

# Population & Societies

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## Demographic milestones 1945-2015

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Published for the fortieth anniversary of INED, the June 1986 issue of *Population et Sociétés* (no. 203) written by Michel Louis Lévy featured a timeline of key dates in demographic history. This latest issue repeats the same exercise, extending the period of reference to cover the 70 years since the founding of INED.

### From 1945 to the late 1950s

#### 1945

Creation of the Institut national d'études démographiques (INED) to "study demographic problems in all their aspects". The Institute is headed by Alfred Sauvy and its technical committee is chaired by Robert Debré.

#### 1946

The French population reaches 40 million again. (After nearing 42 million in 1938, the population of France (current borders), had dropped to below 39 million by 1944.)

The United Nations creates the Population Commission, with the Population Division as its secretariat. It is renamed Commission on Population and Development in 1994.

#### 1951

India launches its first family planning programme. (In 1940, Nehru had already voiced the need for a birth control policy).

### Seven key dates in the history of INED

**1945.** Creation of INED by government order of 24 October.

**1946.** First issue of *Population* published by INED.

**1968.** Publication of the first *Population et Sociétés* information bulletin with the title "La démographie, donnée méconnue" (Population, a largely neglected factor). The 525<sup>th</sup> issue, now available in both French and English, was published in September 2015.

**1986.** INED becomes a public scientific and technological establishment (EPST).

**2009.** INED is a founder member of the association for the future Campus Condorcet social sciences and humanities campus.

**2011.** In partnership with several universities and the Campus Condorcet, INED becomes a "laboratory of excellence" (Labex) for the iPOPs project to strengthen ties between research and the teaching of population sciences.

**2015.** INED celebrates its 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

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The over-ambitious birth rate targets are revised many times over the years. (Between 2001 and 2011, the Indian population was still growing at an annual rate of 1.64%, corresponding to a doubling of the population in 43 years.)

In France, the infant mortality rate (deaths of children below age one per 1,000 live births) falls to below 50 per 1,000.

### 1952

In an article published in *L'Observateur*, Alfred Sauvy introduces the concept of *Tiers Monde* (Third World): “for at last, this Third World, ignored, exploited and disdained like the Third Estate, also wants to exist in its own right”.

### 1956

Gregory Pincus, an American biologist, develops the first contraceptive pill with his colleagues M. C. Chang and John Rock. It becomes available in the United States in 1960 and in France in 1967.

Promulgation in Tunisia, under prime minister Habib Bourgiba, of the Code of Personal Status, a set of laws prohibiting polygamy, setting a minimum age for marriage, requiring explicit consent from both spouses and replacing unilateral repudiation with a judicial procedure for divorce.

The population of the USSR reaches 200 million.

First birth control campaign in China (Mao Zedong had recently pronounced in favour of “limiting births in all densely populated regions”). It has no impact on fertility.

### 1958

Life expectancy at birth for both sexes tops 70 years in France.

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## The 1960s and 1970s

### 1960

The *Mouvement pour la maternité heureuse* (Movement for happy motherhood), set up in 1956 by Andrée Lagroua-Weill-Hallé and Evelyne Sullerot, becomes the *Mouvement français pour le planning familial* (French family planning movement).

The world population reaches 3 billion.

### 1962

A second birth control campaign is launched in China.

### 1965

The population of Indonesia reaches 100 million.

The population of the United States tops 200 million.

### 1967

Adoption in France of the *Neuwirth Act* legalizing the sale of contraceptives, including the pill.

### 1968

The population of metropolitan France reaches 50 million.

The annual growth rate of the world population reaches an all-time peak of 2.1% (a doubling every 33 years).

### 1969

The infant mortality rate in France drops below 20 per 1,000.

### 1970

Adoption in France of the “parental authority” act that provides for joint exercise of parental authority by both parents.

Half of French women aged 25-59 are in employment.

### 1971

Publication of the *Manifeste des 343* demanding the right to abortion, signed by 343 French women who acknowledge having had an abortion themselves.

The third birth control campaign in China is based on three recommendations to couples: marry late, wait longer between births, have fewer children. Between 1970 and 1979, Chinese fertility falls from 5.7 to 2.8 children per woman.

### 1972

The *Bobigny affair*. Five women are put on trial: a 16-year-old girl who became pregnant after being raped and who is accused of illegal abortion, her mother and two of her colleagues for aiding and abetting, and another person for performing an illegal procedure. Defended by Gisèle Halimi, who used the trial as a political tribune to argue for the liberalization of abortion, the girl is finally acquitted.

The population of Brazil reaches 100 million.

Deaths in Germany (East and West combined), start to outnumber births (and continue to do so up to the present day).

### 1974

The age of majority is lowered to 18 years in France.

The world population reaches 4 billion.

### 1975

Adoption in France of the Veil Act relative to induced abortion, making it legal for a “pregnant woman whose condition places her in a situation of distress” to undergo an induced abortion up to the tenth week of pregnancy.

Adoption in France of a divorce reform law authorizing divorce by mutual consent.

Indira Gandhi declares a state of emergency in India. Sterilization campaigns are organized, but the “family planning programme” is renamed “family well-being programme” after its excesses are brought to light.

### 1976

Life expectancy across the world reaches 60 years.

### 1978

Birth in the United Kingdom of Louise Brown, the world’s first “test-tube” baby (conceived by in-vitro fertilization, IVF).

### 1979

The proportion of births outside marriage tops 10% for the first time in France.

China’s one-child policy comes into force. In the face of strong popular resistance, exceptions to the one-child rule are later introduced.

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## The 1980s and 1990s

### 1981

The infant mortality rate in France drops below 10 per 1,000.

### 1982

Birth of Amandine, France’s first test-tube baby. Amandine becomes a mother herself in 2013.

The Chinese census counts more than 1 billion inhabitants in the country.

### 1987

The world population reaches 5 billion.

### 1988

The population of Pakistan reaches 100 million.

The population of Bangladesh reaches 100 million.

### 1990

Reunification of Germany. The population of the new united Germany (East and West) is just below 80 million.

### 1992

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), known as the Earth Summit, takes place in Rio de Janeiro, with the adoption of the Agenda 21 action plan.

The population of Nigeria reaches 100 million.

The population of Russia peaks at slightly more than 148 million.

### 1994

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), known as the Cairo Conference, takes place in Egypt. A programme of action for the next 20 years is adopted. In 2014, an ICPD+20 meeting is held in New York to report on the progress and achievements of this programme of action.

More than 40% of French women aged 20-44 use the pill as a contraceptive method.

### 1995

The United Nations World Conference on Women is held in Beijing.

Persons aged 60 and above account for more than 20% of the French population.

### 1997

The population of Indonesia reaches 200 million.

### 1999

The world population reaches 6 billion.

The law on civil partnerships (*Pacte civil de solidarité*, PACS) is voted in France.

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## From 2000 to 2015

### 2000

The United Nations adopt eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to be achieved by 2015.

### 2001

The population of Mexico reaches 100 million.

### 2002

The population of metropolitan France reaches 60 million.

### 2004

Life expectancy at birth, for both sexes, exceeds 80 years in France (with a gender gap in life expectancy of 7.2 years in favour of women).

### 2005

Adoption in France of the Léonetti Act on the “rights of patients at the end of life”.

### 2007

The 28 member countries of the European Union have a total population of 500 million.

More than 50% of the world’s population is urban.

More than 50% of births in France occur outside marriage.

### 2008

The population of Japan peaks at 128 million before starting to decline.

### 2009

The population of Africa reaches 1 billion.

Mean age at childbearing reaches 30 years in France.

### 2010

According to the national census, the population of the United States exceeds 300 million.

A million people in France are in a civil partnership. Of the 200,000 PACS unions registered in 2010, fewer than 5% concern same-sex couples.

### 2011

The population of Brazil reaches 200 million.

According to the national census, the Indian population tops one billion.

Life expectancy across the world reaches 70 years.

The world population reaches 7 billion.

### 2013

Adoption in France of the law “opening marriage to same-sex couples”.

### 2014

The population of the Philippines reaches 100 million.

### 2015

The United Nations Sustainable Development Summit is held in New York to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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## And in the future?

### 2022

India becomes the world’s most populous country. ♦

### 2024

The world population reaches 8 billion. ♦

### 2035

Persons aged 60 and above account for more than 30% of the world population. ♦

### 2036

The world population reaches 9 billion. ♦

### 2048

The population of Japan drops below 100 million. ♦

### 2056

The world population reaches 10 billion. ♦

♦ Forecasts based on the extrapolation of current trends.