PRESS RELEASE

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"Launch of data collection for the 2016 census"

From 21 January 2016, more than 8,000 municipalities will be concerned by the population census.

The census is an essential tool for taking decisions that are adapted to the needs of the population. It is by using data collected through the census that small and large projects affecting our lives can be planned and carried out.



IN MUNICIPALITIES WITH OVER 10.000 INHABITANTS:

- FROM 21 JANUARY TO 27 FEBRUARY in metropolitan France, the Antilles and French Guiana
- FROM 4 FEBRUARY TO 12 MARCH in the Reunion

IN MUNICIPALITIES WITH UNDER **10.000 INHABITANTS:**

- FROM 21 JANUARY TO 20 FEBRUARY in metropolitan France, the Antilles and French
- FROM 4 FEBRUARY TO 5 MARCH in the Reunion

In Saint-Pierre-et-Miguelon:

- FROM 14 MARCH TO 9 APRIL





$\sqrt{}$ The census is useful and it couldn't be easier....

This is the largest survey that INSEE carries out. It provides a snapshot of the population. It is also the source on which many INSEE studies are based. It is useful for everyone: public stakeholders, journalists, municipalities (legislation), etc.

Completing the survey questionnaire is a civic duty which is made simple: you can reply online. Everyone can do it and at any time. In 2015, 3.4 million people replied online.



Our experts say....

"The census helps in making decisions adapted to the needs of the population"

"In 2015, 1/4 of respondents, and even some of the oldest members of the population, chose to reply online"

"It takes just 10 to 20 minutes to complete the online census questionnaire"

Caroline Escapa, Head of the Demography Department, INSEE

Go to the census website

www.le-recensement-et-moi.fr

 $\sqrt{}$ to complete the census questionnaire

And also:

- √ to find out if you will be surveyed this year
- √ to find out everything about the census



Note

2 census-based studies are available for consultation from today on insee.fr:

INSEE Première No.1581: Demographic profile 2015

INSEE Première No.1582: Where do families live in France?













√ 2015 in figures...

+247,000 people compared with 2014: mainly due to the natural balance (+200,000).

800,000 births, but a slight decrease compared with 2014: -2.3%.

1.96 children per woman compared with 2.00 in 2014.

+41,000 deaths or +7.3% against 2014, due to 3 identified episodes of excess mortality: long influenza episode (9 weeks), heat wave and cold spell.

239,000 marriages celebrated, of which 8,000 were same-sex marriages.

IN THE EUROPEAN RANKING



On 1st January 2015, France still had the second highest population in Europe (66.4 million inhabitants) behind Germany (81.2 million inhabitants) and ahead of the United Kingdom (64.8 million).

Since 1999, Ireland and France have remained the two countries with the highest fertility levels.

In 2013, with 1.99 and 1.96 children per woman respectively, France and Ireland were ahead of Sweden (1.89) and the United Kingdom (1.83).



Our experts say....

"4 out of 10 families live in overcrowded housing in Paris and Nice compared with 1 in 10 for France as a whole"

"31% of families in city centres in large urban areas are one-parent families compared with an average of 22% for the whole of France"

Isabelle Robert-Bobée, Head of the Department for Demographic Surveys and Studies, INSEE



"The baby-boom generations are starting to reach the highest mortality age groups. 65s and over now account for 18.8% of the population, against 18.4% in 2014"

"Life expectancy decreased in 2015 for both men and women due to increased mortality after 65"

Marie Reynaud, Head of the Demographic and Social Studies Unit. INSEF

√ Where do families live in France?

A ground-breaking study on the **location of families at a detailed geographic level** highlights contrasting situations across the whole country.

8 out of 10 families with children aged under 18 live in the large urban

areas. There are proportionally fewer families in the city centres (22%) and the share increases with distance from these centres: 31% in the suburbs and 34% in the urban peripheries.

In the largest urban areas (Paris, Lyon and Marseille), city centres lose fewer families than do city centres in the country as a whole.

There is a greater proportion of large families in the north of the country than in the south.

There are more families living in overcrowded housing conditions in the city centres.

Lastly, the majority of one-parent families are to be found in the city centres.

Where do families live in the regions?

10 regional publications have been produced to coincide with the launch of the 2016 census









