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Recent Demographic Developments in France: Tenth Anniversary of the PACS Civil Partnership, and Over a Million Contracting Parties

I. Overall population trends and age structure

The population of France at the 2006 census

Based on the final results of the first five-year cycle of annual census surveys, the French statistics office (Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, INSEE) has made a further upward revision of French population growth between the two most recent censuses (Pla, 2009). Between 1 January 1999 and 1 January 2006, the total population (metropolitan France + overseas *départements*) increased by 3.1 million, from 60.1 to 63.2 million inhabitants. The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in this period was 1.78 million, while overall net migration is estimated at 0.62 million. An adjustment of 0.66 million, equivalent to approximately 95,000 extra people for each year between 1999 and 2005, was thus made to restore continuity between the two censuses. Provisional adjustments had already been made following the first annual census surveys (Desplanques and Royer, 2005; Richet-Mastain, 2006 and 2007), but this time they are final adjustments for the period 1999-2005. Each year, the results from a new census based on five consecutive annual surveys (2007 census for the period 2005-2009, 2008 census for 2006-2010, and so on) are used to revise INSEE's population estimates for the years after 2006, which at present are thus provisional. Future adjustments should be smaller, however, because successive intercensal intervals have shortened considerably, and because no further changes are expected in the methodology.⁽¹⁾

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(1) The large adjustment between the censuses of 1999 and 2006 is explained by the length of the intercensal interval and by differences in methodology (with lower under-enumeration thanks to more highly trained census agents and to the use of the identified buildings register, and probably also more double-counting). On the question of adjustments after each census in France, see Héran and Toulemon (2005).

The adjustment made this year also concerns the population age distribution. The provisional population estimates from 2000 to 2006 were based on the totals by age enumerated in 1999, but the new age distributions also incorporate the totals by age from the 2006 census.⁽²⁾ This leads to a slight adjustment of the structure by broad age group (Table 2)⁽³⁾ and of the various demographic indicators (fertility, marriage, and mortality rates) based on these totals by age.

Stable growth in 2007 and 2008

The population of France on 1 January 2009 is estimated at 64.3 million,⁽⁴⁾ of whom 62.45 million in metropolitan France (Pla, 2009). In 2008, the population of metropolitan France rose by an estimated 337,000, a figure practically identical to the previous year's increase of 335,000 (Table 1). This is because the 10,000 extra births and the estimated net gains of 5,000 from international migration were almost entirely cancelled out by an additional 13,000 deaths.

At 4.2 per 1,000, the rate of natural increase in France remains among the highest in the European Union (EU). Only in Ireland (10.4 per 1,000) and Malta (5.2 per 1,000) is the rate higher. Together with those two countries, France is one of the few countries where the natural increase equals or exceeds 3 per 1,000, the others being Luxembourg (4.1 per 1,000), United Kingdom (3.5 per 1,000), and the Netherlands (3.0 per 1,000) (Marcu, 2009). Despite a fairly generalized increase in births in 2008 – Germany was the only EU country to register a decline in births – they were still outnumbered by deaths (natural decrease) in eight countries: Bulgaria (–4.3 per 1,000), Hungary (–3.1 per 1,000), Latvia (–3.1 per 1,000), Lithuania (–2.6 per 1,000), Germany (–2.1 per 1,000), Romania (–1.5 per 1,000), Estonia (–0.5 per 1,000), and Italy (–0.1 per 1,000). Of these eight countries, only in Italy did the population continue to grow, thanks to substantial net gains from immigration. In the other seven countries, net migration was either negative (Bulgaria, Latvia, and Lithuania) or too small to offset the natural decrease (Germany, Estonia, Hungary, and Romania). Of the 21 EU countries with net immigration, the net migration rate in France (+1.2 per 1,000) was low compared to the estimated rates for most of the original EU-15 member states (except Germany, where net migration was practically zero in 2008) and to those of three new members which had large net inflows in 2008 (Czech Republic, Slovenia, and Malta: 6-10 per 1,000).

(2) See the article by G. Desplanques (2008), which discusses the possible causes of these differences and the necessary adjustments to the population age distributions.

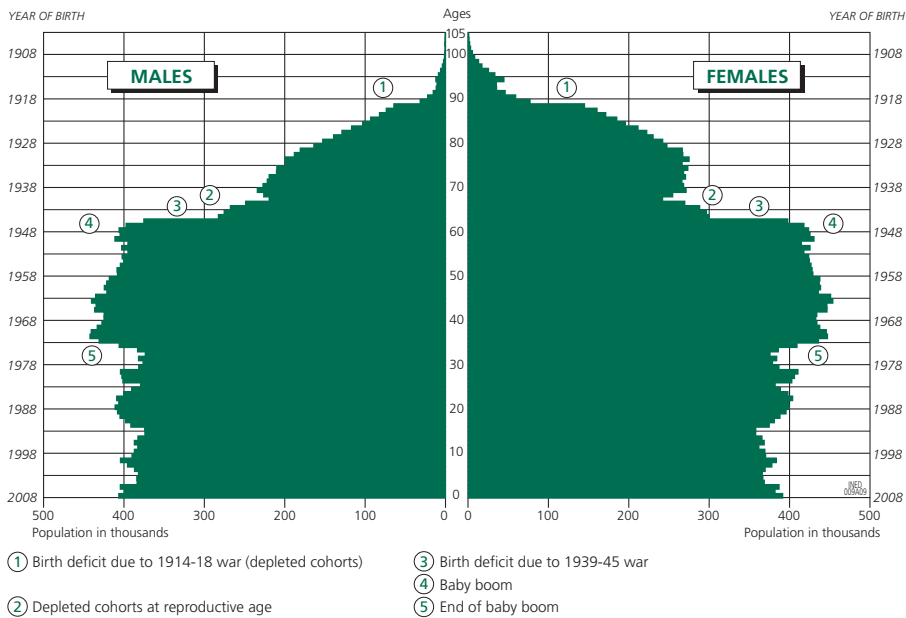
(3) Tables 1 to 16, updated annually, are given in the Appendix. Their number does not always correspond to the order in which they are referred to in the text.

(4) The population of the overseas *départements* (DOM) no longer includes the inhabitants of the islands of Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy, which have had overseas collectivity status since 15 July 2007. Hence they are no longer integral parts of Guadeloupe.

A progressively ageing population structure

The final results of the 2006 census have led to a revision of the population age distributions since 2000⁽⁵⁾ and a slight modification in the structure by broad age groups (Pla, 2009) (Table 2). A small downward revision in the percentage aged 20-59 has benefited mainly the 60 and over age group. The relative share of this age group has risen sharply since 2006, as the first baby-boom cohorts turn sixty. The percentages in the older groups (ages 65 and over, and 75 and over) are rising much more slowly; the 1946 birth cohort will not reach age 65 before 2011.

Figure 1. Population pyramid of France on 1 January 2009



Population: Metropolitan France (provisional estimate).

Source: INSEE.

The upward trend in births since 1994 has produced a slight broadening at the base of the population pyramid, particularly in the years 2006-2008 (Figure 1). Despite this, however, the percentage of under-20s is still falling by 0.1 point every year, reaching 24.5% on 1 January 2009 in metropolitan France and 24.8% for France as a whole (Pla, 2009; Table 2). Including the population of the DOMs – slightly younger than that of metropolitan France – produces a “younger” distribution by broad age groups, with the percentage

(5) INSEE now calculates two population age distributions using different methodologies. One is based on the five-year average of people enumerated at a given age, the other uses the average of the total enumerated in each cohort: www.insee.fr/fr/methodes/sources/pdf/methodologie_Estimations_de_population.pdf

of persons aged 65 and over reaching 16.5% (versus 16.7% for metropolitan France).

Beyond age seventy, the population pyramid becomes less symmetrical due to the imbalance of the sexes. At age 85, women outnumber men by more than two to one, and at age 95 by three to one.

By comparison with other EU countries,⁽⁶⁾ France's population has a relatively young age structure, at least as concerns the share of under-20s. On 1 January 2008, only Ireland reported a higher percentage (27% versus 24.9% for France as a whole), while the average for all 27 EU countries was considerably lower (21.7%). For the population aged 65 and over, on the other hand, their proportion in France is close to the median, and 14 countries have lower values. Despite this, the total share of the over-65s in the EU countries (17%) is still higher than in France (16.3%), mainly due to the rather high share of this age group in Germany and Italy (20.1% and 20% respectively) whose combined populations make up more than a quarter (28.4%) of the EU total.

II. Foreign immigration⁽⁷⁾

A sharp decrease in 2007

The analysis of immigration flows to France is based on statistics of residence permits valid for one year or more issued each year and is therefore limited to foreigners from the countries still subject to a residence permit requirement for settlement in France.⁽⁸⁾ Since 2004, citizens of the European Economic Area (EEA), i.e. the EU Member States plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, have not been subject to this requirement. An exception concerns foreigners from certain new EU member states⁽⁹⁾ if they are intending to work in France, though this only applies during the early years of EU membership.⁽¹⁰⁾ The enlargement of the European Union in 2004 (10 new Member States) and in 2007 (accession of Bulgaria and Romania) has thus progressively reduced the scope of the immigration statistics, making it harder to evaluate the total number of foreign entrants, which is thus partly based on an estimation (Table 3). Assuming stable flows from countries that belonged to the EEA before 2004, the number of "arrivals"⁽¹¹⁾ fell substantially in 2007 (to 192,500,

(6) Eurostat website accessed on 04/09/2009.

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

(8) Although under-age children can be admitted without a residence permit they are included in these statistics (and accounted for 7% of total admissions in 2007).

(9) All citizens of new Member States are subject to this obligation, except for citizens of Malta and Cyprus.

(10) Since 1 July 2008, foreign nationals from countries that have been Member States since 2004 have been exempted from this requirement.

(11) Some foreigners do not obtain their first one-year residence permit until after several years of residence in France.

around 11,500 fewer than in 2006), continuing the gradual decline that began in 2004, after the number of permits issued peaked at 215,400 in 2003.

For detailed analysis of recent migration flows to France, only third country (non-EEA) nationals can now be counted. However, to obtain an accurate measure of trends, the same population base must be used for each year. For foreigners coming from third countries as defined since 2007, i.e. crossing the frontiers of the present EU-27, 144,658 residence permits were issued in 2007, 13,062 fewer than in 2006 (–8.3%), following a decline of 3,624 (–2.2%) in 2006 (Table A).

Table A. Residence permits issued to third-country nationals by reasons for admission

	Number			Distribution 2007 (%)	Change 2007/2006 (%)
	2005 ^(a)	2006 ^(a)	2007		
Family member of which:	88,274	90,270	80,098	55	– 11
Under-age child	13,177	9,897	9,799	7	– 1
Spouse of foreign national	13,378	11,097	11,531	8	+ 4
Spouse of French national	41,635	41,569	36,365	25	– 13
Parent or child of French national	9,713	9,824	10,197	7	+ 4
“Personal and family life” permit	10,371	17,883	12,206	8	– 32
Worker	6,843	7,365	7,496	5	+ 2
Student	37,629	36,417	36,916	26	+ 1
Humanitarian protection of which :	17,827	12,807	11,050	8	– 14
Refugee and stateless person	11,905	7,120	6,078	4	– 15
“Ill foreigner” permit	5,922	5,687	4,972	3	– 13
Legalization	2,448	2,350 ^(b)	1,300	1	– 45
Economically independent of which:	8,201	8,445	7,759	5	– 8
“Visitor” permit	6,139	6,596	6,425	4	– 3
“Retired person” permit	2,062	1,849	1,334	1	– 28
Reason unknown	122	66	39	0	– 47
Total	161,344	157,720	144,658	100	– 8

^(a) Not including Bulgaria and Romania in 2005-2006 (who joined the European Union on 01/01/2007).

^(b) Foreigners with children enrolled in French schools and who were legalized under the circular of 13 June 2006 cannot be identified separately. They are included in the total for “Personal and family life” permits.

Scope: 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.

Family immigration is declining but remains the largest category

The breakdown of residence permits by reasons for admission reveals a clear drop in the number of foreigners admitted on grounds of family ties in France (down by 10,172, or 11.3%). This fall is due equally to fewer admissions of spouses of French citizens and fewer foreigners obtaining a permit on

“personal and family life” grounds. The sharp rise in “personal and family life” permits in 2006 reflected the exceptional legalization in that year of undocumented foreigners with children enrolled in school in France, who were issued with this type of permit. Permits issued to spouses of French nationals remained stable in 2006 but declined substantially (–13%) in 2007, due probably to the lengthier procedures for contracting or recognizing binational marriages (between a French and a foreign spouse), a change introduced under new legislation in 2003 for marriages celebrated in France, and in 2006 for those celebrated in French consulates abroad. The number of binational marriages celebrated in France has in fact been falling since 2003 (32,889 in 2008 versus 47,579 in 2003), while the number celebrated abroad and transcribed in the French registers, after growing relatively quickly in recent years, fell for the first time in 2007 (47,869 versus 50,350 in 2006).⁽¹²⁾ Despite this, marriage to a French national remains, along with studying in France, the main reason for legal immigration, each of these reasons accounting for one-quarter of all residence permits issued in 2007 (Table A).

Overall, family immigration still represents the largest category of admissions (55% of permits in 2007), despite a slight decline in its share since 2006 (57%) mainly in favour of student and worker admissions, whose numbers did not fall in 2007. By contrast, there has been a considerable fall in legalizations and in permits issued to retired people. Permits issued to refugees and stateless persons and to ill foreigners have also fallen, though not as abruptly. After returning to equilibrium in 2001-2003, the ratio of women to men has risen again in recent years, standing at 112 women for 100 men in 2007 (107 in 2006). Family immigration remains a largely female phenomenon (136 women for 100 men) although less markedly so for immigrant spouses of French nationals. Labour immigration involves mostly men (44 women for 100 men), while among university students the sexes are in balance. For all reasons for admission combined, the average age of immigrants is 30.6 years for men and 29.7 years for women.

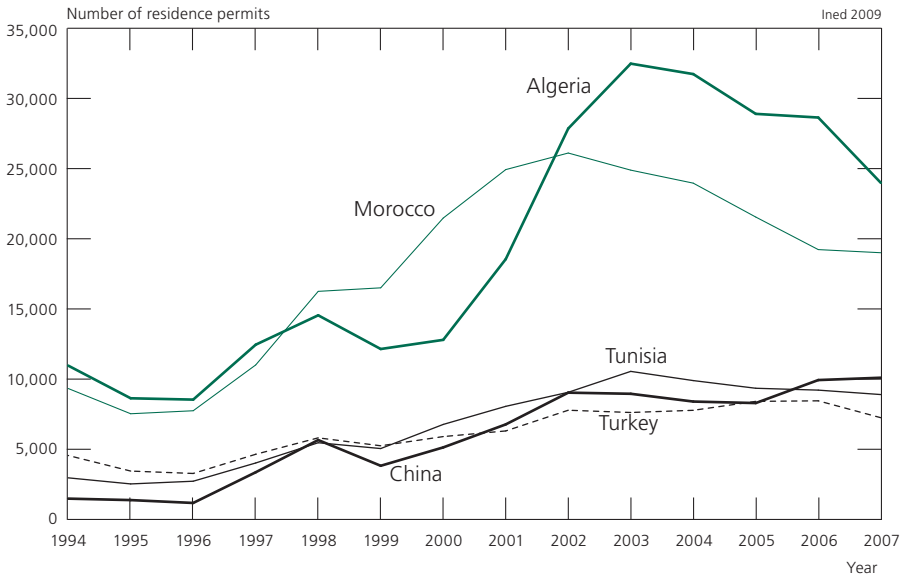
Among the different nationalities admitted for residence in France, Algerians still ranked first in 2007 (24,041), despite a substantial fall in their number (–16%) relative to 2006 (Figure 2). Moroccan entrants remained in second place (numbering 19,017 in 2007, only slightly fewer than in 2006), and Chinese nationals in third place with 10,040 entrants (+2%) ahead of Tunisians (8,832, down 3%) and Turks, whose number fell appreciably (7,170, down 14%). None of the other nationalities topped 4,000 in 2007, and permits issued to Cameroon and US nationals, which numbered 4,228 and 4,011 in 2006, both fell sharply in 2007 (to 3,695 and 3,444, respectively).⁽¹³⁾ Despite this context

(12) The figures for foreign marriages transcribed to French records come from the report to the French Parliament (*Rapport au Parlement*, 2008).

(13) More detailed data on nationalities are available on the INED website at www.ined.fr/en/pop_figures/france/immigration_flow/

of generalized decline, numbers for some nationalities continue to grow. Those registering the largest increase were Romanians (3,336 admissions in 2007, up 30% on 2006), Poles (2,937, up 34%), Brazilians (2,706, up 13%), and Indians (2,004, up 11%).

Figure 2. Permits issued since 1994 to the nationalities most represented in 2007



Scope: Metropolitan France.
Source: AGDREF, collated by INED (X. Thierry).

III. Fertility

An increase in births and in fertility

More than 828,400 births were registered in France (796,000 of them in metropolitan France) in 2008, about 10,000 more than in 2007 (Beaumel et al., 2009a). Births in the DOMs totalled 32,400 in 2008, slightly down on the figure for 2007. The 10,000 extra births thus came solely from metropolitan France, where more than three-quarters of *départements* recorded higher birth rates.

This increase in births is due to the increase in fertility. The average number of children per woman reached an estimated 2.02 in France as whole and 2.0 in metropolitan France (Table 4). If these figures are confirmed,⁽¹⁴⁾ this will be the first time since 1974 that the total fertility rate (TFR) in metropolitan

(14) These figures are currently provisional estimates that will be revised by INSEE in 2010.

France has reached the symbolic threshold of two children per woman. After falling back slightly in 2007 (from 1.98 children per woman in 2006 to 1.96 in 2007), the upward trend in fertility has resumed, thanks mainly to higher fertility among women aged 30-39.

*Children born outside and within marriage:
equal in number and in status*

The proportion of births to unmarried couples continues to climb. The 50% threshold for children born outside marriage was crossed in 2006, and the proportion reached 52.5% in 2008. The proportion of births outside marriage remains below 50% in only seventeen *départements*, many of which are highly urbanized: the Île-de-France region (minus Seine-et-Marne), Alsace and Moselle, part of Franche-Comté (Doubs and Territoire de Belfort), and five *départements* of the Rhône-Alpes region (Ain, Loire, Rhône, Isère, and Haute-Savoie). By contrast, percentages over 60% are observed for some *départements* with a more rural character, a notable instance being the Creuse where two in three mothers are unmarried. The proportion of births outside marriage is particularly high in the DOMs (74.4%), notably in French Guiana (87.9%).

In the past, children born outside marriage were referred to as “illegitimate” or as “natural children”, to distinguish them from “legitimate” children born within marriage. But the notion of legitimacy ceased to have a legal basis in France under the ordinance of 4 July 2005 ratified by the Act of 16 January 2009. Henceforth, if the mother’s identity is mentioned on the birth certificate, the maternal filiation is established automatically when the birth is registered, independently of the marital status of the parents. Consequently mothers no longer need to undertake a formal recognition procedure. Prior to this change, however, mothers who did not follow this procedure could still have their maternity established on the basis of “possession of status”. Recognition by the father is still necessary when the parents are not married. Some children are not recognized by their father, though by counting the children born to married parents (for whom paternity is established automatically at birth) and the recognitions registered before and after birth, it is estimated that only 2-3% of children born today do not have paternal filiation (estimate based on research by Munoz-Pérez and Prioux, 2005).

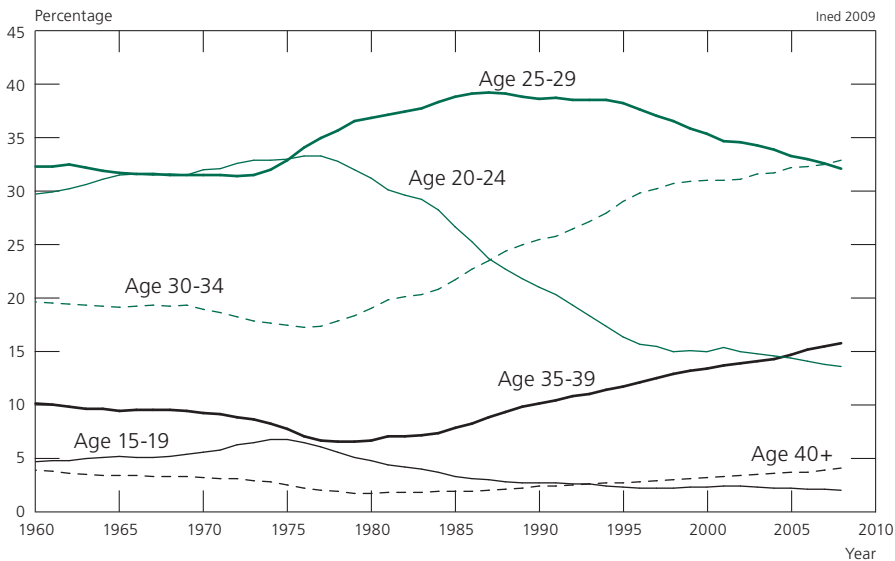
Some children are born with no filiation, with neither parent mentioned on their birth certificate, since under French law a mother has the right to remain anonymous when giving birth (Civil Code article 341-1) or when registering the birth (Civil Code article 57) (Munoz-Pérez, 2000). Such children number around 600 each year and represent less than 0.1% of all births. In a minority of cases, the mother changes her mind shortly afterwards and decides to keep her child. In the other cases, the children become orphans in state care and are placed with a family for adoption (Halifax, 2009). Because they are adopted in the first months of life, a filiation is quickly established for these children (Munoz-Perez, 2000). Since the new law of 22 January 2002 reforming

access to birth origins, mothers who give birth anonymously can keep their identity secret but leave written information to which the children have a right of access (Act of 22 January 2002 modifying the law on access to origins).

Women aged 25-35 account for two-thirds of births

Mean age at childbearing was close to 30 in 2008 (Table 4). The distribution of fertility by age has changed considerably over the last thirty years (Figure 3). At present, it is women aged 25-29 and 30-34 years who account for two-thirds of the TFR, whereas until the late 1970s it was women aged 20-29 years who did so. Most of the remaining one-third of total fertility occurs after 35 years, with women under age 25 contributing only a small share of births. Childbearing under age 20 is rare, accounting for less than 2% of overall fertility in 2008 versus nearly 5% in 1960. Childbearing after age 40 is also uncommon, amounting to less than 4% of total fertility, close to the level recorded fifty years ago. Combining this with the contribution from women aged 35-39 (16%) gives a total of roughly 20%, or one in five, of births in France today that can be described as “late”. Childbearing after age 40 has increased little relative to its level in the 1960s and in the early twentieth century (Toulemon, 2005; Prioux, 2005). It is the “nature” rather than the level of late parenthood that is changing. Late births are now less often additions to large families, but are more frequently only children or children born into reconstituted families (Bessin et al., 2005).

Figure 3. Contribution of each age group* to the total fertility rate since 1960 (%)



*age reached in the year.

Population: Metropolitan France.

Source: INSEE.

The increase in the total fertility rate since 1995 is due mainly to the increase in fertility among women aged over 27, together with a levelling off since the late 1990s in rates at younger ages, which had been declining since the mid-1960s. The increase in fertility from age 28 since the late 1970s has almost compensated for the fall in fertility rates at younger ages that slowed sharply in the early 1990s (Table 4). The recent uptrend in period fertility is not, however, accompanied by an increase in cohort fertility levels. Completed fertility is falling slightly (Table 5). From a little over 2.1 children among women born between 1950 and 1960, completed fertility falls back to 2 children per woman in the 1969 birth cohort, after which it stops falling and is predicted to stabilize or even recover slightly, depending on the projection scenario adopted.⁽¹⁵⁾ The TFR currently stands very close to cohort fertility levels, and the mean age at childbearing in 2008 (29.9 years) is similar to that of women born between 1972 and 1974 (depending on the projection).

Persistent but evolving geographical disparities

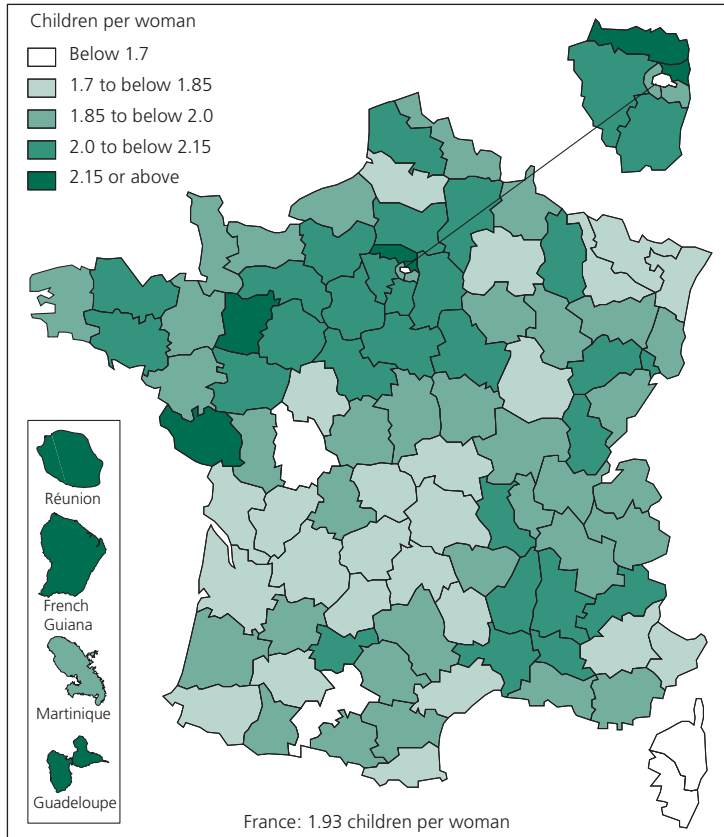
Relatively large geographical variations in fertility exist between *départements* in metropolitan France (Table 16). Fertility levels in 2006-2007 were lowest in Corsica (1.54 children per woman in Haute-Corse and 1.56 in Corse-du-Sud) and highest in Val-d'Oise (2.32) and Seine-Saint-Denis (2.31). The zones of high and low fertility have shifted over time, with the disappearance of France's "high-fertility crescent"⁽¹⁶⁾ (Daguet, 2005; Prioux, 2006). A large zone of high fertility now extends without interruption from Vendée to Aisne, encompassing almost all of the Île-de-France region, except for Paris – where fertility is particularly low – and two *départements* of the outer Paris suburbs (Figure 4). Conversely, the centre and the south-west (excepting Tarn-et-Garonne), are characterized by low fertility, with indicators commonly under 1.8 children per woman and in some cases down to 1.7 or even lower (in Vienne, Haute-Garonne, Gironde, and Cantal). Fertility in the DOMs is above 2 children per woman, except in Martinique where it has fallen below metropolitan France (1.9 against 2.0).

Fertility in northern France thus remains slightly higher than in the south. The urban-rural variable, with the migration of young working adults, probably explains part of the diversity. Young adults abandon the regions that attract them least in terms of employment, while adults who already have jobs and children tend to remain in the more rural areas. In Île-de-France, one of the lowest fertility rates is recorded for Paris *intra muros*, whereas fertility is high in the Seine-et-Marne and in the outer suburban ring. The constraints of size and cost associated with housing in central Paris

(15) Fertility rates are projected under two scenarios. The first applies the rates from the last observed year (in this case 2008) to each age for the years of the projection; the second extrapolates the trend of the fifteen previous years.

(16) The crescent-shaped belt of high fertility extending from Brittany and Pays-de-la-Loire to Lorraine, taking in the Nord but skirting around the Île-de-France region.

Figure 4. Total fertility rate in the *départements* in 2006-2007 (mean number of children per woman).



Source: Calculated from INSEE data (Table 16 and map in Appendix).

are important in explaining why young couples who want to have a family move out to the suburbs.

Fertility among the highest in the European Union

With similar fertility levels (Table 6), France and Ireland are still the two most fertile countries in the European Union, followed by those of northern Europe. Fertility remains very low in the southern European countries, as it does in central and eastern Europe where in many countries the total fertility rate stands at 1.4 or 1.5 children per woman. Fertility is currently lowest in Poland (1.23 in 2008) and Poland is also one of the few countries where the period indicator is continuing to decline. In direct contrast, the largest fertility increases in recent years have occurred in the Czech Republic, Lithuania, and Slovenia (at least +0.2 children per woman since 2005).

A slightly different picture emerges from a comparison of European fertility levels in the 1970 birth cohort (Table 7⁽¹⁷⁾). Ireland and France, followed by northern Europe, still lead the field, but most of the former Eastern bloc countries – and in particular Estonia, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia – show relatively high completed family size compared with their respective period indicators. This is because the trend towards to later maternity is rapid in these countries, thus exerting a corresponding downward pressure on the annual fertility rates.⁽¹⁸⁾ The countries where completed fertility is lowest are Italy, Spain, and Germany (between 1.42 and 1.47 children per woman) and the downward trend is continuing.

Despite the general trend to later maternity, mean ages at childbearing in the countries of Eastern Europe are still relatively low (between 25 and 27 depending on the country) compared with those in the EU-15 countries, where mean ages are between 28 and 30 (Table 7).

IV. Abortions

A stable number of abortions

The number of induced abortions recorded in hospital statistics for metropolitan France fell back slightly (–2.1%) in 2005 but not in 2006 (Vilain, 2008), when they totalled 209,700, an increase of 3,400 or 1.6% on 2005 (Table 8). For 1,000 women aged 15-49, the number of induced abortions thus climbed back slightly (14.5 per 1,000 in 2006 against 14.2 in 2005), as did the total abortion rate (0.52 per woman in 2006 and 0.51 in 2005). This indicator, which is constructed in the same way as the total fertility rate, does not mean that 52% of women have induced abortions, since some women use the procedure several times in their life. As 25-30% of induced abortions are performed on women who have already aborted, the estimated percentage of women undergoing abortion at least once in their life is 38% (Rossier et al., 2009).

In addition to hospital statistics, the notification forms completed for each abortion can be used to analyse abortion in greater detail. Recording of data from the notification forms was suspended for several years but resumed in 2005⁽¹⁹⁾ so that detailed information on women presenting for abortion and on terminations is again available. There is less information than before, however, as the notification form has been greatly simplified.⁽²⁰⁾

(17) These estimates are liable to be revised upward since the method used (keeping the rates from the last year of observation) usually under-estimates fertility at older ages.

(18) Assuming completed fertility does not change, a steady increase in age at childbearing produces a proportional shortfall in annual period fertility: an increase of 0.1 years in the mean age per cohort gives a TFR 10% below completed fertility, an increase of 0.2 years per cohort gives a shortfall of 20%, and so on.

(19) The complete data sets for 2006 and 2007 are currently being processed.

(20) See Rossier et al. (2000) for a description of the differences between the old and new notification forms.

The Act of 4 July 2001 extended the legal limit for abortion from 10 to 12 weeks of gestation, i.e. from 12 to 14 weeks of amenorrhea. This produced only a transient lengthening of the average gestational age at termination (Rossier et al., 2009) because the share of surgical terminations, the only possible procedure at the highest gestational ages, has declined sharply in favour of medical terminations, generally performed around the sixth week of amenorrhea. Abortion at slightly higher than average gestational ages by some women (the youngest, those without a cohabiting partner or who are unemployed) probably reflects their greater difficulty in obtaining an abortion.

Although the proportion of women who present for abortion at least once in their life has been stable since 1990, the share of repeat abortions has gradually increased. The “learning effect” of a first termination seems to have vanished, since the abortion rate is now the same whatever the number of previous abortions (Rossier et al., 2009).

A slight increase in abortions at young ages

Abortion rates at the youngest ages have continued to increase (Vilain, 2008). This may be the sign that unplanned pregnancies are becoming more frequent due to less careful contraceptive practice and higher levels of sexual activity among young people, reflecting the fall in the median age at first intercourse (Bozon, 2008). To observe trends in pregnancy, the numbers of induced abortions and births must be combined to estimate age-specific conception rates.⁽²¹⁾ We do this by moving back births by age (reached in the year) by two-thirds of a year, so they can be counted at the start of pregnancy and added to the number of induced abortions at each age (reached in the year) (Rossier et al., 2009).

Table B presents abortion rates by age group (with greater detail for the under-20s), conception rates by age at conception estimated in this way, and the ratio between these two values, which gives an estimate of the proportion of terminated pregnancies by age. This ratio suggests that the rise in abortion rates among women under 18 arises mainly from the growing propensity to terminate a pregnancy at these ages. In 2005, four in five pregnancies were terminated at ages 14-15 and two in three at ages 16-17, compared with two in three and slightly over one in two, respectively, in 1990. The increase in the conception rates at these ages is small and is limited to the 2000s.

Conception rates are fairly stable between ages 18 and 30 and even fell at ages 20-24 in the early 1990s, but they rise steadily between ages 30 and 45, the ages at which the propensity to terminate a pregnancy decreases. The overall frequency of conceptions has thus increased, which explains the slight rise in the total abortion rate, whereas the propensity to terminate a pregnancy has on the whole fallen (from 22% to 21%). These changes can be related to

(21) Spontaneous abortions (miscarriages) are not recorded and are not considered here.

Table B. Estimation of induced abortion rates, conception rates by age group (per 1,000 women), and the ratio between induced abortions and conceptions, 1990-2005

Age groups (age reached in the year)	Abortion rate (per 1,000)				Conception rate (per 1,000)				Abortions per 100 conceptions			
	1990	1995	2002	2005	1990	1995	2002	2005	1990	1995	2002	2005
14-15	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	65	72	78	79
16-17	8	9	10	11	14	14	15	16	54	63	63	67
18-19	16	19	20	20	42	40	43	42	39	48	48	48
20-24	23	25	28	28	108	89	91	92	21	28	30	30
25-29	23	22	23	23	160	158	158	161	14	14	14	15
30-34	20	19	18	18	103	113	128	137	20	17	14	13
35-39	15	14	13	13	46	50	58	64	32	29	22	20
40-44	6	6	6	6	12	13	15	16	53	50	40	37
45-49	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	39	37	33	35
Total	490	496	506	512	2,270	2,229	2,379	2,485	22	22	21	21

Sources: INED, SAE, INSEE. From Rossier et al., 2009.

those in fertility: the increase in conceptions is reflected in a higher total fertility rate, while the change in age-specific conception rates and termination rates contributes to fertility postponement.

V. Marriage, PACS, and Divorce

A further decline in marriage

Following two years of stability, the number of marriages in France resumed its downward course in 2008, with a total of 265,400, almost 8,300 fewer than in 2007 (Beaume et al., 2009b). The decline was specific to metropolitan France since in the DOMs slightly more marriages were celebrated in 2008 than in 2007 (6,665 versus 6,475).

In metropolitan France, the annual number of marriages fell below 260,000 for the first time since 1995 (Table 9). The 3.2% decline in marriages in 2008 concerned binational marriages especially, which fell by 8%, and notably marriages between a French woman and a foreign man, down by 12.3%, and marriages between two foreign nationals, down by 5.7%. Marriages between French persons registered a more moderate fall of 2.3%. Thus the share of binational marriages in all marriages has continued to fall, standing at only 12.7% in 2008 versus 16.8% in 2003.⁽²²⁾

(22) The fall in binational marriages since 2003 is probably a consequence of the new regulations governing marriages of foreign nationals in France (see above, section on foreign immigration).

The proportion of first marriages in total marriages is gradually shrinking for men and women alike, whereas that of remarriages of divorcees is growing. Four out of five persons marrying in 2008 were never-married (79.2% of men and 80.4% of women), a little under one in five were divorcees (19.4% and 18.2% respectively), and a mere 1.4% were widow(er)s. By way of comparison, in 2000, marriages of never-married persons accounted for 81.5% of the total among men and 82.4% among women. The majority of marriages are thus still first marriages, and their relative decline has slowed since the 1980s, due to the continual increase in the “stock” of never-married persons resulting from the fall in nuptiality and the shift to later marriage observed since the 1970s.

The decline in marriages in 2008 is reflected in a further decrease in total first marriage rates for both men and women (Table 9). The total rate stood at 49 marriages per 100 men (and 51 per 100 women) in 2008, while the overall probability was 56% for men and 58% for women. This is the first time that the annual probability of marrying for never-married women (overall probability) has fallen below 60%.

In fact, the total first-marriage rate by cohort points to a continued decline in cohort nuptiality (Table 10). Although nuptiality has not yet fallen as low as the period total rates in any of the cohorts for which we have estimated the total marriage frequency before age 50, less than two-thirds of men born in the early 1970s and two-thirds of women born around 1975 will ever marry. Meanwhile, mean age at first marriage continues to rise in successive cohorts. It is estimated at 29.1 years for women born in 1975, and 30.7 years for men born in 1973.

The PACS civil partnership: over a million contracting parties in ten years

Since the PACS (*pacte civil de solidarité* – civil partnership between same- or different-sex partners) was instituted ten years ago (Act of 15 November 1999), French couples can sign a contract defining the organization of their joint life and giving access to certain advantages formerly only available to married couples. However, these advantages are not as extensive as those of marriage, notably with respect to inheritance and filiation.

The popularity of the PACS has increased year on year. More than 6,000 PACS contracts were concluded between 15 November and 31 December 1999, 30,000 in 2003, more than 100,000 in 2007 and nearly 150,000 in 2008. This type of civil union has met with substantial success over the ten years of its existence, totalling close to 600,000 PACS and at least one million contracting parties (because the same person may have formed and dissolved several PACS unions in this period). The PACS dissolution rate is reasonably stable, and for heterosexual unions is gradually catching up with the divorce rate (Carrasco, 2007).

Since homosexual marriage is not authorized under French law, the PACS enables same-sex couples to obtain legal recognition for their union and to

benefit from a more favourable tax regime. But the PACS is also chosen by an increasing number of different-sex partners. Of some 146,000 PACS registered in 2008, 94.4% involved heterosexual couples.⁽²³⁾ This proportion varies between *départements*, ranging from 91% in Alpes-Maritimes to 98% in Mayenne. In Paris, however, the proportion of PACS registered by heterosexual couples is distinctly lower, standing at 82.7% versus 17.3% registered by same-sex couples, of which 13.5% are between two men and 3.8% between two women.

Heterosexual couples account for the great majority of PACS unions simply because of the very large stock of unmarried couples available to form a PACS. But although the share of same-sex couples fell slightly from 6.1% in 2007 to 5.6% in 2008, the frequency of PACS unions increased among these couples. Their number rose by 32% between 2007 and 2008, from 6,217 to 8,203, with a slightly larger increase for PACS between two women (+ 36%) than for those between two men (+ 29%). However, without estimates for the number of couples who are neither married nor in a PACS union, and particularly the number of same-sex couples, it is impossible to measure the appeal of the PACS for the different categories of couples potentially concerned by this type of union.

Just over one PACS for two marriages in 2008

The number of heterosexual PACS unions is increasing fast and the number of marriages is tending to fall. In 2008, just over one PACS was registered for every two marriages,⁽²⁴⁾ which means that slightly more than one in three registered unions was a PACS. Making the comparison between PACS and marriage does not mean that these two modes of legalizing a union are mutually exclusive, since a proportion of PACS unions lead on to marriage.⁽²⁵⁾ The comparison is nonetheless instructive since some PACS partners chose this contract precisely because it represents an alternative model to marriage (Rault, 2009).

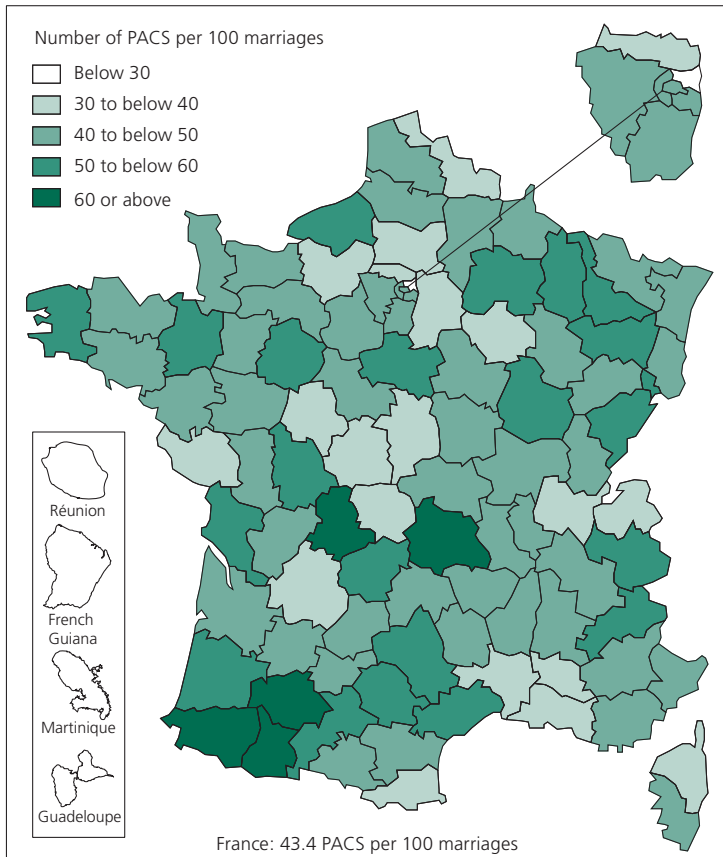
The ratio between PACS and marriage in 2007-2008 shows considerable variability between the French *départements*, from a minimum of 10 heterosexual PACS per 100 marriages in Martinique, to a maximum of 66 in Haute-Vienne (Figure 4). The lowest values, between 10 and 21 PACS per 100 marriages, are observed in the four DOMs, followed by Seine-Saint-Denis, with 26 per 100. In all the other *départements* the ratio stands at or above 35 PACS per 100 marriages. At the other end of the scale, ratios above 60 PACS per 100 marriages are found in only five *départements* (Haute-Vienne, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Hautes-Pyrénées, Gers, and Puy-de-Dôme). Apart from two zones of adjacent *départements*, one in the south-west, the other to the east of the Paris region, the *départements* where the ratio is over 50 PACS per 100 marriages are evenly distributed across France.

(23) A total of 4,780 PACS were between two men (3.3%) and 3,423 between two women (2.3%).

(24) 265,404 marriages and 146,030 PACS, of which 137,820 were between a man and woman.

(25) 9,610 PACS were dissolved due to marriage in 2008 and 10,781 in 2007.

Figure 5. Number of heterosexual PACS per 100 marriages, 2007-2008



Source: Calculations based on data from the French Ministry of Justice and INSEE (Table 16 and map in Appendix).

In addition to a preference for the PACS, other factors that may explain these differences at *département* level include the respective proportions of the population already in marital and PACS unions, and the relative size of specific sub-populations with differing propensities to form marital or PACS unions (students, older couples, rural dwellers, foreigners, etc.). Because the status of PACS partners is not identical to that of married partners (notably for foreign nationals⁽²⁶⁾ and for persons whose partner has died⁽²⁷⁾), certain sub-populations prefer to choose marriage rather than the PACS to obtain legal recognition for their union.

While PACS partners tended to have quite specific profiles in the years after the PACS first came into force (gay and lesbian couples, couples seeking alternative

(26) Unlike marriage, the PACS confers no entitlement to family reunion or to acquisition of French nationality (which in any case is not granted automatically or immediately after marriage).

(27) In the event of death, the remaining PACS partner does not receive a survivor's pension.

forms of union, civil servant couples for whom a PACS union makes it easier for both partners to obtain posts in the same geographical area), its rapid spread will probably lead to a weakening of the regional contrasts. On the other hand, the variations between *départements* linked to the proportion of young people in the population, which became evident from the first years of the PACS (Belliot, 2005), may persist for several more years yet, since the stocks of potential PACS partners are numerically smaller in the *départements* with older populations. The same is true in the *départements* with relatively large numbers of foreign nationals, unless the legislation in this area is changed. Some of the recent increase in PACS unions can probably be attributed to improvements in the tax advantages – notably in 2005, when the income tax regime for PACS partners was brought into line with that for married couples – but it can be assumed that as the PACS gains in popularity and becomes more integrated into the French legal system it will be chosen by ever larger numbers of young couples, irrespective of their sexual orientation, fiscal motives or career mobility strategies.

The PACS is associated with a varied range of “social practices”. While some contracting partners view it as an alternative to marriage, others see it as a step towards marriage at a later date or, in the case of same-sex couples, as a substitute for marriage. The signing of the PACS contract can be the occasion for a “celebration” (publicized or not; possibly with a ceremony to celebrate and announce the union). The symbolism of these practices and the form they take can be identical for same-sex and different-sex couples (Rault, 2009).

A majority of divorces by mutual consent

The number of divorces fell slightly in 2008, continuing the downward trend observed since 2005. In all, 132,594 divorces were granted,⁽²⁸⁾ some 1,900 fewer than in 2007 and a fall of 1.4%.

The number of divorces in metropolitan France was just under 130,000 for the first time since 2003 (Table 9). After peaking at 52.3 divorces per 100 marriages in 2005, the first year the new Divorce Act of 26 May 2004 came into force,⁽²⁹⁾ the total divorce rate has fallen by a few tenths of one percentage point, from 45.5 in 2007 to 45.1. The total rate could therefore stabilize at around 45, substantially higher than its level of 38-39 per 100 marriages in the period 1995-2000.

Can the higher frequency of divorce be attributed to the new legislation that unquestionably makes obtaining a divorce easier, even when contested by one of the spouses?⁽³⁰⁾ A recent report by the Ministry of Justice examines

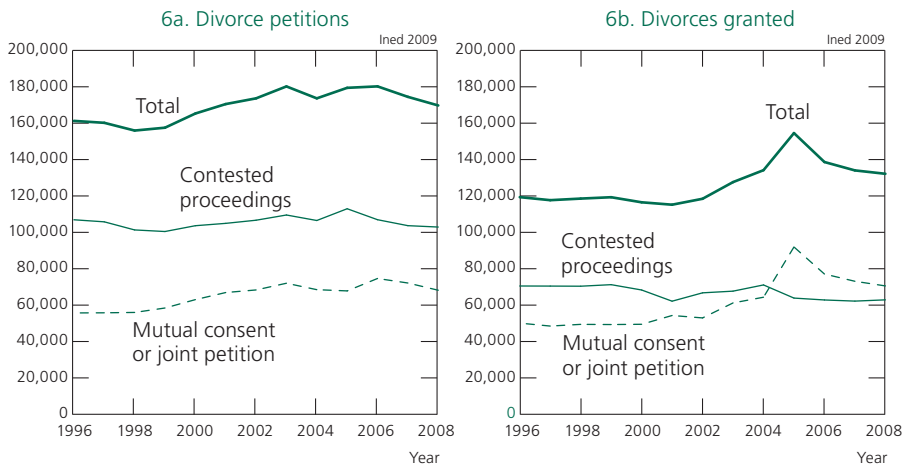
(28) Direct divorces and conversions of separations. We would like to thank the Ministry of Justice (SDSE-BDSE) for supplying the 2008 data before their publication.

(29) The 2005 peak in divorce arose primarily from the simplification of proceedings for divorce by mutual consent (Prioux, 2008; Lermenier and Timbart, 2009).

(30) Divorce for irretrievable marriage breakdown (which replaced divorce for breakdown of conjugal life) can be granted after two years' separation instead of six previously.

the petitions for divorce filed since 1996 and their outcomes in the two years that followed (Chaussebourg et al., 2009). It finds that the increase in divorce petitions occurred a few years before the divorce law reform of 2005 came into force, while their number remained reasonably stable between 2003 and 2006 and then fell back slightly in 2007 and 2008 (Figure 6a). The increase in petitions concerned mainly mutual consent divorce⁽³¹⁾ though also to a lesser extent “contested” divorce, i.e. where the spouses disagree over the effects of the divorce (alimony, child maintenance payments and child custody) or over the actual principle of the divorce. Contested divorces still account for a large majority of total divorces, since they represented 59-60% of petitions filed in 2006, 2007, and 2008, versus 66% in 1996.

Figure 6. Divorce petitions filed and divorces granted by type of proceeding, since 1996



Sources: Chaussebourg et al. (2009), Lermenier and Timbart (2009).

A very different picture emerges when we consider divorces granted (Figure 6b). This time, the abrupt increase, within the space of a few years (2003-2005), is limited to mutual consent divorce. The number of contested divorces, by contrast, has tended to fall slightly, and since 2005 they have been outnumbered by uncontested divorces. The large disparity between the numbers of contested petitions filed and of contested divorces granted can be explained largely by the fact that a proportion of the petitions filed do not end in a divorce. This is less often the case with uncontested petitions: the proportion of petitions filed between 1998 and 2004 for which a divorce was granted within two years was 80-84% for mutual consent proceedings, against only 47-52% for contested proceedings (Chaussebourg et al., 2009, p. 46). The other proceedings are either still going through the courts (roughly 20%) or have been settled outside

(31) Until 2004 the procedure was known as “joint petition”.

the divorce courts (around 30%).⁽³²⁾ Under the new legislation, the procedure for mutual consent divorce was simplified and shortened. Abolition of the compulsory six-month waiting time has resulted in most divorces now being granted at the first hearing, two or three months after the petition is filed, compared with between seven and nine months previously. The frequency of mutual consent divorces granted within two years has thus increased: more than 92% of petitions filed in 2005 had already ended in a divorce before the end of 2007. For contested divorces the opposite has occurred and proceedings have lengthened, with 32% still going through the courts at the end of 2007. In addition, the new legislation makes it possible to switch between types of divorce procedure, so some contested divorces have been changed into mutual consent divorces in the course of proceedings.

Taken together, these factors explain why mutual consent divorces represent the majority of divorces granted even though contested divorces are most numerous when the petitions are filed. So the new legislation does not seem to account for the increase in petitions for divorce. But it does help to speed up the outcome when there is agreement between the spouses, as well as encouraging the choice of an uncontested proceeding. In addition, the most conflictual of the contested proceedings are becoming less common and fault-based divorces have declined steadily (Lermenier and Timbart, 2009); they accounted for 38% of divorces granted in 2001, but only 13% of those granted in 2008.

Last, uncontested divorces are increasingly numerous, making up 23% of the total in 2008. Strong growth is also observed in divorces for “irretrievable marriage breakdown”, which represented 9% of the divorces granted in 2008. While in the first procedure the spouses agree over the divorce (though perhaps disagreeing over the post-divorce arrangements), in the second, it is sufficient to prove that the parties have lived apart for at least two years.

Divorce is more frequent in Paris and along the Mediterranean coast

The recent frequency of divorces across France can be compared by dividing the average number of divorces in 2006, 2007, and 2008 by the number of people at risk of divorce in each *département*.⁽³³⁾ Relatively large differences between *départements* are observed (Table 16). The lowest value for the indicator, 7.5 divorces per 1,000 married persons, is in Lozère, and the highest, at 20.5 per

(32) In the judicial nomenclature of the decisions that terminate the proceedings, the three main ones, other than divorce, are petitioner withdrawal, cancellation or expiry of the petition, to which are added dismissal of the petition and the other cases where the court's competence ceases.

(33) Taking the annual averages of newly divorced persons in 2006-2008 and dividing by the number of men and women aged 15-69 reporting as married in the 2006 census, we calculate an indicator that can be likened to an annual risk of divorce per 1,000 married persons in 2006. Since divorce is infrequent among people aged 70 or over, we include only the married population aged under 70 to limit under-estimation of divorce in the *départements* with large numbers of older residents. The data came from the INSEE website.

1,000, or almost triple, is recorded in Paris, which thus has a particularly high risk of divorce, since the next highest levels – 17.2 per 1,000 in Guadeloupe and 16.5 per 1,000 in Bouches-du-Rhône – are appreciably lower.⁽³⁴⁾

Despite the general increase in divorce and a clear convergence in behaviour between the *départements* with the highest and lowest values, the current regional disparities (Figure 7) are broadly similar to those observed some thirty years ago (see the map of divorces in 1974-1975 in Munoz-Pérez, 1981⁽³⁵⁾). For example, as in the mid 1970s, divorce is at relatively low levels in the four *départements* of the southern Massif Central (Cantal, Haute-Loire, Lozère, and Aveyron) as well as in Brittany and in the four neighbouring *départements* (Manche, Mayenne, Vendée, and Deux-Sèvres). Conversely, of the ten *départements* where divorce was previously most frequent, six (Alpes-Maritimes, Bouches-du-Rhône, Rhône, Haute-Garonne, Territoire de Belfort, and Vaucluse) still occupy the same position today. A very high rate is also registered for the Île-de-France region, presumably due to the higher incidence of divorce in the population of Paris.⁽³⁶⁾

The most salient changes since the 1970s are threefold. First, the formation of an unbroken zone of high divorce in the *départements* bordering the Mediterranean. Second, the virtual disappearance of a zone of high divorce to the north east of the Paris basin (Oise, Aisne, and Marne). And last, the eastward extension of the zone of low divorce centered on Brittany (notably into Maine-et-Loire, Loire-Atlantique, and Sarthe).

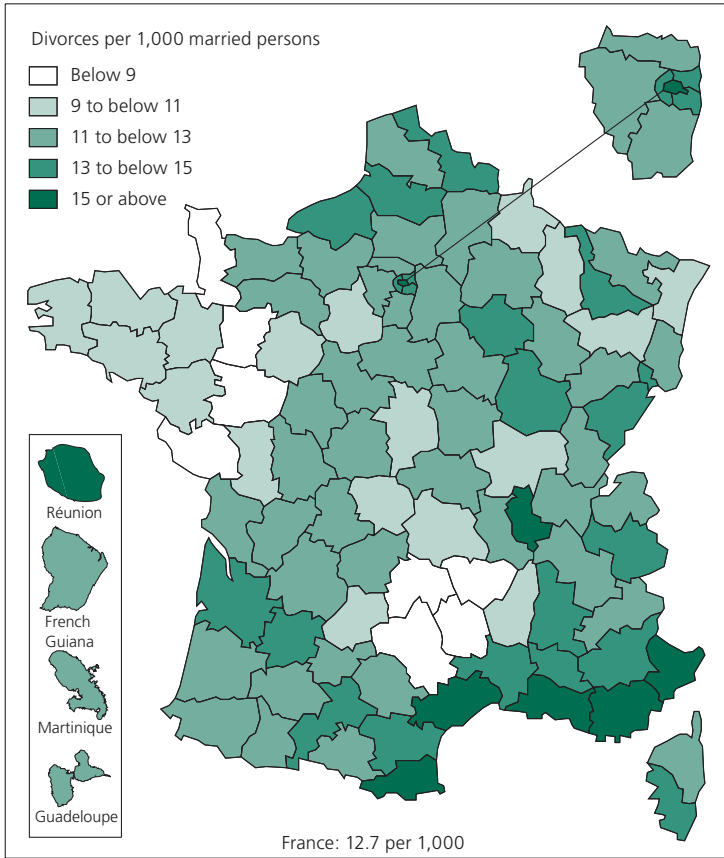
The relationships identified in the 1970s between the frequency of divorce and, first, urbanization levels, and second, the percentage of children attending private (typically Catholic) elementary and pre-elementary schools (Munoz-Pérez, 1981, pp. 102-108) are still relevant today. Attitudes towards divorce currently seem less influenced by urbanization levels, except perhaps in the most rural and the most urban *départements*. However, the two zones with the lowest levels of divorce correspond almost exactly to those where private education was the most strongly implanted in the 1970s – the southern Massif Central, and Brittany and its adjacent area. It is known that the strength of religious values is still a factor influencing family behaviour in France (Régnier-Loilier and Prioux, 2009).

(34) Census declarations may introduce a small bias into the results and artificially accentuate the disparities between Paris and the other *départements* if we suppose, for example, that some Parisians with a second home in the country are enumerated in a different *département*. In the event of divorce, however, they probably apply to the court in Paris.

(35) This study uses the ratio between the average number of divorces in 1974 and 1975 and the total number of married women in the 1975 census. The correlation coefficient between the values for 1974-1975 and those for 2006-2008 is 0.8.

(36) Paris could not be treated separately in that study. A change made to the territorial jurisdictions of several courts in the Paris region in the early 1970s obliged the study author to aggregate the *départements* of the Île-de-France region. Working on the seven *départements* of the Paris region together in 2006-2008, gives a divorce rate of 16.9 divorces per 1,000 married persons.

Figure 7. Divorce rates (per 1,000)* in the *départements* in 2006-2007



*Newly divorced persons per 1,000 married men and women aged under 70 in 2006.

Source: Calculations based on data from the French Ministry of Justice and INSEE (Table 16 and map in Appendix).

VI. Mortality

No improvement in female life expectancy in 2008

The number of deaths in 2008 is estimated at 543,500 (of which 534,000 in metropolitan France), an increase of 12,300 on 2007. It corresponds to a rate of 8.5 per 1,000 inhabitants. This increase in deaths is reflected in a small reduction in life expectancy at birth for women – estimated at 84.33 years in 2008, 0.06 years less than in 2007 (84.39 years), while for men it rose by a mere 0.14 years, from 77.38 to 77.52.⁽³⁷⁾ The stagnation in female mortality has affected the overseas *départements* but also metropolitan France, where mean life expectancy for women fell from 84.43 to 84.37 years, while for men it rose

(37) Provisional data supplied by INSEE (Demographic surveys and studies division).

from 77.43 to 77.59 years (Table 11). The gender gap in mean life expectancy has thus narrowed to 6.8 years, falling below seven years for the first time. After decreasing steadily from the early 1990s – the difference was still eight years in 1995 – the female mortality advantage stabilized at around seven years as of 2003.

This female advantage is due to the male excess mortality observed at all ages and in particular at ages 20-25 (when the probability of dying is three times higher for men than for women) and at ages 50-70 (probability at least 2.2 times higher). The gender gap in life expectancy is 6.6 years at age 20, and 4.9 years at age 60, when life expectancy stands at 26.9 years for women and 22.0 for men (Table 11). Male deaths outnumber female deaths at all ages, but after age 80 – and although men’s probability of dying is still 1.5 times higher – female deaths increase in number due to the dissymmetry in the population pyramid (Figure 1).

Mortality in the first year of life (infant mortality) has been stable since 2005 (Table 11). The infant mortality rate was halved between 1986 and 2003, falling from 8 deaths per 1,000 births to 4 per 1,000, but now seems to have bottomed out at 3.6 per 1,000 births in metropolitan France (Table 13) and 3.8 per 1,000 if the DOMs are included (Pla, 2009). Infant mortality in metropolitan France is generally lower in the centre and west than in the north-east, and is high throughout the DOMs, where the average level is double that of metropolitan France.

Different causes of death at each age

Cancers are the main cause of mortality in France (Table 14). The standardized mortality rates (i.e. controlling for differences in age structure) show that cancer became the dominant cause of death for men in the late 1980s and for women in the early 2000s, ahead of cardiovascular diseases. In 2006, cancer mortality represented about one-third of the standardized rate for all ages (34.8% for men and 32.4% for women), while the share of cardiovascular diseases is currently down to one-quarter (24.4% and 25.6% respectively). Next come “other diseases”, many of which are associated with the oldest ages⁽³⁸⁾ (17.8% and 21.8% respectively), while “injury and poisoning” (accidents, suicides, etc.) rank fourth (9.3% for men and 7.0% for women).

Cause-of-death patterns for the period through childhood and adolescence (0-14 years) are highly specific. The most important causes are congenital malformations and early childhood diseases, followed by accidental deaths. Beyond the first year of life, however, mortality is extremely low; it reaches a minimum at ages 9-10, when the risk of dying is below 1 per 10,000. At ages 15-24, injury and poisoning, mostly from road accidents but also from suicide, is the most important cause, responsible for 70% of male deaths and 53% of

(38) This category includes diseases of the respiratory system (bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) and mental disorders (including senile dementia).

female deaths (Table C). This group of causes accounts for much of the high male excess mortality at these ages.

At ages 25-44, injury and poisoning are still the leading causes of death for men (48%): in this age group, the majority of these deaths are suicides but they also include deaths from road accidents and other accidental deaths. Injury and poisoning contribute less (27%) to female mortality at this age, when cancer becomes the single most important cause of death (40%). The dominance of cancer is even more marked (57%) among women aged 45-64 years. At these ages cancer is also the main cause of death among men (48%), although cardiovascular diseases are also a major killer (18%). At ages

Table C – Standardized mortality rates by broad age groups in 2006* (per 100,000) and distribution by causes of death (%)

	Ages 0-14	Ages 15-24	Ages 25-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65-79	Ages 80+	All ages
Males							
Standardized rate all causes (per 100,000)	4	6	14	72	252	1,134	690
Major causes of death:							
Infectious diseases	2.3	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.9
Cancers	7.5	8.9	18.0	48.0	46.3	24.8	37.1
Cardiovascular diseases	2.6	4.1	11.0	17.8	25.2	36.6	25.7
Respiratory diseases	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.8	5.8	9.9	6.0
Diseases of the digestive system	1.3	0.8	5.2	8.2	5.0	3.9	5.4
Other diseases	71.2	10.4	13.5	9.9	11.0	17.3	13.7
Injury and poisoning	13.7	73.0	47.6	11.5	5.2	5.3	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females							
Standardized rate all causes (per 100,000)	3	2	6	32	118	766	367
Major causes of death:							
Infectious diseases	3.0	2.2	3.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.9
Cancers	7.7	14.0	40.0	57.0	44.5	17.7	34.8
Cardiovascular diseases	2.1	7.3	10.1	12.0	24.0	40.6	27.1
Respiratory diseases	1.7	3.6	1.9	2.4	4.4	7.4	5.0
Diseases of the digestive system	1.1	1.3	4.5	6.8	5.0	4.4	5.0
Other diseases	73.9	18.3	13.5	10.7	15.3	22.7	18.5
Injury and poisoning	10.4	53.4	26.9	9.6	5.0	5.2	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<p>*These rates differ slightly from those in Table 14 because a different calculation method was used. The ill-defined causes have been redistributed. For a definition of the broad groups of causes and the method for redistributing the ill-defined causes, see Meslé (2006). Source: Calculations by Meslé (2006) updated, based on INSERM statistics (CépiDc).</p>							

65-79, cancer remains predominant (45% for men, 46% for women), ahead of cardiovascular diseases (24% and 25% respectively). Cardiovascular diseases finally become the principal cause of death among persons aged 80 or over (41% of female and 37% of male deaths), while “other diseases”, essentially conditions of the oldest ages, overtake cancers among women.

The increasing weight of cancer mortality at some ages, particularly for women, is due to the slow progress in combating this disease compared to advances in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular disease (Meslé, 2006). In addition, while recent years have seen a favourable trend in male mortality for all cancer sites, this is not the case for women, who face increased mortality from cancer of the lung and the larynx, particularly at ages 45-64. Male cancer mortality nonetheless remains much higher than that of women (after age 45 at least), notably for cancer of the lung and the larynx.

According to the most recent report on cancer in France (INCa, 2009), the geography of cancer mortality (all sites) for 2002-2004 was markedly less favourable in *départements* located in the north of France, especially for men.

Mortality in the European Union: the east-west divide

Based on female life expectancy at birth, the European Union countries where mortality is lowest are France, Spain, and Italy, where women have mean length of life of 84.2 to 84.3 years. This was bettered in Switzerland, with 84.4 years (Table 12). In Eastern Europe, mortality is generally higher and female life expectancy is often below 80 years. The highest mortality levels, with female life expectancies of between 76.5 and 76.9 years, are observed in Latvia, Bulgaria, and Romania. These high-mortality countries are also those where the gender gap is widest, with more than 10 years' difference between female and male life expectancy in Estonia (11.6 years), Latvia (10.7), and Lithuania (12.4). In six of the new EU member countries – Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania – male life expectancy at birth is below 70 years. The gender gap is smallest in Denmark, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, and Iceland (3.8 years). In terms of overall mortality, France compares favourably with its European neighbour countries, but it counts among the high-mortality countries for certain causes of premature death, notably suicide and alcohol-related deaths (Eurostat, 2009).

The observations relative to infant mortality follow a broadly similar pattern. Comparatively low rates, close to that in France, are observed in the countries of Western and Southern Europe (Table 13): Italy (3.7 deaths per 1,000 live births), Spain (3.5), Greece (3.5), Portugal (3.3), Netherlands (3.8), Austria (3.7), Germany (3.5), Belgium (3.4). Infant mortality levels are generally higher in Eastern Europe, notably in Romania (11.0) and Bulgaria (8.6), probably due to the less favourable economic and health conditions in those countries. Note, however, that infant mortality in France is higher than in many European countries, seven of which – Finland, Luxembourg, Czech Republic, Slovenia,

Sweden, Iceland, and Norway – record infant mortality below 3 deaths per 1,000 live births. For individual countries, therefore, no direct relationship exists between levels of infant mortality and levels of life expectancy at birth.

Overview

Now that the final results of the first five-year cycle of annual census surveys are available, INSEE has made further upward adjustments to French population growth for 1999-2005.

The total population of France on 1 January 2009 is estimated at 64.3 million inhabitants, of which 62.45 million in metropolitan France where it increased by an estimated 337,000 in 2008, almost identical to the previous year's increase of 335,000. At 4.2 per 1,000, the rate of natural increase remains among the highest in the European Union.

The number of residence permits issued to foreign nationals from outside the European Economic Area (EEA) fell by 8% in 2007, following a decline of 2% in 2006. Family immigration fell slightly though it remains the single most important reason for legal immigration to France (55%).

Fertility rose in 2008. The total fertility rate exceeds an estimated 2 children per woman (2.02) and, according to provisional figures, stands at 2.0 children per woman in metropolitan France, a level not reached since 1974, and thanks to which France still ranks first among the European countries. The fertility increase is due to births to women aged 30 or over. Women aged 25-34 account for two-thirds of total fertility and the mean age at childbearing is close to 30 years. Despite this, completed fertility falls off slightly after the 1960 birth cohort. It is expected to stabilize at around 2 children per woman from the 1970 cohort or thereabouts.

The number of induced abortions in metropolitan France remains stable at between 205,000 and 210,000. However, the frequency of abortion is rising slightly among the youngest women, a consequence of the increasing propensity to terminate pregnancies at these ages. There is no decline in the proportion of repeat abortions.

The number of marriages fell slightly in 2008 while that of civil unions (PACS) continued to increase, with nearly 150,000 PACS registered in the year. It is estimated that over one million men and women have signed such a contract since 1999, though they may or may not still be in a PACS union. The increase concerns same-sex couples as well as different-sex couples. The geography of the PACS continues to exhibit relatively sharp contrasts. A comparison of PACS and marriages shows that marriage still predominates heavily in some *départements* while in others the number of PACS unions is catching up with marriage. For France as a whole, just over one heterosexual PACS was concluded for two marriages in 2008, equivalent to just over one PACS for every three unions registered.

The number of divorces fell slightly in 2008, by 1,900, continuing the downward trend observed since new legislation came into effect in 2005. The total divorce rate stands at 45.1 divorces per 100 marriages. Mutual consent divorce has become the most widely used procedure since 2005. The highest levels of divorce are in Paris and the *départements* bordering the Mediterranean, while the lowest are in the southern Massif Central and in Brittany and its adjacent *départements*.

Male life expectancy at birth improved slightly in 2008, while female life expectancy stagnated. Cancers and cardiovascular diseases are the leading causes of death. Men still have a much higher risk of dying from a cancer of the bronchus or the lung, but female cancer mortality has declined little in recent years due to an appreciable increase in mortality from lung and laryngeal cancer related to the spread of smoking among women. Female life expectancy in France nonetheless remains among the highest in the European Union.

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

Year	Mid-year population	Live births	Deaths	Growth			Crude rates (per 1,000)			
				Natural increase	Net migration	Total	Birth rate	Death rate	Growth	
									Natural incr.	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	+ 4.0	+ 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	60,735	768	509	+ 259	+ 105	+ 364	12.7	8.4	+ 4.3	+ 6.0
2005	60,182	774	528	+ 247	+ 95	+ 342	12.7	8.6	+ 4.0	+ 5.6
2006	61,586	797	516	+ 281	+ 91	+ 372	12.9	8.4	+ 4.6	+ 6.0
2007*	61,939	786	521	+ 265	+ 70	+ 335	12.7	8.4	+ 4.3	+ 5.4
2008*	62,275	796	534	+ 262	+ 75	+ 337	12.8	8.6	+ 4.2	+ 5.4

^(a) Population and rates revised after the census surveys 2004-2008.
*Provisional.
Population: Metropolitan France.
Source: INSEE, Division of Demographic Surveys and Studies.

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

Age group	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
0-19	29.2	27.8	26.1	25.6	25.4	25.3	25.1	25.1	25.0	24.9	24.7	24.6	24.5
20-59	52.7	53.2	53.8	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	54.2	54.1	54.1	53.8	53.4	53.1
60 and over	18.1	19.0	20.1	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.5	22.0	22.4
<i>including:</i>													
65 and over	12.8	13.9	15.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.7
75 and over	6.3	6.8	6.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8
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

* Provisional.
Population: Metropolitan France.
Source: INSEE, Division of Demographic Surveys and Studies, series revised after census surveys 2004-2008.

Table 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-EEA 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	39,576	3,298	42,876	151,396	13,291	164,685	207,561
2006	38,466	4,568	43,034	150,983	9,972	160,955	203,989
2007	44,121	3,756	47,877	134,859	9,799	144,658	192,535

* 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. The 2007 figure will be adjusted using data from the annual census surveys.

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 4. Fertility since 1970

Year	Sum of age-specific rates		Total fertility rate	Mean age of childbearing		Non-marital fertility	
	15-27	28 and over		All births	First births	Sum of age-specific rates (per 100 women)	Share in total fertility (%)
	(per 100 women)						
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	27.6	92	47.9
2006	67	131	198	29.8	27.8	98	49.7
2007	65	131	196	29.9		100	50.9
2008*	65	135	200	29.9		103	51.6

* Provisional.
Population: Metropolitan France.
Sources: INSEE, Division of Demographic Surveys and Studies, series revised after 2004-2008 census surveys. For mean age at first birth: 1970-1995: calculated by L. Toulemon from the 1999 EHF (Study of Family History) survey data; 2000: estimates derived from registration data; 2002-2006: Annual census survey 2007, calculations by G. Desplanques (2008) minus 0.3 years to offset age over-estimation with this method.

Table 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 of child-bearing	Completed fertility	Mean age of 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	208	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	117	170	196	203	28.7	203	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		200	29.5	201	29.6
1971	35	100	160		199	29.7	200	29.7
1972	33	98	159		198	29.8	200	29.9
1973	32	97	159		199	29.9	201	30.0
1974	31	96	160		199	29.9	203	30.1
1975	30	96						
1976	30	95						
1977	31	96						
1978	31	95						
1979	31	97						
1980	31							
1981	32							
1982	32							
1983	31							
1984	31							

*For the 1930-55 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 2008.
**For the 1930-55 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, series revised after 2004-08 census surveys.

**Table 6. Total fertility rates in Europe
(total number of children per woman)**

	Year								
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Austria	1.65	1.47	1.46	1.42	1.36	1.40	1.40	1.38	<i>1.41</i>
Belgium	1.68	1.51	1.62	1.56	1.62	–	1.80	1.81	<i>1.82</i>
Bulgaria	2.05	1.97	1.82	1.23	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.42	<i>1.48</i>
Cyprus	– ^(a)	–	–	2.03	1.64	1.42	1.45	1.39	–
Czech Republic	2.10	1.96	1.90	1.28	1.14	1.28	1.33	1.44	<i>1.50</i>
Denmark	1.55	1.45	1.67	1.80	1.78	1.80	1.85	1.84	<i>1.89</i>
Estonia	–	–	2.05	1.38	1.38	1.50	1.55	1.63	<i>1.66</i>
Finland	1.63	1.65	1.78	1.81	1.73	1.80	1.84	1.83	<i>1.85</i>
France	–	–	–	–	1.89	1.94	2.00	1.98	<i>2.02</i>
France (metropolitan)	1.95	1.81	1.78	1.71	1.87	1.92	1.98	1.96	<i>2.00</i>
Germany	1.56	1.37	1.45	1.25	1.38	1.34	1.33	1.37	<i>1.37</i>
Greece	2.23	1.67	1.40	1.31	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.41	<i>1.45</i>
Hungary	1.91	1.85	1.87	1.57	1.32	1.31	1.34	1.32	<i>1.35</i>
Ireland	–	–	2.11	1.84	1.89	1.86	1.89	2.01	–
Italy	1.64	1.42	1.33	1.19	1.26	1.32	1.35	1.37	<i>1.41</i>
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	1.31	1.35	1.41	<i>1.45</i>
Lithuania	1.99	2.08	2.03	1.55	1.39	1.27	1.31	1.35	<i>1.47</i>
Luxembourg	1.38	1.38	1.60	1.70	1.76	1.63	1.65	1.61	<i>1.60</i>
Malta	–	–	–	–	1.70	1.38	1.39	1.37	<i>1.43</i>
Netherlands	1.60	1.51	1.62	1.53	1.72	1.71	1.72	1.72	<i>1.77</i>
Poland	–	–	2.06	1.62	1.35	1.24	1.27	1.31	<i>1.23</i>
Portugal	2.25	1.72	1.56	1.41	1.55	1.40	1.36	1.33	<i>1.37</i>
Romania	2.43	2.31	1.83	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.30	<i>1.35</i>
Slovakia	2.31	2.25	2.09	1.52	1.30	1.25	1.24	1.25	<i>1.33</i>
Slovenia	–	1.71	1.46	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.31	1.38	<i>1.46</i>
Spain	2.20	1.64	1.36	1.17	1.23	1.35	1.38	1.40	<i>1.46</i>
Sweden	1.68	1.74	2.13	1.73	1.54	1.77	1.85	1.88	<i>1.91</i>
United Kingdom	1.90	1.79	1.83	1.71	1.64	1.78	1.84	1.90	<i>1.96</i>
Iceland	2.48	1.93	2.30	2.08	2.08	2.05	2.08	2.09	<i>2.14</i>
Norway	1.72	1.68	1.93	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.90	1.90	<i>1.96</i>
Switzerland	1.55	1.52	1.58	1.48	1.50	1.42	1.44	1.46	<i>1.48</i>

^(a) Data unavailable. Numbers in italics are provisional estimates.
Sources: Eurostat and national statistics.

Table 7. Cohort fertility in Europe

Cohort	Completed fertility (per woman)					Mean age at childbearing (years)					Latest year available ⁽¹⁾
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	
Austria	1.74	1.76	1.70	1.66	1.60	25.4	25.9	26.6	27.4	28.1	2006
Belgium ⁽²⁾	1.84	1.83	1.87	1.80		26.2	26.7	27.4	28.0		1997
Bulgaria	2.05	2.03	1.93	1.81	1.65	24.1	23.9	23.6	23.6	24.5	2007
Czech Rep.	2.11	2.05	2.01	1.92	1.85	24.8	24.4	24.6	24.9	25.9	2007
Denmark	1.93	1.85	1.86	1.89	1.95	26.2	27.1	28.2	29.0	29.6	2006
Estonia	1.97	2.00	2.01	1.87	1.89	26.2	25.9	25.3	25.3	26.2	2007
Finland	1.84	1.90	1.96	1.91	1.86	27.4	28.0	28.7	29.2	29.7	2006
France (metro.)	2.11	2.13	2.12	2.03	2.00	26.5	27.0	27.7	28.7	29.5	2008
Germany	1.69	1.67	1.63	1.52	1.47	25.8	26.5	27.1	28.2	28.8	2006
Greece	2.03	2.03	1.97	1.77	1.57	26.3	25.8	26.2	27.1	28.5	2006
Hungary	1.97	1.96	2.02	1.98	1.87	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.5	26.3	2007
Ireland ⁽²⁾	3.04	2.67	2.41	2.18		28.6	28.5	29.0	30.1		2004
Italy	1.92	1.82	1.69	1.55	1.42	26.9	27.0	28.0	29.3	30.5	2005
Latvia	1.87	1.84	1.95	1.76	1.63	26.4	26.3	25.5	25.3	25.6	2004
Lithuania	2.04	1.97	1.92	1.72	1.75	26.6	26.3	26.0	26.0	25.9	2007
Luxembourg	1.69	1.68	1.74	1.83	1.83	26.9	27.6	28.6	29.1	29.0	2006
Netherlands	1.90	1.87	1.86	1.78	1.74	27.1	28.2	29.2	30.0	30.5	2006
Poland	2.19	2.17	2.18	2.00	1.79	26.5	26.3	26.0	25.9	26.0	2007
Portugal	2.08	2.03	1.88	1.82	1.66	26.8	26.2	26.5	27.5	28.3	2006
Romania	2.45	2.28	2.16	1.94	1.62	25.1	25.0	24.5	24.2	25.2	2007
Slovakia	2.30	2.21	2.18	2.03	1.89	25.4	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.5	2007
Slovenia	1.90	1.96	1.87	1.79	1.69	25.4	24.8	24.9	25.8	27.1	2007
Spain	2.16	1.92	1.79	1.61	1.45	27.5	27.2	27.9	29.4	30.8	2006
Sweden	2.00	2.03	2.05	2.01	1.96	27.2	27.9	28.6	28.9	29.5	2006
United Kingdom ⁽³⁾	2.07	2.02	1.98	1.91	1.90	26.4	27.1	27.8	28.4	28.8	2007
Iceland	2.66	2.51	2.47	2.36	2.16	25.0	25.9	26.4	27.1	27.4	2007
Norway	2.10	2.05	2.09	2.08	2.05	26.2	27.1	28.1	28.6	29.0	2006
Switzerland	1.82	1.75	1.71	1.66	1.60	27.1	28.1	28.6	29.4	30.0	2006

Sources : Calculations and estimates based on age-specific fertility rates posted on the Eurostat website, except for France (INSEE data), United Kingdom (ONS data), Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Poland and Iceland (Demographic Yearbook of the Council of Europe, 2005, plus Eurostat data).

⁽¹⁾ Base year for extrapolations. Unobserved rates are assumed equal to observed rates at same ages in latest year of observation.

⁽²⁾ For Belgium and Ireland, data for the 1970 cohort are not available.

⁽³⁾ England-Wales.

Table 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	20.0	0.67
1981	180,695		245,000	30.4	19.0	0.64
1986	166,797		221,000	28.4	16.0	0.54
1990	170,428		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	0.49
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	0.49
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	0.50
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		203,346		26.7	14.1	0.50
2004		210,664		27.4	14.6	0.52
2005	166,985	206,311		26.6	14.3	0.51
2006	174,561	209,699		26.3	14.5	0.52

⁽¹⁾ INED abortion statistics including elective and therapeutic abortions.
⁽²⁾ Hospital statistics (elective abortions only). *Source*: Vilain (2008).
⁽³⁾ INED estimate of total number of abortions (elective and therapeutic). After 2002, hospital statistics are considered exhaustive and there are no more INED estimates. *Source*: C. Rossier and C. Pirus (2007).
⁽⁴⁾ Based on INED estimates up to 2002 and on hospital statistics after 2002.
Population: Metropolitan France.

Table 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

⁽¹⁾ Ratio of number of first marriages to number of persons of same age, summed to age 49.

⁽²⁾ Ratio of number of first marriages to (estimated) number of never-married persons at the same age, 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 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	0.73	28.3	0.23	0.52
1965	0.70	29.0	0.19	0.47
1967	0.68	29.5	0.16	0.44
1969	0.67	30.0	0.12	0.41
1971	0.65	30.5	0.09	0.39
1973	0.64	30.7	0.08	0.37
1975			0.06	0.34
1977			0.06	0.32
1979			0.06	
1981			0.05	
1983			0.05	
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	0.71	27.6	0.15	0.46
1971	0.69	28.2	0.12	0.43
1973	0.67	28.7	0.09	0.40
1975	0.66	29.1	0.07	0.38
1977			0.07	0.36
1979			0.06	0.33
1981			0.06	
1983			0.05	
1985			0.05	

*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 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		Infant ⁽¹⁾	Neonatal ⁽²⁾	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
1985	71.3	79.4	17.9	23.0	8.3	4.6	803	913
1986	71.5	79.7	18.1	23.2	8.0	4.3	807	915
1987	72.1	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	72.8	80.9	19.0	24.2	7.3	3.6	822	923
1991	72.9	81.1	19.2	24.4	7.3	3.5	824	923
1992	73.2	81.4	19.4	24.6	6.8	3.3	827	925
1993	73.3	81.4	19.4	24.6	6.5	3.1	828	924
1994	73.7	81.8	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	82.0	19.7	25.0	4.8	3.0	841	929
1997	74.5	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	83.0	20.8	25.8	4.1	2.7	857	934
2003	75.9	82.9	20.8	25.6	4.0	2.6	859	935
2004	76.8	83.9	21.5	26.5	3.9	2.6	868	937
2005	76.8	83.8	21.5	26.4	3.6	2.3	868	939
2006	77.2	84.2	21.8	26.8	3.6	2.3	871	939
2007	77.6	84.5	22.0	26.9	3.6	2.4	874	941
2008*	77.6	84.4	22.0	26.9	3.6		876	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 12. Life expectancy at birth in Europe in 2007

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Male	Female	Difference (F – M)
Austria	77.5	83.1	5.6
Belgium	77.1	82.6	5.5
Bulgaria	69.5	76.7	7.2
Czech Republic	73.8	80.2	6.5
Denmark	76.2	80.6	4.4
Estonia	67.2	78.8	11.6
Finland	76.0	83.1	7.2
France	77.5	84.3	6.8
Germany	77.4	82.7	5.3
Greece	77.1	81.8	4.8
Hungary	69.4	77.8	8.4
Ireland	77.4	82.1	4.7
Italy (2006)	78.5	84.2	5.7
Latvia	65.8	76.5	10.7
Lithuania	64.9	77.2	12.4
Luxembourg	76.7	82.2	5.6
Netherlands	78.1	82.5	4.4
Poland	71.0	79.8	8.8
Portugal	75.9	82.2	6.3
Romania	69.7	76.9	7.2
Slovakia	70.6	78.4	7.8
Slovenia	74.7	82.0	7.4
Spain	77.8	84.3	6.6
Sweden	79.0	83.1	4.1
United Kingdom (2006)	77.3	81.7	4.4
Iceland	79.6	83.4	3.9
Norway	78.3	82.9	4.6
Switzerland	79.5	84.4	4.9

Source: Eurostat.

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

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

Source: Eurostat.

Table 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
23 groups of causes															
Lung cancer	63	67	70	70	70	69	69	68	66	65	64	63	63	64	63
Stomach cancer	20	17	14	12	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8
Cancer of the intestine	31	29	29	28	28	27	27	27	25	25	25	24	24	24	23
Prostate cancer	28	30	32	29	29	29	28	28	26	26	26	26	24	23	22
Other neoplasms	175	179	171	160	159	155	153	149	152	150	147	145	138	138	135
Ischaemic heart diseases	117	118	96	85	84	80	79	77	76	72	70	68	64	62	58
Other heart diseases	130	115	93	90	90	88	85	83	80	78	77	78	71	71	68
Cerebro-vascular diseases	123	103	71	59	58	55	51	50	47	45	43	43	38	37	35
Other diseases of the circulatory system	38	35	29	26	26	25	24	23	21	20	20	19	17	16	16
Tuberculosis (all forms)	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
AIDS	0	0	8	13	10	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Influenza	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	11	12	10	11	11	10	9	9	12	11	12	12	10	11	11
Other diseases of the respiratory system	83	79	71	69	71	70	67	67	53	49	49	52	43	47	42
Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver	56	46	35	29	29	28	29	28	28	28	27	27	25	24	24
Diabetes	11	11	9	9	9	9	12	13	15	15	14	15	14	14	13
Other mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system	28	28	31	30	30	31	33	34	40	41	41	44	39	42	41
Other diseases of the digestive system	41	35	29	25	25	25	24	24	20	20	20	20	19	19	19
Other diseases	56	50	40	37	37	36	35	36	36	35	35	36	33	32	31
Motor-vehicle accidents	30	26	26	20	19	19	20	20	19	19	18	15	13	13	12
Suicides	29	34	30	29	28	27	26	25	26	25	25	26	25	24	24
Other deaths from external causes	63	54	51	44	43	42	42	41	36	35	34	36	31	31	31
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	74	70	56	48	49	48	50	48	45	49	49	51	44	45	43
6 broad groups of causes															
Cancer	318	324	317	299	300	298	291	288	280	275	272	267	260	258	251
Cardiovascular diseases	409	371	288	260	258	249	239	233	225	216	210	207	189	186	176
Infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system	101	97	95	95	93	86	82	81	72	65	66	68	57	61	55
Other diseases	193	169	143	131	130	128	133	135	138	140	138	143	129	131	128
Injuries and poisoning	123	114	106	93	90	89	88	86	81	79	78	77	70	69	67
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	74	70	56	48	49	48	50	48	45	49	49	51	44	45	43
All causes	1,217	1,145	1,005	928	918	891	880	866	841	825	813	813	748	751	721

Cause of death	Women														
	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
23 groups of causes															
Lung cancer	6	7	8	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	13	13	14	15
Stomach cancer	9	7	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Cancer of the intestine	19	18	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	13
Breast cancer	27	28	29	29	29	28	28	28	27	26	26	26	26	25	25
Cancer of the uterus	11	10	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	6	6	6
Other neoplasms	76	74	70	69	68	67	65	65	67	67	67	66	64	63	62
Ischaemic heart diseases	51	51	42	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	24	23	22
Other heart diseases	93	81	64	61	60	59	57	56	54	53	53	53	47	47	45
Cerebro-vascular diseases	88	74	52	41	40	39	36	33	33	32	31	31	27	26	25
Other diseases of the circulatory system	19	17	14	12	12	11	11	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
AIDS	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	8	7	7	8	6	7	6
Other diseases of the respiratory system	33	33	31	30	31	32	30	30	24	21	22	23	19	21	18
Alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver	19	15	12	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
Diabetes	10	9	8	7	7	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	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
Other diseases of the digestive system	27	23	18	16	16	16	15	15	13	13	13	13	12	12	11
Other diseases	38	34	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	29	24	24	24
Motor-vehicle accidents	10	9	9	7	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	4	4	4	3
Suicides	11	12	10	10	10	9	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	8	8
Other violent deaths	36	31	27	23	22	22	22	22	20	19	19	20	17	16	16
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	48	44	35	31	31	30	30	30	28	29	30	32	26	27	26
6 broad groups of causes															
Cancer	147	143	138	134	135	132	130	131	129	129	129	128	126	126	125
Cardiovascular diseases	250	223	172	148	147	141	136	132	126	123	119	119	106	104	99
Infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system	43	43	42	41	41	40	39	38	34	30	31	33	27	30	26
Other diseases	116	103	91	85	84	85	87	89	91	91	93	98	85	86	84
Injuries and poisoning	57	53	46	40	39	37	38	37	34	34	33	33	29	29	27
Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death	48	44	35	31	31	30	30	30	28	29	30	32	26	27	26
All causes	662	609	525	480	475	465	461	457	442	436	435	443	399	401	386

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

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

The *départements* of metropolitan France

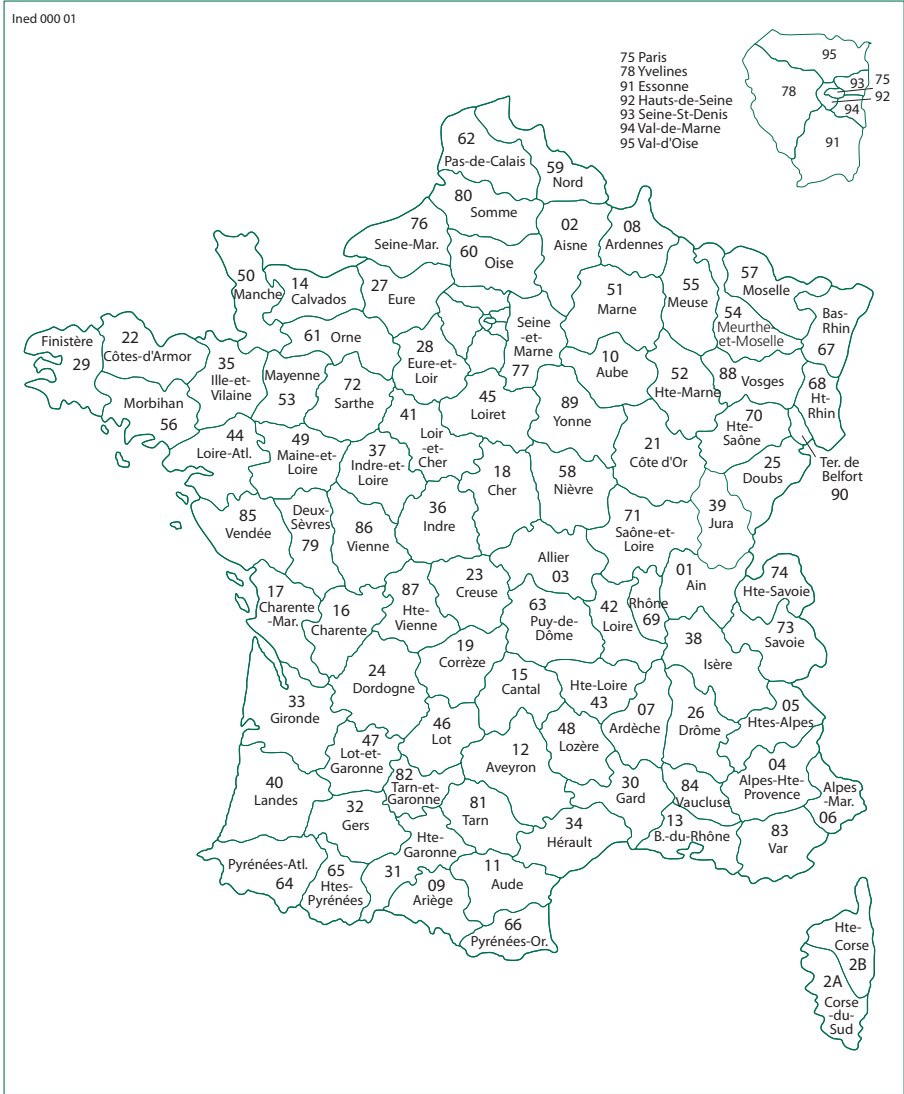


Table 16. *Département* indicators

n°	<i>Département</i>	Fertility 2006-2007 ⁽¹⁾	PACS and marriages 2007-2008 ⁽²⁾	Divorces 2006-2008 ⁽³⁾
1	Ain	1.95	38.5	12.3
2	Aisne	2.08	43.2	11.9
3	Allier	1.82	46.7	12.7
4	Alpes-de-Haute-Provence	1.78	42.8	13.4
5	Hautes-Alpes	2.05	52.9	12.9
6	Alpes-Maritimes	1.75	43.6	16.1
7	Ardèche	2.02	47.7	10.3
8	Ardennes	1.98	44.1	9.6
9	Ariège	1.94	44.2	12.1
10	Aube	1.94	38.6	13.2
11	Aude	1.88	47.0	13.7
12	Aveyron	1.91	51.3	8.6
13	Bouches-du-Rhône	1.90	38.9	16.5
14	Calvados	1.92	47.0	11.8
15	Cantal	1.70	48.9	8.3
16	Charente	1.84	42.2	12.1
17	Charente-Maritime	1.78	54.6	12.5
18	Cher	1.87	37.4	9.6
19	Corrèze	1.78	54.5	11.0
2A	Corse-du-Sud	1.56	42.3	13.1
2B	Haute-Corse	1.54	35.7	12.8
21	Côte-d'Or	1.75	55.5	13.1
22	Côtes-d'Armor	2.13	45.4	9.7
23	Creuse	1.73	36.1	9.6
24	Dordogne	1.82	35.6	11.5
25	Doubs	2.00	53.0	13.3
26	Drôme	2.09	41.9	13.9
27	Eure	2.07	37.0	11.3
28	Eure-et-Loir	2.08	42.5	10.5
29	Finistère	1.93	57.8	9.7
30	Gard	2.01	38.6	14.2
31	Haute-Garonne	1.69	58.6	14.6
32	Gers	1.78	62.5	11.4
33	Gironde	1.70	44.1	14.1
34	Hérault	1.79	50.1	16.2
35	Ille-et-Vilaine	1.92	58.3	9.9
36	Indre	1.85	38.2	11.0
37	Indre-et-Loire	1.78	36.9	11.9
38	Isère	1.96	42.6	12.5
39	Jura	2.04	41.4	12.0
40	Landes	1.91	59.1	11.5
41	Loir-et-Cher	2.04	46.5	11.0
42	Loire	2.04	45.7	11.1
43	Haute-Loire	1.92	48.3	7.8
44	Loire-Atlantique	1.99	46.4	10.7
45	Loiret	2.05	50.9	11.3
46	Lot	1.82	47.9	9.9
47	Lot-et-Garonne	1.91	47.7	13.6
48	Lozère	1.79	43.3	7.5
49	Maine-et-Loire	2.08	45.9	8.9
50	Manche	1.97	49.8	8.8

⁽¹⁾ Mean number of children per woman (mean 2006-2007).

⁽²⁾ Number of PACS per 100 marriages (mean 2007-2008).

⁽³⁾ Number of new divorcees per 1,000 married persons in 2006 aged below 70 (mean 2006-2008).

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from INSEE and the Ministry of Justice.

n°	Département	Fertility 2006-2007 ⁽¹⁾	PACS and marriages 2007-2008 ⁽²⁾	Divorces 2006-2008 ⁽³⁾
51	Marne	1.82	53.8	12.0
52	Haute-Marne	1.98	46.4	12.2
53	Mayenne	2.25	43.4	8.3
54	Meurthe-et-Moselle	1.74	52.1	14.1
55	Meuse	2.02	51.6	10.0
56	Morbihan	2.02	49.9	9.0
57	Moselle	1.76	41.2	12.2
58	Nièvre	1.88	41.6	12.1
59	Nord	1.99	36.4	13.8
60	Oise	2.07	36.6	11.5
61	Orne	2.04	40.2	11.0
62	Pas-de-Calais	2.04	47.1	11.6
63	Puy-de-Dôme	1.72	61.6	10.9
64	Pyrénées-Atlantiques	1.71	64.3	11.2
65	Hautes-Pyrénées	1.89	63.3	11.9
66	Pyrénées-Orientales	1.81	39.5	15.7
67	Bas-Rhin	1.72	49.3	10.2
68	Haut-Rhin	1.87	49.1	12.6
69	Rhône	1.99	44.3	15.4
70	Haute-Saône	2.11	44.7	11.3
71	Saône-et-Loire	1.94	48.3	10.5
72	Sarthe	2.07	53.1	10.0
73	Savoie	1.92	53.7	13.8
74	Haute-Savoie	1.87	34.7	12.9
75	Paris	1.60	44.2	20.5
76	Seine-Maritime	1.93	51.1	13.3
77	Seine-et-Marne	2.06	39.7	12.6
78	Yvelines	2.08	43.4	11.6
79	Deux-Sèvres	1.94	44.4	10.0
80	Somme	1.81	45.6	13.1
81	Tarn	1.92	58.4	12.1
82	Tarn-et-Garonne	2.10	43.9	12.9
83	Var	1.95	44.2	15.6
84	Vaucluse	2.03	37.5	14.2
85	Vendée	2.16	39.6	8.3
86	Vienne	1.59	57.2	11.0
87	Haute-Vienne	1.88	65.9	11.4
88	Vosges	1.98	52.6	9.9
89	Yonne	2.02	41.3	12.0
90	Territoire de Belfort	2.05	54.1	14.5
91	Essonne	2.10	43.7	11.3
92	Hauts-de-Seine	1.95	47.6	14.2
93	Seine-Saint-Denis	2.31	25.8	14.1
94	Val-de-Marne	1.92	40.9	13.8
95	Val-d'Oise	2.32	37.5	12.6
971	Guadeloupe	2.46	13.3	17.2
972	Martinique	1.90	10.5	14.1
973	French Guiana	3.36	20.8	13.9
974	Réunion	2.28	18.2	13.1
Metropolitan France		1.91	45.0	12.6
Whole of France		1.93	43.4	12.7

⁽¹⁾ Mean number of children per woman (mean 2006-2007).

⁽²⁾ Number of PACS per 100 marriages (mean 2007-2008).

⁽³⁾ Number of new divorcees per 1,000 married persons in 2006 aged below 70 (mean 2006-2008).

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from INSEE and the Ministry of Justice.

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France PRIoux, Magali MAZUY • RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS IN FRANCE: TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PACS CIVIL PARTNERSHIP, AND OVER A MILLION CONTRACTING PARTIES

The population of metropolitan France (mainland and Corsica) on 1 January 2009 was estimated at 63.2 million. Natural growth was again strongly positive in 2008, and almost identical to that of 2007, with the increase in births partly offset by a rise in deaths. The number of foreigners admitted for residence fell slightly more sharply in 2007 than in the two previous years. The estimated total fertility rate was 2 children per woman in 2008, a level close to the completed fertility of the 1970 cohort. The number of abortions remained stable, but their frequency increased slightly among the youngest women. The number of PACS civil partnerships signed in 2008 increased yet again, both for same-sex couples and for heterosexual couples. Marriages fell slightly, and the probability of marrying for single people has never been lower. Most of the divorces pronounced in 2008 were by mutual consent. Male life expectancy at birth increased slightly (+0.14 years) and that of women remained stable (–0.06 years).

France PRIoux, Magali MAZUY • L'ÉVOLUTION DÉMOGRAPHIQUE RÉCENTE EN FRANCE : DIX ANS POUR LE PACS, PLUS D'UN MILLION DE CONTRACTANTS

La population de la France métropolitaine est estimée à 63,2 millions d'habitants au 1^{er} janvier 2009. L'accroissement total est encore largement positif en 2008 et presque identique à celui de l'année 2007, l'augmentation des naissances étant en partie compensée par celle des décès. Le nombre d'étrangers admis à séjourner a diminué en 2007 un peu plus nettement que les deux années précédentes. L'indicateur conjoncturel de fécondité est estimé à 2 enfants par femme en 2008, niveau proche de la descendance finale de la génération 1970. Les avortements sont stables mais leur fréquence augmente légèrement chez les femmes les plus jeunes. Le nombre de pacs signés en 2008 a encore augmenté, pour les couples de même sexe comme pour les couples de sexe différent. Les mariages sont en légère baisse, la probabilité de mariage des célibataires n'ayant jamais été aussi basse. Les divorces prononcés en 2008 sont majoritairement des divorces par consentement mutuel. L'espérance de vie à la naissance des hommes a légèrement augmenté (+ 0,14 an) et celle des femmes n'a pas progressé (– 0,06 an).

France PRIoux, Magali MAZUY • LA EVOLUCIÓN DEMOGRÁFICA RECIENTE DE FRANCIA: DIEZ AÑOS DE PACS, MÁS DE UN MILLÓN DE CONTRATANTES.

La población de Francia metropolitana está estimada a 63,2 millones de habitantes al 1^o de enero de 2009. El crecimiento total es todavía ampliamente positivo en 2008 y casi idéntico al de 2007, el aumento de los nacimientos habiendo sido compensados por el de las defunciones. En número de extranjeros admitidos a residencia ha disminuido en 2007 un poco más sensiblemente que durante los dos años precedentes. El indicador coyuntural de fecundidad alcanza 2 hijos por mujer en 2008, nivel próximo al de la descendencia final de la generación 1970. Los abortos son estables pero su frecuencia aumenta ligeramente en las mujeres más jóvenes. El número de Pacs (Pacto civil de solidaridad) ha aumentado todavía tanto para las parejas del mismo sexo como para las de sexo diferente. Los matrimonios disminuyen ligeramente, y para los solteros la probabilidad de casarse nunca ha sido tan baja. Los divorcios pronunciados en 2008 son en mayoría divorcios por consentimiento mutuo. Aunque ligeramente, la esperanza de vida al nacer de los hombres ha aumentado (+0,14 años) pero no la de las mujeres (–0,06 años).

Translated by Godfrey Rogers.