1
The data shown in the Vallin-Meslé files (Vallin-Meslé, 2001) for the lower triangle of age 99 and the upper triangle age 99+ in 1935 do not match the original published tables. Data have been corrected to match the published tables and Vincent (1951). [Published table indicates that open age interval is 100+ (birth cohort=1835), but comparing the counts to the tables by Vincent (1951) suggests that these deaths include deaths to the 1835 birth cohort in the upper triangle (age 99) as well.]

2
These Rb(t) factors are based on the V0 factor (i.e., Vx factor for population age 0) for the year of a territorial change.

3
There was a discrepancy in the published table for 1900 between the total male deaths at age 40-44 (n=16,161) and the sum of the deaths shown for ages 40 through 44 (n=16,160). Vallin and Meslé (2001) added an additional death at age 85+. We subtracted that extra death back out, and then added that death back in at age 40 in order to make the sum of deaths at single years of age match the total deaths shown on the table.

4
In the process of data entry, the number of deaths at age 10 for females in 1905 was input as 958 (the correct number is 955 according to the published table). Vallin and Meslé (2001) made a correction (subtracting 3 deaths) at age 85 to get the right total sum. We corrected the data at ages 10 and 85 to match the published table (n=955 and n=4121, respectively).

5
Death counts for females aged 106 and 107 in 1907 were input incorrectly in the file on CD-ROM published by Vallin and Meslé (2001). We corrected the death counts to match the original published table.

6
Vallin and Meslé (2001) discovered a mistake on the published table in 1910; the total male deaths was shown as 366,192, but the sum of deaths across all ages was only 366,142. Based on other sources, Vallin and Meslé determined that the missing 50 deaths should be added at age 31 in the upper triangle making it 1,155 rather than 1,105.

7
Vallin and Meslé (2001) found a mistake in the 1915 female deaths at age 32, lower triangle. The number should be 837 rather than 887 and was corrected.

8
Vallin and Meslé (2001) found a mistake in the 1916 female deaths at age 97, lower triangle. The number should be 42 rather than 56 and was corrected.

9

Vallin and Meslé (2001) found a mistake in the 1927 female deaths at age 96, lower triangle. The number should be 92 rather than 192 and was corrected.

10

Vallin and Meslé found a mistake on the published table. The number of female deaths at age 32 in the upper triangle in 1932 should be 798 rather than 698. The data were corrected in Vallin and Meslé (2001).

11

There was a mistake in the published table for female deaths in 1932. Vallin and Meslé made a correction at age 92, but it should have been made at age 88. Female deaths at age 88 in the upper triangle should have been 1591 rather than 1491 as published in the original table; we made this correction. We also corrected the deaths at age 92 in the lower triangle to match the published table (n=436).

12

Vallin and Meslé found a mistake in the published table for 1942 deaths. The number of deaths for females age 96 in the lower triangle was transposed; it should have been 123 rather than 213. Vallin and Meslé (2001) made that correction. See note 17 for more details.

13

Vallin and Meslé found a mistake in the published table for 1946 deaths. The number of deaths for females age 73 in the upper triangle should have been 4250 rather than 4200. Vallin and Meslé (2001) made that correction.

14

Vallin and Meslé found a mistake in the published table for 1950 deaths. The number of deaths for females age 0 in upper triangle should have been 5242 rather than 4242 and the deaths for females age 1 in lower triangle should have been 1128 rather than 5128. Vallin and Meslé (2001) made that correction.

15

Deaths for males in 1914-1918 and 1940-1945 and deaths for females in 1942-45 were adjusted by Vallin and Meslé (2001) for war losses during World War I and II.

16

These death counts are provisional.

17

Civilian deaths in 1942 for females aged 96, lower triangle (1846 cohort) have been corrected to 123 deaths (instead of 213). The total for females all ages did not equal the sum across all ages in the published vital statistics by single year of age. The data

were checked against 5x1 data from Annuaire Statistique, and the problem seemed to be for cohorts 1843 to 1847. According to 5x1 data, there should be 1197 female deaths among these cohorts, but the sum of those cohorts from vital statistics table by single year of age is 1287. Comparing the data to those given in Vallin & Meslé (2001), the latter show 123 deaths at age 96 lower triangle whereas the published tables shows 213.

18
The population estimates for Civilian males in 1920 are given only for the area before the territorial change (77 departments, AREA=40). We estimate the civilian population for the territory covered after the change (AREA=50) using the Vx factors for 1920. The Vx factors are based on the "total" population (including military): the ratio of the population in the territory after the change to the population before the change (i.e., Vx = P+ / P-). We multiply civilian counts for AREA=40 by the Vx factors to get estimates for the civilian population (in AREA=50).

19
These are the original population estimates for Civilian males in 1920 as given by Vallin (1973). They represent the area before the territorial change (77 departments, AREA=40). We do not use these data for our calculations, but rather use estimates that have been adjusted to represent the area after the territorial change (AREA=50). See NoteCode=18 for details.

20
Deaths to females aged 70-74 in 1884: Published table shows 32,212 deaths, but it should be 33,212 in order to add up correctly across the row & down the column. We corrected this figure.

21
Birth counts for 1806-1898 exclude some live births were reported as stillbirths because the infant died before the birth was registered. For details regarding these false stillbirths, see "Birth Count Data, Specific Details" section of Background and Documentation file for France, Total Population.

22
Birth counts for 1899-1974 have been corrected for false stillbirths (i.e., live births that were reported as stillbirths because the infant died before the birth was registered). For details regarding false stillbirths, see "Birth Count Data, Specific Details" section of Background and Documentation file for France, Total Population.

23
Infant death counts for 1899-1974 have been corrected for false stillbirths (i.e., live births that were reported as stillbirths

because the infant died before the birth was registered). For
details regarding false stillbirths, see "Birth Count Data,
Specific Details" section of Background and Documentation file
for France, Total Population.

24
Female births, 1893: Total number of births shown on the published table is 874,674,
but the sum of births by sex is 884,674. The published counts by sex imply a sex ratio
of 1.02 (M/F), which is relatively implausible. Furthermore, another data source
(computer file that we believe came from France Meslé at INED) suggests the error is
with the female count. Therefore, we have input a value of 427,715 female births
(rather than the 437,715 in the published table), making the sum of male and female
equal to the total number given. The resulting sex ratio is 1.04, the same as for 1894 &
1895.

25
Female births, 1896: Total number of births shown on the published table is 865,586,
but the sum of births by sex is 855,586. The published counts by sex imply a sex ratio
of 1.07 (M/F), which is relatively implausible. Furthermore, another data source
(computer file that we believe came from France Meslé at INED) suggests the error is
with the female count. Therefore, we have input a value of 423,965 female births
(rather than the 413,965 in the published table), making the sum of male and female
equal to the total number given. The resulting sex ratio is 1.04, the same as for 1894 &
1895.

26
Death counts for females aged 65-69 in 1834: given as 26,058 in Statistique de la
France (1863) but 26,053 in Statistique générale de la France (1907). We input the
latter value so that the sum across ages matches the total shown.

27
Death count for males age 10-14 in 1850: given as 7,411 in Statistique de la France
(1863) but 7,431 in Statistique générale de la France (1907). We input the latter value
in order to sum correctly across the row and down the column.

28
Death count for females aged 50-54 in 1851: The published table shows 15,458
deaths, but it should be 15,958 in order to sum correctly across the row and down the
column. We have input the correct value.

29
Death count for males aged 20-24 and females aged 60-64 in 1854: Statistique de la
France (1863) reports 27,240 deaths among males aged 20-24 and 30,562 among
females aged 60-64. In contrast, Statistique générale de la France (1907) shows
27,140 and 30,662, respectively. We input the latter values so that the sum across age
matches the totals by sex.

30
Death count for females aged 10-14 in 1857: given as 10,816 in Statistique de la France (1863) but 10,817 in Statistique générale de la France (1907). We input the latter value in order to sum correctly across the row and down the column.

31
Death count for males aged 60-64 in 1857: given as 113,111 in Statistique de la France (1863) but 24,111 in Statistique générale de la France (1907). We input the latter value in order to sum correctly across the row and down the column.

32
Death count for females aged 35-39 in 1859: given as 11,806 in Statistique de la France (1863) but 13,806 in Statistique générale de la France (1907). We input the latter value in order to sum correctly across the row and down the column.

33
Death counts for males aged 40-44 in 1867: Bonneuil (1989, Population, 44:809-838) reports an error on the published table; the correct value is 14,590 rather than 14,690 (Tableau A.I.1). We have input the corrected value.

34
Death counts for males aged 40-44 in 1868: Bonneuil (1989, Population, 44:809-838) reports an error on the published table; the correct value is 15,581 rather than 16,581 (Tableau A.I.1). We have input the corrected value.

35
Death counts for males aged 1-4 in 1873: Bonneuil (1989, Population, 44:809-838) reports an error on the published table; the correct value is 42,008 rather than 41,008 (Tableau A.I.1). We have input the corrected value.

36
Death counts for males aged 85-89 in 1874: Bonneuil (1989, Population, 44:809-838) reports an error on the published table; the correct value is 6,099 rather than 6,599 (Tableau A.I.1). We have input the corrected value.

37
Death counts for females aged 85-89 in 1872: Bonneuil (1989, Population, 44:809-838) reports an error on the published table; the correct value is 8,074 rather than 7,884 (Tableau A.I.1). We have input the corrected value.

38
Death counts for females aged 90-94 in 1872: Bonneuil (1989, Population, 44:809-838) reports an error on the published table; the correct value is 2,072 rather than 2,282 (Tableau A.I.1). We have input the corrected value.

39
Death counts for females aged 95-99 in 1872: Bonneuil (1989, Population, 44:809-838) reports an error for ages 95+: it should be 455 rather than 435 (Tableau A.I.1). Summing across departments indicates that the error is for ages 95-99 (should be 418 rather than 398). We have input the corrected value.

40
Female deaths aged 10-14, 1875: Published table shows 7,236 female deaths, but according to Bonneuil (1989) the correct value is 7,296. We corrected this figure and the corresponding total.

41
Male deaths aged 25-30, 1876: Published table shows 12,715 male deaths, but according to Bonneuil (1989) the correct value is 12,615.   We corrected this figure and the corresponding total.

42
Male deaths aged 55-60, 1889: Published table shows 20,670 male deaths, but according to Bonneuil (1989) the correct value is 20,470. We corrected this figure and the corresponding total.

43
Area=101: These death counts cover the Department of Seine only. They are available by sex, but not by age.

44
Area=35: These death counts cover the same territory as Area=30 except that the Department of Seine is excluded.

45
These death counts (by sex and age group for 1870) have been estimated. Official death counts for all of France (including the Dept. of Seine) are not available by sex and age group. The original death counts (by sex and age) for France (Tables 8 & 9, RefCode=54) exclude the Department of Seine (84,713 deaths). Death counts for the Department of Seine (Area=135) are given by sex but not age (Table 11, RefCode=54); therefore, we estimated the age distribution based on the age distribution among deaths in the rest of France. Then, we added these estimates for the Dept. of Seine to the death counts for the rest of France (Area=35) in order to obtain death counts by sex and age group for all of France (Area=30).

46
These death counts (for 1860) have been derived by summing the counts for the Dept. of Seine (Area=101) and the rest of France (Area=25).

47

Area=25: These death counts cover the same territory as Area=20 except that the Department of Seine is excluded.

48
Area=101: These death counts cover the Department of Seine only.

49
Population estimate for females aged 10-14 is given as 1,422 on the published table, but it should be 1,442 in order to sum correctly across the row and down the column. The correct number is given in the original article (Bourgeois-Pichat, 1951, *Population*, 6(4), p. 661). We have input the correct value.

50
Population adjustment factors (Vx) for 1861 are based on the total population (of all ages) by sex. Population counts for the added territories (*départements* Savoie & Haute-Savoie; *Comté de Nice*) were not available by age as well as sex.

51
Population adjustment factors (Vx) for 1869, 1914, 1920, 1939, 1943, 1945 & 1946 are based on population counts by 5-year age groups.