit d'accès et de rectification pour les données les concernant. Ce droit peut être exercé auprès des directions régionales de l'Insee.



STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table A.1. Population change (in thousands) and crude rates (per 1,000)⁽¹⁾

Year	Mid-year population	Live births	Deaths	Growth			Crude rates (per 1,000)			
				Natural increase	Net migration	Total	Birth rate	Death rate	Growth	
									Natural increase	Total
1985	55,284	768	552	+ 216	+ 38	+ 254	13.9	10.0	+ 3.9	+ 4.6
1990	56,709	762	526	+ 236	+ 80	+ 316	13.4	9.3	+ 4.1	+ 5.6
1995	57,844	730	532	+ 198	+ 40	+ 238	12.6	9.2	+ 3.4	+ 4.1
2000	59,062	775	531	+ 244	+ 70	+ 314	13.1	9.0	+ 4.1	+ 5.3
2001	59,476	771	531	+ 240	+ 85	+ 325	13.0	8.9	+ 4.1	+ 5.5
2002	59,894	762	535	+ 226	+ 95	+ 321	12.7	8.9	+ 3.8	+ 5.4
2003	60,304	761	552	+ 209	+ 100	+ 309	12.6	9.2	+ 3.4	+ 5.1
2004	60,734	768	509	+ 259	+ 105	+ 364	12.6	8.4	+ 4.2	+ 6.0
2005	61,181	774	528	+ 247	+ 95	+ 342	12.7	8.6	+ 4.1	+ 5.6
2006	61,597	797	516	+ 280	+ 115	+ 395	12.9	8.4	+ 4.6	+ 6.4
2007	61,965	786	521	+ 265	+ 75	+ 340	12.7	8.4	+ 4.3	+ 5.5
2008	62,300	796	532	+ 264	+ 67	+ 331	12.8	8.6	+ 4.2	+ 5.3
2009	62,615	793	538	+ 255	+ 44	+ 300	12.7	8.6	+ 4.1	+ 4.8
2010	62,918	802	540	+ 262	+ 43	+ 305	12.8	8.6	+ 4.2	+ 4.8
2011	63,224	793	535	+ 258	+ 47	+ 305	12.6	8.5	+ 4.1	+ 4.8
2012*	63,514	790	559	+ 231	+ 45	+ 276	12.4	8.8	+ 3.6	+ 4.3
2013*	63,786	782	558	+ 224	+ 45	+ 269	12.2	8.8	+ 3.4	+ 4.1
2014*	64,062	782	547	+ 235	+ 45	+ 280	12.2	8.5	+ 3.7	+ 4.4

⁽¹⁾ Population and rates revised after the 2011 census.
 * Provisional.
Coverage: Metropolitan France.
Source: INSEE, Demographic Surveys and Studies Division, Bellamy and Beaumel (2015).

Table A.2. Age distribution of the population on 1 January (%)

Age group	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*
0-19	29.2	27.8	26.1	25.6	25.0	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4
20-59	52.7	53.2	53.8	53.8	54.1	52.7	52.2	51.9	51.5	51.6	50.8
60+	18.1	19.0	20.1	20.6	20.9	22.8	23.3	23.7	24.1	24.4	24.8
<i>including:</i>											
65+	12.8	13.9	15.0	16.0	16.5	16.8	16.9	17.3	17.7	18.2	18.6
75+	6.3	6.8	6.1	7.2	8.1	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<p>* Provisional. Coverage: Metropolitan France. Source: INSEE. Demographic Surveys and Studies Division. series revised after the 2011 census.</p>											

Table A.3. Number of first residence permits of at least one year granted to citizens of third countries (constant geographical area) by first year of validity

Year admitted for residence	Total	Of which minors
2000	137,027	16,239
2001	164,866	22,139
2002	187,353	24,169
2003	200,709	24,610
2004	201,531	29,139
2005	199,892	31,141
2006	195,042	27,227
2007	177,411	24,776
2008	184,329	20,569
2009	189,501	18,536
2010	184,534	17,988
2011	177,741	17,599
2012	180,077	17,509
2013	192,419	18,254

Coverage: Permits granted in France and abroad to citizens of countries not listed in Footnote 5. Permits granted in the year n and registered in the database extraction performed in July of the year $n+2$, except for the year 2009, for which extraction was performed in July 2012.

Source: Authors' calculations based on AGDREF data.

Table A.4. Fertility since 1970

Year	Sum of age-specific rates (per 100 women)			Mean age at childbearing		Non-marital fertility	
	Ages 15-27	Ages 28 and over	Total (TFR)	All births	First births ⁽¹⁾	Sum of age- specific rates (per 1000 women)	Share in total fertility (%)
1970	143	104	247	27.2	23.9	16	6.4
1975	118	74	193	26.7	24.1	16	8.5
1980	116	78	194	26.8	24.5	22	11.4
1985	99	82	181	27.5	25.2	36	19.6
1990	84	94	178	28.3	26.0	53	30.1
1995	69	102	171	29.0	26.8	65	37.9
2000	69	119	187	29.4	27.4	81	43.2
2001	69	119	188	29.4		83	44.3
2002	67	119	186	29.5		84	44.7
2003	66	121	187	29.5		86	45.6
2004	67	123	190	29.6	27.6	89	46.8
2005	66	126	192	29.7	27.7	92	47.9
2006	67	131	198	29.8	27.8	98	49.7
2007	65	131	196	29.8	27.9	100	50.9
2008	66	133	199	29.9	27.9	103	51.6
2009	66	134	199	29.9	28.0	104	52.9
2010	66	136	202	30.0	28.1	109	54.2
2011	64	136	200	30.1		110	55.2
2012*	63	136	199	30.1		112	56.0
2013*	61	136	197	30.2		na	na
2014*	na	na	198	30.3		na	na

na: not available.

* Provisional data published by INSEE.

Coverage: Metropolitan France.

Sources: INSEE, Surveys and Demographic Studies Division. Series revised after the 2011 census except :

⁽¹⁾ 1970-1995: Laurent Toulemon, from EHF (Study of Family History) 1999; 2000: estimate based on civil registration; 2004-2010: Davie and Niel (2012) Table 3.

Table A.5. Cohort fertility: cumulative fertility up to selected ages, estimated completed fertility (mean number of children per 100 women), and mean age at childbearing (in years and tenths of years)

Birth cohort	Cumulative fertility per 100 women (age in completed years)				Projection at constant rate*	
	24	29	34	39	Completed fertility	Mean age at child-bearing
1930	90	177	231	256	263	27.5
1935	89	181	233	254	258	27.1
1940	96	181	225	238	241	26.4
1945	99	174	206	219	222	26.0
1950	89	154	192	207	211	26.5
1955	77	148	190	209	213	27.0
1960	66	139	184	206	212	27.7
1961	63	135	181	203	209	27.9
1962	60	131	179	202	208	28.1
1963	56	127	176	200	207	28.3
1964	53	122	173	198	205	28.5
1965	49	118	170	196	204	28.7
1966	46	114	168	195	202	28.9
1967	44	111	167	194	202	29.1
1968	42	109	166	193	201	29.2
1969	39	105	163	192	200	29.4
1970	37	103	162	192	200	29.5
1971	35	100	160	191	199	29.7
1972	33	98	159	191	199	29.8
1973	32	97	159	191	200	29.9
1974	31	96	160	192	200	30.0
1975	30	96	161		201	30.0
1976	30	95	160		201	30.0
1977	31	96	161		203	30.1
1978	31	95	162		203	30.1
1979	31	96	163		205	30.1
1980	31	95				
1981	32	96				
1982	32	96				
1983	31	95				
1984	32	95				
1985	31					
1986	31					
1987	31					
1988	30					
1989	30					

* For the 1930-62 cohorts, observed completed fertility and mean age at childbearing; for later cohorts, unobserved rates are assumed equal to rates observed at the same age in 2013.

Coverage: Metropolitan France.

Source: Calculations and estimates based on data from INSEE, Demographic Surveys and Studies Division.

**Table A.6. Total fertility rates in Europe
(children per woman)**

	Year									
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Austria	1.65	1.47	1.46	1.41	1.36	1.40	1.44	1.43	1.44	1.44
Belgium	1.68	1.51	1.62	1.56	1.67	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.79	1.75
Bulgaria	2.05	1.97	1.82	1.23	1.26	1.37	1.57	1.51	1.50	1.48
Croatia						1.50	1.55	1.48	1.51	1.46
Cyprus	-	2.43	2.41	2.03	1.64	1.48	1.44	1.35	1.39	1.30
Czech Rep.	2.08	1.95	1.90	1.28	1.15	1.29	1.51	1.43	1.45	1.46
Denmark	1.55	1.45	1.67	1.80	1.78	1.80	1.87	1.75	1.73	1.67
Estonia	2.02	2.13	2.05	1.38	1.36	1.52	1.72	1.61	1.56	1.52
Finland	1.63	1.64	1.78	1.81	1.73	1.80	1.87	1.83	1.80	1.75
France	-	-	-	-	1.89	1.94	2.03	2.01	2.01	1.99
France (metropolitan)	1.95	1.81	1.78	1.71	1.87	1.92	2.01	2.00	1.99	1.98
Germany	1.56	1.37	1.45	1.25	1.38	1.34	1.39	1.36	1.38	1.39
Greece	2.23	1.67	1.40	1.31	1.27	1.32	1.47	1.40	1.35	1.30
Hungary	1.91	1.85	1.87	1.57	1.32	1.31	1.25	1.23	1.34	1.35
Ireland	3.21	2.48	2.11	1.84	1.89	1.86	2.05	2.03	2.01	1.96
Italy	1.64	1.42	1.33	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.39
Latvia	-	-	-	-	1.25	1.38	1.36	1.33	1.44	1.52
Lithuania	1.99	2.08	2.03	1.55	1.39	1.29	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.59
Luxembourg	1.50	1.38	1.60	1.70	1.76	1.63	1.63	1.52	1.57	1.55
Malta	1.99	1.95	2.04	1.81	1.70	1.38	1.36	1.45	1.43	1.38
Netherlands	1.60	1.51	1.62	1.53	1.72	1.71	1.79	1.76	1.72	1.68
Poland	-	-	2.06	1.62	1.37	1.24	1.41	1.33	1.33	1.29
Portugal	2.25	1.72	1.56	1.41	1.55	1.41	1.39	1.35	1.28	1.21
Romania	2.43	2.31	1.83	1.33	1.31	1.40	1.59	1.47	1.52	1.41
Slovakia	2.32	2.26	2.09	1.52	1.30	1.27	1.43	1.45	1.34	1.34
Slovenia	-	1.71	1.46	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.57	1.56	1.58	1.55
Spain	2.20	1.64	1.36	1.17	1.23	1.33	1.37	1.34	1.32	1.27
Sweden	1.68	1.74	2.13	1.73	1.54	1.77	1.98	1.90	1.91	1.89
United Kingdom	1.90	1.79	1.83	1.71	1.64	1.76	1.92	1.91	1.92	1.83
Iceland	2.48	1.93	2.30	2.08	2.08	2.05	2.20	2.02	2.04	1.93
Norway	1.72	1.68	1.93	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.95	1.88	1.85	1.78
Switzerland	1.55	1.52	1.58	1.48	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52

Source: Eurostat (site accessed in June 2015).

Table A.7. Cohort fertility in Europe

Cohort	Completed fertility (per woman)					Mean age at childbearing (years)					Last available year
	1954 1955	1959 1960	1964 1965	1969 1970	1974 1975 ⁽¹⁾	1954 1955	1959 1960	1964 1965	1969 1970	1974 1975 ⁽¹⁾	
Austria	1.77	1.71	1.66	1.61	1.63-1.64	25.8	26.5	27.3	28.2	28.8-28.9	2010
Belgium	1.83	1.87	1.84	1.84	1.83-1.87	26.7	27.4	28.3	29.2	29.6-29.8	2009
Bulgaria	2.04	1.96	1.84	1.66	1.56	24.0	23.7	23.6	24.3	26.0	2010
Czech Rep.	2.08	2.03	1.95	1.87	1.77-1.78	24.5	24.5	24.9	25.7	27.7-27.9	2010
Denmark	1.84	1.88	1.93	1.98	1.96-1.98	27.2	28.4	29.2	29.7	30.2-30.3	2010
Estonia				1.91	1.83-1.86				26.4	27.7-27.9	2010
Finland	1.88	1.95	1.92	1.89	1.89-1.90	27.9	28.6	29.2	29.6	30.0-30.1	2010
France (metro.)	2.13	2.12	2.04	1.99	2.01-2.04	27.0	27.6	28.6	29.5	29.9-30.1	2010
Germany	1.66	1.66	1.56	1.50	1.54-1.56	26.4	27.1	28.1	29.0	29.5-29.6	2010
Greece	2.02	1.97	1.79	1.64	1.55-1.58	25.9	26.0	27.0	28.7	29.9-30.0	2010
Hungary	1.96	2.02	1.98	1.88	1.70-1.71	24.9	25.0	25.5	26.4	27.7-27.8	2010
Ireland			2.21	2.12	2.06-2.12			30.2	31.0	31.3-31.6	2010
Italy	1.80	1.69	1.55	1.47	1.42-1.45	27.1	27.9	29.3	30.6	31.2-31.4	2010
Latvia ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lithuania	1.97	1.92	1.72	1.77	1.72-1.73	26.3	26.0	26.1	26.0	26.8	2010
Luxembourg	1.67	1.75	1.83	1.85	1.80-1.82	27.6	28.6	29.2	29.7	29.9-30.0	2010
Netherlands	1.88	1.86	1.79	1.77	1.78-1.80	28.1	29.2	30.0	30.6	30.7-30.8	2010
Poland				1.85	1.61-1.62				26.1	27.3-27.4	2010
Portugal	2.03	1.90	1.83	1.69	1.57-1.58	26.2	26.4	27.4	28.3	29.0-29.1	2010
Romania	2.33	2.16	1.94	1.63	1.55	25.0	24.5	24.2	25.2	26.2-26.3	2010
Slovakia	2.23	2.17	2.05	1.92	1.73	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.4	26.8	2010
Slovenia			1.79	1.71	1.66-1.67			25.9	27.3	28.9-29.0	2010
Spain	1.93	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.37-1.41	27.2	27.8	29.2	30.6	31.6-31.8	2010
Sweden	2.02	2.05	2.03	1.98	1.96-1.99	27.9	28.6	28.9	29.6	30.6-30.7	2010
United Kingdom	2.01	1.97	1.92	1.88	1.90-1.93	27.1	27.8	28.4	28.9	29.4-29.5	2010
Iceland	2.55	2.46	2.39	2.32	2.26-2.27	26.6	27.4	28.0	28.4	29.3-29.4	2010
Norway	2.05	2.09	2.07	2.05	2.00-2.01	27.0	28.0	28.6	29.1	29.7-29.8	2010
Switzerland	1.75	1.78	1.69	1.65	1.63-1.65	28.0	28.7	29.5	30.2	30.7-30.8	2010

(1) The estimate is based on rates that remain unchanged with respect to the last observation year.
(2) The series of published rates (2002-2010) cannot be used to calculate and estimate completed fertility.
Sources: Calculations and estimations based on age-specific fertility rates published on the Eurostat website (site accessed 18 July 2013).

Table A.8. Number of induced abortions and annual indices since 1976

Year	Abortions reported in notifications ⁽¹⁾	Abortions recorded in SAE ⁽²⁾	Abortions estimated by INED ⁽³⁾	Abortions per 100 live births ⁽⁴⁾	Annual abortions per 1000 women aged 15-49 ⁽⁴⁾	Mean number of abortions per woman ⁽⁴⁾
1976	134,173		246,000	34.1	19.6	0.66
1981	180,695		245,000	30.4	18.7	0.62
1986	166,797		221,000	28.4	16.1	0.53
1990	170,423		209,000	27.4	14.8	0.49
1991	172,152		206,000	27.1	14.4	0.48
1992	167,777		206,000	27.7	14.3	0.48
1993	166,921		206,000	28.9	14.3	0.49
1994	163,180		207,000	29.1	14.3	0.49
1995	156,181	179,648	207,000	28.4	14.2	0.50
1996	162,792	187,114	207,000	28.2	14.2	0.50
1997	163,985	188,796	207,000	28.5	14.2	0.50
1998		195,960	207,000	28.0	14.2	0.51
1999		196,885	206,000	27.7	14.2	0.51
2000		192,174	206,000	26.6	14.2	0.51
2001		202,180	206,000	26.7	14.3	0.51
2002	137,497	206,596		27.1	14.3	0.51
2003		203,300		26.7	14.0	0.50
2004		210,664		27.4	14.5	0.52
2005	166,985	206,311		26.6	14.2	0.51
2006	174,561	215,390		27.0	14.9	0.53
2007	185,498	213,382		27.1	14.7	0.53
2008	180,108	209,245		26.3	14.5	0.52
2009	171,152	209,987		26.5	14.6	0.53
2010	172,505	213,317*		26.4	14.8	0.53
2011	170,081	209,291*		26.4*	14.7*	0.53*
2012	156,824	207,120*		26.2*	14.5*	0.53*
2013	149,579	216,697*		26.7*	15.3*	0.55*

* Provisional.

(1) Statistics from notifications including elective and therapeutic abortions.

(2) Administrative statistics based on recorded medical procedures. Data from 2010 includes data from the CNAM-TS and takes account of abortions covered by specific health insurance funds (MSA and RSI). *Source:* DREES and CNAM-TS from 2010.

(3) INED estimate (elective abortions). From 2002, the hospital statistics are considered exhaustive. *Source:* Rossier and Pirus (2007).

(4) Based on INED statistics up to 2001, and on hospital statistics from 2002.

Coverage: Metropolitan France.

Table A.9. Characteristics of nuptiality and divorce since 1985

Year	Number of marriages		Total first marriage rate*				Mean age at marriage		Number of divorces ⁽³⁾		Total divorce rate per 100 marriages*	Number of different-sex PACS unions		Number of same-sex PACS unions		
	Metropolitan France	Whole of France (excluding Mayotte)	Overall rate ⁽¹⁾		Overall probability ⁽²⁾		Men	Women	Metro-politan France	Whole of France		Metro-politan France	Whole of France	Metro-politan France	Whole of France	
			Men	Women	Men	Women										
1985	269,419		0.53	0.54	0.71	0.74	26.3	24.2	107,505		30.5					
1986	265,678		0.52	0.53	0.69	0.72	26.5	24.5	108,380		31.1					
1987	265,177		0.51	0.52	0.68	0.71	26.8	24.8	106,527		31.0					
1988	271,124		0.52	0.53	0.68	0.71	27.1	25.0	106,096		31.3					
1989	279,900		0.54	0.55	0.68	0.72	27.3	25.3	105,295		31.5					
1990	287,099		0.55	0.56	0.69	0.72	27.6	25.6	105,813		32.1					
1991	280,175		0.54	0.55	0.67	0.70	27.8	25.8	108,086		33.2					
1992	271,427		0.52	0.53	0.65	0.69	28.1	26.1	107,994		33.5					
1993	255,190		0.49	0.50	0.62	0.66	28.4	26.4	110,759		34.8					
1994	253,746	260,866	0.48	0.49	0.61	0.65	28.7	26.7	115,658		36.7					
1995	254,651	261,813	0.48	0.50	0.61	0.64	28.9	26.9	119,189	121,946	38.2					
1996	280,072	287,144	0.53	0.55	0.65	0.68	29.4	27.4	117,382	119,699	38.0					
1997	283,984	291,163	0.54	0.56	0.65	0.68	29.6	27.6	116,158	118,284	38.0					
1998	271,361	278,525	0.52	0.54	0.63	0.66	29.8	27.7	116,515	118,884	38.4					
1999	286,191	293,544	0.56	0.58	0.64	0.68	29.9	27.8	116,813	119,549	38.9	6,139	6,151	7	7	
2000	297,922	305,234	0.58	0.60	0.66	0.69	30.2	28.0	114,005	116,723	38.2	22,108	22,271	620	624	
2001	288,255	295,720	0.57	0.59	0.64	0.68	30.2	28.1	112,631	115,388	38.0	19,410	19,629	1,859	1,872	
2002	279,087	286,169	0.55	0.57	0.63	0.66	30.4	28.3	115,861	118,686	39.2	24,979	25,305	3,143	3,185	
2003	275,963	282,756	0.55	0.56	0.62	0.65	30.6	28.5	125,175	127,966	42.5	31,161	31,570	5,229	5,292	
2004	271,598	278,439	0.53	0.55	0.61	0.64	30.8	28.8	131,335	134,601	44.8	39,576	40,080	6,935	7,043	
2005	276,303	283,036	0.54	0.55	0.61	0.64	31.1	29.1	152,020	155,253	52.3	59,837	60,462	8,564	8,690	
2006	267,260	273,914	0.52	0.53	0.59	0.62	31.2	29.2	135,910	139,147	46.9	76,680	77,347	9,470	9,583	
2007	267,194	273,669	0.51	0.52	0.59	0.62	31.4	29.5	131,316	134,477	45.5	101,062	101,992	22,555	22,775	
2008	258,749	265,404	0.50	0.51	0.57	0.60	31.6	29.6	129,379	132,594	45.1	144,782	145,938	23,466	23,666	
2009	245,151	251,478	0.47	0.48	0.55	0.58	31.7	29.8	127,578	130,601	44.7	173,180	174,584	26,769	27,022	
2010	245,334	251,654	0.47	0.48	0.54	0.58	31.8	30.0	130,810	133,909	46.2	203,959	205,561	35,322	35,627	
2011	231,100	236,826	0.44	0.45	0.52	0.55	31.9	30.1	129,802	132,977	46.2	150,800	152,169	41,917	42,290	
2012	239,840	245,930	0.46	0.47	0.53	0.56	32.0	30.2	125,217	128,371	45.0	159,195	160,639	48,389	48,834	
2013	225,784	231,225	0.43	0.44	0.50	0.53	32.3	30.5	121,849	124,948	44.2	167,123	168,126	53,167	55,971	
2014 ^(p)	na	231,000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(p) Provisional.
 * Metropolitan France.
 na: not available.
 (1) Ratio of number of first marriages to number of persons of same age, summed to age 49.
 (2) Ratio of number of first marriages to (estimated) number of never-married persons at the same age, summed to age 49.
 (3) Direct divorces and separations converted into divorces.

Sources: INSEE, Division of Demographic Surveys and Studies; French Ministry of Justice.

Table A.10. Characteristics of nuptiality by birth cohort

Men

Male birth cohort	Proportion ever-married at age 49*	Mean age at first marriage* (years)	Proportion ever-married	
			At age 24	At age 30
1943	0.88	24.5	0.55	0.81
1948	0.87	24.5	0.56	0.80
1953	0.85	25.0	0.52	0.75
1958	0.79	26.4	0.39	0.64
1963	0.72	28.2	0.23	0.52
1965	0.70	28.9	0.19	0.47
1967	0.68	29.4	0.16	0.44
1969	0.66	29.9	0.12	0.41
1971	0.64	30.4	0.09	0.39
1973	0.63	30.6	0.08	0.37
1975			0.06	0.34
1977			0.06	0.32
1979			0.06	0.29
1981			0.05	
1983			0.05	
1985			0.04	

Women

Female birth cohort	Proportion ever-married at age 49*	Mean age at first marriage* (years)	Proportion ever-married	
			At age 22	At age 28
1945	0.92	22.3	0.59	0.86
1950	0.90	22.6	0.57	0.83
1955	0.87	22.9	0.53	0.77
1960	0.82	24.3	0.42	0.67
1965	0.75	26.3	0.24	0.54
1967	0.73	26.9	0.19	0.50
1969	0.70	27.5	0.15	0.46
1971	0.68	28.1	0.12	0.43
1973	0.67	28.6	0.09	0.40
1975	0.65	28.9	0.07	0.38
1977			0.07	0.36
1979			0.06	0.33
1981			0.06	0.30
1983			0.05	
1985			0.05	
1987			0.04	

* Unobserved marriage probabilities are assumed to be stable at the average level observed in 2010.

Coverage: Metropolitan France.

Source: Calculations and estimates based on INSEE data.

Table A.11. Characteristics of overall mortality, 1946-2014

Year	Life expectancy (years)				Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Survivors at age 60 (per 1,000 at birth)	
	At birth		At age 60		Infant ⁽¹⁾	Neonatal ⁽²⁾	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
1946	59.9	65.2	15.4	18.0	77.8	na	655	741
1947	61.2	66.7	15.5	18.2	71.1	na	670	762
1948	62.7	68.8	15.6	18.7	55.9	na	685	785
1949	62.2	67.6	14.9	17.7	60.3	na	685	777
1950	63.4	69.2	15.4	18.4	52.0	26.0	697	795
1951	63.1	68.9	14.9	18.0	50.8	24.0	693	794
1952	64.4	70.2	15.5	18.6	45.2	22.4	711	810
1953	64.3	70.3	15.0	18.1	41.9	22.0	709	813
1954	65.0	71.2	15.5	18.9	40.7	21.6	719	823
1955	65.2	71.5	15.4	18.9	38.6	20.8	722	829
1956	65.2	71.7	15.2	18.7	36.2	20.5	721	833
1957	65.5	72.2	15.3	19.0	33.8	19.5	726	839
1958	66.8	73.2	16.0	19.5	31.4	18.9	749	853
1959	66.8	73.4	15.9	19.6	29.6	18.1	748	854
1960	67.0	73.6	15.7	19.5	27.4	17.6	752	858
1961	67.5	74.4	16.1	20.1	25.7	16.7	756	865
1962	67.0	73.9	15.7	19.6	25.7	16.7	751	863
1963	66.8	73.9	15.5	19.5	25.6	16.6	749	862
1964	67.7	74.8	16.0	20.3	23.4	15.9	761	869
1965	67.5	74.7	15.7	20.1	21.9	15.2	757	869
1966	67.8	75.2	16.1	20.5	21.7	14.9	762	872
1967	67.8	75.2	15.9	20.4	20.7	14.5	762	873
1968	67.8	75.2	15.8	20.4	20.4	14.2	763	875
1969	67.4	75.1	15.6	20.2	19.6	13.7	758	873
1970	68.4	75.9	16.2	20.8	18.2	12.6	773	880
1971	68.3	75.9	16.2	20.8	17.2	12.0	770	880
1972	68.5	76.2	16.4	21.1	16.0	11.2	770	882
1973	68.7	76.3	16.4	21.0	15.4	10.6	774	886
1974	68.9	76.7	16.5	21.3	14.6	9.9	776	888
1975	69.0	76.9	16.5	21.3	13.8	9.2	777	890
1976	69.2	77.2	16.7	21.5	12.5	8.1	776	893
1977	69.7	77.8	17.1	22.0	11.4	7.4	783	898
1978	69.8	78.0	17.0	22.0	10.7	6.7	787	899
1979	70.1	78.3	17.2	22.3	10.0	6.0	788	902
1980	70.2	78.4	17.3	22.4	10.0	5.8	790	903
1981	70.4	78.5	17.3	22.3	9.7	5.5	793	906
1982	70.7	78.9	17.7	22.7	9.5	5.3	795	908
1983	70.7	78.8	17.6	22.6	9.1	5.0	797	908
1984	71.2	79.3	17.9	23.0	8.3	4.7	801	912

Table A.11 (cont'd). Characteristics of overall mortality, 1946-2014

Year	Life expectancy (years)				Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Survivors at age 60 (per 1,000 at birth)	
	At birth		At age 60		Infant ⁽¹⁾	Neonatal ⁽²⁾	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
1985	71.3	79.4	17.9	23.0	8.3	4.6	803	913
1986	71.5	79.7	18.1	23.2	8.0	4.3	807	915
1987	72.0	80.3	18.4	23.7	7.8	4.1	814	918
1988	72.3	80.5	18.7	23.9	7.8	4.1	816	919
1989	72.5	80.6	18.8	24.0	7.5	3.8	818	920
1990	72.7	81.0	19.0	24.2	7.3	3.6	822	923
1991	72.9	81.2	19.2	24.4	7.3	3.5	824	923
1992	73.2	81.5	19.4	24.6	6.8	3.3	827	925
1993	73.3	81.5	19.4	24.6	6.5	3.1	828	924
1994	73.7	81.9	19.7	25.0	5.9	3.2	832	926
1995	73.9	81.9	19.7	24.9	4.9	2.9	836	928
1996	74.1	82.1	19.7	25.0	4.8	3.0	841	929
1997	74.6	82.3	19.9	25.2	4.7	3.0	847	931
1998	74.8	82.4	20.0	25.3	4.6	2.9	850	931
1999	75.0	82.5	20.2	25.3	4.3	2.7	852	932
2000	75.3	82.8	20.4	25.6	4.4	2.8	855	933
2001	75.5	82.9	20.6	25.7	4.5	2.9	855	933
2002	75.8	83.1	20.8	25.8	4.1	2.7	857	934
2003	75.9	83.0	20.8	25.6	4.0	2.6	859	935
2004	76.7	83.9	21.5	26.5	3.9	2.6	868	937
2005	76.8	83.9	21.4	26.8	3.6	2.3	868	939
2006	77.2	84.2	21.8	26.7	3.6	2.3	871	939
2007	77.4	84.4	21.9	26.9	3.6	2.4	874	941
2008	77.6	84.4	22.0	26.9	3.6	2.4	877	940
2009	77.8	84.5	22.2	27.0	3.7	2.4	876	940
2010	78.0	84.7	22.4	27.1	3.5	2.3	879	942
2011	78.4	85.0	22.7	27.4	3.3	2.2	883	943
2012*	78.5	84.8	22.6	27.2	3.3	2.3	886	944
2013*	78.8	85.0	22.8	27.3	3.5	2.4	889	945
2014*	79.3	85.5	23.2	27.7	na	na	na	na

* Provisional.

na: not available.

(1) Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

(2) Deaths before 28 days per 1,000 live births.

Coverage: Metropolitan France.**Source:** INSEE. Demographic Surveys and Studies Division.

Table A.12. Life expectancy at birth in Europe in 2013

Country	Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Male	Female	Difference (F – M)
Austria	78.6	83.8	5.2
Belgium	78.1	83.2	5.1
Bulgaria	71.3	78.6	7.3
Croatia	74.5	81.0	6.5
Czech Republic	75.2	81.3	6.1
Denmark	78.3	82.4	4.1
Estonia	72.8	81.7	8.9
Finland	78.0	84.1	6.1
France excl. Mayotte	78.7	85.0	6.3
Germany	78.6	83.2	4.6
Greece	78.7	84.0	5.3
Hungary	72.2	79.1	6.9
Iceland	80.5	83.7	3.2
Ireland	79.0	83.1	4.1
Italy	80.3	85.2	4.9
Latvia	69.3	78.9	9.6
Lithuania	68.5	79.6	11.1
Luxembourg	79.8	83.9	4.1
Netherlands	79.5	83.2	3.7
Norway	79.8	83.8	4.0
Poland	73.0	81.2	8.2
Portugal	77.6	84.0	6.4
Romania	71.6	78.7	7.1
Slovakia	72.9	80.1	7.2
Slovenia	77.2	83.6	6.4
Spain	80.2	86.1	5.9
Sweden	80.2	83.8	3.6
Switzerland	80.7	85.0	4.3
United Kingdom*	79.1	82.8	3.7

* Data for 2012.
Source : Eurostat (Table 00025, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database, accessed 8 May 2015), except France (INSEE).

Table A.13. Infant mortality in Europe 1980-2013 (rate per 1,000 live births)

Country	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Austria	14.3	11.2	7.8	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.1
Belgium	12.1	9.8	8.0	6.0	4.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.5
Bulgaria	20.2	15.4	14.8	13.3	13.3	10.4	9.7	9.2	8.6	9.0	9.4	8.5	7.8	7.3
Croatia	na	na	na	na	7.4	5.7	5.2	5.6	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.7	3.6	4.1
Czech Republic	16.9	12.5	10.8	7.7	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Denmark	8.4	7.9	7.5	5.1	5.3	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
Estonia	17.1	14.1	12.3	14.9	8.4	5.4	4.4	5.0	5.0	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.6	2.1
Finland	7.6	6.3	5.6	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.8
France excl. Mayotte*	na	na	na	5.0	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
France (metropolitan)*	10.0	8.3	7.3	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5
Germany	12.4	9.1	7.0	5.3	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3
Greece	17.9	14.1	9.7	8.1	5.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.7
Hungary	23.2	20.4	14.8	10.7	9.2	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.0
Iceland	7.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	3.0	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.8
Ireland	11.1	8.8	8.2	6.4	6.2	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5
Italy	14.6	10.5	8.2	6.2	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9
Latvia	15.3	13.0	13.7	18.8	10.4	7.8	7.6	8.7	6.7	7.8	5.7	6.6	6.3	4.4
Lithuania	14.5	14.2	10.2	12.5	8.6	6.8	6.8	5.9	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.7
Luxembourg	11.5	9.0	7.3	5.5	5.1	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.5	3.4	4.3	2.5	3.9
Netherlands	8.6	8.0	7.1	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	na
Norway	8.1	8.5	6.9	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4
Poland	25.4	22.1	19.4	13.6	8.1	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6
Portugal	24.2	17.8	11.0	7.5	5.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	2.5	3.1	3.4	2.9
Romania	29.3	25.6	26.9	21.2	18.6	15.0	13.9	12.0	11.0	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	9.2
Slovakia	20.9	16.3	12.0	11.0	8.6	7.2	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	4.9	5.8	na
Slovenia	15.3	13.0	8.4	5.5	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.9	1.6	2.9
Spain	12.3	8.9	7.6	5.5	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.7
Sweden	6.9	6.8	6.0	4.1	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.7
Switzerland	9.0	6.7	6.7	5.0	5.3	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.6	na
United Kingdom	13.9	11.1	7.9	6.2	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8

* Data for 2012.

na: not available.

Source: Eurostat (Table 00025, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database, accessed 8 May 2015), except (1).

(1) INSEE for the whole of France excluding Mayotte between 1995 and 2012 and for metropolitan France in 2010 and 2013.

Table A.14. Standardized death rates (per 100,000) by sex and groups of causes of death⁽¹⁾
Males

Cause of death	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
23 groups of causes																
Lung cancer	63	67	70	70	66	65	64	63	63	64	63	62	60	60	58	58
Stomach cancer	20	17	14	12	10	90	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
Cancer of the intestine	31	29	29	28	25	25	25	24	24	24	23	22	22	22	22	21
Prostate cancer	28	30	32	29	26	26	26	26	24	23	22	22	21	20	20	19
Other cancers	176	180	171	160	152	151	149	146	140	139	136	134	131	129	125	121
Ischaemic heart diseases	117	118	96	85	76	72	70	68	64	62	58	56	54	51	48	46
Other heart diseases	130	115	93	90	81	79	78	78	72	71	69	69	68	66	64	59
Cerebro-vascular diseases	123	103	71	59	47	45	44	43	38	37	35	34	33	31	30	29
Other diseases of the circulatory system	38	35	29	26	21	21	20	19	17	16	16	15	15	13	13	11
Tuberculosis (all forms)	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AIDS	0	0	8	13	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Influenza	2	2	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	11	12	10	11	12	11	12	12	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Other diseases of the respiratory system	83	79	71	69	53	50	50	52	44	47	42	42	42	42	39	39
Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver	56	46	35	29	28	28	27	27	25	24	24	23	23	22	22	21
Diabetes	11	11	9	9	15	15	14	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12
Other mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system	28	28	31	30	40	42	41	45	39	42	41	41	42	42	42	41
Other diseases of the digestive system	41	35	29	25	20	20	20	21	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	16
Other diseases	56	50	40	37	36	36	35	37	33	32	32	31	32	31	31	27
Transport accidents	30	26	26	20	19	19	18	15	13	13	12	12	11	11	10	9
Suicides	29	34	30	29	26	25	25	26	25	25	24	23	23	24	23	23
Other external causes	63	54	51	44	36	35	34	36	32	31	31	31	31	31	31	30
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	74	70	56	48	46	49	49	51	44	45	43	44	46	47	55	53
6 broad groups of causes																
Cancer	318	323	316	299	279	276	273	268	260	258	252	248	241	238	232	226
Cardiovascular diseases	408	371	289	260	225	217	212	208	191	186	178	174	170	161	155	145
Infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system	101	96	94	96	72	66	67	68	57	62	56	56	56	55	52	52
Other diseases	192	170	144	130	139	141	137	145	130	131	129	126	128	126	125	117
External causes	122	114	107	93	81	79	77	77	70	69	67	66	65	66	64	62
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	74	70	56	48	46	49	49	51	44	45	43	44	46	47	55	53
All causes	1215	1144	1006	926	842	828	815	817	752	751	725	714	706	693	683	655

Females

Cause of death	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
23 groups of causes																
Lung cancer	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	16
Stomach cancer	9	7	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cancer of the intestine	19	18	17	16	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12
Breast cancer	27	28	29	29	27	26	26	26	26	25	25	24	24	24	23	23
Cancer of the uterus	11	10	8	7	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other cancers	76	74	70	69	67	67	67	65	63	63	62	60	61	60	59	57
Ischaemic heart diseases	51	51	42	35	30	29	28	27	24	23	22	21	20	19	17	16
Other heart diseases	93	81	64	61	54	53	53	53	47	47	45	45	45	44	42	39
Cerebro-vascular diseases	88	74	52	41	33	32	31	31	27	26	25	23	23	23	22	21
Other diseases of the circulatory system	19	17	14	12	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
AIDS	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Influenza	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	7	7	6	7	8	7	7	8	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	7
Other diseases of the respiratory system	33	33	31	30	24	21	22	23	19	21	18	19	19	19	17	18
Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver	19	15	12	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	7
Diabetes	10	9	8	7	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
Other mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system	22	22	24	24	32	33	34	37	31	33	33	33	34	34	33	34
Other diseases of the digestive system	27	23	18	16	13	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	10
Other diseases	38	34	29	28	27	27	27	29	25	24	24	23	24	23	23	20
Transport accidents	10	9	9	7	6	6	6	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
Suicides	11	12	10	10	8	8	9	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
Other external causes	36	31	27	23	19	19	19	20	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	15
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	48	44	35	31	28	29	30	32	26	27	26	26	27	27	31	30
6 broad groups of causes																
Cancer	142	137	130	126	119	118	117	115	112	111	109	106	107	106	103	101
Cardiovascular diseases	251	223	172	149	126	123	120	119	105	103	98	95	94	92	86	81
Infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system	43	43	41	42	35	30	31	33	27	31	25	26	26	26	24	25
Other diseases	116	103	91	85	91	92	93	98	85	86	84	82	84	83	80	78
External causes	57	52	46	40	33	33	34	32	30	28	27	27	27	25	25	24
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	48	44	35	31	28	29	30	32	26	27	26	26	27	27	31	30
All causes	657	602	515	473	432	425	425	429	385	386	369	362	365	359	349	339

(1) Standardized rate calculated from mortality rates by five-year age group (in completed years) and from standard European population (according to the structure proposed by the WHO). Thanks to a new analysis of INSERM data, the age groups now have the same definition for all years. The contents of the cause-of-death groups are defined in Table A.16 (item numbers refer to ICD-9 for 1980 to 1999 and ICD-10 from 2000).

Coverage: Metropolitan France.

Source: F. Meslé from CépiDc-INSERM data.

Table A.15. Standardized mortality rates (per 100,000) by sex, age group and cause-of-death group^(a) in 2009-2011
Males

Cause of death	Ages 0-14	Ages 15-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65-79	Ages 80+	All ages
23 groups of causes							
Lung cancer	0	0	4	103	273	361	59
Stomach cancer	0	0	1	9	34	87	7
Cancer of the intestine	0	0	1	22	106	315	22
Prostate cancer	0	0	0	7	83	526	20
Other cancers	3	5	14	169	560	1,345	125
Ischaemic heart diseases	0	0	5	45	180	977	48
Other heart diseases	1	1	5	37	186	1,747	63
Cerebro-vascular diseases	0	0	2	18	110	751	30
Other diseases of the circulatory system	0	0	1	10	49	263	13
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
AIDS	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
Influenza	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	0	1	10	38	237	11
Other diseases of the respiratory system	0	1	2	20	138	1,086	40
Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver	0	0	7	52	62	45	22
Diabetes	0	0	1	10	53	239	12
Other mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system	2	3	7	22	121	1,101	41
Other diseases of the digestive system	0	0	2	15	60	366	17
Other diseases	22	2	3	15	72	674	30
Transport accidents	1	20	13	9	9	17	9
Suicides	0	10	27	37	36	84	23
Other external causes	3	9	16	31	72	502	31
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	6	7	19	57	131	889	51
6 broad groups of causes							
Cancer	3	5	21	309	1,056	2,633	232
Cardiovascular diseases	1	2	13	110	525	3,739	154
Infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	5	33	181	1,345	53
Other diseases	24	5	21	115	368	2,425	122
External causes	5	39	56	77	118	603	64
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	6	7	19	57	131	889	51
All causes	40	59	135	702	2,378	11,634	677

Females

Cause of death	Ages 0-14	Ages 15-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65-79	Ages 80+	All ages
23 groups of causes							
Lung cancer	0	0	3	33	59	85	16
Stomach cancer	0	0	1	3	11	38	3
Cancer of the intestine	0	0	1	13	54	195	12
Breast cancer	0	0	7	40	86	179	23
Cancer of the uterus	0	0	2	9	25	50	6
Other cancers	2	3	10	70	255	738	59
Ischaemic heart diseases	0	0	1	8	53	530	18
Other heart diseases	1	1	2	14	101	1,404	41
Cerebro-vascular diseases	0	0	2	10	66	645	22
Other diseases of the circulatory system	0	0	0	3	14	155	5
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0	0	0	0	1	10	0
AIDS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Influenza	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	0	1	4	23	163	7
Other diseases of the respiratory system	0	0	1	8	51	545	18
Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver	0	0	2	16	20	15	7
Diabetes	0	0	0	4	29	176	7
Other mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system	2	2	3	14	85	1,062	34
Other diseases of the digestive system	0	0	1	7	34	283	11
Other diseases	19	2	3	10	51	489	22
Transport accidents	1	4	2	3	4	6	3
Suicides	0	3	7	14	12	14	7
Other external causes	2	2	4	12	37	356	15
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	4	2	6	20	64	764	29
6 broad groups of causes							
Cancer	3	3	23	169	491	1,285	119
Cardiovascular diseases	1	1	5	34	235	2,734	86
Infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	3	14	76	722	26
Other diseases	21	4	10	50	218	2,024	81
External causes	3	10	13	28	53	376	25
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	4	2	6	20	64	764	29
All causes	33	21	60	316	1,138	7,906	366

(a) Standardized rate calculated from mortality rates by five-year age group (in completed years) and from standard European population (according to the structure proposed by the WHO). Thanks to a new analysis of INSERM data, the age groups now have the same definition for all years. The contents of the cause-of-death groups are defined in Table A.16 (item numbers refer to ICD-9 for 1980 to 1999 and ICD-10 from 2000).

Coverage: Metropolitan France

Source: F. Mesli  from C piDC-INSERM data.

Table A.16. Cause-of-death categories and the corresponding codes in the International Classification of Diseases (ninth and tenth revisions)

	ICD 9	ICD 10
Cancer		
Lung cancer	140 to 239	C00 to D48
Stomach cancer	162	C33 to C34
Cancer of the intestine	151	C16
Breast cancer	152 to 154	C18 to C21
Cancer of the uterus	174, 175	C50
Prostate cancer	179 to 180; 182	C53 to C55
Other cancers	185	C61
Cardiovascular diseases		
Ischaemic heart diseases	140 to 150; 155 to 161; 163 to 173; 181;	C00 to C15; C17; C22 to C32; C37 to C49;
Other heart diseases	183 to 184; 186 to 239	C51; C52; C56 to C60; C62 to D48
Cerebro-vascular diseases	390 to 459	100 to I99
Other diseases of the circulatory system	410 to 414	I20 to I25
Infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system	390 to 405; 415 to 429	I00 to I15; I26 to I51
Tuberculosis (all forms)	430 to 438	I60 to I69
AIDS	440 to 459	I70 to I99
Influenza	000 to 139; 460 to 519	A00 to B99; J00 to J98
Other infectious and parasitic diseases of ICD Chapter I	010 to 018	A15 to A19; B90
	042 to 044	B20 to B24
	487	J10 to J11
	001 to 009; 020 to 041; 045 to 139	A00 to A09; A20 to B19; B25 to B89;
Other diseases of the respiratory system	460 to 586; 490 to 519	B91 to B99
Other diseases	240 to 389; 520 to 779	J00 to J06; J12 to J98
Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver	291; 303; 305.0; 571.0 to 3.;.5	D50 to D89; E00 to H95; K00 to Q99
Diabetes	250	F10; K70; K73 to K74
Other mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system	290; 292 to 302; 304; 305.1 to 389	E10 to E14
Other diseases of the digestive system	520 to 570; 571.4; 571.6 to 579	F00 to F09; F11 to H95
External causes	240 to 246; 251 to 289; 580 to 779	K00 to K67; K71; K72; K75 to K93
Transport accidents	800 to 999	D50 to D89; E00 to E07; E15 to E89; L00 to Q99
Suicides	810 to 819; 826 to 829	V01 to Y89
Other deaths from external causes	950 to 959	V01 to V99
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	800 to 807; 820 to 825; 830 to 949; 960 to 999	X60 to X84
	780 to 799	W00 to X59; X85 to Y89
All causes	001 to 999	R00 to R99
		A00 to R99; V01 to Y89

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Magali MAZUY, Magali BARBIERI, Didier BRETON, Hippolyte d'ALBIS • The Demographic Situation in France: Recent Developments and Trends over the Last 70 Years

On 1 January 2015, the population of France was 66.3 million (of which 64.2 million in metropolitan France), an increase of 0.45% with respect to the previous year. Fertility increased slightly, to 2.0 children per woman. Women had children at a mean age of 30.2 years, and men at 33.1 years. Nearly six in ten children were born outside marriage. Net migration remained quite stable. Among residence permits issued to migrants in 2013, half were granted for family reasons, slightly less than a quarter for educational purposes, 10% for humanitarian reasons, and 7% for work-related reasons. The number of marriages (among opposite-sex couples) continued to decrease slightly. Marriage was opened to same-sex couples on 17 May 2013. Between that date and the end of 2014, 17,000 same-sex marriages were registered. The seasonality of marriages remained fairly stable, while the annual peak in civil partnerships (PACS) previously observed in the second quarter shifted to the end of the year. Mean age at marriage continued to increase, reaching 34.6 years for women and 37.2 years for men in 2013. According to provisional estimates, the number of deaths in 2014 totalled 559,300. Women's life expectancy was 84.7 years and that of men was 79.2 years, a gap of 5.5 years that has been narrowing over time.

Magali MAZUY, Magali BARBIERI, Didier BRETON, Hippolyte d'ALBIS • L'ÉVOLUTION DÉMOGRAPHIQUE RÉCENTE DE LA FRANCE ET SES TENDANCES DEPUIS 70 ANS

Au premier janvier 2015, la France comptait 66,3 millions d'habitants (dont 64,2 millions en France métropolitaine), soit un accroissement annuel de 4,5 %. La fécondité augmente légèrement, passant à 2,0 enfants par femme. Les femmes ont eu en moyenne leurs enfants à 30,2 ans, les hommes à 33,1 ans. Près de six enfants sur dix naissent hors mariage. Le solde migratoire varie peu. Parmi les migrants ayant obtenu un titre de séjour en 2013, la moitié ont reçu un titre pour motif familial, un peu moins du quart pour les études, 10 % pour motif humanitaire, 7 % pour le travail. Le nombre de mariages (pour les couples de sexe différent) est toujours en légère baisse. Depuis que le mariage a été ouvert aux couples de même sexe le 17 mai 2013, 17 000 mariages ont été enregistrés jusqu'à fin 2014. La saisonnalité des mariages a peu varié, alors que pour les pacs, le pic observé au deuxième trimestre a laissé place à une augmentation des pacs en fin d'année. L'âge moyen au mariage continue de reculer et atteint 34,6 ans pour les femmes et 37,2 ans pour les hommes en 2013. Le nombre de décès en 2014 est provisoirement estimé à 559 300. L'espérance de vie des femmes est égale à 84,7 ans et celle des hommes à 79,2 ans, soit un écart de 5,5 ans qui se réduit au fil des années.

Magali MAZUY, Magali BARBIERI, Didier BRETON, Hippolyte d'ALBIS • LA EVOLUCIÓN DEMOGRÁFICA DE FRANCIA Y SUS TENDENCIAS EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 70 AÑOS

El 1º de enero de 2015 Francia contaba con 66,3 millones de habitantes (64,2 millones en Francia metropolitana) lo cual representa un crecimiento anual de 4,5%. La fecundidad ha aumentado ligeramente, pasando a 2,0 hijos por mujer. Las mujeres han tenido sus hijos a 30,2 años como promedio, y los hombres a 33,1 años. Casi seis niños sobre diez nacen fuera del matrimonio. El saldo migratorio ha variado poco. Entre los inmigrantes que han obtenido un permiso de residencia, la mitad lo ha obtenido por motivos familiares, un poco menos del cuarto por estudios, el 10 % por motivos humanitarios y el 7 % por trabajo. El número de matrimonios (parejas de sexo diferente) continúa a disminuir ligeramente. Desde el 17 de mayo de 2013 – fecha en que el matrimonio de parejas del mismo sexo fue autorizado – hasta finales de 2014, se han registrado 17 000 matrimonios de esta categoría. La estacionalidad de los matrimonios ha variado poco, mientras que para los Pacs (uniones civiles) el máximo que se observaba en el segundo trimestre se ha desplazado hacia el final del año. La edad media al matrimonio continúa aumentando y alcanza 34,6 años en las mujeres y 37,2 años en los hombres, en 2013. El número de muertes en 2014 se estima provisionalmente a 559 300. La esperanza de vida de las mujeres es de 84,7 años y la de los hombres de 79,2 años, o sea una diferencia de 5,5 años, diferencia que se ha ido reduciendo con los años.

Keywords: France, demographic situation, ageing, migration, fertility, conjugality, same-sex couples, mortality, causes of death, gender inequalities.

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