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Recent Demographic Developments in France: Fewer Adults Live with a Partner

I. Overall population trends and age structure

Slightly slower growth

The total population of France on 1 January 2010 (mainland France, Corsica and overseas *départements*) is estimated at 64.7 million, of whom 62.8 million in metropolitan France (mainland France and Corsica) (Pla and Baumel, 2010). In 2009, the total population rose by 346,000, of whom 325,000 in metropolitan France (Appendix Table A.1).(1) Total growth was therefore slightly weaker than in 2008 (when the population of metropolitan France had risen by 339,000) owing to the conjunction of three somewhat less positive factors: births and estimated net migration registered mild declines of 3,000 and 5,000 respectively, while the number of deaths edged up by 6,000.(2) The total growth rate is therefore estimated at 5.2 per 1,000, down from 5.4 per 1,000 in 2007 and 2008 (Appendix Table A.1).

France's population growth remains relatively strong in European terms. In the European Union (EU), according to Eurostat, the population is still decreasing in seven countries – Germany and six new Member States (Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, and Romania) – plus Malta in 2009, owing to a migration balance that is now negative. In these eight countries, the population decline is due to negative natural growth as well as negative or zero net migration, except in Hungary, where positive net migration failed to offset the excess of deaths over births. Austria, Italy, and Portugal also recorded more

(1) Appendix Tables A.1 to A.15, updated annually, are given at the end of the article. Their numbers do not always correspond to the order in which they are referred to in the text.

(2) For deaths, as for net migration, these are provisional estimates subject to revision, whereas birth figures are final (Beaumel and Pla, 2010a).

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deaths than births in 2009, but their populations rose slightly thanks to immigration.

In France, population growth was mainly due to natural increase. With a natural growth rate of 4.3 per 1,000 in 2009 for the whole country, France was outpaced only by Ireland (10.2 per 1,000) and Cyprus (5 per 1,000). It ranked ahead of Luxembourg (4 per 1,000), the United Kingdom (3.7 per 1,000), and the Netherlands (3.1 per 1,000). No other country registered natural growth in excess of 3 per 1,000.

A slowly ageing population structure

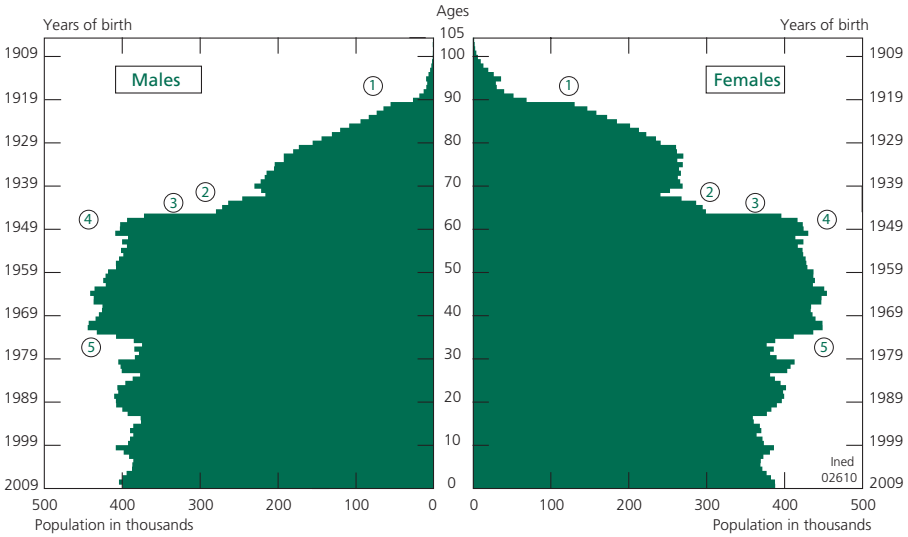
This relatively favourable natural growth can be attributed to three causes. First, French fertility is among the highest in Europe. Second, life expectancy at birth is high – notably for women – and still rising. Third, the population structure is unfavourable to mortality; the "depleted cohorts" born during the First World War are currently generating a relative deficit of deaths at certain ages (approximately 90), in particular among women, whose deaths tend to be concentrated around that age.[3] However, these depleted cohorts are being gradually replaced by larger cohorts, resulting in an increase in deaths while mortality remains unaffected (Niel and Beaumel, 2010).

The uptrend in births since 2004 has slightly broadened the base of the population pyramid (Figure 1), but the overall population structure continues to age (Appendix Table A.2). The percentage of under-20s is still declining by 0.1 points a year, reaching 24.4% on 1 January 2010 in metropolitan France. The proportion of over-59s has been rising sharply since 2006, as the first baby-boom cohorts enter their sixties. However, this large increase still mainly concerns the 60-64 age group, as the population aged 65 and over is rising by only 0.1 points a year. The 20-59s are therefore the group whose percentage has been declining rapidly since 2006.

This ageing of the population structure by broad age group will gain momentum in the years ahead. In its new population projections, the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, INSEE) forecasts a further rapid increase in the population aged 60 and over until around 2035, when all the large cohorts born between 1945 and 1975 will be 60 and older (Blanpain and Chardon, 2010). In INSEE's baseline scenario, nearly one person in four (24.8%) will be aged 60 or over by 2015, and more than three in ten (30.6%) by 2035. Even under the high fertility or low life expectancy scenarios, the 30% threshold will be crossed in 2035. From the 2020s, ageing will be most pronounced above age 75, when the first baby boom cohorts have reached that age. Among centenarians, likewise, numbers will surge from 2045, reaching between

(3) Although the risk of dying rises steadily with age, the maximum number of deaths should be observed around age 85 for men and 90 for women. The "deficit" of deaths due to the small cohort sizes at ages where mortality is highest reached its maximum in 2007 and has been decreasing since.

Figure 1. Population pyramid of metropolitan France on 1 January 2010



Source: INSEE (provisional estimate).

120,000 and 400,000 by 2060 (versus 15,000 in 2010) under the declining mortality hypotheses (Blanpain, 2010). The ageing of the French population structure will thus continue, for it is built into the population pyramid. The only unknown is the speed of the process, which will depend on the future pattern of mortality but also, to a lesser extent, on fertility and migration.

Today, however, French population ageing is relatively moderate by comparison with Germany and Italy, where more than one in five inhabitants was aged 65 or over on 1 January 2009 (20.4% and 20.1%, respectively, according to Eurostat), and where the under-20s, at 19% of the total population, are outnumbered by the over-65s. Ireland remains the "youngest" country in the European Union, with 11% of its population aged 65 and over, and 27.2% aged under 20.

II. Foreign immigration[4]

Small increase in residence permits issued in 2008

As in previous years, the analysis of immigration flows to France is mainly based on initial residence permits valid for one year or more issued to foreigners

(4) The authors thank Xavier Thierry (INED) for supplying the background material for this section.

still subject to a residence permit requirement for settlement in France. Since 2004, this category essentially consists of citizens of countries outside the European Union.[5] However, for foreigners from the EU, recent flows can now be estimated from the annual census surveys. Respondents who report that they were residing outside France five years earlier are asked to give the year of arrival in France. Based on the answers to this question, it is estimated that an average of 55,000 EU citizens arrive in France every year.[6] The estimate of total flows, based on a lower provisional value of 40,000, has therefore been revised (Appendix Table A.3). The number of foreigners who "establish residence"[7] in France annually is thus believed to have exceeded 210,000 since 2003, except in 2007, when they totalled just under 200,000.

These recent fluctuations in total flows are due solely to the change in the number of residence permits issued to nationals from "third countries" (i.e. outside the European Economic Area [EEA]). After peaking in 2003, the number of new permits declined gradually until 2006, then more rapidly in 2007 (–8.3% on a like-for-like basis, i.e. EU membership in 2007), before rising again in 2008 (+7.9%), with 156,056 first permits issued, versus 144,658 in 2007. The breakdown by reason for admission shows that the increase is confined to specific types of permits (Table 1).

New permits issued to "workers"

The reason for admission that recorded the largest growth both in absolute numbers (+10,000) and in relative terms (+134%) was admission for employment purposes. The increase is a consequence of the Act of 24 July 2006, which introduced a new set of residence permits designed to promote immigration of workers. These include a "skills and talents" permit, and, especially, "employee on assignment" and "seasonal worker" permits (Rapport au Parlement, 2010). However, the increase is partly artificial, since the statistics now include seasonal workers (5,400 in 2008), for whom the permit is optional.[8]

Two other reasons for admission, which had been trending down in recent years, also increased in 2008: "student" (+11%) and "humanitarian protection"(+14%), the latter a consequence of the rise in permits issued to refugees and stateless persons following the surge in asylum applications since the fourth quarter of 2007.

(5) Citizens of Switzerland and the three non-EU countries belonging to the European Economic Area (Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway) have also been exempted from the residence permit requirement since 2004.

(6) Estimate by Xavier Thierry.

(7) Foreigners from third countries may obtain their first one-year residence permit after several years of residence in France.

(8) The "seasonal worker" residence permit is valid three years and entitles the holder to work and reside in France for up to six months out of twelve. In fact, seasonal workers are not required to hold residence permits, but they must accomplish specific formalities every year.

Table 1. Residence permits issued to non-EU nationals (EU* membership in 2007) by reasons for admission

Reason for admission	Numbers				Change 2007/2008 (%)
	2005*	2006*	2007	2008	
Family member	**88,274**	**90,270**	**80,098**	**77,044**	**–4**
Minor child	13,177	9,897	9,799	9,506	–3
Spouse of foreign national	13,378	11,097	11,531	11,938	+4
Spouse of French national	41,635	41,569	36,365	35,225	–3
Parent or child of French national	9,713	9,824	10,197	9,799	–4
"Personal and family life" permit	10,371	17,883	12,206	10,576	–13
Worker	**6,843**	**7,365**	**7,496**	**17,561**	**+134**
Student	**37,629**	**36,417**	**36,916**	**40,979**	**+11**
Humanitarian protection	**17,827**	**12,807**	**11,050**	**12,603**	**+14**
Refugee and stateless person	11,905	7,120	6,078	7,533	+24
"Ill foreigner" permit	5,922	5,687	4,972	5,070	+2
Legalization	2,448	**2,350**	**1,300**	**1,463**	**+13**
Economically independent	8,201	**8,445**	**7,759**	**6,326**	**–18**
"Visitor" permit	6,139	6,596	6,425	5,188	–19
"Retired person" permit	2,062	1,849	1,334	1,138	–15
Reason unknown	**122**	**66**	**39**	**80**	**+105**
Total	**161,344**	**157,720**	**144,658**	**156,056**	**+8**

*Excluding Bulgaria and Romania in 2005 and 2006 (admitted to EU on 01/01/2007).
Population: Metropolitan France.
Source: Collated by INED (X. Thierry) using information from the central residence permit register (AGDREF) supplied by the Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity, and Co-development.

Admissions for other reasons are declining. The decrease in admissions as "visitors" and "retired persons", fell quite sharply (a total of –18%), as did family immigration, but by just 4% versus 11% in 2007. The share of family immigration in total admissions to residence therefore declined slightly and, for the first time since 2003, accounted for just under one-half of new permits in 2008 (49.4%). In absolute terms, the "personal and family life" and "spouse of French national" reasons for admission registered the largest decreases in 2008. The former often consists of legalization of foreigners with close "personal and family ties" in France. After the exceptional legalization of parents of children enrolled in school in France in 2006, admissions for this reason have been falling. Permits issued to spouses of French nationals recorded a much smaller decline in 2008 than in 2007. The sharp drop in such permits in 2007 reflected the first year of implementation of the Act of 14 November 2006 on the control of validity of marriages. This tightened the formalities to be accomplished before celebrating a marriage between a French national and a foreign spouse in a French consulate and before its official registration in France (Prioux and Mazuy, 2009).

Almost as many Moroccans as Algerians among new permit holders

Moroccans have been the main beneficiaries of the new three-year permits issued to seasonal workers, accounting for 80% of the total. Almost as many Moroccans as Algerians obtained an initial permit in 2008 (23,382 and 23,605 respectively, for all reasons of admission combined). The two nationalities received 30% of all permits issued to third-country nationals in 2008.(9) China remained in third place with 11,893 admissions (+18%). While China ranks well ahead of Morocco and Algeria for student permits, these two countries remain in the lead for family immigration, and Morocco, thanks to the new "seasonal worker" permits, is the number-one sending country for immigrant workers (Rapport au Parlement, 2010).

Tunisians received 9,103 residence permits in 2008 (+3%) and Turks 7,607 (+10%), mainly for family immigration, keeping their fourth and fifth places, respectively. They were followed by Malians with 4,535 permits, a 71% increase on the 2,657 issued in 2007. Mali ranks third among non-EU sending countries for worker immigration, behind Morocco and Algeria.

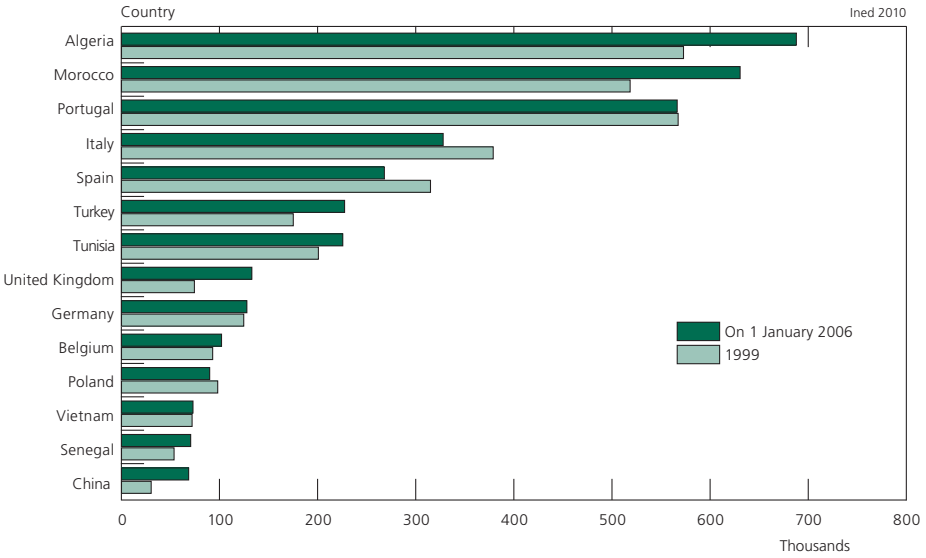
Persons of Algerian origin are now the largest immigrant group

On 1 January 2006, there were 5,137,000 immigrants in metropolitan France, representing 8.1% of the total population (TEF, 2010, p. 41). As a proportion of these immigrants had acquired French nationality (most often through naturalization or marriage), the number of foreigners living in France on that date was 3,648,000, or 5.8% of the population. While the two groups partly overlap, the nationalities most represented among immigrants and among foreigners are not necessarily the same. Acquisitions of French nationality do not involve all foreign nationalities to the same extent, owing to differences in the history of migration flows and in behaviour (e.g. degree of motivation to obtain French citizenship and frequency of marriages with French nationals).

Among immigrants, persons of Portuguese origin were equal in number to those of Algerian origin in the 1999 census. This was no longer the case in 2006, when Algeria (691,000 immigrants) and Morocco (634,000), whose number of immigrants had risen, largely outranked Portugal, whose immigrant population remained stable (569,000) (Figure 2). Numbers of immigrants from Italy (330,000) and Spain (269,000) have fallen, but the two countries remain in fourth and fifth place respectively. They precede Turkey (229,000) and Tunisia (227,000), whose immigrant populations have risen, in particular for Turkey. They are followed by the United Kingdom (134,000), whose number of immigrants has surged, almost matching the numbers from Germany (128,000), followed by Belgium (102,000). All other countries have fewer than 100,000 immigrants in France. China, whose immigrants more than doubled

(9) For more details on nationalities, see the INED website: http://statistiques_flux_immigration.site.ined.fr/en/

Figure 2. Immigrants to metropolitan France by country of birth



Source: INSEE, population censuses.

in number to 69,000 between 1999 and 2006, ranks only fifteenth, behind Senegal and Vietnam.

The rankings differ slightly if we look at persons who report themselves as foreign nationals in the population censuses (whether they are immigrants or born in France). In 2006,[10] the Portuguese formed the largest group (490,000), closely followed by Algerians (481,000) and Moroccans (460,000); Turks (224,000) outnumbered Italians (177,000) and Tunisians (146,000) slightly outnumbered Spanish (134,000). These nationalities exhibit very different population structures: most Italians (58%) and Spanish (54%), who have a long history of immigration to France, are aged 55 and over, compared with around one-third among Algerians (36%) and Portuguese (33%), and one-fifth among Moroccans (21%) and Tunisians (20%); the share is only 12% among Turks, and 7% for all immigrants from sub-Saharan Africa. In addition to differences in the historical timing of migration flows and to the diversity of attitudes regarding the acquisition of French nationality, the age structure of foreign population groups is influenced by the frequency of returns to the home country, particularly after retirement.

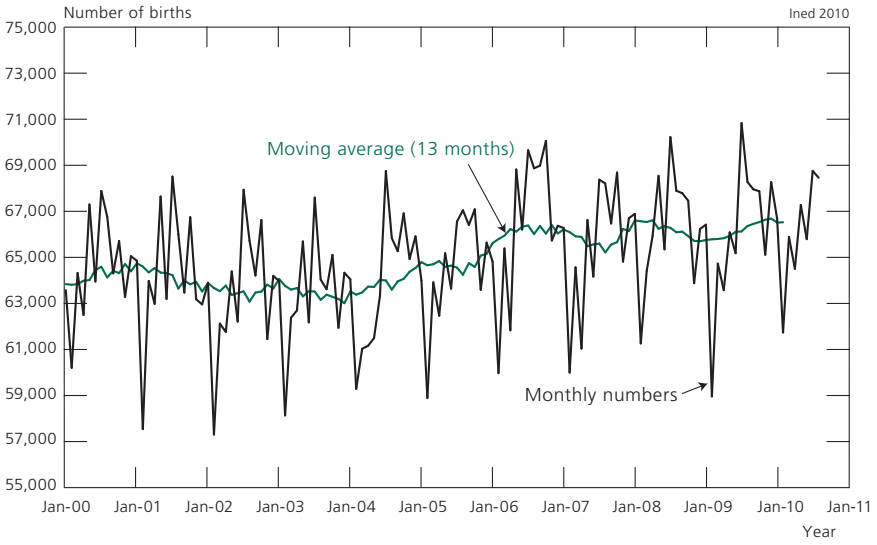
(10) All figures in this paragraph are from the INSEE website accessed on 8 October 2010 (Table NAT1):
http://www.recensement-2006.insee.fr/TablesDetailles.action?zoneSearchField=FRANCE&codeZone=M-METRODOM&idTheme=11&idTableDetaille=34&niveauDetail=2

III. Fertility

A slight decline in births

In 2009, the number of births in France fell slightly by 3,763, or 0.5%, to 824,641 (Beaumel et al., 2010). The metropolitan *départements* registered 793,420 births, 2,624 fewer than in 2008 (–0.3%), due primarily to the fact that 2009 was a non-leap year which followed a leap year in 2008[11] (Pla and Beaumel, 2010). According to initial INSEE estimates of monthly numbers of births in 2010, the world economic crisis and the upsurge in unemployment, which began to affect France in the second half of 2008, do not seem to have undermined the birth rate in late 2009 or in early 2010 (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Monthly numbers of births in metropolitan France since 2000



Source: INSEE: http://www.indices.insee.fr/.

The total fertility rate (TFR) declined in 2009, but to a lesser degree: after a record high in 2008 of slightly over 2 children per woman in the whole of France (including overseas *départements*), and 1.99 in metropolitan France, it dipped by 0.01 to 1.99 and 1.98 children per woman, respectively.

This mild decrease is due to the lower fertility of women aged under 30. Fertility over age 30 continued to increase, but more moderately than in 2008 (Table 2). For the past five years, fertility has been rising annually by an average 22 children per 1,000 women after age 30, and decreasing by 7 children

(11) On 29 February 2008, 2,130 births were recorded, of which 2,053 in metropolitan France.

per 1,000 women below that age. In 2009, as in 2007, the rise was below this average after age 30 (+11), and the decrease was above this average before age 30 (–23). It is mainly between ages 20 and 35 that the comparison with the five-year average is less favourable; at ages 35-40, the increase in 2009 was almost as strong as in 2008.

Table 2. Fertility by age group since 2004 (per 1,000 women), metropolitan France

Age reached in the year	Sum of age-specific fertility rates						Absolute change[(a)]					Average
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2004-2009
Under 20	39	38	37	36	37	34	–1	–1	–1	0	–2	–1
20-24	276	274	279	270	273	262	–3	+5	–8	+3	–11	–3
25-29	645	641	655	641	641	631	–4	+14	–14	+1	–10	–3
30-34	604	619	642	638	652	654	+15	+23	–4	+13	+3	+10
35-39	270	281	298	300	310	316	+11	+17	+3	+9	+7	+9
40+	64	67	70	73	76	77	+3	+3	+3	+3	+1	+3
Total	1,898	1,920	1,980	1,959	1,988	1,975	+21	+61	–22	+30	–13	+15

*Provisional.
[(a)] Because of roundings in the sums of rates shown in the left-hand side of the table, the changes calculated here may not correspond to the apparent differences.
Source: INSEE.

The breakdown of fertility by broad age group is therefore still shifting. Since 2005, women aged 35-39 have been making a greater contribution to fertility than women aged 20-24. Since 2008, the largest contribution has come from women aged 30-34, exceeding that of women aged 25-29, whose fertility has been trending down in the past few years. While, in the aggregate, two-thirds of total fertility is due to women aged 25-34 (Prioux and Mazuy, 2009), the concentration of births between ages 25 and 35 depends heavily on social origin, and particularly on female educational level (Davie and Mazuy, 2010). Among the most highly educated women (with a degree in higher education), three-quarters of total fertility is due to women aged 25-34, and one-fifth to women aged 35 and over, while births before age 25 are rare. This pattern is not reproduced among women with no educational qualifications: only a little over one-half of their fertility is concentrated between ages 25 and 35. In sum, the mean age at childbearing increases with female educational level, particularly because women with a degree in higher education have their first child towards age 30 on average, almost 5 years later than women with no qualifications (Davie and Mazuy, 2010).

The increasing proportion of women with a degree in higher education is one of the factors that explains the change in distribution of age-specific fertility

and the increase in the mean age at childbearing, which reached 30 for the first time in 2009 (Pison, 2010; Appendix Table A.4). The mean age of 30 could be reached as early as the 1973 cohort, and even exceeded in the 1975 cohort if fertility rates over age 34 (age of women born in 1975 at the end of 2009) continue to rise at the same pace (Appendix Table A.5). Under this scenario, completed fertility will rise to 2.04 in the 1975 cohort after falling to 2 children per woman in the 1969-1972 birth cohorts. If fertility after 35 were to stop rising (i.e. if rates levelled off at their 2009 values), completed fertility in the 1971-1974 cohorts would be slightly under 2 children per woman – an all-time low probably never previously reached in France, even in the cohorts born in the late nineteenth century (Daguet, 2002).

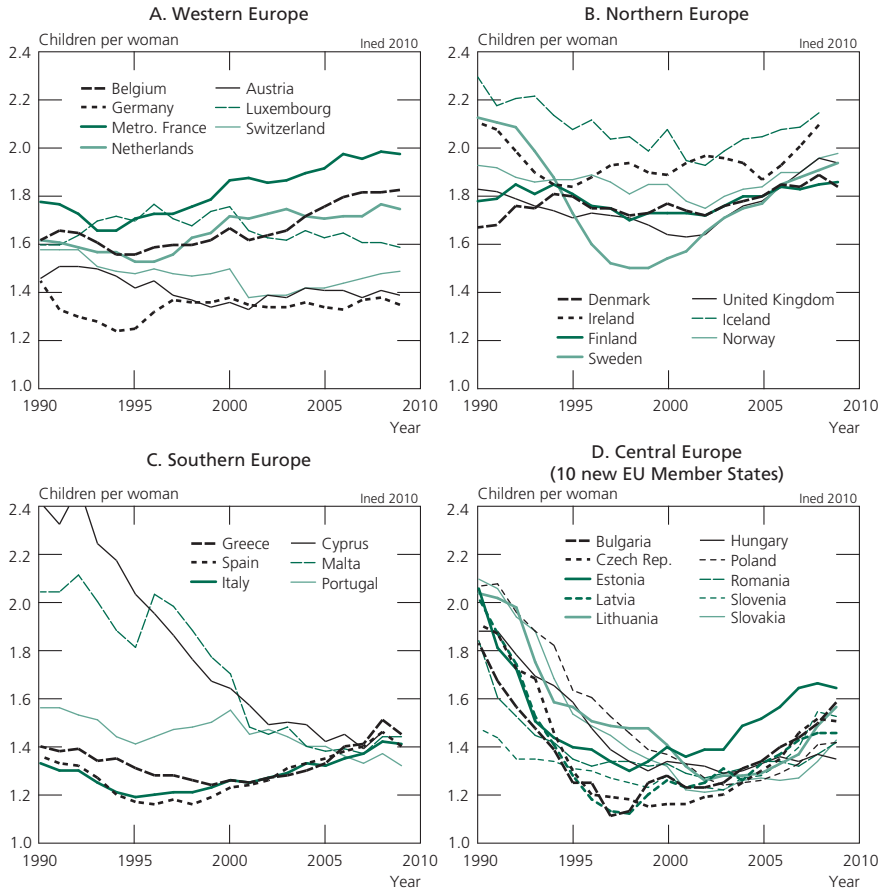
An upward trend in European fertility

Average fertility in Europe is not as low as it was about a decade ago. The total fertility rate (TFR) fell steeply in the 1990s, particularly in the countries of former Eastern Europe, but also in Germany, Italy, and Spain. Today, by contrast, the TFR is on the rise in almost every country, even those where the rate was not especially low (Figure 4 and Appendix Table A.6). The exceptions are rare. Only in Portugal, and possibly Luxembourg, is fertility still falling. In Cyprus and Malta, the TFR appears to have stopped its decline. In Germany, Austria, and Hungary, the sometimes very modest upturn in fertility has levelled off at close to 1.3-1.4 children per woman. Alongside these three countries, it is in Southern Europe that fertility is now lowest (Figure 4C), with levels ranging between 1.32 (Portugal) and 1.45 (Greece) in 2009. Among the new EU members in eastern Europe (Figure 4D), levels are also fairly similar and still rather low (ranging between 1.33 in Hungary and 1.57 in Bulgaria). The one exception is Estonia, which has taken a clear lead since the 2000s, but it may soon be caught up by other countries where the rate has been rising quite vigorously (Bulgaria and Lithuania). In northern Europe, fertility rates are also relatively homogeneous, and distinctly higher (Figure 4B), ranging from 1.84 in Denmark to 1.98 in Norway and possibly more than 2.1 children per woman in Ireland and Iceland.[12] The fertility of the seven countries of continental western Europe is more diverse (Figure 4A), with values ranging from 1.35 in Germany to 1.98 in metropolitan France.

Irrespective of the trends in TFR, the mean age at childbearing has been rising across Europe owing to the increase in fertility among women aged 30 and over. France is not the only country where the mean age has reached 30 (Pison, 2010). In 2008, twelve EU countries crossed this threshold, of which seven are approaching age 31, and in four countries – the Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg – the mean age is above 31. It is generally lower among

(12) Estimates for 2009 are not available for these two countries.

Figure 4 – Total fertility rate in Europe since 1990



Source: Eurostat (retrieved from website, September 2010).

new EU entrants in central and eastern Europe, particularly Bulgaria (age 26.8 in 2008) and Romania (age 27.1), which combine two distinctive features: the highest fertility in Europe before age 20 and the lowest after age 30.

This increase in the age at childbearing explains why completed fertility generally exceeds the TFR, notably in the former Eastern European countries (Appendix Tables A.6 and A.7). These are not the countries with the lowest completed fertility, but rather Italy and Spain, where it stands at around 1.4 children per woman for the 1974-1975 birth cohorts. In the EU, Ireland still posts the highest fertility, followed by France. Outside the EU, Iceland ranks above France, while in Norway, where fertility overtook that of France among the 1960s cohorts, the completed fertility of the 1970s cohorts has now dipped below 2 children per woman.

IV. Abortions

No decrease in abortions

French law requires doctors who perform induced abortions to file notification forms. Despite this obligation, the statistics compiled from the forms are not yet exhaustive, although there has been considerable improvement in recent years. Since 2002, the total number of induced abortions performed in metropolitan France has been tracked annually using statistics from the Direction de la recherche, de l'évaluation et des statistiques (Directorate for Research, Assessment, and Statistics, DREES, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs) (Rossier and Pirus, 2007). Until now, DREES compiled the series from the annual statistics on healthcare facilities (Statistique Annuelle des Établissements de Santé, SAE). But as this source under-reports the number of medical terminations performed in doctors' surgeries (authorized since 2004), it is now supplemented for this category of procedures by data from the national health insurance fund (Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie, CNAM) (Vilain, 2009). The total number of induced abortions performed in 2006 has been revised upwards accordingly, from 206,999 to 215,390. This gives a much higher annual increase between 2005 and 2006 than initially estimated (+4.4% versus +1.6%) (Appendix Table A.8). The 2007 figure of 213,382 induced abortions is down slightly (–0.9%), but remains high by comparison with earlier years and with INED annual estimates of 206,000 for the early 2000s (Rossier and Pirus, 2007).

The indicators measuring the frequency of induced abortions have therefore been rising in recent years (Appendix Table A.8, last two columns), returning to estimated levels that had not been seen for 15-20 years. The total induced abortion rate reached 14.9 per 1,000 women aged 15-49 in 2006 and 14.7 in 2007, close to the 14.8 per 1,000 estimated for 1990. The total abortion rate, or mean number of induced abortions per woman, came to 0.53 per woman, the same value as in 1986. This rate is a better indicator of the change in frequency, as it does not depend on the age structure of the population at risk. By comparison with 1991 and 1992, when the estimated rate bottomed out at 0.48, the frequency of terminations appears to have risen by approximately 10%. But as fertility also increased by around 12% over the same period, the ratio of induced abortions to live births is lower today than in the mid-1990s (Appendix Table A.8, column 5).

Slightly more repeat abortions

The breakdown of induced abortions by order, made possible thanks to the notification forms, allows a more detailed analysis of the change in frequency of terminations. The slight increase is due to a rise in the frequency of repeat abortions; the probability of a first termination is stable and has even fallen slightly since the 2000s (Figure 5). It would appear that the rather sharp decline

in the frequency of first induced abortions from 0.38 to 0.35 per woman between 2002 and 2005-2007 is due largely to the change in the procedure for recording information on the order of terminations following the introduction of a new, simplified notification form in 2005.[13] By contrast, the increase in the component of second and higher order abortions in the total rate per 1,000 is perceptible as early as the 1990s, although the change in the notification form heightened the trend between 2002 and 2005. If the 2007 figures remained stable over a long period, it would mean that 35% of women would undergo at least one induced abortion in their lives, with 22% undergoing only one and 13% at least two. These numbers differ slightly from the estimate for 2002 based on the old forms, which suggested that 38% of women had at least one induced abortion, with 28% undergoing only one, and 10% at least two (Rossier et al., 2009, p. 517). The fact that a smaller proportion of women are undergoing induced abortion than hitherto estimated – 35% instead of 38% – indicates that repeat abortions are becoming more common, and their share among total induced abortions is gradually rising. These new figures do not challenge the findings of last year's analysis of repeat abortions, namely, the disappearance of the learning effect after a first abortion (Rossier et al., 2009).

The comparison of age-specific induced abortion rates in 1997 and 2007 shows a rise in abortion frequency under age 29, stability over that age, and even a mild decline around age 35 (Figure 6). The rise is most visible between

Figure 5. Total abortion rate and breakdown by abortion order since 1976

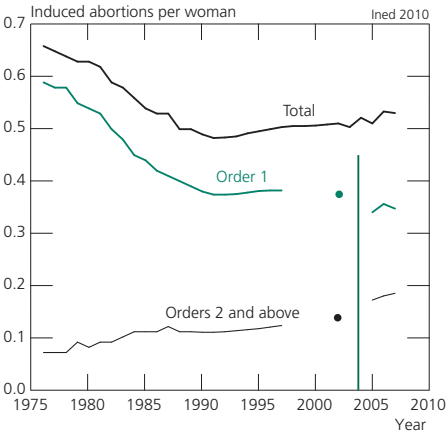
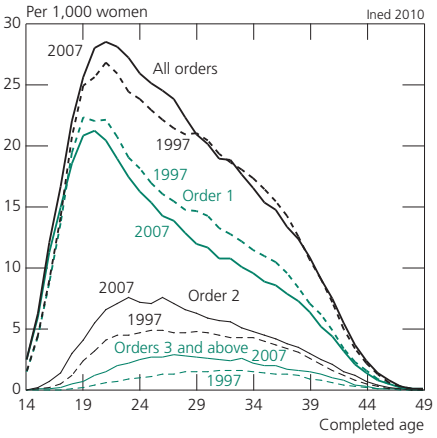


Figure 6. Abortion rate by age and abortion order, 1997 and 2007



Population: Metropolitan France.
Source: Calculations based on SAE and INED statistics on notification forms.

(13) Instead of recording the date and outcome of each of the woman's pregnancies, medical staff need only indicate the woman's number of previous abortions. This simplification has probably improved the collection of information on abortion order.

ages 20 and 27, but is steepest at ages 16-17 in absolute value, and at ages 14-17 in relative terms: at these ages, of course, the statistic concerns a first induced abortion, whose rates increase in the same proportions. But starting at ages 18-20, the main drivers of the rise in induced abortion rates are second order abortions, followed by third or higher order abortions. The decrease in age at first induced abortion is certainly one of the factors behind the increase in repeat abortions.

V. PACS, marriage and divorce

A further rise in PACS civil partnerships

In 2009, the number of new civil partnerships (*pacte civil de solidarité*, PACS) rose by nearly 20% to 174,504, of which 173,045 in metropolitan France (Table 3). This represents a sharp slowdown from the previous year's 43% rise. Although the latest figure is the lowest observed since 2002, the ever greater success of the PACS attests to its "relative democratization […], understood as the social dissemination of the contract among social groups that were least attracted to it at the time of its introduction" (Rault and Letrait, 2010). Adopted promptly by same-sex couples in the very first months of its introduction in November 1999 (Carrasco, 2007), the PACS later became increasingly popular among different-sex couples, with each legislative change apparently triggering a new rise in demand: in 2005, the tax regime of new PACS partners was aligned with that of newly married couples; in 2007, separation of property replaced common property as the default matrimonial regime for managing partners' assets, and gift tax and inheritance tax between partners were reduced; in 2008, inheritance tax was abolished and the provisions relating to gift tax were aligned with those applying to married couples.

The number of registered unions has also increased

The gradual decline in the number of marriages in recent years has been largely offset by the large increase in new heterosexual PACS unions. This suggests that the PACS has encouraged more couples to officialize their unions in a legal framework. However, the annual number of couples legalizing their unions cannot be determined simply by summing heterosexual PACS and marriages, for some marriages are preceded by a PACS. It is possible to offer an estimate of registered unions for 2007-2009, as PACS unions have been recorded in the margin of birth certificates since 2007. As a result, PACS dissolutions are registered more comprehensively, in particular if they are dissolved by marriage between the partners.[14] This analysis shows marriage to be one of the main causes of PACS dissolutions (Table 3), accounting for almost half of dissolutions in 2007 (47%), and progressively fewer in 2008

(14) Although the statistics do not specify whether the marriage involves both PACS partners, we assume that the number of PACS terminations due to marriage with another partner is negligible.

(41%) and 2009 (34%). These dissolutions must therefore be subtracted from marriages to estimate the total number of new registered unions. Adding these "net marriages" to new PACS unions, we obtain a total of 357,596 unions in 2007, 393,614 in 2008, and 413,340 in 2009, an increase of 15% in two years. The latter figure is very close to the 416,521 marriages celebrated in 1972, the year with the highest number of marriages since 1945. In fact, it was the year that marked the end of the "golden age" of marriage, for it was followed by a movement away from marriage and the rise of non-marital cohabitation (Toulemon, 1997). The number of unions registered in 2009 can be compared directly with the number of marriages in 1972 since the cohorts old enough to form unions are of comparable size today. It is still much smaller than the number of new unions formed each year (estimated at 550,000 in the 1990s by Beaumel et al., 1999) and well below the number of unmarried couples, even after subtracting an estimated number of couples who have already signed a PACS. Thus, despite its growing success, the PACS is far from having exhausted the entire stock of unmarried couples.

Table 3. PACS and PACS dissolutions since 2007, metropolitan France and overseas *départements*

	2007	2008	2009
PACS registered (total)	**102,023**	**146,030**	**174,504**
PACS concluded by sex of partners:			
male-male	3,708	4,780	4,894
female-female	2,509	3,423	3,549
male-female	95,708	137,820	166,056
not known	98	7	5
Mean age of partners (years)	32.0	33.4	33.3
Dissolutions (total)	**22,783**	**23,448**	**26,573**
Reason for dissolution:			
Mutual consent	10,850	12,763	16,232
Unilateral request by one partner	746	709	912
Marriage	10,781	9,610	9,120
Death	371	341	281
Other reasons and not known	35	25	27
Mean duration of dissolved PACS (months)	28.0	29.2	28.0

Source: Ministry of Justice, SDSED.

A further decline in the proportion of same-sex couples

The number of PACS unions signed between two women or two men has also risen, increasing by 36% between 2007 and 2009, from an overall total of 6,217 to 8,243. However, the growing success of the PACS among heterosexual couples continues to reduce the proportion of same-sex civil unions. The percentage has dropped from 42% of all PACS couples in 1999 (Carrasco, 2007)

to just 6.1% of new unions in 2007 and 4.8% in 2009. While male same-sex unions still outnumber female ones, the imbalance is growing smaller: in 2009, 58% of homosexual PACSs involved two men, down from nearly 80% of new same-sex unions formed in 1999.

Since 2007, the statistics published by the Ministry of Justice (Table 3) have included the sex of the partners and the mean duration of dissolved PACS unions. Despite this slightly greater level of detail, it is not yet possible to deepen the demographic analysis of these partnerships. The upcoming release of a database containing selected demographic variables (age of contracting parties, year of PACS dissolution) should allow comparisons with marriages and divorces. But general population surveys will still be needed for in-depth sociological analysis of the reasons for choosing the PACS (Rault and Letrait, 2010).

Fewer marriages among singles, widow(er)s and divorcees

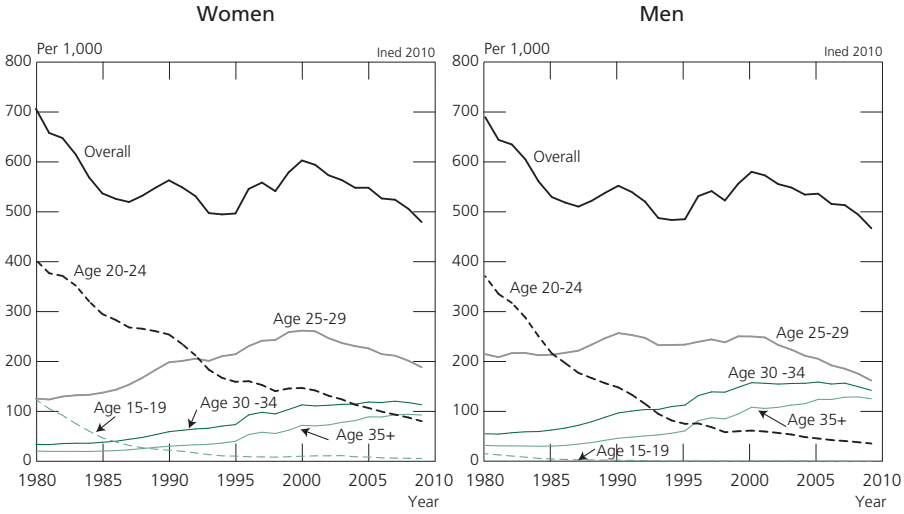
After rising in the 1990s and levelling off in 2000, the number of marriages began a downward trend (except in 2005) that accelerated in 2008 and 2009, with just 251,400 marriages registered in 2009. Slightly more than 245,000 marriages were celebrated in metropolitan France (Appendix Table A.9), 14,000 fewer than in 2008, and 6,300 were registered in the overseas *départements*, a decrease of 300. This represents a 5%[(15)] drop in both cases. This downtrend is observed in all regions of metropolitan France, and for all types of marital status: the number of marriages fell to a similar extent for singles, widow(er) s and divorcees. The majority of marriages were between singles (Beaumel and Pla, 2010b). They represented 80% of newlyweds in 2009 (79.2% of grooms and 80.6% of brides). Divorcees represent slightly below 20% of newlyweds (19.4% of grooms and 18.1% of brides), and widow(ers) less than 1.5% (1.4% for men and 1.3% for women).

The total first marriage rate (the sum of age-specific marriage rates for single persons) fell between 2008 and 2009, dropping to below 50%. Based on the overall probability, it was just above 50% (Appendix Table A.9). This means that if the conditions of first marriage observed in 2009 remain unchanged, barely more than one man and one woman in two (56% and 53%, respectively) will marry in future cohorts.

This drop in the first marriage rate, which has reached an all-time record low, is observed at all ages (Figure 7). Even for the ages where marriage rates were relatively stable in recent years, i.e. after age 30, a decline was observed in 2009. The probability of marrying before age 25 is decreasing year on year, especially for men, due to a male model of late marriage, which now also applies to highly educated women (Davie and Mazuy, 2010; Galland, 1999). Few men form a union before completing their education. Marriage timing is more varied for women, who enter conjugal life at an earlier age.

(15) The decrease is adjusted to correspond to a non leap year.

Figure 7. Breakdown of the first marriage rate, based on age-specific probabilities



Source: Authors' calculations based in INSEE data.

Mean age at first marriage has increased considerably in recent decades. The mean age at marriage in 2009 was 29.7 years[(16)] for women and 31.6 years for men (a difference of 1.9 years). Thirty years earlier (when the couples marrying in 2009 were born), men married at age 25 and women at age 23. Women still marry two years earlier than men (Bozon, 1990), and age at second marriage is also younger: widows and female divorcees remarried at age 39.0 on average in 2009, and widowers and male divorcees at age 40.7, a difference of 1.7 years.

The decrease in all age-specific marriage probabilities observed in 2009 implies an increase in the estimated proportion of never-married persons in each cohort. Over one-third of men born in 1973 will be single at age 49 (37%[(17)]), compared with just 12% of men of the same age 30 years previously. For women, the proportions are very similar: 35% of women born in 1975 will be never-married at age 49 if the conditions of first marriage observed in 2009 remain unchanged, versus 8% thirty years previously (Appendix Table A.10).

Adults can now live together outside the institution of marriage. The status of husband, and even more so that of wife, are much less universal for the younger generations. The increase in the number of registered unions (see above) is thus explained exclusively by the success of the PACS civil partnership.

(16) Mean ages are calculated from marriage rates.

(17) This proportion is estimated from the probabilities observed in 2009, resulting in a downward adjustment of projections based on 2008 data (Prioux and Mazuy, 2009).

While couples still want a legal framework for their union, traditional legislation is losing ground in favour of new, alternative forms of union. Conjugal situations are becoming more diverse: living without a partner after a separation (with or without children, see above), marriage, civil partnership, or non-cohabiting unions (living apart together). Nonetheless, men and women still believe in the ideal of conjugal life, and their requirements in this respect are increasing, "[the couple] is still a strong value in France and the apparent deregulation of the family is due primarily to the abundance of co-existing norms rather than to their disintegration" (Déchaux, 2009).

Irretrievable marriage breakdown accounts for one in ten divorces

The decline in divorces continued in 2009, in both metropolitan France and the overseas *départements*. A total of 129,504 divorces were pronounced in 2009, versus 132,594 in 2008. This is a drop of 2%,[(18)] slightly larger than that of 2008 (Prioux and Mazuy, 2009). The number of divorces nonetheless remains above the level recorded in the early 2000s.

In metropolitan France, 127,578 divorces were pronounced in 2009, versus 132,594 in 2008, down by 1.4%. The total divorce rate also continued the steady decline observed since the peak of 52.3 divorces per 100 marriages in 2005 following the simplification of divorce proceedings (Prioux, 2008). It stood at 44.7 divorces per 100 marriages in 2009 (Appendix Table A.9). If the conditions observed in 2009 remain unchanged, fewer than one marriage in two will end in divorce. The steep rise in the divorce rate is now over (the law of 2005 is having less effect) and its level is tending to stabilize.

A minority of persons who divorced in 2009 – 10% of divorced women and 5% of divorced men – were aged below 30. The vast majority are in their thirties, forties or fifties. Only 5% of female divorcees and 10% of male divorcees are over 60, while the over-60s represented 31% of married women and 37% of married men on 1 January 2009.

The risk of divorce is highest after nine years of marriage. Given that many couples are already separated when they file for divorce, the actual duration of marital life before separation is shorter.

A majority of divorces (53.5%) are by mutual consent. However, petitions for divorce following irretrievable marriage breakdown (which rose from 1.3% to 9.9% between 2005 and 2009) and individual petitions accepted by the spouse (9.6% in 2005 and 24.5% in 2009) are the two types of divorce with the fastest relative growth. Fault-based divorces are becoming less frequent (11.4% of procedures in 2009) and will probably soon be overtaken by irretrievable marriage breakdown. In 2000, the latter represented just 1.4% of proceedings, versus 41% for fault-based divorces, but today the gap between the two is narrowing (Table 4).

(18) The decrease is adjusted to correspond to a non leap year.

Table 4. Number and distribution of direct divorce proceedings in metropolitan France, 2000-2009

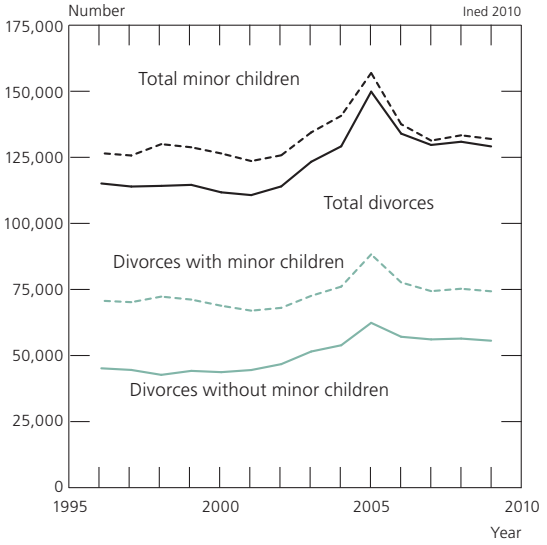
	2000		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
Type of proceeding*	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Joint petition / mutual consent	48,458	43.3	90,843	60.4	75,868	56.5	71,831	55.2	69,358	54.1	67,662	53.5
Uncontested petitions / uncontested divorce	15,983	14.3	14,403	9.6	21,798	16.2	27,438	21.1	29,792	23.3	30,956	24.5
Breakdown of conjugal life / irretrievable marriage breakdown	1,596	1.4	1,942	1.3	7,022	5.2	9,879	7.6	11,573	9.0	12,497	9.9
Mental impairment	63	0.1	27	0.0	27	0.0	71	0.1	61	0.0	54	0.0
Fault	45,780	40.9	42,208	28.1	28,741	21.4	19,900	15.3	16,453	12.8	14,393	11.4
Not specified			993	0.7	936	0.7	941	0.7	885	0.7	960	0.8
Total	111,880	100	150,416	100	134,392	100	130,060	100	128,122	100	126,522	100

* Name of proceeding before 2005 / after 2005.
Source: Ministry of Justice.

Increase in the share of divorces not involving a minor child

The majority of couples who divorced in 2009 (57%) had one or more minor children, and around 130,000 children were concerned,[19] although the number of such divorces has fallen back to its level of the early 2000s. The increase in divorces over the last decade has thus concerned more couples without minor children, who more frequently divorce by mutual consent (Chaussebourg et al., 2009). This increase is probably linked to the growing number of divorces among childless couples after a short marriage duration. The risk of divorce after many years of marriage has also increased, however, probably reflecting an increase in divorce among couples whose children have reached adulthood (the risks are nonetheless low).

Figure 8. Direct divorces with and without minor children, and estimated number of children concerned



Source: Ministry of Justice.

VI. Family situations of adults

The detailed results of the 2006 census offer an opportunity to examine changes in family situations as observed from the composition of enumerated households, and to explore social differences by taking reported educational attainment as an indicator.

(19) The number of minor children was estimated from the distribution of divorces by number of children.

Adults less often live with a partner

As shown in Figure 9, the proportion of under-25s living in cohabiting unions (marital or otherwise) is no longer falling (Daguet and Niel, 2010). The proportion had declined between the two earlier censuses (Prioux, 2002), mainly because of the increase in age at first union (Prioux, 2003). This age has therefore probably stopped rising, as confirmed by the halt in the fertility decline among the under-25s over the past ten years or so (Breton, 2010). By contrast, between ages 25-65, the proportion of men and women in a union is still falling, owing to the increase in separations. The greater frequency of repartnering[20] does not fully make up for this increase, hence the lower frequency of cohabiting unions in that age bracket. Women over 65 were more often living with a partner in 2006 than women of the same age in 1999. These cohorts (born before 1940) were less affected by the rise in divorce, whose consequences are still largely offset by the decline in mortality, which delays their widowhood. At these ages, men far more frequently have a partner than women: they are fewer in number (owing to their excess mortality), and they

Figure 9. Proportions of men and women at each age living with a partner in their own home in 1999 and 2006

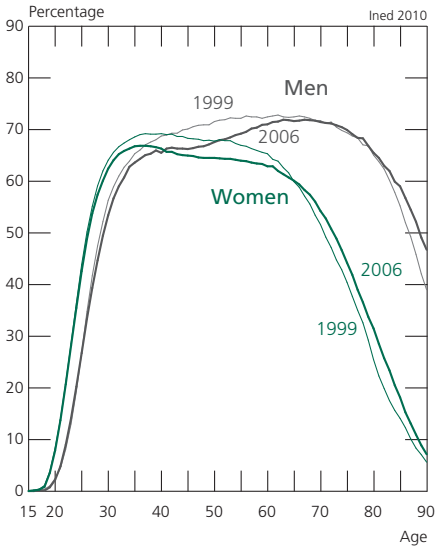
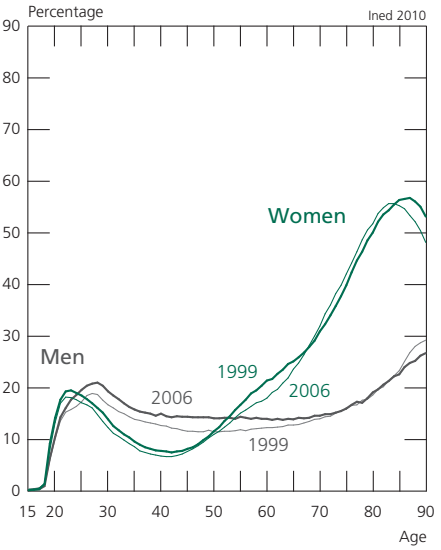


Figure 10. Proportions of men and women at each age living alone in their own home in 1999 and 2006



Population: Metropolitan France (total population).
Source: INSEE, population censuses.

(20) The 2005 ERFI survey (French version of Generations and Gender Survey [GGS]) found that only one man and one woman in ten born between 1926 and 1935 have experienced at least two unions in their lives, whereas this was already the case for one-quarter of men and women born between 1956 and 1960, aged 45-49 at the time of the survey (Régnier-Loilier and Prioux, 2008). See also Robert-Bobée and Mazuy (2005).

are more frequently older than their spouse than the reverse. Among the over-80s, the proportion of men living in a union rose between 1999 and 2006: the decline in female mortality and the improvement in male health are delaying their widowhood and/or their institutionalization.

Education favours living with a partner for men

The frequency of living with a partner at each age differs with male and female educational attainment (Daguet and Niel, 2010). The most highly educated individuals, who spend more years in education, are less frequently in cohabiting unions before age 25 than the lowest educated (Robert-Bobée and Mazuy, 2005). Over age 25, educational attainment may be linked to a higher or a lower frequency of living with a partner. The "educational endowment", it has been argued, has a "pernicious effect" for women, as "women with the strongest social and cultural capital are more often never-married than other women" (de Singly, 1987, p. 167).(21) By contrast, the proportion of singles tends to be higher among less educated men (de Singly, 1982) – especially those with no qualifications – whereas the most highly educated men are advantaged on the "marriage market". In addition to these differences in the frequency of "never-married" status, behavioural differences regarding union dissolutions and repartnering explain the frequencies of living with a partner at each age observed at any given time.

The partnership status of men by educational level in 2006 is fairly consistent with this pattern. Between ages 30 and 75, unqualified men far frequently live with a partner than all other categories of men: the difference ranges from 7 to 11 percentage points. Between ages 30 and 50, it is the most highly educated men who are most often living with a partner or wife (Daguet and Niel, 2010, Figure 5). For example, among men aged 40-44, nearly 78% of higher education graduates live in partnerships versus 74% of holders of the *baccalauréat* (upper secondary exit examination) or of a lower secondary qualification,(22) and only 66% of men with no qualifications. However, beyond age 55, the most highly educated men no longer differ from men who have completed lower or upper secondary education. Only men with no qualifications less frequently live with a partner than the others.

For women, the pattern is somewhat different, and does not strictly match the situation described above. Higher education has become far more widespread in younger cohorts and thus no longer reduces the likelihood of being in a union, at least in the 30-45 age group, where women with no qualifications are the category who least often live with a partner. Beyond age 45, the status of the highest educated women has converged towards that of the less educated and the unqualified, among whom the proportion with a partner has declined

(21) The family surveys (Enquêtes Famille) show the high proportion of never-married among the most highly educated women (Desplanques, 1987) .

(22) CEP, BEP, CAP or BEPC.

sharply since 1999 (Daguet and Niel, 2010). At all ages over 45, the women who most frequently have a partner or husband are those who have completed lower secondary education, by far the largest group in those cohorts.

These differences by educational level in the frequency of living with a partner are accompanied by small disparities regarding the legal recognition of unions, which is linked differently to education for men and women. On average, slightly over 81% of women aged 30-59 living in unions report being married, but the proportion of married women decreases with the rise in educational attainment – from 83% for women with no qualifications or with a lower secondary qualification to 77% for women who have completed more than two years of higher education. For men in the same age group, of whom 78% report being married, the marriage frequency is, on the contrary, highest for the best-educated, at just over 80%, and lowest for men who have completed two years of higher education (of whom only 76% report being married). Higher educational attainment is probably associated with greater personal wealth, which acts as an incentive to legal recognition of unions.

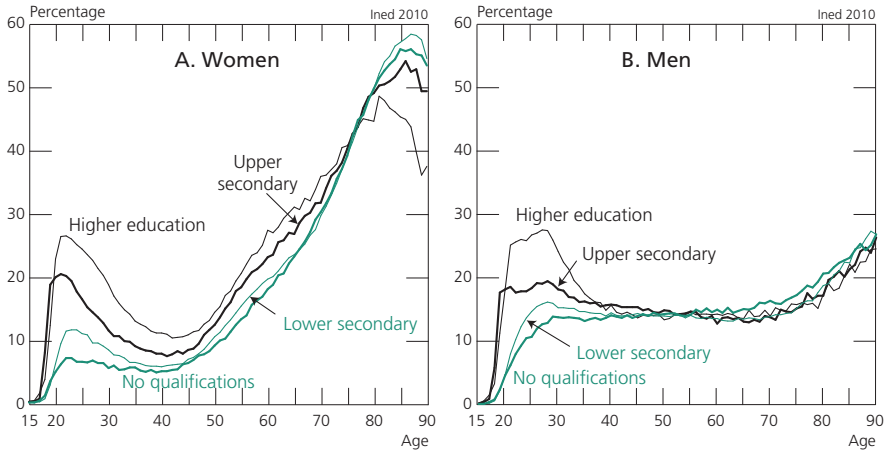
Men and women more often live alone

The decline in the frequency of living with a partner at adult ages is accompanied by an increase in the proportion of men and women living alone (Figure 10), a situation that is not confined to the 25-65 age group, however. The proportion of 20-25s living alone is still rising, because of the higher frequency of enrolment in higher education. Around age 22, roughly one-fifth of *baccalauréat* holders live alone, as do one-quarter of higher education graduates, versus only one-fifth of persons with a lower secondary qualification in the same age group, and one-twelfth of persons with no qualifications (Figure 11).

Beyond age 25-30, separations are the main reason for the rising proportion of persons living alone (Figure 10). Below age 55, the proportion rises more slowly for women than for men, because when a couple with children breaks up, it is more often the man who ends up living alone, while the woman forms a lone-parent family. Over age 65, the proportion living alone decreases slightly because more people live with a partner at older ages (see above). From approximately age 54, women live alone more frequently than men, a pattern that intensifies with age, at least up to ages 85-87, when the proportion peaks at around 56%. This illustrates the classic effect of greater female longevity and age difference between spouses.

For women, the frequency of living alone is closely correlated with educational level (Figure 11A). Under age 75 or so, the proportion of women living alone rises with education. Although a high educational level makes it easier to achieve residential autonomy, the disparities before age 50 are largely due to differences in the timing of family formation. Women with no qualifications form unions sooner, have children earlier (Robert-Bobée and Mazuy, 2005),

Figure 11 – Proportions of women (A) and men (B) living alone, by age and educational level, 2006



Population: Metropolitan France (total population)
Source: INSEE, 2006 census.

and live far more frequently in lone-parent families (Figure 12B), while the highest educated women have children later (Davie and Mazuy, 2010) and more often remain childless (Robert-Bobée, 2006). Over 75, the pattern is reversed: the highest educated women (relatively scarce in these cohorts) less often live alone and more often live in institutions than unqualified women and women with lower secondary qualifications.

For men as well, the frequency of living alone increases with education among young adults (Figure 11B), but the differences are smaller. Beyond age 50, unqualified men are the category who most often live alone. The difference with respect to more educated men is small (whatever their level), since for unqualified men, the lower frequency of living with a partner, mentioned above, mainly reflects other modes of cohabitation. At young ages, they live more often with their parents; at adult ages, they live more often in non-family situations (households composed of several unrelated persons, or "non-household" census categories[23]).

Women without qualifications more often live in lone-parent families

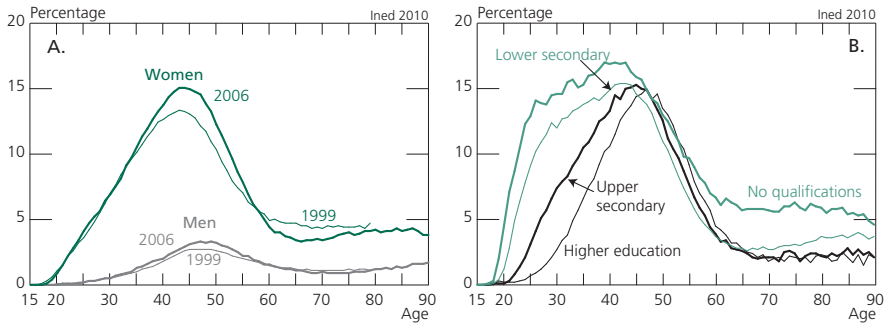
The increase in union dissolutions is also accompanied by a rise in the proportion of adults – particularly women – living in lone-parent families (Figure 12A). For women, the steepest rise occurs between ages 40 and 55, and between 45 and 50 especially (more than two percentage points). For men

(23) Persons in the non-household population may belong to "collective households" (prisons, barracks, long-stay hospitals, institutions) or have no fixed residence (including travellers and bargees). Some persons may therefore be in a union without being regarded as such in the census.

as well, the increase is sharpest around age 50, but does not exceed half a percentage point.

For women, being the head of a lone-parent family is also closely correlated with educational level (Figure 12B): under age 45, the proportion of lone parents falls as educational level increases. In addition to early family formation among the least educated women, the data suggest a greater frequency of union dissolution among couples with children, which would explain the sizeable decline in the frequency of living with a partner at these ages between 1999 and 2006 among women with lower secondary qualifications or less (Daguet and Niel, 2010). From age 60, unqualified women much more frequently live in lone-parent families[24] than other women. This may reflect two factors: the integration problems of adult children who continue (or return) to live with their mother, and the rising number of older women who are cared for by their children.

Figure 12. Proportions of men and women living in lone-parent families in 1999 and 2006 by age (A), and proportions of women in lone-parent families in 2006 by age and educational level (B)



Population: Metropolitan France (total population).
Source: INSEE, 1999 and 2006 censuses.

Education is a less differentiating factor for men living in lone-parent families, but they share two points in common with women: the highest educated men slightly less frequently live in lone-parent families when they are young because they become parents at a later age; and unqualified men aged 60 and over live more often in lone-parent families than other men in the same age group.

The diversity of situations among adult men and women at each age by educational level is therefore largely due to education-specific differences in the timing of family formation (Robert-Bobée and Mazuy, 2005).

(24) Any adult living with one of his or her children, regardless of the child's age, is regarded as living in a lone-parent family – provided that the child is not living with a partner and has no children of his or her own.

The transition from a model of early and universal marriage to one where marriage is later and less frequent, and where other lasting forms of union are possible, results in a multiplication of norms. This plurality gives rise to socially differentiated behaviours (Déchaux, 2009) that affect each sex in a specific manner. For women, early union formation is often associated with a larger family size, long-term withdrawal from the labour force and unequal division of domestic tasks (Régnier-Loilier, 2009). By contrast, women who form a union later have fewer breaks in their working career. For men, later union formation is accompanied by more frequent exclusion from the marriage market of men in the most disadvantaged social categories (Toulemon and Lapierre-Adamcyk, 2000).

VII. Mortality

A renewed increase in female life expectancy

The 546,000 deaths in 2009 correspond to a crude death rate of 8.5 per 1,000 inhabitants and a life expectancy at birth of 77.8 years for men and 84.5 years for women (provisional estimates). These levels of life expectancy represent a two-month gain for both sexes with respect to the previous year and indicate that the stagnation observed in 2007 and 2008 for women was not a lasting break in the downward female mortality trend. These figures also show that the gender gap in mean length of life (6.7 years) remained unchanged with respect to 2008.

If these provisional estimates are confirmed, male life expectancy at birth will have increased by almost three years over a decade (2.95 years between 1996-1998 and 2006-2008), representing an acceleration of progress with respect to the two previous decades (gain of 2.4 years from 1976-1978 to 1986-1988, and 2.5 years from 1986-1988 to 1996-1998). For females, the gains were smaller, totalling 2.5 years, 2.1 years, and again 2.1 years over the last three decades. This slower increase in female life expectancy is a recent trend, first observed in the 1990s. Throughout the second half of the twentieth century, female mortality decreased much more quickly than that of men, and it was not until the 1980s that the speed of mortality decrease among males caught up with that of females, finally overtaking it in recent years.

France is well placed with respect to its European neighbours

With the exception of eastern Europe, all countries of Europe have reached a life expectancy of 80 years for women, even 84 years in the most advanced countries, led by Switzerland followed by France, Spain and Italy. Compared with Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania, where female life expectancy is below 78 years (Appendix Table A.12), the difference is almost 8 years.

Dispersion is even wider for male life expectancy, with a difference of almost 13 years between Latvia, where it stands at 67.0 years, and Switzerland,

with 79.8 years and Sweden with 79.2 years. France, which ranked twelfth in 2007-2008, is in the middle, alongside Austria, Germany and the United Kingdom.

France has an unusually large gender gap in life expectancy, only equalled or exceeded by that of the eastern European countries. It is above 10 years in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (where it reaches a record 11.3 years) compared with less than 5 years in most European countries.

The countries of eastern Europe also have the highest infant mortality, with a rate of above 10 per 1,000 in Romania. In the other European countries, the probability of dying before age one is below 4 per 1,000 practically everywhere. Scandinavia has a particular lead in this area, with an infant mortality rate of below 3 per 1,000 in Sweden and in Finland (Appendix Table A.13).

Progress especially strong before age 45

As shown in Table 5, the strongest decrease in the probability of dying in France over the last decade is observed before age 45. To limit random variations, the calculations are based on multi-year tables published by INSEE, the most recent of which covers the years 2006-2008. Between 1996-1998 and 2006-2008, the probability of dying between ages 15 and 25 fell by around one-third for both men and women alike. A decrease of almost equal proportions was observed for men between ages 25 and 45 (–31%). The decrease was –27% for boys below 15 and –25% for girls below 15 and for women aged 25-45. Although less marked, a decrease of 20% was also observed for both sexes at ages 65-80. The smallest decrease is observed at ages 45-65, particularly among women, for whom it was below 10% (15% for men).

Table 5. Change in probabilities of dying at certain ages in metropolitan France between 1996-1998 and 2006-2008*

Probability of dying between	Males			Females		
	1996-1998	2006-2008	Change (%)	1996-1998	2006-2008	Change (%)
	Probability (‰)			Probability (‰)		
Ages 0-15	8.3	6.0	–27.5	6.4	4.8	–25.3
Ages 15-25	9.4	6.3	–32.6	3.4	2.2	–34.9
Ages 25-45	40.0	27.6	–31.1	17.0	12.8	–24.9
Ages 45-65	169.7	143.4	–15.5	72.1	65.5	–9.3
Ages 65-80	434.7	350.5	–19.4	233.1	185.6	–20.4

* Provisional data for the 2006-2008 life table.
Source: Calculations based on INSEE life tables (Division of Demographic Surveys and Studies).

The decline in infant mortality is just slightly below that recorded for the under-15s in general, with a 23% decrease in the probability of dying in the first year of life between 1996-1998 and 2006-2008 (Appendix Table A.11).

Over this period, the infant mortality rate fell from 4.7 to 3.6 per 1,000. The improvement was slightly slower for mortality in the first weeks of life, with a 20% drop in the neonatal mortality rate over the same period. It fell from 3.0 per 1,000 in 1996-1998 to 2.4 per 1,000 in 2006-2008 (Appendix Table A.11). In any case, infant mortality has now reached such a low level that its contribution to overall mortality (or life expectancy at birth) has become negligible. The levels observed in other European countries (Appendix Table A.13) nonetheless show that further progress in reducing mortality at these early ages is still possible.

The growing role of oldest-old mortality

Table 6 gives an overview, by ten-year period, of the contribution of mortality at different ages to progress in life expectancy at birth over the last 30 years and for both sexes. The increasing concentration of mortality at advanced ages is reflected in their growing contribution to the increase in life expectancy at birth. Over the last ten years, 74% of the years of life gained by men and 85% of those gained by women are the result of progress achieved after age 65. And this progress has accelerated over time; between 1976-1978 and 1986-1988, the contribution of this age group was 65% for men and 77% for women, and between 1986-1988 and 1996-1998 it was 68% for men and 81% for women. An examination of changes in the causes of death provide an explanation for this trend.

Table 6. Contribution of age groups to life expectancy gains (years)

Age group	Period					
	1976-1978 to 1986-1988	1986-1988 to 1996-1998	1996-1998 to 2006-2008	1976-1978 to 1986-1988	1986-1988 to 1996-1998	1996-1998 to 2006-2008
	Males			Females		
Age 0-14	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.02
Age 15-24	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02
Age 25-44	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.14	0.11	0.09
Age 45-64	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.33	0.21	0.18
Age 65-79	0.91	0.88	1.02	0.75	0.50	0.44
Age 80+	0.65	0.82	1.16	1.15	1.22	1.33
Total	2.40	2.51	2.95	2.47	2.13	2.07

Source: INSEE life tables (Division of Demographic Surveys and Studies).

Cause-specific mortality

Since the 1950s, the two main causes of death in France have been cancers and cardiovascular diseases (Appendix Table A.14). Since the early 1980s, they account for almost 60% of the standardized mortality rate from all causes, for

men and women alike. The respective shares of these two major groups of diseases have reversed over time, however.

Substantial progress in combating cardiovascular diseases

While cardiovascular diseases represented more than one-third of overall mortality (34% for men and 37% for women) in 1980, the proportion has gradually shrunk to around one quarter (24% and 25%, respectively) in 2007. This represents a decrease of around 60% in the standardized mortality rate from this cause for both sexes (Appendix Table A.14).

Progress has been especially marked in the fight against cerebrovascular diseases, for which the standard mortality rate is in steady decline. It has fallen by almost 75% for both sexes since 1980. Deaths from ischaemic heart diseases have also fallen considerably, with a decrease of 50% in the male standardized rate and of 60% in the female rate over the same period. While the decline has been quite linear for cerebrovascular diseases, the decline in deaths from ischaemic heart diseases accelerated between 1980 and 2007 at a rate which almost doubled for men and tripled for women between 1980-1990 and 2000-2007 (Appendix Table A.14). It is this very favourable trend in the diseases most common at advanced ages which explains the substantial progress achieved in mortality above age 65 (Meslé, 2006).

An accelerating decline in cancer mortality

Over the same period, the contribution of cancer has followed a trend that is inversely proportional to that of cardiovascular diseases (Appendix Table A.14). Cancers are the leading cause of death in France today. Despite a significant decrease in the standardized rate (–22% for men, –18% for women between 1980 and 2007), the share of cancers in overall mortality has increased from 26% to 35% among men and from 22% to 32% among women. For women, mortality from all types of cancer is nonetheless only half that observed for men (121 versus 247 per 100,000 in 2007).

The contribution of cancer mortality is especially high at ages 45-65 and only slightly lower after age 65 (Table 7). At these ages, it represents around half the standardized rate for all reported causes: 48% for men and 57% for women at ages 45-65; 47% and 45% at ages 65-80. The acceleration of progress over the last 20-25 years is nonetheless encouraging. This progress concerns the main cancers affecting each sex, i.e. lung cancer among men (with a decline in the standardized rate from 70 to 62 per 100,000 between 1990-1996 and 2007) and cancers of the breast and uterus among women (whose combined rate fell from 38 to 30 per 100,000 between 1980 and 2007). But an increase in lung cancer has been observed among women, with a rate that rose from 6 to 15 per 100,000 over the same period. These contrasting trends between the sexes reflect the much more recent decline in smoking among women than among men. The number of male smokers is still one-third higher than that of female smokers (Arwidson et al., 2004).

Other causes of death

"Other diseases" constitute the third major cause of death in 2007, as was already the case in 1980 (Appendix Table A.14). In most cases, these other diseases are linked to particular causes of death either in childhood or more especially in old age. The causes of death of young children and adolescents (0-15 years) are very specific: congenital abnormalities and childhood diseases for the most part, but also accidental deaths. All other diseases represent almost three-quarters of the standardized rate for all causes before age 15 (Table 7). After the first year of life, mortality is very low, however. It is lowest at ages 9-10, when the risk of dying is below 1 in 10,000. Among the oldest-old (age 80 and above), cancers and cardiovascular diseases predominate, although the other diseases still represent 17% of standardized mortality, all causes, for men, and 23% for women (Table 7).

Table 7. Standardized mortality rates by age groups in 2007* (per 100,000) and distribution by cause of death (%)

Cause of death	Age group						
	Age 0-14	Age 15-24	Age 25-44	Age 45-64	Age 65-79	Age 80+	All ages
Males							
Standardized rates, all causes (per 100,000)	4	6	13	70	245	1150	682
Infectious diseases	2.7	0.7	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9
Cancers	7.4	9.7	17.1	48.0	46.5	24.9	37.0
Cardiovascular diseases	2.4	3.6	11.0	17.6	24.9	36.4	25.6
Respiratory diseases	1.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	5.9	10.2	6.3
Cancers of the digestive organs	1.3	0.5	5.4	8.1	5.0	3.7	5.3
Other diseases	71.7	9.8	13.1	9.9	11.0	17.4	13.8
Deaths from external causes	12.6	74.4	48.8	11.7	5.0	5.3	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females							
Standardized rates, all causes (per 100,000)	3	2	6	31	112	765	358
Infectious diseases	2.2	2.5	3.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9
Cancers	8.0	17.4	38.8	56.6	44.9	17.6	34.5
Cardiovascular diseases	3.1	4.3	10.2	11.8	23.2	40.2	26.9
Respiratory diseases	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.5	4.7	7.7	5.3
Cancers of the digestive organs	1.1	0.8	4.8	6.9	5.2	4.2	5.0
Other diseases	72.0	18.7	13.8	10.8	15.2	23.1	18.7
Deaths from external causes	11.3	54.2	27.5	9.7	4.9	5.3	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

***** These rates are slightly different from those of Appendix Table A.14 because of the calculation method used. Ill-defined causes have been distributed across other causes. For a definition of the major groups of causes and of the method used to distribute ill-defined causes, see Meslé (2006).
Source: Calculations by Meslé (2006) updated using INSERM statistics (CépiDc).

Death from external causes is by far the leading cause of death for young people aged 15-25 (69% of the standardized mortality rate for all causes) and remains so at ages 25-45 (42% of the rate for all causes). While road traffic accidents account for 53% of the standardized rate for all external causes among men and 49% among women at the youngest ages, suicide is the main killer at ages 25-45. It is the leading cause of death among men aged 23-34 and the second for women, after cancers (Aouba et al., 2009).

Last, the standardized rate of deaths from respiratory diseases is still decreasing in stages, although its contribution to the total number of deaths remains high as the population grows older.

Overview

On 1 January 2010, the population of metropolitan France is estimated at 62.8 million, an increase of 325,000 or 0.52% on the previous year. Total growth was somewhat lower than in 2008 due to a small decrease in both estimated net migration (70,000) and in natural growth (255,000) which was brought down by a modest decline in births and a small rise in deaths. The ageing of the French population structure is not very pronounced by comparison with Germany and Italy, but the proportion of persons aged 60 and over will rise rapidly in the years ahead.

After a three-year decline, the number of residence permits issued to foreigners from outside the European Economic Area rose by 7.9% in 2008. The increase consists mainly of permits for workers, students, and refugees. Family immigration registered a slight decrease, smaller than in 2007. Among immigrants enumerated in the 2006 census, persons born in Algeria and Morocco now outnumber those from Portugal, whose number matched that of Algerian-born immigrants in the 1999 census.

After peaking in 2008, the total fertility rate for the whole of France dipped slightly in 2009 from 2.00 children per woman to 1.99 (from 1.99 to 1.98 in metropolitan France), owing to the fertility decline among women under age 30. The mean age at childbearing reached 30 for the first time. If the uptrend in fertility after 30 persists at the current pace, the completed fertility of cohorts born in the early 1970s could rise above 2 children per woman.

Induced abortions rose by 4.4% in 2006, then edged down by 0.9% to 213,400 in 2007, a level that still exceeds the estimated 206-207,000 per year of the 1990s. The total abortion rate stood at 0.53 abortions per woman, of which 0.35 first abortions per woman. The age at first abortion is falling, and the frequency of repeat abortions is rising.

The number of PACS civil partnerships continued to rise in 2009 (+20%), but at a far slower pace than in 2008 (+43%). The share of same-sex PACS unions remained very modest, at 4.8%, in 2009, and is steadily declining, while the number of heterosexual unions registered through marriage or PACS is rising.

The 2000s have seen a renewed decline in marriages. In 2009, a sharp drop of –5% was recorded, and concerned all types of marital status. The total first marriage rates have reached an all-time low: for men and women alike, the sum of rates is below 50%, and the overall probability is close to 55%. The proportion of never-married men and women reaching age 50 increases with each cohort, and exceeds one-third in the cohorts born in the early 1970s.

After the peak of 2005, following the introduction of new legislation to simplify most divorce proceedings, the number of divorces granted each year is progressively decreasing, but in 2009 was nonetheless still above the level recorded in the early 2000s. The total divorce rate is 44.7 divorces per 100 marriages. Each year, around 130,000 minor children are affected by the divorce of their parents.

Between the two latest censuses, adult family situations have shifted. Owing to the greater frequency of union dissolutions, a smaller percentage of men and women aged 25-65 were living with a partner in 2006 than in 1999. They more often live alone (especially men) or in lone-parent families (mainly women). For women, the frequency of living alone rises with educational level. The opposite is true for lone-parent families, a status all the more common among younger, low-educated women. These disparities are due not only to union dissolutions but also to differences in the timing of family formation. Among men, the low-educated less frequently live with a partner and tend to live more often in atypical households (households composed of several unrelated persons, or "non-household" census categories).

Life expectancy at birth started rising again in 2009, after a pause for women in 2008. It is estimated at 77.8 years for men and 84.5 years for women. Infant mortality has stopped falling since 2005. It now stands at 3.6 deaths of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births. In the past decade, gains in life expectancy have accelerated for men and slowed slightly for women. Most of the gains in average length of life have been achieved over age 80 for women and over age 65 for men, mainly thanks to the drop in mortality from cardiovascular diseases, which predominate at those ages. Cancer has become the leading cause of death despite a downtrend in mortality for all sites except tobacco-related cancer among women.

Keywords: France, demographic situation, immigration, fertility, abortion, union and union dissolution, family situation of adults, mortality.

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	56,735	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	59,063	775	531	+ 244	+ 70	+ 314	13.1	9.0	+ 4.1	+ 5.3
2001	59,477	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	+ 3.5	+ 5.2
2004	60,734	768	509	+ 259	+ 105	+ 364	12.6	8.4	+ 4.2	+ 6.0
2005	60,181	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	+ 4.5	+ 6.4
2007*	61,963	786	521	+ 265	+ 70	+ 335	12.7	8.4	+ 4.3	+ 5.4
2008*	62,300	796	532	+ 264	+ 75	+ 339	12.8	8.5	+ 4.3	+ 5.4
2009*	62,631	793	538	+ 255	+ 70	+ 325	12.7	8.6	+ 4.1	+ 5.2

[1] Population and rates revised after the census survey 2007.
*Provisional.
Population: Metropolitan France.
Source: INSEE, Division of Demographic Surveys and Studies, Beaumel et al. (2010).

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

Age group	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
0-19	29.2	27.8	26.1	25.6	25.4	25.3	25.1	25.1	25.0	24.9	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.4
20-59	52.7	53.2	53.8	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.1	54.1	53.8	53.4	53.1	52.7
60+	18.1	19.0	20.1	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.4	22.0	22.4	22.9
including:														
65+	12.8	13.9	15.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8
75+	6.3	6.8	6.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Provisional.
Population: Metropolitan France.
Source: INSEE, Division of Demographic Surveys and Studies, series revised after census survey 2007.

Table A.3. Legal long-term immigration of foreign nationals (adults and minors) from the European Economic Area (EEA) and from countries without freedom of movement rights in Europe

Year admitted for residence	EEA nationals*			Non-EAA nationals			Total admissions
	Adults	Minors	Total	Adults	Minors	Total	
1994	43,885	3,812	47,697	60,272	11,594	71,866	119,563
1995	41,118	3,305	44,423	54,123	7,634	61,757	106,180
1996	40,082	3,176	43,258	55,676	7,052	62,728	105,986
1997	38,485	2,821	41,306	78,620	7,505	86,125	127,431
1998	40,092	2,941	43,033	99,638	13,208	112,846	155,879
1999	40,064	2,727	42,791	89,698	12,631	102,329	145,120
2000	40,325	2,957	43,282	105,263	11,883	117,146	160,428
2001	39,406	3,146	42,552	127,287	12,855	140,142	182,694
2002	39,729	3,015	42,744	148,536	14,427	162,963	205,707
2003	39,012	3,073	42,085	158,504	14,808	173,312	215,397
2004	39,273	3,944	43,217	153,035	15,611	168,646	211,863
2005			52,600	151,396	13,291	164,685	207,285
2006			51,765	150,983	9,972	160,955	212,720
2007			55,000	134,859	9,799	144,658	199,658
2008			55,000	146,550	9,506	156,056	211,056

* European Union member states + Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway; enlargement from 14 to 24 countries from 2004; from 24 to 26 from 2007 with the entry of Bulgaria and Romania.
Pursuant to the Act of 26 November 2003, foreign nationals of the 14 old EU member states are no longer required to hold a residence permit. A provisional estimate of 40,000 admissions of these EU nationals from 2004 to 2007 was introduced to correct the resulting under-estimation. From 2005, figures are estimated from annual census survey data. It is no longer possible to estimate the number of foreigners who arrive in France as minors.
Sources: First residence permits with a validity of at least one year granted to foreign nationals arriving in France as adults: Ministry of the Interior (AGDREF) (calculated by INED). From 2006, entries of minors are also counted on the basis of data collected by the Ministry of the Interior (and no longer by the ANAEM).

Table A.4. Fertility since 1970

Year	Sum of age-specific rates (per 100 women)			Mean age at childbearing		Non-marital fertility	
	15-27	28 and over	Total (TFR)	All births	First births[1]	Sum of age-specific rates (per 100 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	27.5	84	44.7
2003	66	121	187	29.5	27.6	86	45.6
2004	67	123	190	29.6	27.7	89	46.8
2005	66	126	192	29.7	27.8	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	28.0	103	51.6
2009*	64	134	198	30.0		104	52.9

[1] 1970-1995: Laurent Toulemon, from EHF (Study of Family History) 1999; 2000: estimate based on vital records; 2002-2008: calculations by G. Desplanques (2008) then E. Davie and M. Mazuy (2010) based on annual census surveys, minus 0.3 years to offset age over-estimation with this method.
* Provisional.
Population: Metropolitan France.
Sources: INSEE, Division of Surveys and Demographic Studies. Series revised after the 2007 census.

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

Birth cohort	Cumulative fertility per 100 women (age in completed years)				Projection at constant rate*		Trend projection**	
	24	29	34	39	Completed fertility	Mean age at child-bearing	Completed fertility	Mean age at child-bearing
1930	90	177	231	256	263	27.5	263	27.5
1935	89	181	233	254	258	27.1	258	27.1
1940	96	181	225	238	241	26.4	241	26.4
1945	99	174	206	219	222	26.0	222	26.0
1950	89	154	192	207	211	26.5	211	26.5
1955	77	148	190	209	213	27.0	213	27.0
1960	66	139	184	206	212	27.7	212	27.7
1961	63	135	181	203	209	27.9	209	27.9
1962	60	131	179	202	208	28.1	208	28.1
1963	56	127	176	200	207	28.3	207	28.3
1964	53	122	173	198	205	28.5	205	28.5
1965	49	118	170	196	203	28.7	204	28.7
1966	46	114	168	195	202	28.9	202	28.9
1967	44	111	167	194	202	29.1	202	29.1
1968	42	109	166	193	201	29.2	201	29.2
1969	39	105	163	192	200	29.4	200	29.4
1970	37	103	162	192	200	29.5	200	29.6
1971	35	100	160		199	29.6	200	29.7
1972	33	98	159		198	29.8	200	29.9
1973	32	97	159		199	29.8	201	30.0
1974	31	96	160		199	29.9	202	30.0
1975	30	96	161		200	29.9	204	30.1
1976	30	95						
1977	31	96						
1978	31	95						
1979	31	96						
1980	31	95						
1981	32							
1982	32							
1983	31							
1984	32							
1985	31							

*For the 1930-60 cohorts, observed completed fertility and mean age of childbearing; for later cohorts, unobserved rates are assumed equal to rates observed at the same age in 2009.
**For the 1930-60 cohorts, observed completed fertility and mean age of childbearing; for later cohorts, unobserved rates have been estimated by extrapolating the trend of the last 15 years.
Population: Metropolitan France.
Source: Calculations and estimates based on data from INSEE, Division of Demographic Surveys and Studies.

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

	Year									
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Austria	1.65	1.47	1.46	1.42	1.36	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.41	*1.39*
Belgium	1.68	1.51	1.62	1.56	1.67	1.76	1.80	1.82	*1.82*	*1.83*
Bulgaria	2.05	1.97	1.82	1.23	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.42	1.48	*1.57*
Cyprus	–[(1)]	–	–	2.03	1.64	1.42	1.45	1.39	1.46	
Czech Republic	2.10	1.96	1.90	1.28	1.14	1.28	1.33	1.44	1.50	*1.49*
Denmark	1.55	1.45	1.67	1.80	1.78	1.80	1.85	1.84	1.89	*1.84*
Estonia	–	–	2.05	1.38	1.38	1.50	1.55	1.63	1.65	*1.63*
Finland	1.63	1.65	1.78	1.81	1.73	1.80	1.84	1.83	1.85	*1.86*
France	–	–	–	–	1.89	1.94	2.00	1.98	2.00	*1.99*
France (metropolitan)	1.95	1.81	1.78	1.71	1.87	1.92	1.98	1.96	1.99	*1.98*
Germany	1.56	1.37	1.45	1,25	1.38	1.34	1.33	1.37	*1.38*	*1.35*
Greece	2.23	1.67	1.40	1.31	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.41	1.51	*1.45*
Hungary	1.91	1.85	1.87	1.57	1.32	1.31	1.34	1.32	1.35	*1.33*
Ireland	–	–	2.11	1.84	1.89	1.86	1.89	2.01	2.10	
Italy	1.64	1.42	1.33	1.19	1.26	1.32	1.35	1.37	*1.42*	*1.41*
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	1.31	1.35	1.41	1.44	*1.44*
Lithuania	1.99	2.08	2.03	1.55	1.39	1.27	1.31	1.35	1.47	*1.55*
Luxembourg	1.38	1.38	1.60	1.70	1.76	1.63	1.65	1.61	1.61	*1.59*
Malta	–	–	–	–	1.70	1.38	1.39	1.37	1.44	*1.44*
Netherlands	1.60	1.51	1.62	1.53	1.72	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.77	*1.75*
Poland	–	–	2.06	1.62	1.35	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.39	*1.40*
Portugal	2.25	1.72	1.56	1.41	1.55	1.40	1.36	1.33	1.37	*1.32*
Romania	2.43	2.31	1.83	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.35	*1.40*
Slovakia	2.31	2.25	2.09	1.52	1.30	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.32	*1.41*
Slovenia	–	1.71	1.46	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.31	1.38	1.53	*1.51*
Spain	2.20	1.64	1.36	1.17	1.23	1.35	1.38	1.40	1.46	*1.40*
Sweden	1.68	1.74	2.13	1.73	1.54	1.77	1.85	1.88	1.91	*1.94*
United Kingdom	1.90	1.79	1.83	1.71	1.64	1.78	1.84	1.90	*1.96*	*1.94*
Iceland	2.48	1.93	2.30	2.08	2.08	2.05	2.08	2.09	2.15	
Norway	1.72	1.68	1.93	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.90	1.90	1.96	*1.98*
Switzerland	1.55	1.52	1.58	1.48	1.50	1.42	1.44	1.46	1.48	*1.49*

[(1)] Data unavailable. Numbers in italics are provisional estimates communicated to Eurostat by national statistical offices.
Source: Eurostat (site accessed 15/09/2010)

Table A.7. Cohort fertility in Europe

Cohort	Completed fertility (per woman)					Mean age at childbearing (years)					(2)
	1954-1955	1959-1960	1964-1965	1969-1970	1974-1975[1]	1954-1955	1959-1960	1964-1965	1969-1970	1974-1975[1]	
Austria	+	1.71	1.66	1.61	1.60-1.62	25.8	26.5	27.3	28.2	28.6-28.8	2008
Belgium	1.83	1.87	1.84	1.83	1.81-1.86	26.7	27.4	28.3	29.1	29.5-29.7	2008
Bulgaria	2.04	1.96	1.84	1.66	1.52-1.53	24.0	23.7	23.5	24.3	25.7	2008
Czech Rep.	2.08	2.03	1.95	1.87	1.74	24.5	24.5	24.9	25.7	27.6-27.7	2008
Denmark	1.84	1.88	1.93	1.97	1.95-1.97	27.2	28.4	29.2	29.7	30.1-30.2	2008
Estonia				1.90	1.81-1.83				26.3	27.6-27.7	2008
Finland	1.88	1.95	1.92	1.88	1.87-1.90	27.9	28.6	29.2	29.5	29.9-30.1	2008
France (metro.)	2.13	2.12	2.04	1.99	2.00-2.04	27.0	27.7	28.6	29.5	29.9-30.1	2008
Germany	1.66	1.66	1.56	1.49	1.51-1.54	26.4	27.1	28.1	29.0	29.3-29.5	2008
Greece	2.02	1.97	1.79	1.62	1.53-1.55	25.9	26.0	27.0	28.5	29.7-29.9	2008
Hungary	1.96	2.02	1.98	1.88	1.68-1.69	24.9	25.0	25.5	26.3	27.6-27.7	2008
Ireland			2.21	2.13	2.07-2.13			30.2	31.0	31.3-31.5	2008
Italy	1.80	1.69	1.55	1.45	1.38-1.44	27.1	27.9	29.3	30.4	31.0-31.4	2007
Latvia[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2008
Lithuania	1.97	1.92	1.72	1.76	1.67-1.69	26.3	26.0	26.1	25.9	26.5	2008
Luxembourg	1.67	1.75	1.83	1.84	1.78-1.81	27.6	28.6	29.2	29.6	29.8-30.0	2008
Netherlands	1.88	1.86	1.79	1.76	1.76-1.81	28.1	29.2	30.0	30.5	30.7-30.8	2008
Poland				1.84	1.57-1.60				26.1	27.0-27.2	2008
Portugal	2.03	1.90	1.83	1.69	1.55-1.59	26.2	26.4	27.4	28.3	28.9-29.1	2008
Romania	2.33	2.16	1.94	1.62	1.53-1.54	25.0	24.5	24.2	25.2	26.1-26.2	2008
Slovakia	2.23	2.17	2.05	1.91	1.69-1.70	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.4	26.5-26.6	2008
Slovenia			1.79	1.70	1.63			25.8	27.2	28.8	2008
Spain	1.93	1.80	1.65	1.48	1.36-1.42	27.2	27.8	29.2	30.5	31.5-31.8	2008
Sweden	2.02	2.05	2.03	1.97	1.92-1.95	27.9	28.6	28.9	29.5	30.4-30.6	2008
United Kingdom	2.01	1.97	1.92	1.87	1.86-1.89	27.1	27.8	28.4	28.8	29.2-29.4	2007
Iceland	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.32	2.21-2.22	26.6	27.4	28.0	28.4	29.2	2008
Norway	2.05	2.09	2.07	2.05	1.98-1.99	27.0	28.0	28.6	29.0	29.7	2008
Switzerland	1.75	1.78	1.69	1.63	1.59-1.61	28.0	28.6	29.5	30.1	30.5-30.6	2008

[1] Two estimates are proposed. One is based on rates that remain unchanged with respect to the last observation year, the other on a continuation of the trend at each age over the last 15 observed years.
[2] Last available year upon which extrapolations are based.
[3] The series of published rates (2002-2008) cannot be used to calculate and estimate completed fertility.
Sources: Calculations and estimations based on age-specific fertility rates published on the Eurostat website.

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	184,853	213,382		27.1	14.7	0.53

[1] Statistics from notifications including elective and therapeutic abortions.
[2] Hospital statistics (elective abortions only). ***Source:*** DREES.
[3] INED estimate (elective abortions). From 2002, the hospital statistics are considered exhaustive.
Source: C. Rossier and C. Pirus (2007).
[4] Based on INED estimates up to 2001 and on hospital statistics from 2002.
Population: Metropolitan France.

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

Year	Number of marriages	Marriages legitimating offspring (%)	Total first marriage rate				Number of divorces[3]	Total divorce rate per 100 marriages
			Overall rate[1]		Overall probability[2]			
			Men	Women	Men	Women		
1985	269,419	11.4	0.53	0.54	0.69	0.73	107,505	30.5
1986	265,678	12.7	0.52	0.53	0.68	0.71	108,380	31.1
1987	265,177	14.4	0.51	0.52	0.67	0.70	106,526	31.0
1988	271,124	15.3	0.52	0.53	0.67	0.71	108,026	31.3
1989	279,900	16.7	0.54	0.55	0.67	0.71	107,357	31.5
1990	287,099	17.3	0.55	0.56	0.68	0.71	107,599	32.1
1991	280,175	18.5	0.54	0.55	0.66	0.70	106,418	33.2
1992	271,427	19.5	0.52	0.53	0.65	0.68	107,994	33.5
1993	255,190	20.7	0.49	0.50	0.62	0.65	110,757	34.8
1994	253,746	21.9	0.48	0.49	0.61	0.64	115,785	36.7
1995	254,651	22.7	0.48	0.50	0.60	0.63	119,189	38.2
1996	280,072	28.1	0.53	0.55	0.64	0.67	117,382	38.0
1997	283,984	28.8	0.54	0.56	0.64	0.67	116,158	38.0
1998	271,361	27.7	0.52	0.54	0.62	0.65	116,349	38.4
1999	286,191	27.5	0.56	0.58	0.64	0.67	116,813	38.9
2000	297,922	29.1	0.58	0.60	0.65	0.68	114,005	38.2
2001	288,255	28.0	0.57	0.59	0.64	0.66	112,631	37.9
2002	279,087	28.1	0.55	0.57	0.62	0.65	115,861	39.2
2003	275,963	28.0	0.55	0.56	0.61	0.64	125,175	42.5
2004	271,598	29.0	0.53	0.55	0.60	0.63	131,335	44.8
2005	276,303	29.8	0.54	0.55	0.60	0.63	152,020	52.3
2006	267,260		0.52	0.53	0.58	0.61	135,910	46.9
2007	260.194		0.51	0.52	0.58	0.60	131,320	45.5
2008	258,749		0.49	0.51	0.56	0.58	129,379	45.1
2009	245,151		0.47	0.48	0.53	0.56	127,578	44.7

[1] Ratios of number of first marriages to number of persons of same age, summed to age 49.
[2] Ratios of number of first marriages to (estimated) number of never-married persons at the same age, combined to age 49.
[3] Direct divorces and separations converted into divorces.
Population: Metropolitan France.
Sources: INSEE, Division of Demographic Surveys and Studies; French Ministry of Justice.

Table A.10. Characteristics of nuptiality by birth cohort

Male birth cohort	Men			
	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	30.0	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	
Female birth cohort	**Women**			
	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	27.0	0.19	0.50
1969	0.70	27.5	0.15	0.46
1971	0.68	28.1	0.12	0.43
1973	0.66	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 the last 3 years.
Population: Metropolitan France.
Source: Calculations and estimates based on INSEE data.

Table A.11. Characteristics of overall mortality since 1985

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					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Infant[1]	Neonatal[2]	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	876	940
2009*	77.8	84.5	22.2	27.0	3.6	2.4	877	940

* Provisional.
[1] Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.
[2] Deaths before 28 days per 1,000 live births.
Population: Metropolitan France.
Source: INSEE, Division of Demographic Surveys and Studies.

Table A.12. Life expectancy at birth in Europe in 2008

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Male	Female	Difference (F – M)
Austria	77.8	83.3	5.5
Belgium (2007)	77.1	82.6	5.5
Bulgaria	69.8	77.0	7.3
Czech Republic	74.1	80.5	6.5
Denmark	76.5	81.0	4.5
Estonia	68.7	79.5	10.8
Finland	76.5	83.3	6.8
France	77.6	84.4	6.8
Germany	77.6	82.7	5.0
Greece	77.7	82.4	4.7
Hungary	70.0	78.3	8.3
Ireland	77.5	82.3	4.8
Italy (2007)	78.7	84.2	5.5
Latvia	67.0	77.8	10.8
Lithuania	66.3	77.6	11.3
Luxembourg	78.1	83.1	5.0
Netherlands	78.4	82.5	4.0
Poland	71.3	80.0	8.8
Portugal	76.2	82.4	6.2
Romania	69.7	77.2	7.5
Slovakia	70.8	79.0	8.1
Slovenia	75.5	82.6	7.1
Spain	78.0	84.3	6.3
Sweden	79.2	83.3	4.1
United Kingdom (2007)	77.7	81.9	4.2
Iceland	80.0	83.3	3.3
Norway	78.4	83.2	4.8
Switzerland	79.8	84.6	4.8

Source: Eurostat, except France (INSEE).

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

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Austria	14.3	11.2	7.8	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
Belgium*	12.1	9.8	8.0	6.0	4.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.3
Bulgaria	20.2	15.4	14.8	13.3	13.3	10.4	9.7	9.2	8.6	9.0
Czech Republic	16.9	12.5	10.8	7.7	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.9
Denmark	8.4	7.9	7.5	5.1	5.3	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.1
Estonia	17.1	14.1	12.3	14.9	8.4	5.4	4.4	5.0	5.0	3.6
Finland	7.6	6.3	5.6	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
France[(1)]*				5.0	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
France metro[(1)]*	10.0	8.3	7.3	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Germany*	12.4	9.1	7.0	5.3	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.5
Greece*	17.9	14.1	9.7	8.1	5.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4
Hungary*	23.2	20.4	14.8	10.7	9.2	6.2	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.1
Ireland	11.1	8.8	8.2	6.4	6.2	4.0	3.7	3.1		
Italy*	14.6	10.5	8.2	6.2	4.5	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.9
Latvia	15.3	13.0	13.7	18.8	10.4	7.8	7.6	8.7	6.7	7.8
Lithuania	14.5	14.2	10.2	12.5	8.6	6.8	6.8	5.9	4.9	4.9
Luxembourg	11.5	9.0	7.3	5.5	5.1	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.5
Netherlands*	8.6	8.0	7.1	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8
Poland	25.4	22.1	19.4	13.6	8.1	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6
Portugal*	24.2	17.8	11.0	7.5	5.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	
Romania	29.3	25.6	26.9	21.2	18.6	15.0	13.9	12.0	11.0	10.1
Slovakia	20.9	16.3	12.0	11.0	8.6	7.2	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.7
Slovenia*	15.3	13.0	8.4	5.5	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.1	2.4
Spain*	12.3	8.9	7.6	5.5	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5
Sweden	6.9	6.8	6.0	4.1	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
United Kingdom*	13.9	11.1	7.9	6.2	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7
Iceland	7.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	3.0	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.8
Norway	8.1	8.5	6.9	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.1
Switzerland*	9.0	6.7	6.7	5.0	5.3	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.3

Source: Eurostat, except [(1)].
[(1)] INSEE for the whole of France in 1995 and 2009 and for metropolitan France in 2009.
* Provisional data for 2008 and 2009.

Table A.14. Standardized death rates (per 100,000) by sex and groups of causes of death[(a)]

Cause of death	Men															
	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
23 groups of causes																
Lung cancer	63	67	70	70	70	69	69	68	66	65	64	63	63	64	63	62
Stomach cancer	20	17	14	12	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
Cancer of the intestine	31	29	29	28	28	27	27	27	25	25	25	24	24	24	23	22
Prostate cancer	28	30	32	29	29	29	28	28	26	26	26	26	24	23	22	22
Other neoplasms	176	180	171	160	159	155	153	149	152	151	149	146	140	139	136	134
Ischaemic heart diseases	117	118	96	85	84	80	79	77	76	72	70	68	64	62	58	56
Other heart diseases	130	115	93	90	90	88	85	83	81	79	78	78	72	71	69	69
Cerebro-vascular diseases	123	103	71	59	58	55	51	50	47	45	44	43	38	37	35	34
Other diseases of the circulatory system	38	35	29	26	26	25	24	23	21	21	20	19	17	16	16	15
Tuberculosis (all forms)	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
AIDS	0	0	8	13	10	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Influenza	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	11	12	10	11	11	10	9	9	12	11	12	12	10	11	11	11
Other diseases of the respiratory system	83	79	71	69	71	70	67	67	53	50	50	52	44	47	42	42
Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver	56	46	35	29	29	28	29	28	28	28	27	27	25	24	24	23
Diabetes	11	11	9	9	9	9	12	13	15	15	14	15	14	14	13	13
Other mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system	28	28	31	30	30	31	33	34	40	42	41	45	39	42	41	41
Other diseases of the digestive system	41	35	29	25	25	25	24	24	20	20	20	21	19	19	19	18
Other diseases	56	50	40	37	37	36	35	36	36	36	35	37	33	32	32	31
Motor-vehicle accidents	30	26	26	20	19	19	20	20	19	19	18	15	13	13	12	12
Suicides	29	34	30	29	28	27	26	25	26	25	25	26	25	25	24	23
Other deaths from external causes	63	54	51	44	43	42	42	41	36	35	34	36	32	31	31	31
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	74	70	56	48	49	48	50	48	46	49	49	51	44	45	43	44
6 broad groups of causes																
Cancer	318	324	317	300	298	291	288	283	280	275	272	267	260	258	251	247
Cardiovascular diseases	409	371	288	260	258	249	239	233	225	217	211	208	190	187	177	173
Infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system	101	97	95	95	93	86	82	81	72	65	66	69	58	62	56	56
Other diseases	193	169	143	131	130	128	133	135	138	140	138	144	130	132	129	126
Injuries and poisoning	123	114	106	93	90	89	88	86	81	79	78	77	70	69	67	66
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	74	70	56	48	49	48	50	48	46	49	49	51	44	45	43	44
All causes	1,217	1,145	1,005	928	918	891	880	866	842	826	814	815	751	753	723	713

Cause of death	Women															
	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
23 groups of causes																
Lung cancer	6	7	8	9	10	10	10	11	10	11	12	13	13	14	14	15
Stomach cancer	9	7	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Cancer of the intestine	19	18	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	13
Breast cancer	27	28	29	29	29	28	28	28	27	26	26	26	26	25	25	24
Cancer of the uterus	11	10	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	6
Other neoplasms	76	74	70	69	68	67	65	65	67	67	67	65	63	63	62	60
Ischaemic heart diseases	51	51	42	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	24	23	22	21
Other heart diseases	93	81	64	61	60	59	57	56	54	53	53	53	47	47	45	45
Cerebro-vascular diseases	88	74	52	41	40	39	36	35	33	32	31	31	27	26	25	23
Other diseases of the circulatory system	19	17	14	12	12	11	11	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
AIDS	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	8	7	7	8	6	7	6	6
Other diseases of the respiratory system	33	33	31	30	31	32	30	30	24	21	22	23	19	21	18	19
Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver	19	15	12	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7
Diabetes	10	9	8	7	7	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8
Other mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system	22	22	24	24	24	25	27	29	32	33	34	37	31	33	33	33
Other diseases of the digestive system	27	23	18	16	16	16	15	15	13	13	13	13	12	12	11	11
Other diseases	38	34	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	29	25	24	24	23
Motor-vehicle accidents	10	9	9	7	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	4	4	4	3	3
Suicides	11	12	10	10	10	9	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	8	8	8
Other violent deaths	36	31	27	23	22	22	22	22	19	19	19	20	17	16	16	16
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	48	44	35	31	31	30	30	30	28	29	30	32	26	27	26	26
6 broad groups of causes																
Cancer	147	143	138	135	134	132	130	131	129	128	128	127	125	124	123	121
Cardiovascular diseases	250	223	172	148	147	141	136	132	126	123	119	119	106	104	98	95
Infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system	43	43	42	41	41	40	39	38	34	30	31	33	27	30	26	26
Other diseases	116	103	91	85	84	85	87	89	91	92	93	98	85	85	84	83
Injuries and poisoning	57	53	46	40	39	37	38	37	34	34	33	33	29	28	27	26
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	48	44	35	31	31	30	30	30	28	29	30	32	26	27	26	26
All causes	662	609	525	480	475	465	461	457	442	436	434	442	398	399	384	377

[(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 15 (item numbers refer to ICD-9 for 1980 to 1999 and ICD-10 from 2000).

Population: Metropolitan France.

Source: F. Meslé on the basis of INSERM data.

Table A.15. Cause-of-death groups and the corresponding items in the international classification of diseases (ninth and tenth revisions)

	ICD-9	ICD-10
Cancer	140 to 239	C00 to D48
Lung cancer	162	C33 to C34
Stomach cancer	151	C16
Cancer of the intestine	152 to 154	C18 to C21
Breast cancer	174, 175	C50
Cancer of the uterus	179 to 180; 182	C53 to C55
Prostate cancer	185	C61
Other neoplasms	140 to 150; 155 to 161; 163 to 173; 181; 183 to 184; 186 to 239	C00 to C15; C17; C22 to C32; C37 to C49; C51; C52; C56 to C60; C62 to D48
Cardiovascular diseases	390 to 459	I00 to I99
Ischaemic heart diseases	410 to 414	I20 to I25
Other heart diseases	390 to 405; 415 to 429	I00 to I15; I26 to I51
Cerebro-vascular diseases	430 to 438	I60 to I69
Other diseases of the circulatory system	440 to 459	I70 to I99
Infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system	000 to 139; 460 to 519	A00 to B99; J00 to J98
Tuberculosis (all forms)	010 to 018	A15 to A19; B90
AIDS	042 to 044	B20 to B24
Influenza	487	J10 to J11
Other infectious and parasitic diseases of ICD Chapter I	001 to 009; 020 to 041; 045 to 139	A00 to A09; A20 to B19; B25 to B89; B91 to B99
Other diseases of the respiratory system	460 to 586; 490 to 519	J00 to J06; J12 to J98
Other diseases	240 to 389; 520 to 779	D50 to D89; E00 to H95; K00 to Q99
Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver	291; 303; 305.0; 571.0 to.3;.5	F10; K70; K73 to K74
Diabetes	250	E10 to E14
Other mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system	290; 292 to 302; 304; 305.1 to 389	F00 to F09; F11 to H95
Other diseases of the digestive system	520 to 570; 571.4; 571.6 to 579	K00 to K67; K71; K72; K75 to K93
Other diseases	240 to 246; 251 to 289; 580 to 779	D50 to D89; E00 to E07; E15 to E89; L00 to Q99
Injuries and poisoning	800 to 999	V01 to Y89
Motor-vehicle accidents	810 to 819; 826 to 829	V01 to V9
Suicides	950 to 959	X60 to X84
Other deaths from external causes	800 to 807; 820 to 825; 830 to 949; 960 to 999	W00 to X59; X85 to Y89
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	780 to 799	R00 to R99
All causes	001 to 999	A00 to R99; V01 to Y89

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France Prioux, Magali Mazuy, Magali Barbieri • Recent Demographic Developments in France. Fewer Adults Live with a Partner

On 1 January 2010, the population of metropolitan France was 62.8 million. It grew more slowly than in 2008 (5.2 per 1,000), owing to a somewhat smaller natural increase. After a three-year decline, the number of foreigners admitted as residents increased slightly in 2008. Immigrants born in Algeria and Morocco now outnumber those from Portugal. The total fertility rate dipped slightly in 2009, but remains very close to 2 children per woman. The mean age at childbearing has reached 30 years. The total abortion rate remained high in 2007 at 0.53 terminations per woman. The age at first induced abortion is decreasing, while the frequency of repeat abortions is on an upward trend. The number of PACS civil partnerships continued to rise in 2009 and, despite fewer marriages, the total number of registered unions is rising. The probability of marriage for never-married persons is still falling. The number of divorces again fell slightly in 2009, but the total divorce rate remains close to 45%. Because of the increase in union dissolutions, adult men and women were less frequently living with a partner in 2006 than in 1999. They more often live alone or in lone-parent families. Life expectancy at birth started rising again in 2009, after stalling for women in 2008. It is estimated at 77.8 years for men and 84.5 years for women.

France Prioux, Magali Mazuy, Magali Barbieri • L'évolution démographique récente en France : les adultes vivent moins souvent en couple

Au 1er janvier 2010, la France métropolitaine compte 62,8 millions d'habitants. L'accroissement (5,2 ‰) est un peu plus faible qu'en 2008 car le solde naturel diminue un peu. Après trois années de baisse, le nombre d'étrangers admis à séjourner a légèrement augmenté en 2008. Les immigrés nés en Algérie et au Maroc sont désormais plus nombreux que ceux originaires du Portugal. L'indicateur conjoncturel de fécondité s'est légèrement replié en 2009, mais demeure très proche de 2 enfants par femme ; l'âge moyen à la maternité atteint 30 ans. L'indicateur conjoncturel des interruptions volontaires de grossesse (IVG) reste élevé en 2007 (0,53 IVG par femme). L'âge à la première IVG tend à diminuer, et la fréquence des IVG à répétition à augmenter. L'augmentation du nombre de pacs se poursuit en 2009 et, malgré la baisse du nombre de mariages, le nombre d'unions officialisées tend à augmenter. La probabilité de mariage des célibataires continue à se réduire. Les divorces diminuent encore légèrement en 2009, mais l'indicateur conjoncturel demeure proche de 45 %. En raison de l'augmentation des ruptures d'union, hommes et femmes adultes vivent un peu moins souvent en couple en 2006 qu'en 1999 ; ils vivent plus souvent seuls dans leur logement ou en famille monoparentale. La progression de l'espérance de vie à la naissance a repris en 2009, après une pause pour les femmes en 2008 : elle est estimée à 77,8 ans pour les hommes et 84,5 ans pour les femmes.

France Prioux, Magali Mazuy, Magali Barbieri • La evolución demográfica reciente en Francia: los adultos viven menos frecuentemente en pareja

El primero de enero de 2010, Francia metropolitana cuenta con 62,8 millones de habitantes. El crecimiento (5,2 ‰) ha sido un poco más bajo que en 2008 pues el saldo natural ha disminuido ligeramente. Después de tres años de baja, el número de extranjeros aceptados oficialmente para residir en Francia ha aumentado un poco en 2008; los inmigrantes nacidos en Argelia y en Marruecos son ahora más numerosos que los nacidos en Portugal. El índice sintético de fecundidad ha retrocedido ligeramente pero se mantiene muy cercano a los 2 hijos por mujer; la edad media a la maternidad alcanza los 30 años. El índice sintético del aborto voluntario se mantiene elevado en 2007 (0,53 abortos por mujer). La edad al primer aborto tiende a bajar, y la frecuencia de los abortos repetidos a aumentar. El aumento del número de Pacs (Pacto civil de solidaridad) continua en 2009 y, a pesar de la disminución de los matrimonios, el número total de uniones oficiales aumenta. La probabilidad de matrimonio de los solteros continúa disminuyendo, mientras que el índice sintético de divorcio disminuye todavía ligeramente en 2009, aunque se queda cercano à 45 %. En razón del aumento de las rupturas de unión, los hombres y las mujeres adultos viven un poco menos frecuentemente en unión en 2006 que en 1999, y viven más frecuentemente solos o en familia monoparental. La progresión de la esperanza de vida al nacimiento ha proseguido en 2009, después de una pausa para las mujeres en 2008: en 2009, se la estima a 77,8 años para los hombres y a 84,5 para las mujeres.

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