

DEMOGRAPHY OBSERVATORY

April 2020

2019

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and specific features

The Demography Observatory is the result of a collaboration begun in 2012 between Monaco Statistics, the Registry Office (Nationality) and the IT Department at Monaco City Hall.

The aim of this study is to present a demographic overview of Monegasque nationals using various indicators that are standard in this field.

The population studied was made up exclusively of **Monegasque nationals** (thus excluding all foreign residents). The data was prepared on **31 December 2019**. Unless otherwise noted, the historical data used dates back as far as 1950.

Specific features – useful information that will aid understanding and interpretation of the data:

- There are five categories of marital status in the Principality of Monaco:¹ single, married, divorced, separated and widowed;
- All Monegasque nationals are included, whether or not they are resident in the Principality. It is this total population that is the subject of this study;
- Given the size of the population, changes to legislation on transferring and acquiring Monegasque nationality have had a noticeable impact on the key annual demographic data. The years which follow a change in the law are not therefore representative of a trend and should be interpreted with caution;
- The small size of the Monegasque population means that some indicators vary widely from one year to the next. It is therefore advisable to look at a series over several years;
- Minimal differences relating to an annual data point may appear between two publications of the Demography Observatory. These may be the result of life events (births, marriages, divorces, deaths) which occur outside the Principality and are not therefore transcribed into the Monegasque Registry Office records until after the annual observatory is published. The data presented in each publication represents the latest information at the time of publication and supersedes the data given the previous year.

All statistics in this observatory are broken down by gender.

¹ [Act No. 1.481 dated 17 December 2019 on civil solidarity pacts](#) introduced cohabitation contracts (*contrat de vie commune* and *contrat de cohabitation*). Since these contracts are not transcribed into the Registry Office records, they are not included in this Observatory.

1.2 Key figures and highlights for 2019

As of 31 December 2019, the Principality comprised nearly **9,500 Monegasque nationals**. Following a stable period between 2014 and 2017 (average growth of 1.1%) and a slowdown in 2018 (+0.7%), 2019 saw the strongest annual population growth since 2013 (+1.7%).

The population remains relatively elderly: half of the population is older than **46.8 years** and one in two women are in their fifties or older. The average age of Monegasque nationals is **44.3 years**. More than one in four Monegasque nationals are aged 65 or over.

Nearly **95%** of Monegasque nationals live in the Principality, and nine in ten were born in Monaco or France.

There were **125 births** in 2019, the second-highest total ever recorded. The mean age of mothers giving birth reached **33.0 years** and the total fertility rate was **2.5 children per woman** in 2017–2019.

A total of **80 Monegasque nationals** died, giving a death rate of **8.4 per thousand**, close to the average observed over the decade between 2010 and 2019. Life expectancy at birth is increasing and stands at **86.5 years (84.4 years for men and 88.7 years for women)**.

A total of **92 marriages** involving at least one spouse of Monegasque nationality were celebrated. The nuptiality rate was **9.7 per thousand**, in line with the average for the decade. The mean age of single people getting married continued to increase, reaching **33.2 years** for men and **30.6 years** for women.

The number of divorces that occurred in 2019 is not yet definitively known, given the inevitable delays associated with the legal procedures. There were **32 divorces** in 2018, giving a gross divorce rate of **3.4 per thousand**. This is the lowest rate for over 30 years.

2 Population change and structure

2.1 Change in population, 1951–2019

2.1.1 Nearly 9,500 Monegasque nationals as at 31 December 2019

Table 1: Number of Monegasque nationals by gender and sex ratio¹

	Annual		Men Proportion		Women Proportion		Sex ratio
	Total	Evolution					
1951	3,004	n.d.	1,197	39.8%	1,807	60.2%	66.2
1960	3,787	0.6%	1,498	39.6%	2,289	60.4%	65.4
1970	4,289	1.8%	1,656	38.6%	2,633	61.4%	62.9
1980	4,974	0.9%	1,941	39.0%	3,033	61.0%	64.0
1990	5,863	0.9%	2,310	39.4%	3,553	60.6%	65.0
1991	5,879	0.3%	2,319	39.4%	3,560	60.6%	65.1
1992	6,090	3.6%	2,415	39.7%	3,675	60.3%	65.7
1993	6,408	5.2%	2,577	40.2%	3,831	59.8%	67.3
1994	6,487	1.2%	2,645	40.8%	3,842	59.2%	68.8
1995	6,555	1.0%	2,685	41.0%	3,870	59.0%	69.4
1996	6,644	1.4%	2,743	41.3%	3,901	58.7%	70.3
1997	6,766	1.8%	2,831	41.8%	3,935	58.2%	71.9
1998	6,835	1.0%	2,862	41.9%	3,973	58.1%	72.0
1999	6,984	2.2%	2,949	42.2%	4,035	57.8%	73.1
2000	7,175	2.7%	3,051	42.5%	4,124	57.5%	74.0
2001	7,334	2.2%	3,135	42.7%	4,199	57.3%	74.7
2002	7,424	1.2%	3,171	42.7%	4,253	57.3%	74.6
2003	7,512	1.2%	3,217	42.8%	4,295	57.2%	74.9
2004	7,716	2.7%	3,318	43.0%	4,398	57.0%	75.4
2005	7,842	1.6%	3,383	43.1%	4,459	56.9%	75.9
2006	7,994	1.9%	3,452	43.2%	4,542	56.8%	76.0
2007	8,103	1.4%	3,499	43.2%	4,604	56.8%	76.0
2008	8,212	1.3%	3,552	43.3%	4,660	56.7%	76.2
2009	8,280	0.8%	3,570	43.1%	4,710	56.9%	75.8
2010	8,346	0.8%	3,606	43.2%	4,740	56.8%	76.1
2011	8,389	0.5%	3,622	43.2%	4,767	56.8%	76.0
2012	8,675	3.4%	3,823	44.1%	4,852	55.9%	78.8
2013	8,837	1.9%	3,908	44.2%	4,929	55.8%	79.3
2014	8,951	1.3%	3,969	44.3%	4,982	55.7%	79.7
2015	9,050	1.1%	4,005	44.3%	5,045	55.7%	79.4
2016	9,160	1.2%	4,065	44.4%	5,095	55.6%	79.8
2017	9,259	1.1%	4,128	44.6%	5,131	55.4%	80.5
2018	9,326	0.7%	4,179	44.8%	5,147	55.2%	81.2
2019	9,486	1.7%	4,285	45.2%	5,201	54.8%	82.4

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

As of 31 December 2019, the Principality comprised **9,486** Monegasque nationals.

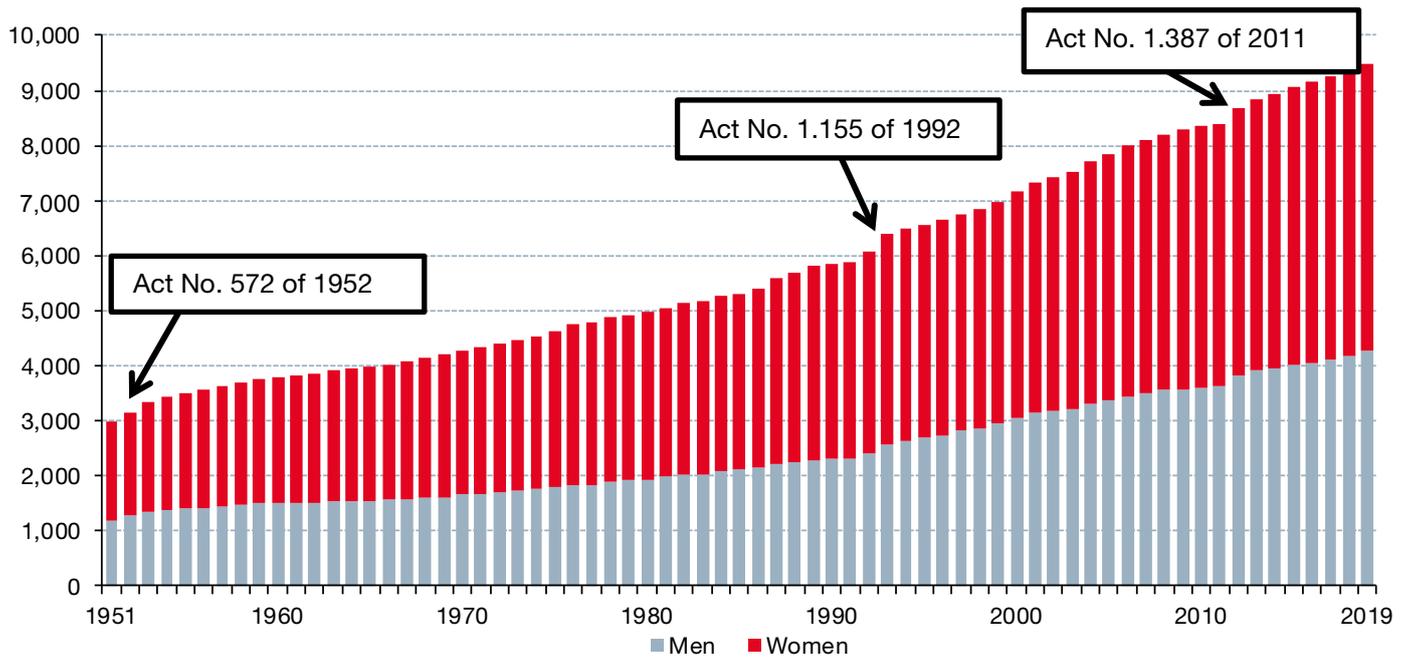
Following 2012, which was marked by a significant rise due to the entry into force of new legislation² (December 2011), annual growth stabilised at an average of 1.1% between 2014 and 2017. Growth slowed in 2018, before reaching 1.7% in 2019, the highest rise since 2013.

¹ See Definitions: gender ratio

² This reform established that both men and women could become naturalised Monegasque citizens through marriage after a period of ten years, provided that they retain their original nationality.

2.1.2 Growth as a result of legislative changes

Figure 1: Number of Monegasque nationals by gender



Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Since 1951, three changes to legislation have had a significant impact on the number of Monegasque nationals: acts passed in 1952, 1992 and 2011. Outside these years, population growth has been steady.

Women have always been in the majority, although the proportion of men has been increasingly slowly but steadily to reach **45.2%** today, not least due to the most recent change to the legal framework in December 2011.¹

¹ This reform established that both men and women could become naturalised Monegasque citizens through marriage after a period of ten years, provided that they retain their original nationality.

2.2 Population structure in 2019

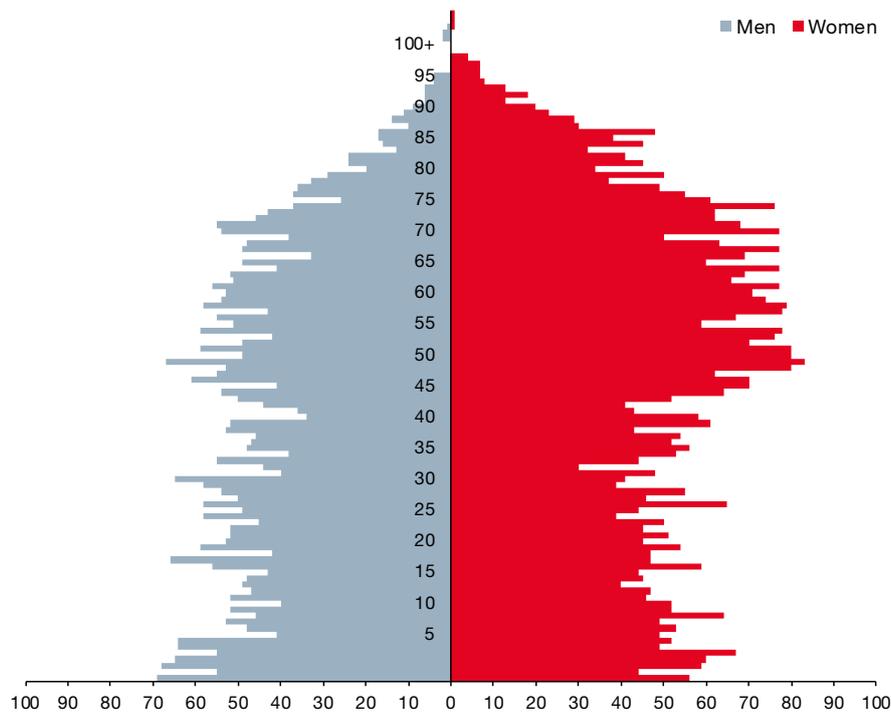
2.2.1 An elderly population

Tableau 2: Mean age¹ and median age² by gender, 2019

	All	Men	Women
Mean age	44.3	41.0	47.0
Median age	46.8	40.9	50.6

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Figure 2: Population pyramid and breakdown by age group, 2019



The variations which can be seen in the graph between two ages that are close to each other can be explained by the small number of individuals

	All	Men	Women
16 years and under	19.0%	21.4%	17.0%
17 to 35 years	19.9%	23.3%	17.2%
36 to 49 years	15.2%	15.4%	15.0%
50 to 64 years	20.2%	18.6%	21.5%
65 years and over	25.7%	21.3%	29.4%

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

The population pyramid for Monegasque nationals is atypical in shape due to the large number of “new entries” from age 40. These represent people who have acquired Monegasque nationality through marriage and Sovereign Ordinance. The previous legal framework, under which only women could apply for nationality after five years of marriage explains the overall imbalance between women and men.

As a result, the mean age and median age are significantly higher for women (an additional 6.0 and 9.6 years respectively) than for men.

The legislative change introduced in 2011 has contributed to a statistically more homogenous picture with regard to nationality acquired through marriage. Regardless of gender, however, acquisitions of nationality via this route will occur later.

Before the age of 40, the numbers are stable, with an average of around 100 individuals in each age group, and a balance between men and women.

More than one in four Monegasque nationals are aged 65 or over, and nearly one in five are 16 or younger.

¹ See Definitions: mean age

² See Definitions: median age

2.2.2 Almost 95% of Monegasque nationals live in the Principality

Table 3: 2019 population by country of residence¹ and gender

	All	Men	Women
Principality of Monaco	94.5%	94.6%	94.3%
France	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%
Switzerland	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
United States of America	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Italy	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Other countries	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Almost 95% of Monegasque nationals live in the Principality. The majority of those who live abroad reside in France.

2.2.3 90% of Monegasque nationals were born in Monaco or France

Table 4: 2019 population by country of birth and gender

	Total	Number		Proportion		
		Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Principality of Monaco	5,970	2,944	3,026	62.9%	68.7%	58.2%
France	2,515	991	1,524	26.5%	23.1%	29.3%
Italy	227	86	141	2.4%	2.0%	2.7%
United States of America	77	38	39	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%
United Kingdom	52	18	34	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%
Belgium	49	15	34	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%
Morocco	47	12	35	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Switzerland	47	25	22	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%
Germany	43	18	25	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Algeria	40	13	27	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
Spain	29	8	21	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Egypt	21	11	10	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Lebanon	19	6	13	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Brazil	18	5	13	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Canada	17	7	10	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Others	315	88	227	3.3%	2.1%	4.4%
Total	9,486	4,285	5,201	100%	100%	100%

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

90% of Monegasque nationals were born in Monaco or France.

774 Monegasques were born in a country other than Monaco, France or Italy.

¹ See Definitions: country of residence

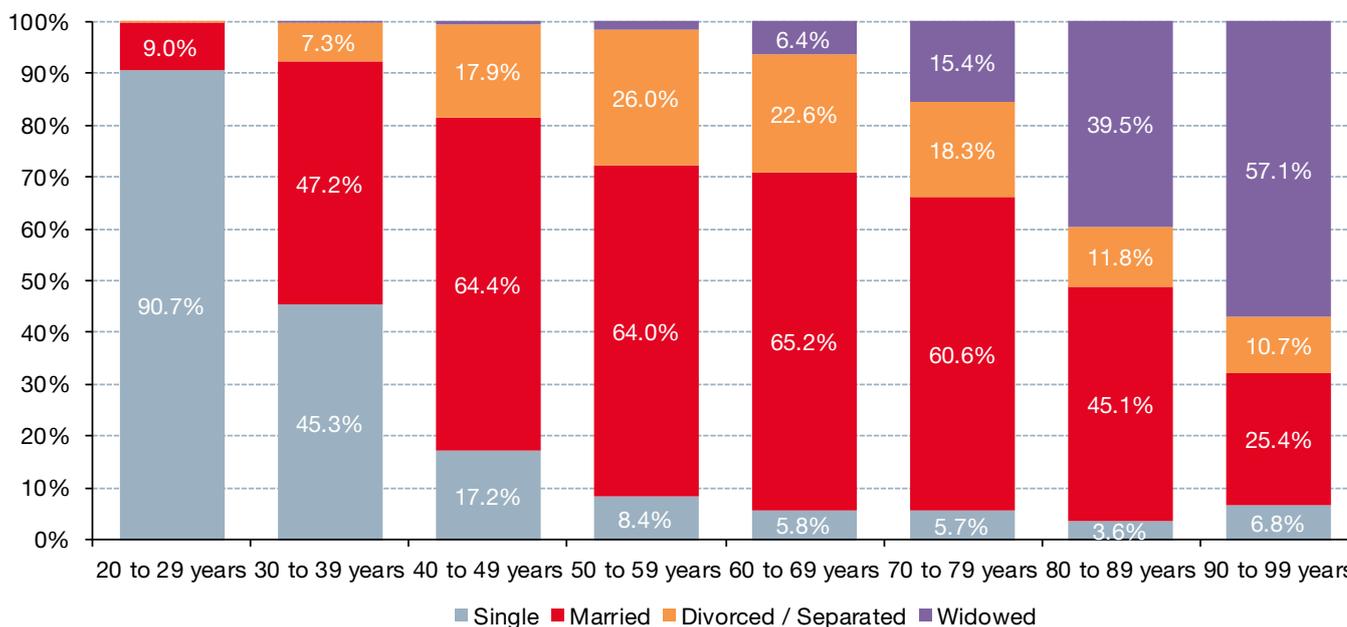
2.2.4 40% of the population is married

	Number			Proportion		
	Total	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Single	3,920	2,040	1,880	41.3%	47.6%	36.1%
Married	3,784	1,811	1,973	39.9%	42.3%	37.9%
Divorced	1,122	340	782	11.8%	7.9%	15.0%
Widowed	628	78	550	6.6%	1.8%	10.6%
Separated	32	16	16	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Total	9,486	4,285	5,201	100%	100%	100%

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Of all Monegasque nationals, **41.3%** are single and **39.9%** are married; 15.0% of women are divorced, compared with 7.9% of men.

Figure 3: 2019 population by marital status and age group



Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Nearly half of all Monegasque nationals aged between 30 and 39 years are married. **More than a quarter** of all Monegasque nationals aged between 50 and 59 years are divorced or separated.

The proportion of people who are single decreases with age, but stabilises at around **5%** from the age of 60 years, while the share of people who are widowed increases from **6.4%** between 60 and 69 years to **57.1%** between 90 and 99 years.

3 Birth¹ and fertility

3.1 Births

3.1.1 High natality in 2019

Table 5: Number of births by gender, sex ratio at birth² and birth rate³

	Total	Boys	Girls	Sex ratio at birth	Birth rate
1951	20	10	10	100.0	6.7‰
1960	36	12	24	50.0	9.5‰
1970	42	25	17	147.1	9.8‰
1980	52	29	23	126.1	10.5‰
1990	82	44	38	115.8	14.0‰
1991	106	50	56	89.3	18.0‰
1992	79	42	37	113.5	13.0‰
1993	80	49	31	158.1	12.5‰
1994	82	39	43	90.7	12.6‰
1995	82	44	38	115.8	12.5‰
1996	96	48	48	100.0	14.4‰
1997	84	47	37	127.0	12.4‰
1998	102	54	48	112.5	14.9‰
1999	83	39	44	88.6	11.9‰
2000	105	60	45	133.3	14.6‰
2001	109	52	57	91.2	14.9‰
2002	82	39	43	90.7	11.0‰
2003	90	46	44	104.5	12.0‰
2004	86	47	39	120.5	11.1‰
2005	88	44	44	100.0	11.2‰
2006	90	48	42	114.3	11.3‰
2007	90	40	50	80.0	11.1‰
2008	101	50	51	98.0	12.3‰
2009	107	45	62	72.6	12.9‰
2010	101	52	49	106.1	12.1‰
2011	99	48	51	94.1	11.8‰
2012	90	41	49	83.7	10.4‰
2013	117	65	52	125.0	13.2‰
2014	112	63	49	128.6	12.5‰
2015	121	54	67	80.6	13.4‰
2016	123	64	59	108.5	13.4‰
2017	128	68	60	113.3	13.8‰
2018	98	54	44	122.7	10.5‰
2019	125	69	56	123.2	13.2‰

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

There were **125 births** in 2019 (69 boys and 56 girls), the second-highest total ever recorded. The birth rate was **13.2 per thousand**, compared with 12.4 per thousand for the decade 2010–2019.

The sex ratio at birth for all births since 1951 is **107.2 boys for every 100 girls**.

¹ See Definitions: birth

² See Definitions: gender ratio

³ See Definitions: birth rate

3.2 Mean age of parents on the birth of a child

This is in fact a measure of the mean age of the parents on the birth of children of Monegasque nationality. A parent may have had one or more children before their first child of Monegasque nationality is born. This may mean that the mean ages of parents when they have their first child and on the birth of a child have been slightly overestimated.

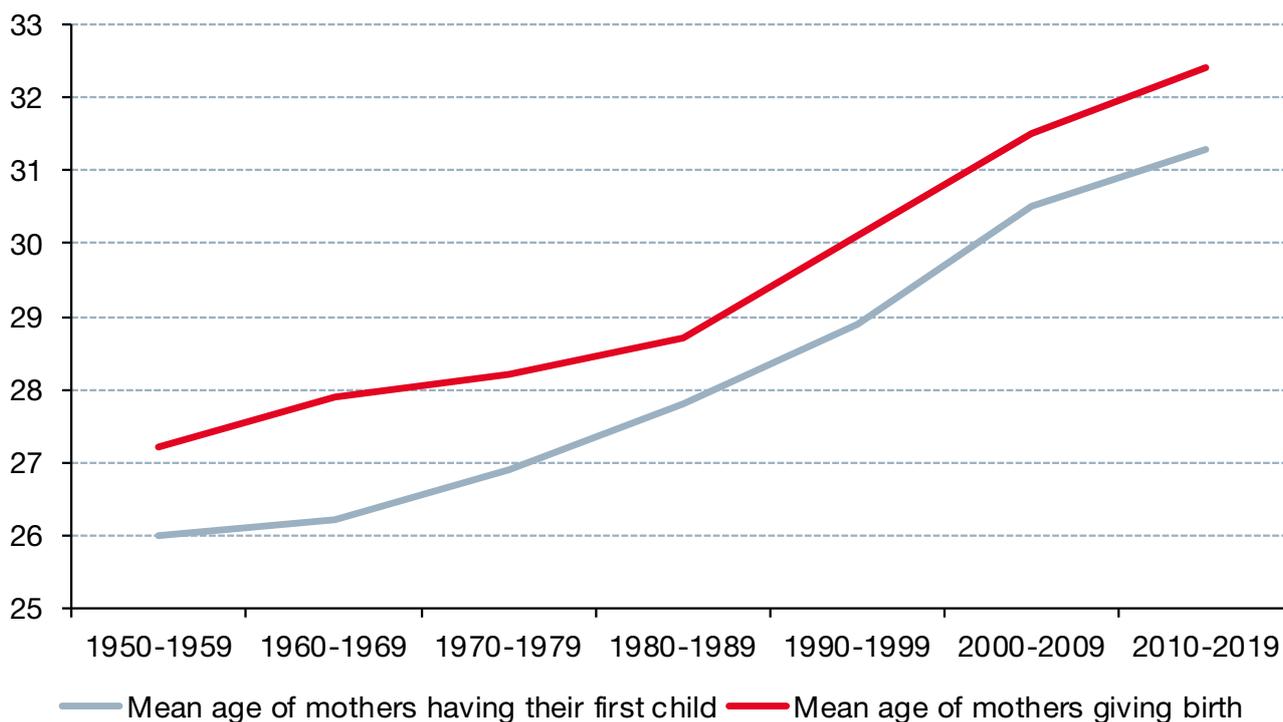
3.2.1 Mean ages of mothers having first child and giving birth have been increasing since 1950

Table 6: Mean ages of mothers having their first child and giving birth

	Mean age of mothers having their first child	Mean age of mothers giving birth		Mean age of mothers having their first child	Mean age of mothers giving birth
1950-1959	26.0	27.2	2013	30.7	31.9
1960-1969	26.2	27.9	2014	31.5	32.1
1970-1979	26.9	28.2	2015	32.5	33.1
1980-1989	27.8	28.7	2016	31.4	32.2
1990-1999	28.9	30.1	2017	31.9	32.9
2000-2009	30.5	31.5	2018	31.9	33.0
2010-2019	31.3	32.4	2019	32.3	33.0

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Figure 4: Mean ages of mothers having their first child and giving birth



Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Since the 1950s, the mean ages of mothers giving birth and having their first child have continued to increase. The gap between these two ages has held at around one year since 1970.

In 2019, the ages reached **32.3** and **33.0 years** respectively.

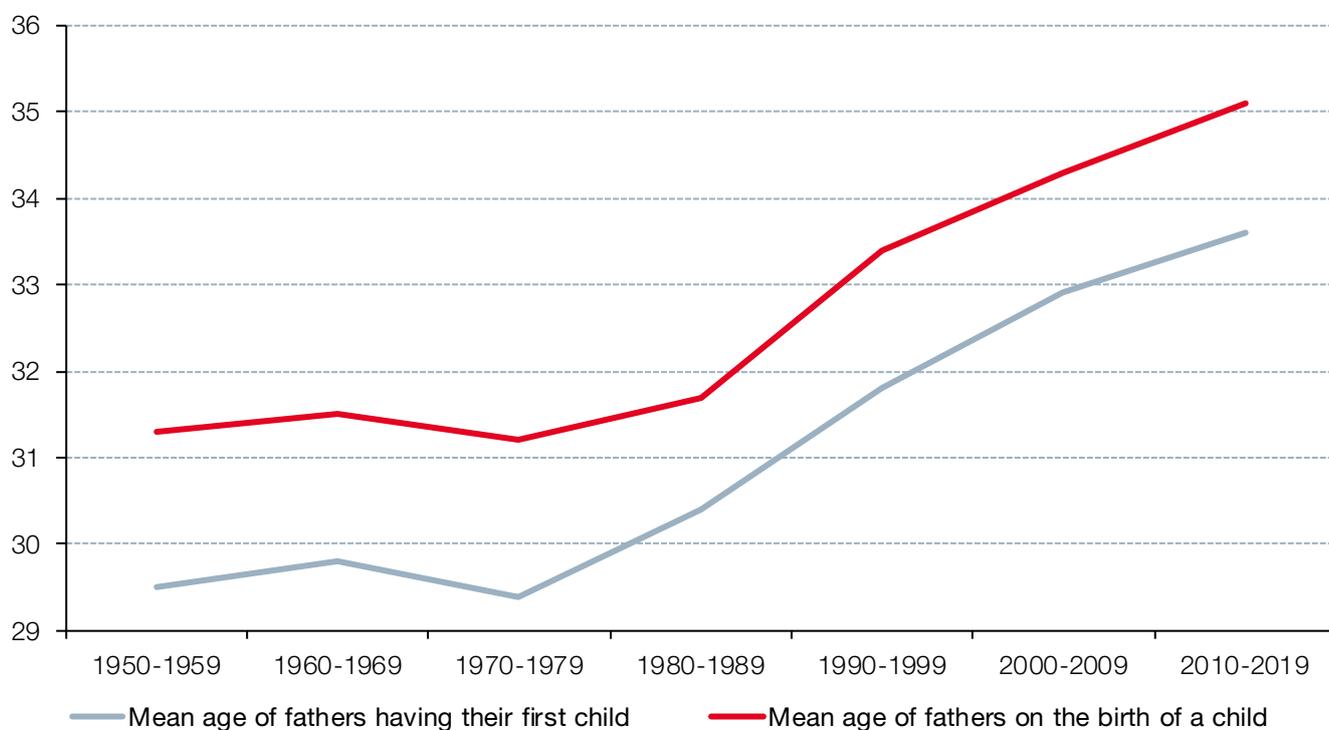
3.2.2 Mean ages of fathers having first child and on the birth of a child have been increasing since 1970

Table 7: Mean ages of fathers having their first child and on the birth of a child

	Mean age of fathers having their first child	Mean age of fathers on the birth of a child		Mean age of fathers having their first child	Mean age of fathers on the birth of a child
1950-1959	29.5	31.3	2013	34.0	34.0
1960-1969	29.8	31.5	2014	34.8	34.8
1970-1979	29.4	31.2	2015	35.9	35.9
1980-1989	30.3	31.7	2016	35.1	35.1
1990-1999	31.8	33.4	2017	35.8	35.8
2000-2009	32.9	34.3	2018	35.9	35.9
2010-2019	33.6	35.1	2019	36.0	36.0

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Figure 5: Mean ages of fathers having their first child and on the birth of a child



Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Compared with mothers, the mean ages of fathers on the birth of a child and on having their first child only really began to rise in the 1970s.

In 2019, these ages reached **34.7** and **36.0** years.

3.3 Fertility

Children born as Monegasque nationals are not necessarily born to Monegasque mothers. Given that the fertility indicators report the number of births compared to the population of Monegasque women, this could produce an overestimate of the total fertility rate¹ and of the general fertility rate.² In light of the size of the population, the methodology chosen was to group these two indicators over three years.

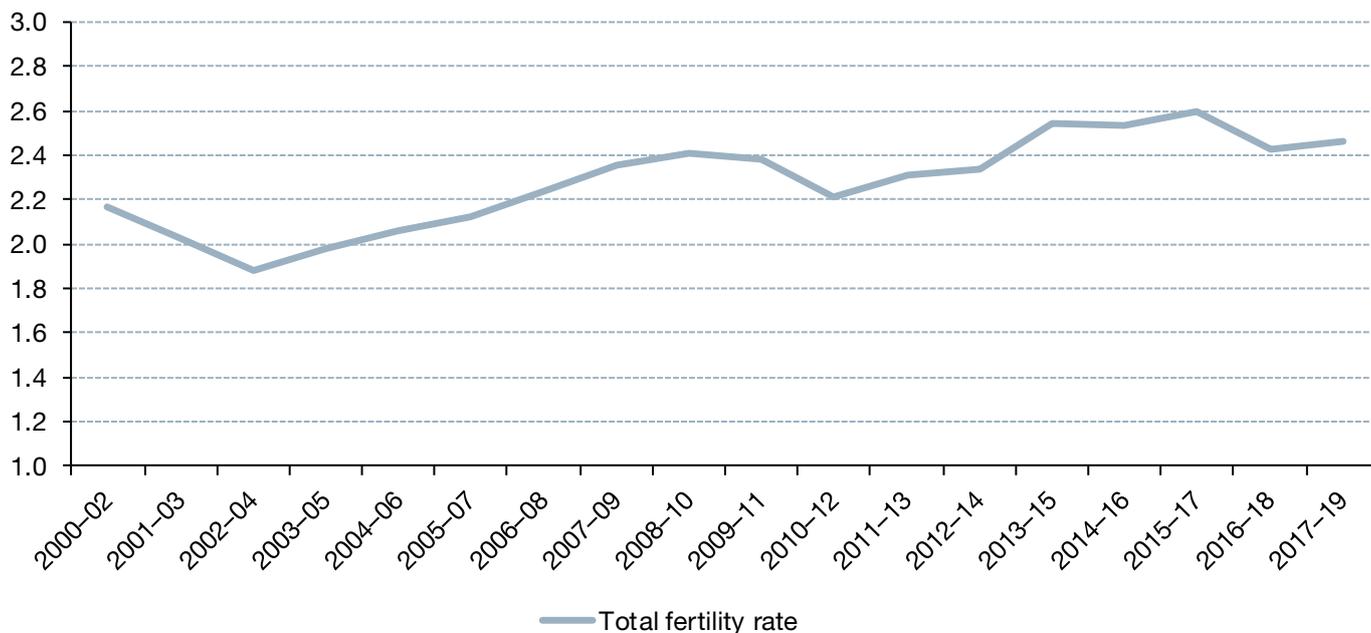
3.3.1 Fertility remains high: 2.5 children per woman in 2017–2019

Table 8: General fertility rate and total fertility rate

	General fertility rate	Total fertility rate
2000–2002	5.9%	2.2
2001–2003	5.6%	2.0
2002–2004	5.1%	1.9
2003–2005	5.1%	2.0
2004–2006	5.1%	2.1
2005–2007	5.1%	2.1
2006–2008	5.3%	2.2
2007–2009	5.6%	2.4
2008–2010	5.8%	2.4
2009–2011	5.8%	2.4
2010–2012	5.4%	2.2
2011–2013	5.6%	2.3
2012–2014	5.8%	2.3
2013–2015	6.5%	2.5
2014–2016	6.6%	2.5
2015–2017	6.9%	2.6
2016–2018	6.4%	2.4
2017–2019	6.5%	2.5

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Figure 6: Total fertility rate



Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

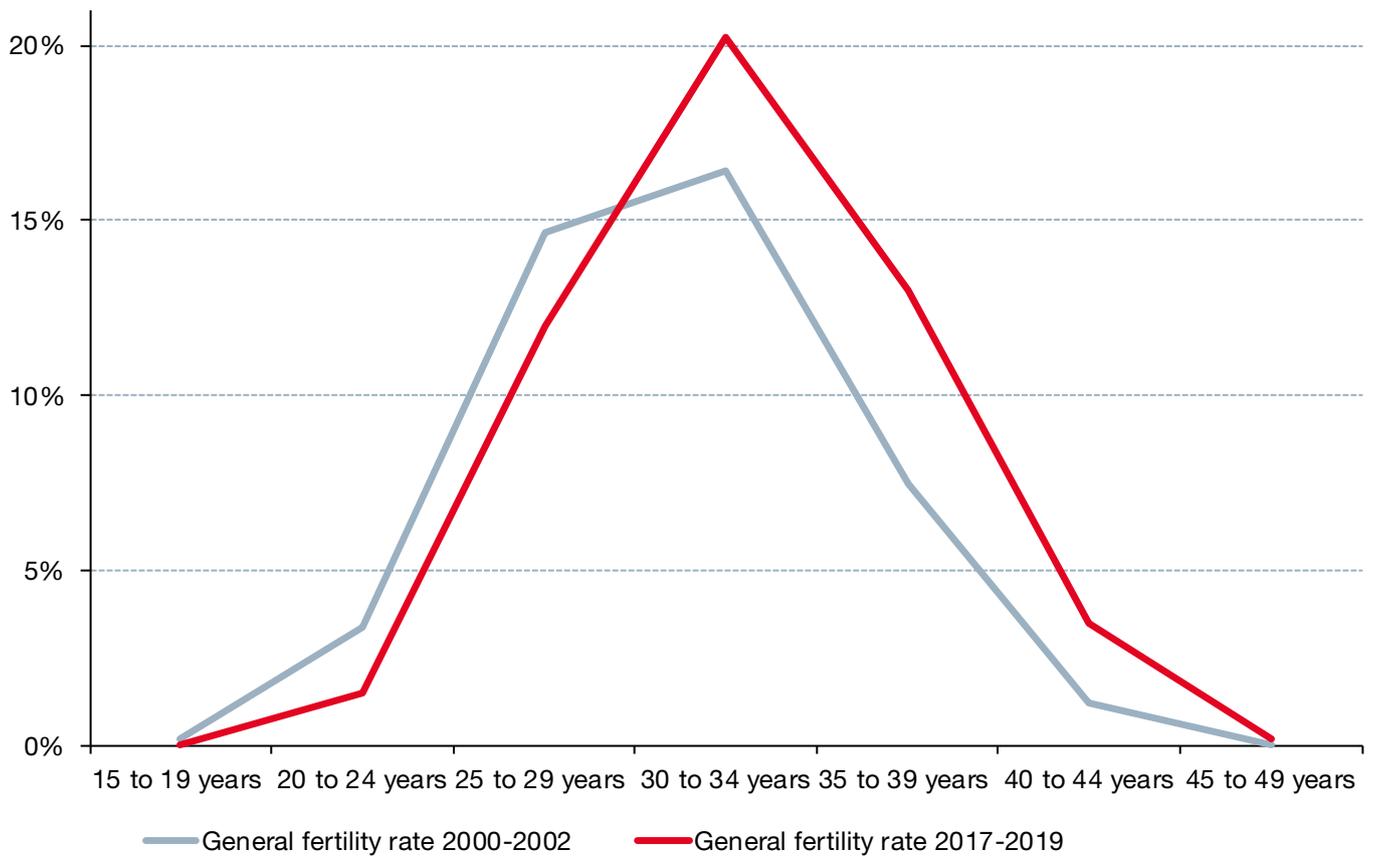
The total fertility rate was **2.5 children per woman** in 2017–2019. It has remained at a high level since 2007–2009. The general fertility rate was **6.5%**, in line with the average observed since 2013–2015.

¹ See Definitions: total fertility rate

² See Definitions: general fertility rate

3.3.2 Fertility remains highest between 30 and 34 years

Figure 7: General fertility rate by age group



Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Interpretation: More than 20% of women aged 30–34 years gave birth to a child between 2017 and 2019; between 2000 and 2002, this figure was 16.5%.

The general fertility rates for 2017–2019 were lower than those for 2000–2002 between the ages of 15 and 29 years, but higher from age 30 upwards. Thus, 13.0% of women aged 35 to 39 and 3.6% of women aged 40 to 44 gave birth to a child between 2017 and 2019, compared with 7.6% and 0.9% respectively between 2000 and 2002.

4 Deaths¹ and life expectancy

4.1 Deaths

4.1.1 80 deaths in 2019

Table 9: Number of deaths by gender and death rate²

	Total	Men	Women	Death rate
1951	15	8	7	5.0‰
1960	46	30	16	12.1‰
1970	37	21	16	8.6‰
1980	48	27	21	9.7‰
1990	66	36	30	11.3‰
1991	58	31	27	9.9‰
1992	44	21	23	7.2‰
1993	46	22	24	7.2‰
1994	72	37	35	11.1‰
1995	50	27	23	7.6‰
1996	40	17	23	6.0‰
1997	58	19	39	8.6‰
1998	74	29	45	10.8‰
1999	74	36	38	10.6‰
2000	84	36	48	11.7‰
2001	75	27	48	10.2‰
2002	66	29	37	8.9‰
2003	77	33	44	10.3‰
2004	57	30	27	7.4‰
2005	63	28	35	8.0‰
2006	71	33	38	8.9‰
2007	65	32	33	8.0‰
2008	81	37	44	9.9‰
2009	89	43	46	10.7‰
2010	64	20	44	7.7‰
2011	70	30	40	8.3‰
2012	82	34	48	9.5‰
2013	75	36	39	8.5‰
2014	73	32	41	8.2‰
2015	97	45	52	10.7‰
2016	86	36	50	9.4‰
2017	71	27	44	7.7‰
2018	96	46	50	10.3‰
2019	80	37	43	8.4‰

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

In 2019, **80 Monegasque nationals** died, 37 men and 43 women, in line with the average over the decade between 2010 and 2019. The death rate was **8.4 per thousand**, lower than the average since 1990 (9.1 per thousand).

¹ See Definitions: deaths

² See Definitions: death rate

4.2 Life expectancy¹ and mean age at death

It has been possible to trace the development of life expectancy since 2000. The methodology chosen involved grouping life expectancy over three years.

4.2.1 Life expectancy at birth reaches 86.5 years

Table 10: Life expectancy by age group and gender, 2017–2019

Age	Life expectancy 2017-2019		
	All	Men	Women
0 year	86.5	84.4	88.7
1 to 4 years	85.7	83.4	88.3
5 to 9 years	81.7	79.4	84.3
10 to 14 years	76.7	74.4	79.3
15 to 19 years	71.7	69.4	74.3
20 to 24 years	66.7	64.4	69.3
25 to 29 years	61.7	59.4	64.3
30 to 34 years	56.7	54.4	59.3
35 to 39 years	51.7	49.4	54.3
40 to 44 years	46.9	44.7	49.3
45 to 49 years	41.9	39.7	44.3
50 to 54 years	37.2	34.9	39.5
55 to 59 years	32.8	31.2	34.5
60 to 64 years	28.1	26.4	29.9
65 to 69 years	23.8	22.2	25.5
70 to 74 years	19.7	18.4	21.0
75 to 79 years	15.3	13.8	16.8
80 to 84 years	11.4	10.0	12.7
85 to 89 years	8.7	7.4	9.8
90 to 94 years	6.4	5.2	7.2
95 to 99 years	3.8	2.8	4.4
100 to 104 years	1.9	1.6	1.9

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Interpretation: Given the mortality conditions noted between 2017 and 2019, people aged between 70 and 74 years can expect to live for an average of 19.7 years (18.4 years for men and 21.0 years for women).

Life expectancy at birth is **86.5 years** (**84.4 years** for men and **88.7 years** for women).

Given the mortality conditions noted between 2017 and 2019, male Monegasque nationals aged between 80 and 84 years can expect to live for an average of **ten years**, much longer than the 84.4 years of life expectancy at birth.

¹ See Definitions: life expectancy

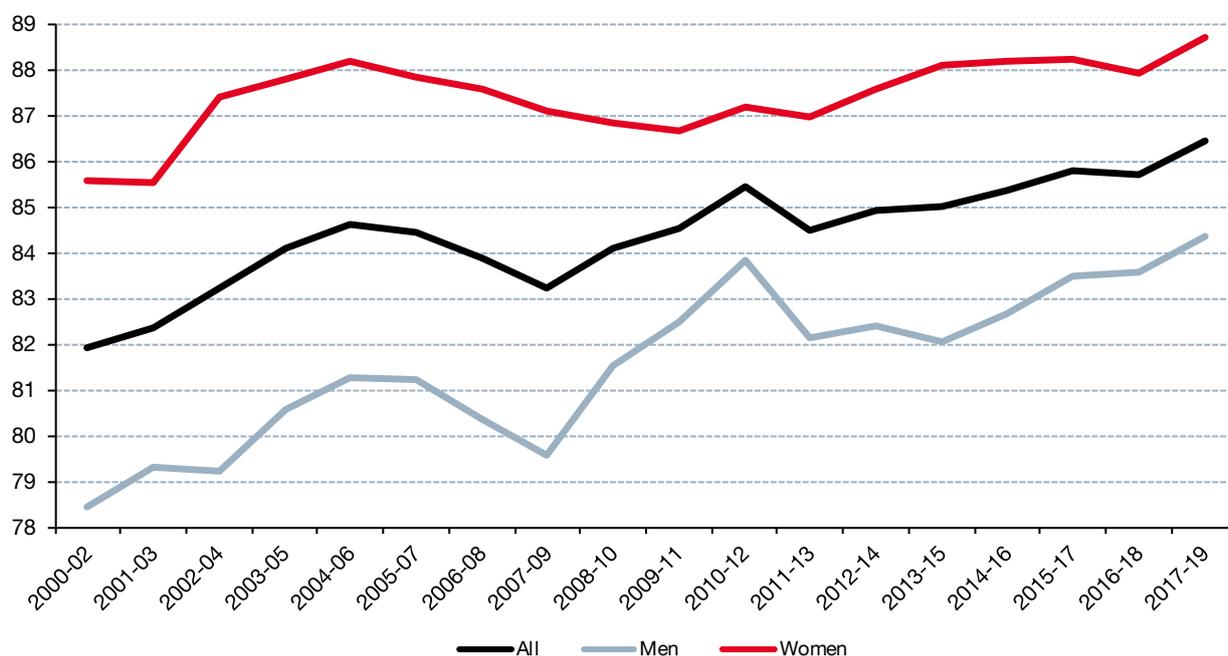
4.2.2 Life expectancy at birth is increasing

Table 11: Life expectancy at birth by gender

	All	Men	Women
2000-2002	81.9	78.5	85.6
2001-2003	82.4	79.3	85.6
2002-2004	83.2	79.3	87.4
2003-2005	84.1	80.6	87.8
2004-2006	84.6	81.3	88.2
2005-2007	84.5	81.3	87.9
2006-2008	83.9	80.4	87.6
2007-2009	83.2	79.6	87.1
2008-2010	84.1	81.5	86.9
2009-2011	84.5	82.5	86.7
2010-2012	85.5	83.9	87.2
2011-2013	84.5	82.2	87.0
2012-2014	84.9	82.4	87.6
2013-2015	85.0	82.1	88.1
2014-2016	85.4	82.7	88.2
2015-2017	85.8	83.5	88.2
2016-2018	85.7	83.6	87.9
2017-2019	86.5	84.4	88.7

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Figure 8: Changes in life expectancy at birth by gender



Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Life expectancy at birth reached its highest level in 2017–2019 after a slowdown in growth during the period 2016–2018. It has increased for both women (+0.8 years) and men (0.7 years).

The gap between women and men was 4.4 years in 2017–2019, compared with 7.1 years in 2000–2002.

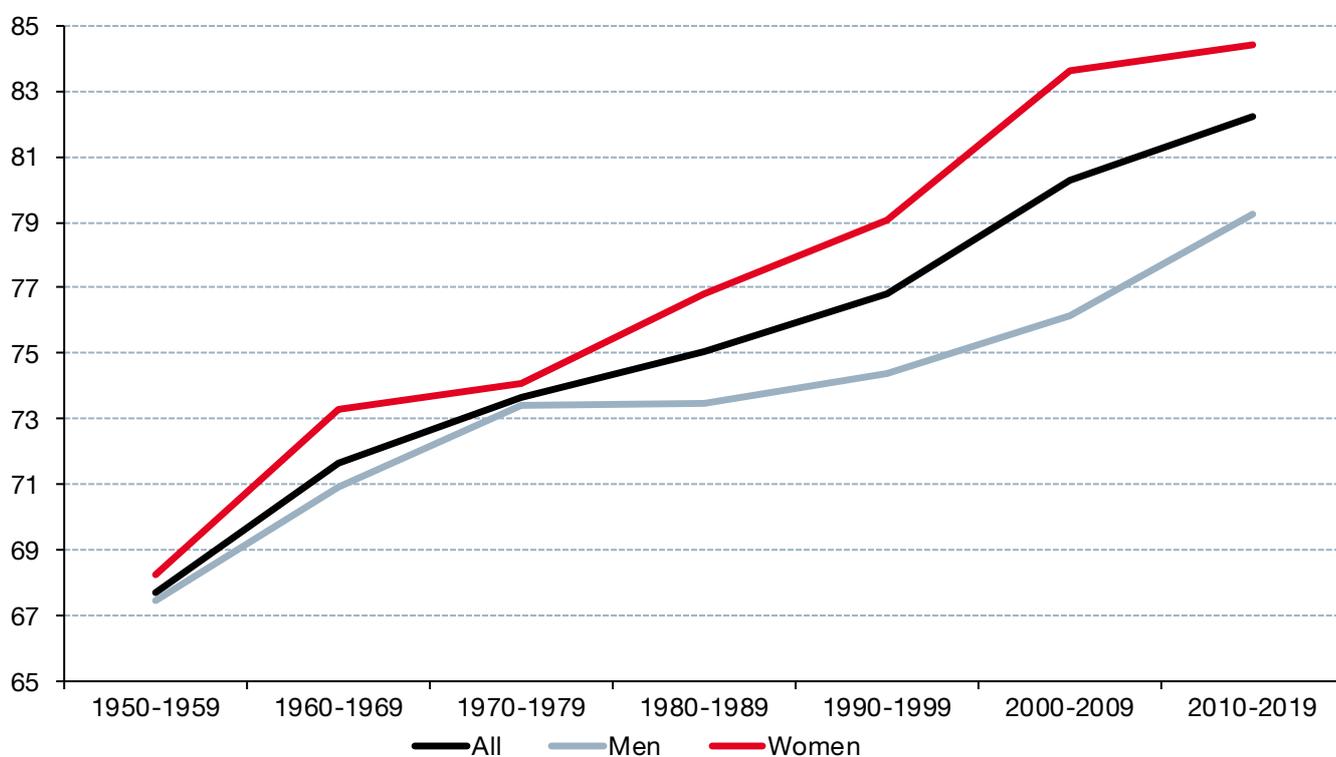
4.2.3 Mean age at death reaches highest point

Table 12: Mean age at death by gender

	Mean age at death		
	All	Men	Women
1950-1959	67.7	67.5	68.2
1960-1969	71.7	70.9	73.3
1970-1979	73.7	73.4	74.1
1980-1989	75.1	73.5	76.8
1990-1999	76.8	74.4	79.0
2000-2009	80.3	76.1	83.6
2010-2019	82.2	79.3	84.4

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Figure 9: Changes in mean age at death by gender



Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

The mean age at death has increased steadily for 60 years, rising from **67.7 years** in the early 1950s to **82.2 years** in 2010–2019.

The gap between women and men has increased and exceeded five years in 2010–2019.

5 Marriages¹ and divorces

5.1 Marriages

This section looks at civil marriages where at least one spouse is a Monegasque national at the time of the marriage.

5.1.1 Nuptiality rate in 2019 in line with average for decade

Table 13: Number of marriages and nuptiality rate²

	Number of marriages	Nuptiality rate
1951	30	10.0‰
1960	49	12.9‰
1970	56	13.1‰
1980	58	11.7‰
1990	68	11.6‰
1991	65	11.1‰
1992	78	12.8‰
1993	68	10.6‰
1994	67	10.3‰
1995	80	12.2‰
1996	76	11.4‰
1997	83	12.3‰
1998	75	11.0‰
1999	67	9.6‰
2000	59	8.2‰
2001	67	9.1‰
2002	77	10.4‰
2003	75	10.0‰
2004	72	9.3‰
2005	72	9.2‰
2006	78	9.8‰
2007	62	7.7‰
2008	89	10.8‰
2009	92	11.1‰
2010	86	10.3‰
2011	86	10.3‰
2012	70	8.1‰
2013	75	8.5‰
2014	91	10.2‰
2015	98	10.8‰
2016	82	9.0‰
2017	88	9.5‰
2018	78	8.4‰
2019	92	9.7‰

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

In 2019, **92 marriages** were celebrated. The nuptiality rate was **9.7 per thousand**, in line with the average for the decade.

¹ See Definitions: marriage

² See Definitions: nuptiality rate

5.1.2 Majority of marriages to a French spouse

Table 14: Number of marriages by nationality of spouses at time of marriage

	One monegasque spouse, one french spouse	One monegasque spouse, one foreign spouse*	Both spouses Monegasque	All marriages
1993	46	17	5	68
1994	49	16	2	67
1995	56	21	3	80
1996	52	22	2	76
1997	65	15	3	83
1998	50	21	4	75
1999	52	14	1	67
2000	39	18	2	59
2001	52	13	2	67
2002	51	18	8	77
2003	46	25	4	75
2004	48	19	5	72
2005	51	18	3	72
2006	50	26	2	78
2007	40	19	3	62
2008	59	23	7	89
2009	58	30	4	92
2010	65	17	4	86
2011	57	28	1	86
2012	48	21	1	70
2013	52	20	3	75
2014	69	19	3	91
2015	72	22	4	98
2016	56	24	2	82
2017	64	20	4	88
2018	45	26	7	78
2019	58	31	3	92

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

* from a foreign country other than France

Reliable data regarding the nationality of spouses at the time of marriage has only been available since 1993.

Since 1993, more than two in three marriages have involved one Monegasque and one French spouse. In 2019, three marriages in which both spouses were Monegasque nationals were celebrated.

5.1.3 9 in 10 marriages celebrated in Monaco

Table 15: Breakdown of marriages by country in which they were celebrated

	1950–1959	1960–1969	1970–1979	1980–1989	1990–1999	2000–2009	2010–2019
Monaco	74.8%	74.8%	80.8%	87.6%	89.5%	86.7%	90.5%
France	20.1%	19.1%	14.1%	9.6%	7.4%	6.9%	5.4%
Abroad (outside France)	5.1%	6.1%	5.1%	2.9%	3.0%	6.5%	4.0%

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Interpretation: Between 1980 and 1989, 87.6% of marriages involving at least one Monegasque spouse were celebrated in Monaco.

Between 2010 and 2019, **90.5%** of marriages were celebrated in Monaco. This proportion has increased steadily since 1950–1959, with a corresponding decline in marriages celebrated in France.

5.1.4 Mean age of single people getting married continues to rise

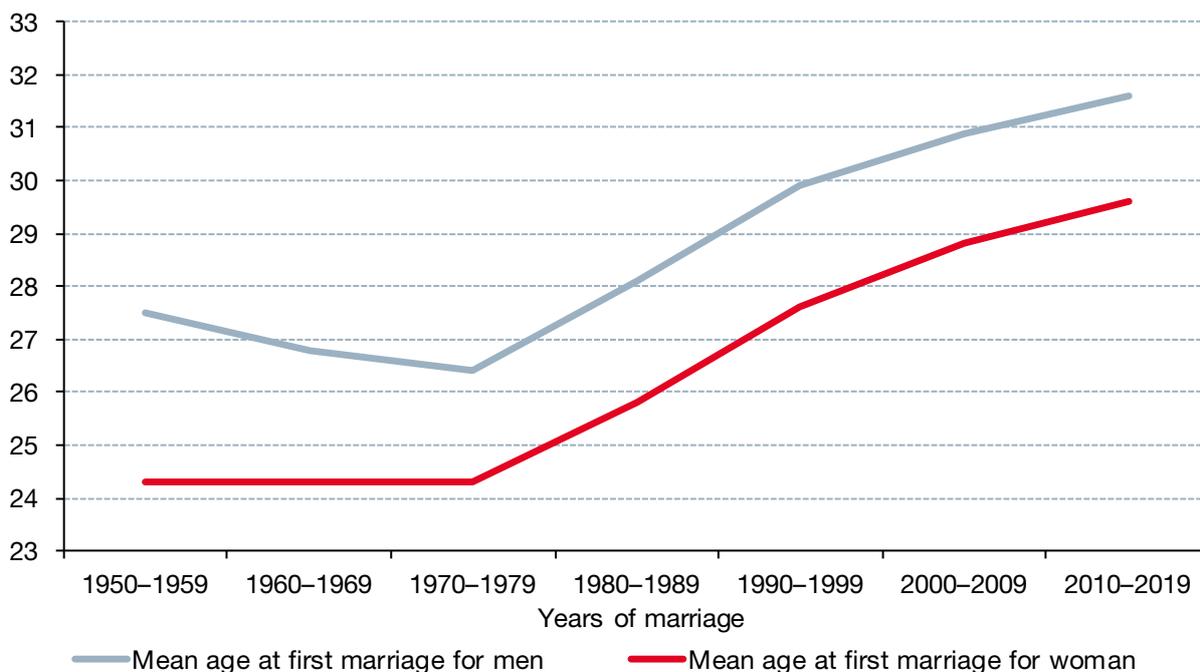
The data here is estimated. Information about marriages involving a non-Monegasque partner is not statistically exploitable. To avoid wrongly counting a marriage to a Monegasque national as a marriage between single people, for the purposes of this estimate only marriages where both spouses were single (and not divorced) on the date of the marriage and aged under 50 years old were considered.

Table 16: Mean age of single people <50 years on marriage (estimate)

	Mean age of single people <50 years on marriage			Mean age of single people <50 years on marriage	
	Men	Women		Men	Woman
1950-1959	27.5	24.3	2013	31.9	29.9
1960-1969	26.8	24.3	2014	30.7	28.5
1970-1979	26.4	24.3	2015	32.1	30.4
1980-1989	28.1	25.8	2016	31.7	30.4
1990-1999	29.9	27.6	2017	30.8	30.0
2000-2009	30.9	28.8	2018	33.2	31.0
2010-2019	31.6	29.6	2019	33.2	30.6

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Figure 10: Mean age of single people aged <50 years on marriage



Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

The mean age of single people on marriage has increased since 1970. The generations between 1950 and 1959 married at an average age of 27.5 years for men and 24.3 years for women. This age has increased constantly, reaching **33.2 years** for men and **30.6 years** for women in 2019.

Despite this increase, the gap between men's and women's ages has remained at two years since the 1970s.

5.2 Divorces¹

This section looks at divorces where at least one spouse is a Monegasque national at the time of divorce. Given the inevitable delays associated with legal procedures, the number of divorces shown for 2019 is provisional only.

5.2.1 Lowest gross divorce rate for more than 30 years

Table 17: Number of divorces and gross divorce rate²

	Number of divorces	Gross divorce rate
1951	4	1.3‰
1960	10	2.6‰
1970	16	3.7‰
1980	17	3.4‰
1990	25	4.3‰
1991	32	5.4‰
1992	39	6.4‰
1993	25	3.9‰
1994	28	4.3‰
1995	30	4.6‰
1996	31	4.7‰
1997	27	4.0‰
1998	28	4.1‰
1999	33	4.7‰
2000	37	5.2‰
2001	33	4.5‰
2002	41	5.5‰
2003	33	4.4‰
2004	32	4.1‰
2005	33	4.2‰
2006	45	5.6‰
2007	40	4.9‰
2008	42	5.1‰
2009	55	6.6‰
2010	39	4.7‰
2011	38	4.5‰
2012	44	5.1‰
2013	44	5.0‰
2014	39	4.4‰
2015	34	3.8‰
2016	43	4.7‰
2017	35	3.8‰
2018	32	3.4‰
2019	22 (p)	n/a

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

There were **32 divorces** in 2018, giving a gross divorce rate of **3.4 per thousand**. This is the lowest rate for over 30 years.

The rate was stable for a long time, standing at between 4 and 5 per thousand since 1970.

¹ See Definitions: divorce

² See Definitions: gross divorce rate

5.2.2 Nearly half of marriages between 1990 and 1999 have ended in divorce

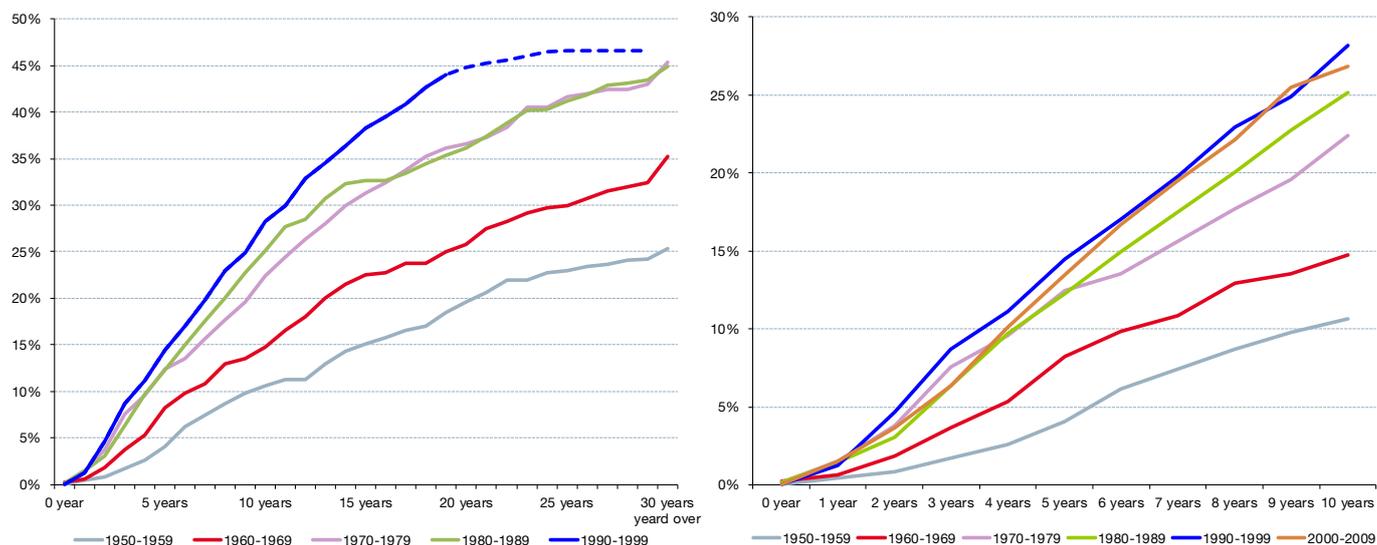
Table 18: Cumulative divorce rates by length of marriage and decade married

Length of marriage	Years of marriage					
	1950–1959	1960–1969	1970–1979	1980–1989	1990–1999	2000–2009
0 years	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
1 year	0.4%	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.5%
2 years	0.9%	1.8%	3.8%	3.0%	4.7%	3.6%
3 years	1.7%	3.7%	7.5%	6.4%	8.7%	6.3%
4 years	2.6%	5.3%	9.6%	9.7%	11.1%	10.1%
5 years	4.0%	8.2%	12.4%	12.3%	14.4%	13.5%
6 years	6.2%	9.8%	13.6%	15.0%	17.1%	16.7%
7 years	7.4%	10.9%	15.6%	17.5%	19.8%	19.5%
8 years	8.7%	12.9%	17.7%	20.1%	23.0%	22.1%
9 years	9.8%	13.5%	19.6%	22.8%	24.9%	25.5%
10 years	10.6%	14.8%	22.4%	25.2%	28.2%	26.8%
11 years	11.3%	16.6%	24.5%	27.7%	30.0%	29.4%
12 years	11.3%	18.0%	26.4%	28.5%	32.9%	31.1%
13 years	13.0%	20.1%	28.1%	30.7%	34.5%	32.2%
14 years	14.3%	21.5%	29.9%	32.3%	36.3%	32.5%
15 years	15.1%	22.5%	31.3%	32.6%	38.2%	32.9%
16 years	15.7%	22.7%	32.4%	32.6%	39.5%	33.8%
17 years	16.6%	23.8%	33.7%	33.4%	40.9%	34.2%
18 years	17.0%	23.8%	35.2%	34.4%	42.6%	34.2%
19 years	18.5%	25.0%	36.2%	35.4%	44.0%	34.2%
20 years	19.6%	25.8%	36.5%	36.1%	44.8%	///
21 years	20.6%	27.5%	37.3%	37.4%	45.3%	///
22 years	21.9%	28.3%	38.4%	38.9%	45.5%	///
23 years	21.9%	29.1%	40.5%	40.1%	46.1%	///
24 years	22.8%	29.7%	40.5%	40.3%	46.5%	///
25 years	23.0%	29.9%	41.6%	41.2%	46.6%	///
26 years	23.4%	30.7%	42.0%	41.9%	46.6%	///
27 years	23.6%	31.6%	42.4%	42.8%	46.6%	///
28 years	24.0%	32.0%	42.4%	43.2%	46.6%	///
29 years	24.3%	32.4%	42.9%	43.5%	46.6%	///
30 and over	25.3%	35.2%	45.4%	44.9%	///	///

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Interpretation: Of all marriages celebrated in 1990–1999, the proportion which had broken down after 11 years was 30.0%.

Figure 11: Cumulative divorce rates by length of marriage and decade married



Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Cumulative divorce rates have been climbing since 1950. The proportion of marriages which ended in divorce was 25.3% for marriages celebrated in 1950–1959, compared to 45.4% for those celebrated in 1970–1979. However since the generation who married in 1970–1979, cumulative divorce rates seem to have stabilised at around 45%.

Couples who married in 1990–1999 divorced more quickly than the two generations before them, but their cumulative divorce rate appears to have eventually settled at the same ceiling.

The proportion of marriages celebrated in 2000–2009 which ended in divorce after ten years was largely identical to that for marriages celebrated in 1990–1999 (26.8% compared to 28.2%).

6 Population and means of acquiring nationality

6.1 Nearly two thirds of Monegasque nationals acquired nationality through filiation

Table 19: Number of Monegasque nationals by means of acquiring nationality and gender in 2019

	Number			All	%	
	Total	Men	Women		Men	Women
Filiation	6,276	3,201	3,075	66.2%	74.7%	59.1%
Marriage	1,792	299	1,493	18.9%	7.0%	28.7%
Naturalisation by Sovereign Ordinance	1,356	754	602	14.3%	17.6%	11.6%
Others*	62	31	31	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Total	9,486	4,285	5,201	100%	100%	100%

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

* including reinstatement by Sovereign Ordinance

N.B. : Filiation may include children whose parents have been naturalised.

Interpretation: 66.2% of the current Monegasque population acquired their nationality by filiation, compared with 18.9% by marriage and 14.3% by naturalisation through Sovereign Ordinance.

Two thirds of Monegasque nationals (74.7% of men and 59.1% of women) acquired their nationality by filiation.

Almost one in five Monegasque nationals acquired their nationality through marriage (7.0% of men and 28.7% of women).

Monegasques who acquired their nationality through a Sovereign Ordinance of Naturalisation account for 14.3% of the total population.

6.2 55 people were naturalised by Sovereign Ordinance in 2019

Table 20: Number of people who acquired nationality by method and gender

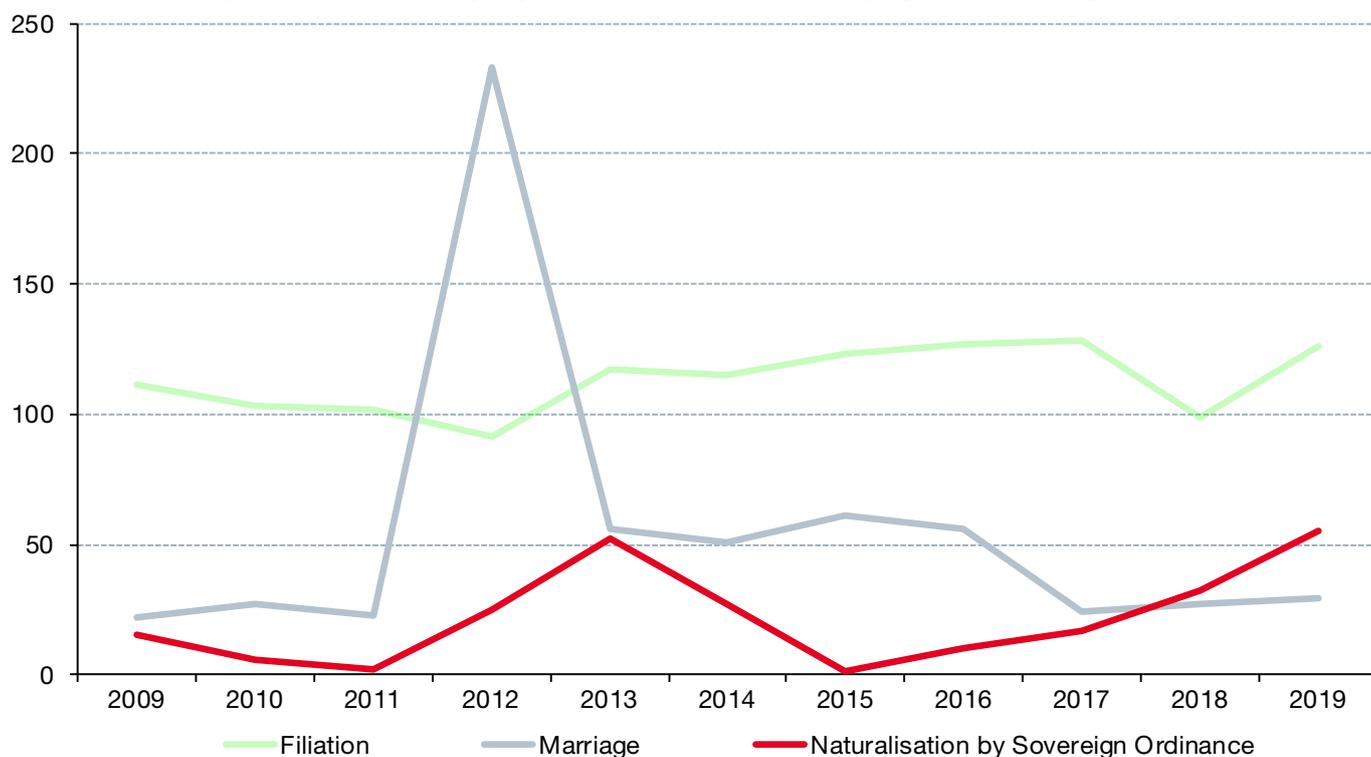
Year nationality acquired	Filiation			Marriage			Naturalisation by Sovereign Ordinance		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2009	111	47	64	22	0	22	15	11	4
2010	103	53	50	27	0	27	6	3	3
2011	102	49	53	23	0	23	2	1	1
2012	91	41	50	233	176	57	25	10	15
2013	117	65	52	56	25	31	52	27	25
2014	115	66	49	51	14	37	27	15	12
2015	123	56	67	61	19	42	1	1	0
2016	127	66	61	56	24	32	10	5	5
2017	128	68	60	24	13	11	17	7	10
2018	99	55	44	27	20	7	32	20	12
2019	126	70	56	29	29	0	55	24	31

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

N.B. : Filiation includes children whose parents have been naturalised.

Interpretation: In 2019, 126 Monegasque nationals acquired their nationality through filiation, 29 through marriage and 55 through naturalisation by Sovereign Ordinance.

Figure 12: Number of people who acquired nationality by method and gender



In 2019, 55 people were naturalised by Sovereign Ordinance (24 men and 31 women).

Since 2017, the number of people acquiring nationality through marriage has been relatively low. This is explained by the impact of the Act on Nationality Acquisition of December 2011.¹ For women, the time required to obtain nationality is five years for a marriage celebrated in 2011 or earlier, and ten years for a marriage celebrated from 2012 onwards. Thus, few women will acquire nationality through marriage between 2017 and 2021: only those who married in 2011 or earlier and have not yet completed the procedure.

¹ This reform established that both men and women could acquire Monegasque nationality through marriage after a period of ten years, provided that they retain their original nationality. Previously, only women could acquire nationality through marriage after five years (Act No. 1.155).

6.3 Less than two thirds of those eligible in 2011 have acquired nationality through marriage

As of 31 December 2011, **396 people** were eligible to benefit from the entry into force of Act No. 1.387¹ to acquire Monegasque nationality. By 31 December 2019, **250**, or **63.1%**, had completed the procedure. This proportion remains unchanged from the previous year. The gap between women and men is marginal.

Table 21: Number of men who acquired nationality through Act No. 1.387 by year of marriage

Year of marriage	Number of men who acquired nationality through Act No. 1.387	Potential number of men eligible to acquire nationality through Act No. 1.387 on 31/12/2011	Proportion
1940-1949	0	5	0.0%
1950-1959	13	25	52.0%
1960-1969	17	35	48.6%
1970-1979	16	37	43.2%
1980-1989	29	52	55.8%
1990-1999	88	111	79.3%
2000	14	19	73.7%
2001	15	21	71.4%
Total 1940-2001	192	305	63.0%

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Interpretation: Of the 37 men who married between 1970 and 1979 and were eligible to acquire Monegasque nationality through Act No. 1.387, 16, or 43.2%, have done so.

As of 31 December 2011, **305 men** who married before 2002 were eligible to benefit from the entry into force of Act No. 1.387 to acquire Monegasque nationality. By 31 December 2019, **192**, or **63.0%**, had completed the procedure.

Table 22: Number of women who acquired nationality through Act No. 1.387 by year of marriage

Year of marriage	Number of women who acquired nationality through Act No. 1.387	Potential number of women eligible to acquire nationality through Act No. 1.387 on 31/12/2011	Proportion
1990-1999	11	26	42.3%
2000-2004	22	33	66.7%
2005	8	10	80.0%
2006	17	22	77.3%
Total 1990-2006	58	91	63.7%

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Interpretation: Of the 26 women who married between 1990 and 1999 and were eligible to acquire Monegasque nationality through Act No. 1.387, 11, or 42.3%, have done so.

As of 31 December 2011, **91 women** who married before 2007 were eligible to benefit from the entry into force of Act No. 1.387 to acquire Monegasque nationality. By 31 December 2019, **58**, or **63.7%**, had completed the procedure.

¹ This reform established that both men and women could acquire Monegasque nationality through marriage after a period of ten years, provided that they retain their original nationality. The period for women who married before 2012 remains five years. Previously, only women could acquire nationality through marriage after five years (Act No. 1.155).

6.4 Two thirds of eligible men and 85% of eligible women have acquired nationality by marriage since 2012

Since 2012, **378 people** who have not divorced (after ten years of marriage for men and five years of marriage for women) have become eligible to acquire Monegasque nationality through Act No. 1.387.¹ By 31 December 2019, **287**, or **75.9%**, had completed the procedure. The gap between women and men is significant.

Table 23: Number of men who acquired nationality through Act No. 1.387 by year of marriage

Year of marriage	Number of men who acquired nationality through Act No. 1.387	Potential number of men eligible to acquire nationality through Act No. 1.387 on 31/12/2011	Proportion
2002	14	21	66.7%
2003	18	27	66.7%
2004	13	18	72.2%
2005	15	20	75.0%
2006	19	25	76.0%
2007	9	17	52.9%
2008	19	25	76.0%
2009	21	38	55.3%
Total 2002-2008	128	191	67.0%

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Interpretation: Of the 20 men who married in 2005 and were eligible to acquire Monegasque nationality through Act No. 1.387 (not divorced after ten years of marriage), 15, or 75.0%, have done so.

Since 2012, **191 men** who had not divorced after ten years of marriage have become eligible to acquire Monegasque nationality through Act No. 1.387. By 31 December 2019, **128** had completed the procedure.

Table 24: Number of women who acquired nationality through Act No. 1.387 by year of marriage

Year of marriage	Number of women who acquired nationality through Act No. 1.387	Potential number of women eligible to acquire nationality through Act No. 1.387 on 31/12/2011	Proportion
2007	29	33	87.9%
2008	36	41	87.8%
2009	32	37	86.5%
2010	37	43	86.0%
2011	25	33	75.8%
Total 2007-2011	159	187	85.0%

Sources: Monaco City Hall, Monaco Statistics

Interpretation: Of the 43 women who married in 2010 and were eligible to acquire Monegasque nationality through Act No. 1.387 (not divorced after ten years of marriage), 37, or 86.0%, have done so.

Since 2012, **187 women** who had not divorced after five years of marriage have become eligible to acquire Monegasque nationality through Act No. 1.387. By 31 December 2019, **159**, or **85.0%**, had completed the procedure.

¹ This reform established that both men and women could acquire Monegasque nationality through marriage after a period of ten years, provided that they retain their original nationality. The period for women who married before 2012 remains five years. Previously, only women could acquire nationality through marriage after five years (Act No. 1.155).

7 International comparison of the main demographic indicators

Table 25: Main demographic indicators by country

	Monegasque nationals	France	Italy	Germany	Switzerland	Spain	United Kingdom	Luxembourg	European Union	China	Japan	Russia	United States
% Men	45.2%	48.3%	48.7%	49.3%	49.6%	49.0%	49.4%	50.3%	48.9%	51.3%	48.8%	46.3%	49.5%
% Women	54.8%	51.7%	51.3%	50.7%	50.4%	51.0%	50.6%	49.7%	51.1%	48.7%	51.2%	53.7%	50.5%
Median age	46.8	41.8	46.7	46.0	42.5	44.0	40.2	39.5	43.7	38.4	48.4	39.6	38.3
Birth rate	13.2‰	11.3‰	7.3‰	9.5‰	10.3‰	7.9‰	11.0‰	10.3‰	9.7‰	11.9‰	7.5‰	12.8‰	12.0‰
Death rate	8.4‰	9.1‰	10.5‰	11.5‰	7.9‰	9.1‰	9.2‰	7.1‰	10.3‰	7.1‰	10.4‰	12.7‰	8.7‰
Life expectancy at birth ⁽¹⁾	86.5	82.9	83.4	81.0	83.8	83.5	81.3	82.3	81.0	76.6	84.4	72.3	78.8
Mean age of mothers giving birth	33.0	30.6	32.0	31.1	32.0	32.2	30.6	32.1	30.8	27.6	31.3	28.6	29.3
Total fertility rate ⁽¹⁾	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.8
Nuptiality rate	9.7‰	3.5‰	3.2‰	5.0‰	4.8‰	3.5‰	4.4‰	3.1‰	4.3‰	7.2‰	9.3‰	9.2‰	6.8‰
Age on 1 st marriage Men	33.2	34.4	35.2	34.0	32.9	35.6	33.4	34.0	no data	26.2	30.8	27.0	29.2
Age on 1 st marriage Women	30.6	32.2	32.4	31.2	30.5	33.5	31.5	31.6	no data	24.4	29.4	24.4	27.5
Gross divorce rate	3.4‰	1.9‰	1.5‰	2.0‰	1.9‰	2.0‰	1.8‰	2.0‰	1.9‰	1.8‰	1.7‰	4.5‰	2.8‰

Sources: UN, Eurostat

⁽¹⁾ Life expectancy at birth and the total fertility rate: data grouped over 2017–2019 for the Monegasque population

8 Definitions

Age: Age is the time that has elapsed since birth. The method of calculation chosen is the age reached during the year. It represents the difference between the year under consideration and the individual's year of birth.

Birth: All births that occur in Monaco are declared to the Registry Office. The declaration is made by the Civil Register within four days of the birth (not counting the day of birth itself). In addition, if the last day of this period is a public holiday, the period is extended to the first working day following the public holiday. Since 8 January 1993, in the event that a child dies before his or her birth has been declared to the Registry Office, the Civil Registrar draws up a birth certificate and a death certificate on production of a medical certificate indicating that the child was alive and viable, and setting out the dates and times of his or her birth and death. This certificate is recorded by date in the register of deaths.

Birth rate: Ratio between the number of live births in a year and the total population for the same year. It is expressed as a figure per thousand.

Country of residence: The country of residence is the country of the address declared to the Registry Office (Nationality) at Monaco City Hall.

Death rate: Ratio between the number of deaths in a year and the total population for the same year. It is expressed as a figure per thousand.

Deaths: All deaths which occurred in Monaco are declared to the Société Monégasque de Thanatologie (Funeral Home of Monaco). A certificate of death is drawn up on the basis of a declaration by any person informed of the death.

Divorce: The divorce decree issued by the Monaco Court of First Instance is notified by the Civil Registrar. The decree is transcribed into the Registry Office records and noted in the margins of the birth and marriage certificates of each spouse.

Divorce rate by length of marriage: The divorce rate by length of marriage can be calculated for each calendar year n by linking the number of divorces at the end of x years of marriage to the original number of marriages during the year $n-x$.

General fertility rate: Ratio between the number of live births and the population of women aged between 15 and 49.

Gross divorce rate: Ratio between the number of divorces in the year in question and the population for that year. It is expressed as a figure per thousand.

Life expectancy: Life expectancy at birth is the average lifespan of a hypothetical generation that is subject to the mortality conditions for the year in question. It is a particular instance of life expectancy at age X , which is the average number of years left to live beyond age X given the mortality conditions for each age group of the year in question. Therefore, contrary to what the term "life expectancy" may suggest, it is not a forecast as to the probabilities that people will die in subsequent years. For example, the fact that life expectancy at birth for men in 2017–2019 was 84.4 years does not mean that men born in 2017–2019 will live for an average of 84.4 years. They will live for an average of 84.4 years only if the mortality conditions that they encounter throughout their lives are identical to those of the years 2017–2019.

Marital status: There are five categories of marital status:

- Single – an unmarried person
- Married – a person joined to another in marriage
- Widowed – a person whose spouse has died. A widow may not remarry until 310 days have expired following the death of her husband
- Divorced – a married person whose marriage has been dissolved by a divorce decree which has been recorded in the margins of the marriage certificate and birth certificate
- Separated – a married person for whom a decree of separation has been recorded in the margins of the marriage certificate

Marriage: A marriage can only be celebrated if at least one of the future spouses has been resident or living in Monaco continuously for more than one month. Before the marriage is celebrated, the Civil Registrar publishes details of the marriage on the door of the City Hall for ten days. The marriage cannot be celebrated until this period has been concluded. Marriages are dissolved either by the death of one spouse or by divorce.

Mean age: The mean age of the individuals who make up this population.

Median age: The age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups – half the people are younger than this age and the other half are older.

Natural balance: Difference between the number of births and the number of deaths registered during a period.

Nuptiality rate: Number of marriages celebrated per 1,000 population in a given year. It is expressed as a figure per thousand.

Separation: Separation can be declared in the same circumstances and under the same conditions as divorce. Separation eliminates the duty of cohabitation. After two years, a separation is, at the request of one spouse, converted by law into a divorce.

Sex ratio: The relationship between the number of men and the number of women. It is expressed as the number of men per 100 women. By extension, the **sex ratio at birth** is the number of boys born for every 100 girls.

Total fertility rate: Average number of living children likely to be born to a woman (or to a group of women) during her life if she lived her childbearing years in line with the general fertility rate by age for a given year.

Transcription: All civil status certificates relating to a Monegasque national which are drawn up in a foreign country are transcribed by the Civil Registrar in Monaco into the register of births, marriages or deaths. Civil status certificates drawn up by a foreign authority may only be transcribed after they have been legalised. Certificates must first be translated into French, either by a translator who is accredited by the courts, or by the Monegasque diplomat or consul.

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