FLEMOSI

Tools for ex ante evaluation of socio-economic policies in Flanders

DISCUSSION PAPER 12

SNAPSHOTS OF OUR FUTURE FAMILIES. A POPULATION PROJECTION BY HOUSEHOLD POSITION FOR FLANDERS

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FLEMOSI DISCUSSION PAPER DP12:
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Abstract: The paper describes the methodology and preliminary results of the Flemosi Population Projection by Household Position for Flanders. Using a "multi-state" population projection model, we specify the population composition by age, sex and 12 household positions for each five-year period between 2011 and 2031.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The paper describes the methodology and preliminary results of the Flemosi Population Projection by Household Position for Flanders. Using a "multi-state" population projection model, we specify the population composition by age, sex and 12 household positions for each five-year period between 2011 and 2031.

This exercise has to be placed within the larger setting of the Flemosi project. The Flemosi simulation model "Motyff" is a tool for ex-ante evaluation of the impact of a wide range of policy options on government expenditures, income distribution and poverty in Flanders. Based on Euromod[1], Motyff is originally a static model, but through its connection with population change it becomes more dynamic. The connection is made by reweighing the EU-Silc data (European Survey on Income and Living Conditions) used in the Flemosi simulations, to make these data compatible with the population prognoses. This enhances the accuracy and usefulness of the model since it allows for an impact assessment of policy measures not only for today's situation, but also for the coming years.

In this context, a classical population projection by age and sex is not satisfactory because policy measures and income distribution are also related to other population characteristics. Household composition is of particular interest since fiscal rules, income and poverty risks are closely related to individual's household structure. This focus becomes even more important in the light of the results of recent demographic studies that show that since the beginning of the 1960's, households in Flanders (and elsewhere) have undergone substantial change. The most prominent evolution was the substitution of formal marriages by consensual unions among the younger generations and a general diversification of their living arrangements. At advanced age, due to partner mortality, the chances of being single and of living in a collective household became more important (Deboosere et al. 2009).

The current version of the projection provides a *baseline*, taking into account the most recent prognoses concerning life expectancy, fertility and migration, but presuming no change in household formation processes during the whole projection period. A baseline projection is a useful tool for the evaluation of hypotheses on variable household transitions in subsequent projections. Moreover, the introduction of several projection scenarios into the Flemosi simulation model allows assessing the impact of policy measures on income distribution and government expenditures conditional on different potential changes in the population composition.

In the first section of the paper, we briefly introduce the reader to the principles of a multi-state projection based on the Lipro methodology (Imhoff and Keilman, 1991). We then explain how we implemented these principles in our population projection. To illustrate the evolution in Flanders's household composition *without* changes in the household formation process, we first present some general trends looking at the age and sex distribution and the overall shifts in household composition. Then, we zoom in to some large groups of household types - consensual unions, married couples, singles and single parent households - in order to show in what way

[1] European Model of Simulation

shifts in household composition are intertwined with the population's age and sex distribution. We briefly explain how these transformations are the result of past changes in household formation processes, population aging and the projection hypotheses. The complete set of tables describing the population distribution by age, sex and household position for each five-year period between 2011 and 2031 is given at the end of the paper.

2. THE PRINCIPLES OF A LIPRO PROJECTION

Lipro projections take into account 12 household positions: children of married and unmarried couples, children in lone parent households, married and unmarried couples with or without children, single households, lone parents, non-related family members, members of collective households and an “other category”. This typology is known as “Lipro household positions” (Imhoff and Keilman, 1991). They will be referred to by their abbreviations listed in table 1.

TABLE 1. - DEFINITION OF THE HOUSEHOLD POSITIONS OF THE INTERNAL STATE SPACE

Definition of the household positions	Abbreviation
Child of a married couple	CMAR
Child of an unmarried couple	CUNM
Childe of a single parent	C1PA
Single	SING
Married without children	MAR0
Married with children	MAR+
Unmarried partner without children	UNM0
Unmarried partner with children	UNM+
Single parent	H1PA
Non family related household member	NFR
Other position	OTHR
Member of a collective household	COLL

Population change over time is produced by *events*. Classic projections generally consider births, deaths and migrations. Thus, at one moment in time, the population P_t equals the population at a previous moment P_{t-1} , reduced by the individuals that died $D_{t-t,t}$ or emigrated $E_{t-1,t}$ between both points in time, plus those who immigrated $I_{t-1,t}$ or who were born $B_{t-1,t}$:

$$P_t = P_{t-1} - D_{t-1,t} - E_{t-1,t} + B_{t-1,t} + I_{t-1,t}$$

In a Lipro projection model, the exits from and entries into the population (*so-called external events)* are complemented by *internal events* indicating all possible transitions from one household position to another. Thus, at one moment in time, the population in household position k, P_t^k equals the population in that household position at a previous moment, P_{t-1}^k, reduced by the individuals who died $D_{t-1,t}^k$ or emigrated from position k , $E_{t-1,t}^k$ or transited to another position, $T_{t-1,t}^{k\to i}$, plus those who immigrated into position k , $I_{t-1,t}^k$, who were born $B_{t-1,t}^k$ or who where previously in another position $T_{t-1,t}^{i\to k}$:

$$P_t^k = P_{t-1}^k - D_{t-1,t}^k - E_{t-1,t}^k - T_{t-1,t}^{k\to i} + I_{t-1,t}^k + B_{t-1,t}^k + T_{t-1,t}^{i\to k}$$

As in classic projections, events, internal and external, are obtained through the application of *transition rate matrix*. Rates indicate the frequency of an event, $R^{k\rightarrow z}$, where z represents all internal and external positions. The events $T^{k\rightarrow z}_{t-1,t}$, are obtained by applying the rates to a population at risk of experiencing the event, P^{k}_{t-1}:

$$T^{k\rightarrow z}_{t-1,t} = P^{k}_{t-1} * R^{k\rightarrow z}$$

An initial rate matrix is mostly obtained from an external source. Note that immigrations cannot be obtained by the application of a rate matrix and that the number of immigrants is always directly estimated. Births are obtained through the application of birth rates $R^{k'}$ to the female population at risk, $F^{k'}_{t-1}$, where k' stands for the mother's household position complementary to the child's household position. Thus, children born from a MAR0 or MAR+ mother will automatically obtain a CMAR position; an UNM0 or UNM+ mother results in CUNM children; H1PA mothers in C1PA children and children born from NFR, COLL or OTHR mothers will obtain the same household position as their mother:

$$B^{k}_{t-1,t} = F^{k'}_{t-1} * R^{k'}$$

At this point we could make a projection applying the initial rates iteratively to the initial and subsequently estimated populations by age, sex and household position. This is called a constant projection. However, transition probabilities, evolve in time. Therefore, mortality, fertility, migration rates and internal transitions rates are reduced or augmented by a factor $F_{t,t+x}$ that reflects the hypothesis of the future trend :

$$R^{k\rightarrow z}_{t,t+x} = F_{t,t+x} * R^{k\rightarrow z}$$

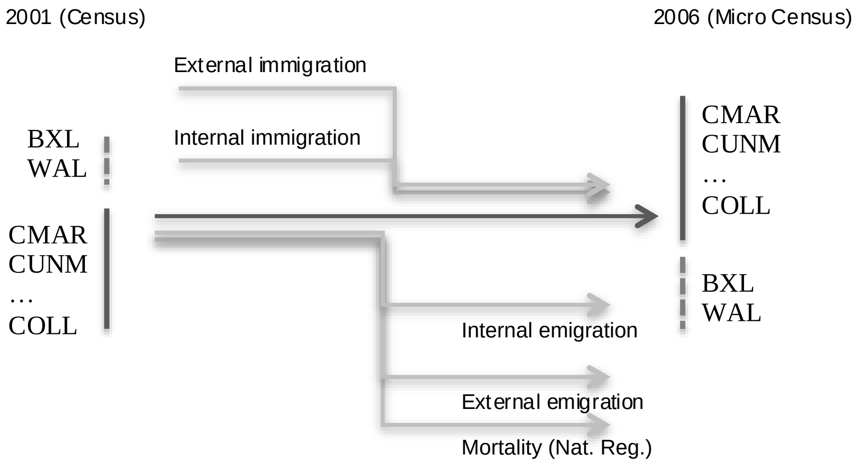
Finally, in multidimensional projections, we also have to deal with the problem of consistency. The *problem of consistency* can be defined as a situation in which the number of events from each state is submitted to constraints (Imhoff and Keilman, 1991). For example, the number of males entering marriage should equal the number of females entering marriage; the number of married men who die should equal the number of women that enter widowhood. Consistency constraints enhance the reliability of Lipro results since projections are submitted to theoretical conditions that correct incongruous population trends. However, not all conditions can be modelled and too strict conditions also might well trigger tendencies that match our erroneous preconceptions of (future) reality.

3. THE FLEMOSI HOUSEHOLD PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

3.1 The initial rate matrix

Based on its household and individual information, the 2001 Census data and the 2006 Micro Census data were broken down by age, sex and Lipro household structure[2]. To estimate an *initial transition rate matrix*, the 2006 Micro Census Data were linked to the Belgian 2001 Population Census. The 2001 Census data were also linked to mortality data from the National Register. Fig. 1 presents the link of data sources schematically.

FIG. 1. - DATA SOURCES FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE INITIAL RATE MATRIX



For each individual present in 2001 and in 2006, we can observe his household position at both points in time. This allowed us to identify the number of *transitions between the 12 household positions*. *Immigration* can be estimated as the count of individuals not in Flanders in 2001 but present in 2006, by household position in 2006. If in 2001 individuals were found in Brussels or in Wallonia, immigration is considered to be internal. Individuals present in 2001, but absent in 2006 either died or emigrated. If we find them living in Brussels or Wallonia, than we identify their move as an *internal emigration* (IE). The number of *deaths* is identified using the link between the 2001 Census data and the mortality data from the National Register. *International emigration* then can be deduced by subtracting internal migration and deaths from the original group of individuals present in 2001 and absent in 2006.

From the above estimated events, ε , and the population distributions by age, sex and household position, s_k , in 2001 and 2006, P_{2001}, P_{2006} , we can estimate an *initial transition rate matrix*, denoted by I[3] :

$$I^{s_k,}_{2001,2006} = \sum \frac{e^{s_k}_{2001,2006}}{0.5 * \left(P^{s_k}_{2001} + P^{s_k}_{2006}\right)}$$

[2] For more information about the methodology for this breakdown : see Deboosere et al. (2009), Chapter 4, pp. 51 - 59.

[3] For immigration events we used the absolute numbers.

Fertility is estimated as follows. We identified the household position of children 0-4 years old at the time of the 2006 Micro Census. If the child's household position was CMAR, CUNM or C1PA, we presumed that the female MAR+, UNM+ or H1PA present in the same household, was the mother the child. We identified the mother's household position (and age) in 2001[4]. If the mother was absent in 2001 or lived in Brussels of Wallonia, we supposed that half of them gave birth before and half after migration. This way we also estimated the internal and external immigration towards CMAR, CUNM or C1PA. Children born in OTHR, NFR and COLL households were distributed proportionally over all 2001 ages, household positions and immigration. For children of male single parents, we presumed that the father's partner in 2001 was the mother of the child. The few children of male H1PA households without partner in 2001 were proportionally distributed over all 2001 ages and household positions, and immigration. Emigration between 0 and 5 years is defined as the difference between the total number of births from the National Register and the number of births we estimated. Emigration events were divided proportionally over children's Lipro positions[5].

3.2 Consistency

We demanded a minimum consistency between the male and female household formations that can be summarized as an equal number of entries into two-sex households and an equal number of exits from a two-sex household. The number of male and female events resulting in MAR0, MAR+, UNM0 and UNM+ are therefore adjusted by the harmonic mean of the male and female original number of events. We also demanded consistency between the changes in household composition of parents and children. In this case, following Imhoff and Keilman (1992), we assumed however that it is the parent that initiates the change in his household position. The number of children making the corresponding transition is re-estimated.

3.3 Scenario setting

The initial rate matrix describes the transition probability between 2001 and 2006. These rates are modified for the consecutive five-year projection periods up to the year 2031, according to an estimated scenario about plausible future mortality, fertility and migration change. Our hypotheses closely follow those of the Studiedienst van de Vlaamse Regering (SVR) (2011). Since we have information on age and sex distribution of the population in 2011 from the Population Register, we first projected the 2006 population only five years later. The hypotheses were slightly adapted to match the 2011 population structure as close as possible.

Based on a detailed longitudinal analysis, the SVR (2011) estimated a steep rise in the total fertility rate (TFR) between 2001 and 2016 from 1,55 to almost 1,9. In the following 15 years, it would decrease again to 1,72 (SVR, 2011, p.7).

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[4] This procedure implies that instead of identifying the mother's household position at time of birth, we identified the transition women made during the 5 year period of the birth of her child(ren).

[5] Note that we did not estimate child mortality. Events resulting from child mortality are included into the migration and fertility figures (either through an underestimation of immigration or fertility, either through an overestimation of emigration). The potential bias due to this omission will be very small since the number of events resulting from child mortality is marginal compared to those from fertility and migration.

Our initial fertility rate was slightly lower than the SVR fertility rate; for the 5-year period between 2001-2006, it was estimated at 1,505. Our scenario follows the SVR trend estimation, but congruent with the initial difference, we kept the total fertility rate slightly below the one proposed by SVR.

TABLE 2. - THE FERTILITY SCENARIO

	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	2026-2031
TFR	1,73	1,82	1,76	1,72	1,70

To estimate future mortality by age and sex, the SVG (2011) projections extrapolated the clear negative exponential trend observed in yearly mortality between 1971 and 2007 up to the year 2030. To simplify the scenario we divided the population into three large groups: young people below the age of 25, adults between 25 and 79 and elderly above 80. Following the findings of SVG (2011), we presumed a negative exponential trend in the mortality probabilities. Using the mortality tables published by ADSEI[6] between 1998 and 2009, we calculated that mortality rates for the youngest group would exponentially decline between the period 2001-2005 and 2026-2030 to 47 per cent and 42 per cent of the initial mortality rate for women and men respectively, for the adult group to a level 68 per cent and 63 per cent of the initial rate, and for the elderly group to a level of 73 per cent and 69 per cent.

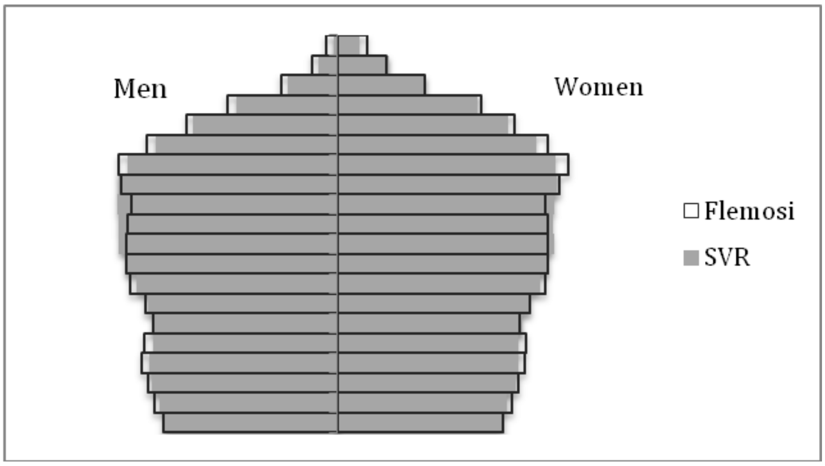
TABLE 3. - LIFE EXPECTANCY SCENARIO

	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	2026-2031
Women	82,7	83,2	83.8	84,4	85,0
Men	76.9	77,7	78,7	79.6	80,7

External immigration is expected to rise linearly by 60 per cent between the period of 2001-2005 and 2016-2021 for females as well as males aged 5 years or more. We presume that the immigration increase is less for individuals with young children. Therefore, we assume the immigration increase for children below the age of 5 and for children born within the projection period prior to migration, to be only 20 per cent. Following the SVR (2011) assumptions, from 2021 on, we modelled a decrease in immigration to a level equal to the 2001-2005 level. Internal immigration is supposed to remain constant over time, and emigration to slowly rise to a level 25 per cent higher in the 2026-2030 period than in the 2001-2005 period.

[6] Algemene Directie Statistiek en Economische Informatie

FIG. 2.- COMPARISON BETWEEN THE SVG-PROJECTION FOR 2030 AND THE FLEMOSI-PROJECTION FOR 2031, BY AGE AND SEX.



If we compare the SVR results for 2030 with our results one year later, we see that the total number of men en women is practically equal (there is a total difference of about 1,6 per cent). We have slightly more elderly and young people, and a little less young adults. Overall, the results are similar.

All internal transition rates are presumed to stay constant. This means that we will look at the evolution in household composition if the behaviour regarding *household formation* that we observed between 2001-2006 does not evolve over time. In other words, the propensity nor to divorce neither to marry is supposed to change. This projection may than serve as a baseline for comparing alternative internal transitions scenarios and their impact on future household composition as well as fertility and mortality figures[7].

[7] Since fertility and mortality differ among household positions, their overall level may also be affected by the population's household structure.

4. RESULTS

4.1 General trends

The proposed hypothesis depicting a migration, fertility and life expectancy increase results in a total population growth from 3.186.415 to 3.449.818 women and from 3.094.252 to 3.313.688 men between 2011 and 2031. This represents an increase of 263.403 women (8,27%) and 219.436 men (7,09%).

The age sex pyramid presented in Fig. 3 clearly shows how the baby-boom generations aged 40-55 in 2011 move up to the age of 60-75 in 2031. Together with the increase of the life expectancy at very advanced age, this accounts for the aging of the population. The adult population between 25 and 60 years old displays a net reduction, despite the immigration increase modeled between 2011 and 2021. At the bottom of the pyramid, the temporary rise in fertility accounts for the slightly larger population aged 5-19 in 2031 than in 2011.

FIG. 3. - POPULATION PYRAMID BY AGE AND SEX, 2011 - 2031

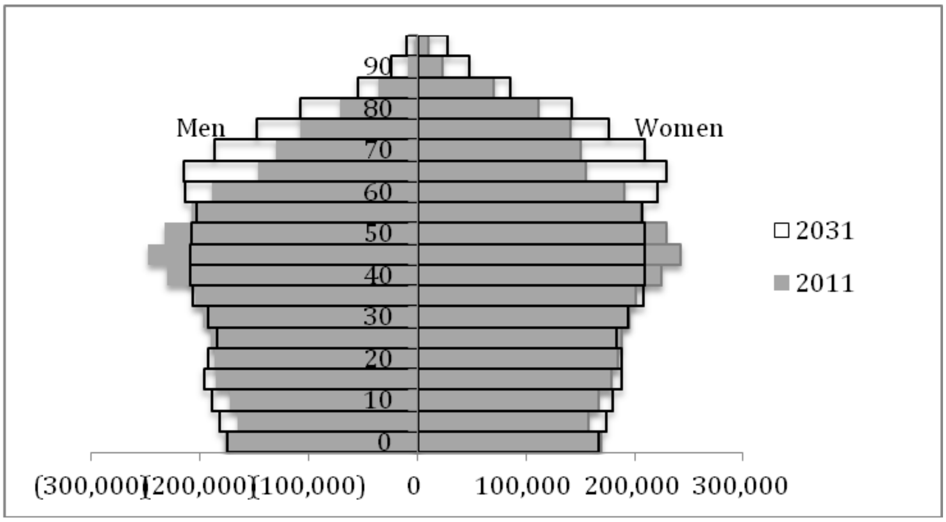
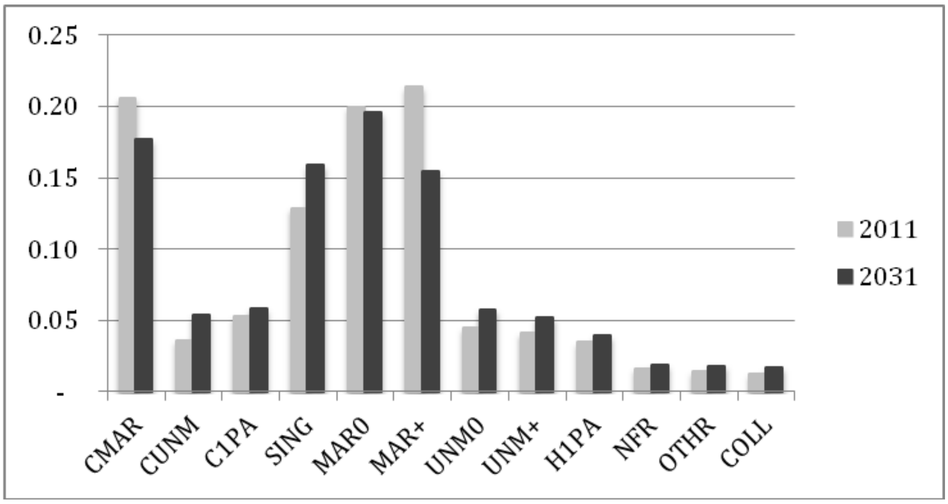


Fig. 4 shows that parallel to the aging of the population - the projection forecasts a significant diversification of living arrangements. The traditional married couple, especially with children (MAR0/MAR+) and children living with their married parents (CMAR), most prominently present in 2011, loose ground. All other household categories, including those referring to the extended family (OTHR and NFR) and members of collective households (COLL) proliferate. In addition, an important increase is witnessed among singles (SING) and consensual unions with and without children (UNM0/UNM+).

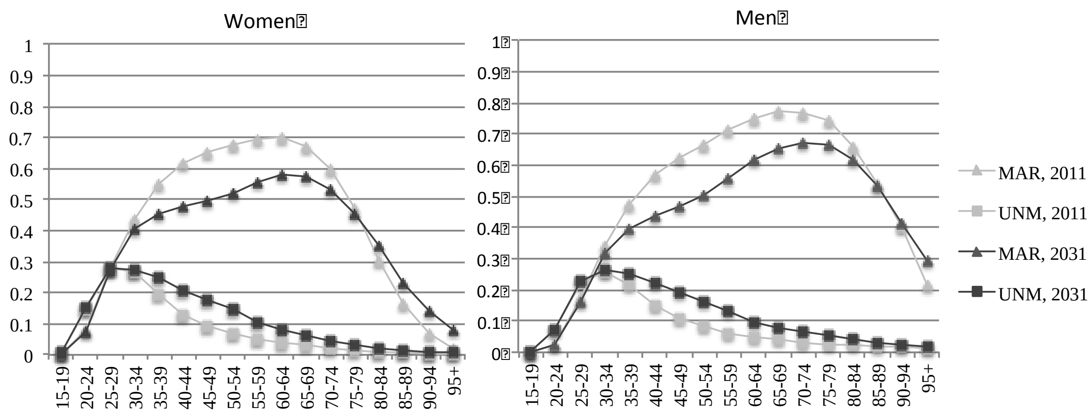
FIG. 4. - THE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY HOUSEHOLD POSITION, 2011-2031



4.2 The age-sex distribution of individuals in married and unmarried couples, 2011 - 2031

Fig. 5. shows the prevalence by age for women and men living together in married and unmarried couples (MAR/UNM). For the purpose of simplifying, we do not distinguish between couples with and without children. The light grey lines represent the year 2011, the dark grey lines the year 2031. Triangles stand for married individuals; the squares denote the unmarried ones.

FIG. 5.- THE AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS IN MARRIED AND UNMARRIED COUPLES, 2011- 2031



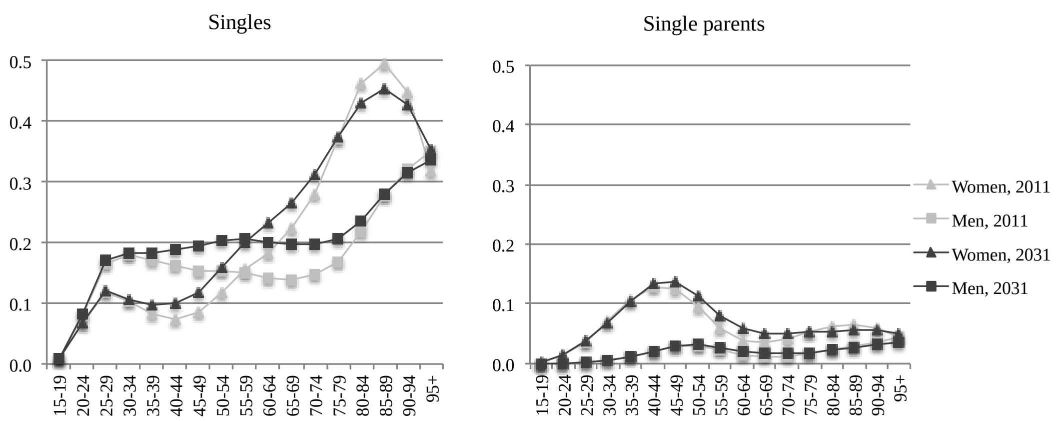
Looking at the situation in 2011, we observe that while consensual unions mostly prevail among young individuals, the percentage of married individuals continues to increase up to the age of 60-64 for women, and to 70-75 for men. Before the age of 30, the prevalence of unmarried couples is higher than the prevalence of married couples. The difference between men and women in the percentage of the married expands at advanced age, as the decline in prevalence of married women is noticeable steeper than that of men due to sex differences in life expectancy and the average younger age of female partners.

A fallback of married couples between 2011 and 2031 is clearly visible for the age groups of 35-39 to 70-74 in the case of women and for the age groups of 35-39 to 75-79 in the case of men. Only at advanced age, the proportion of married individuals is larger in 2031 than in 2011. As a result, there are not only less married individuals in 2031 than in 2011, their age structure is also older. Parallel, an augmentation is observed in the presence of individuals in consensual unions, especially for the age categories 40-60.

4.3 The age-sex distribution of singles and single parents, 2011 -2031

Fig. 6 depicts the proportional distribution of singles and single parents by age, in 2011 and 2031. The dark grey lines represent 2011; the light grey lines represent 2031. Squares stand for men and triangles correspond to women.

FIG. 6.- PERCENTAGE OF SINGLES AND SINGLE-PARENTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX



Relatively few young women are single, but after the age of 40 their prevalence shows a steep increase, progressively outgrowing the percentage of single men. This is due to the male partner's higher mortality, related to sex differences in life expectancy and to the fact that women on average are younger than their partner. At the end of women's life course, the proportion of singles decreases, since at advanced age and after a period of living alone, people often move to a collective household. The prevalence of male singles is much more stable and only some increase is observed by the age of 70.

The prevalence of single mothers is highest towards the age of 40-44 and decreases again towards the age or 60-64, depicting the formation of single parenthood after union dissolution and their children's departure from the parental home. Note that this tendency is complementary to the one for single women of the same age groups. The proportion of men in a single parent household is very low; at least officially, children still live mostly with the mother.

In 2031, the proportion of single men between the ages of 35 and 84 is higher than in 2011. For women, the increase is located between the ages of 35 and 74, while between the ages of 85 and 95 the proportion is lower in 2031 than in 2011. The evolution in single mothers is similar. In the case of men, this declining trend at advanced age is only slightly visible towards the end of the life course.

4.4 Interpreting the evolution

The higher proportion of individuals who live together as a married couple at advanced age, and the consequently lower proportion of singles and single parents in 2031 than in 2011, is easily understood as the result of higher partner's survival rates since we projected women's and especially men's life expectancy to grow.

The decrease in marriage rates during the period prior to the projection are responsible for the difference in prevalence of married couples aged 35-75 between 2011 and 2031: for the generations aged 35 to 75 in 2031 inflow into the category of married individuals will be lower than for generations aged 35-75 in 2011. Moreover, the age group 35-55 in 2031 actually only entered the marriageable age after 2006 and consequently were assigned the 2001-2006 rates. In addition, due to increasing divorce rates during the period prior to the projection, outflow will be higher for the individuals making up the 2031 household distribution than for those constituting the 2011 one.

Part of the loss in the proportion of married couples is compensated by the rise in prevalence of unmarried couples due to the gain in popularity of consensual unions prior and during the projection period, this evolution is not large enough to counter the decrease and postponement of marriages. Consequently, in 2031 relatively more individuals are single or single parents than in 2011.

Finally, for the age groups younger than 35 and thus entering the marriageable age after 2011 no marked change is observed since we presumed the 2001-2006 internal transition rates to remain constant over the projection period.

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The paper presented an introduction to the Flemosi Population Projection by age, sex and household position for Flanders covering the period between 2011 and 2031. We introduced the reader to the principles of a Lipro-projection and explained how we implemented this methodology for Flanders using linked 2001 Census, 2006 Micro Census and Register data. The current application incorporated recent prognoses about fertility, mortality and migration, but presumed that transition rates between household positions calculated on the bases of data on the 2001-2006 period remain constant throughout the projection period.

We showed that under these premises, parallel to the aging of the population, the diversification of Flanders's household composition observed since the beginning of the 1960's, continues up to 2031. Although most individuals still live in married couples, their share in the population decreases, benefitting all other household positions, especially unmarried couples and singles.

Looking at this evolution according to age and sex, we notice that the decrease of the proportion of married individuals and the proportional increase in singles concentrate at adult ages, while at advanced ages the proportion married is higher in 2031 than in 2011 and the proportion of singles lower. The former trend is related to the decline of marriage rates and the increase of divorce rates during the period prior to the projection; the latter development can be understood from the hypothesis about the rising life expectancy keeping more couples intact until advanced age. The effect on women starts at an earlier age and is more pronounced than on men, due to the sex difference in mortality and the on average younger age than their male partner. The rise in the proportion of singles is however slightly tempered by the increased popularity of consensual unions particularly among young adults, resulting in a higher proportion of individuals in unmarried couples in 2031 than in 2011. Single mothers follow a trend similar to the single women; single fathers are rare, both in 2011 and in 2031.

The forecasts will be integrated into the Flemosi simulation model to assess the impact of policy measures on government expenditures and income distribution, adapting the static simulation results to population change for the coming years. The outcome will serve as a baseline to evaluate alternative projection hypotheses taking into account potential future changes in household formation processes.

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7. ANNEX

TABLE 4.- DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD POSITION, WOMEN 2011

	CMAR	CUNM	C1PA	SING	MAR0	MAR+	UNM0	UNM+	H1PA	NFR	OTHR	COLL
0-4	0,60	0,26	0,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,04	0,00	0,00
5-9	0,66	0,18	0,13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,03	0,00	0,00
10-14	0,71	0,10	0,17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02	0,00	0,00
15-19	0,70	0,07	0,19	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00
20-24	0,49	0,03	0,13	0,07	0,04	0,04	0,11	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,00
25-29	0,19	0,01	0,05	0,12	0,09	0,19	0,17	0,10	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,00
30-34	0,06	0,00	0,02	0,10	0,07	0,37	0,10	0,16	0,07	0,02	0,02	0,00
35-39	0,03	0,00	0,01	0,08	0,06	0,49	0,05	0,14	0,11	0,01	0,01	0,00
40-44	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,08	0,07	0,55	0,04	0,09	0,13	0,01	0,01	0,00
45-49	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,08	0,12	0,53	0,04	0,05	0,12	0,01	0,01	0,00
50-54	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,12	0,27	0,41	0,04	0,03	0,10	0,01	0,01	0,00
55-59	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,16	0,45	0,25	0,04	0,01	0,06	0,01	0,01	0,00
60-64	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,18	0,56	0,14	0,03	0,00	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,01
65-69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,22	0,58	0,09	0,03	0,00	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,01
70-74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,28	0,54	0,06	0,02	0,00	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,02
75-79	-	0,00	0,00	0,37	0,43	0,04	0,02	0,00	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,04
80-84	-	0,00	0,00	0,46	0,28	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,03	0,03	0,10
85-89	0,00	-	0,00	0,50	0,15	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,07	0,04	0,03	0,20
90-94	0,00	-	-	0,45	0,06	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,05	0,03	0,33
95+	-	-	-	0,32	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,07	0,04	0,51
Total	**0,19**	**0,03**	**0,05**	**0,14**	**0,20**	**0,21**	**0,04**	**0,04**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,01**	**0,02**

TABLE 5.- DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD POSITION, MEN 2011

	CMAR	CUNM	C1PA	SING	MAR0	MAR+	UNM0	UNM+	H1PA	NFR	OTHR	COLL
0-4	0,60	0,26	0,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,04	0,00	0,00
5-9	0,66	0,17	0,14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,03	0,00	0,00
10-14	0,71	0,10	0,17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02	0,00	0,00
15-19	0,71	0,07	0,19	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00
20-24	0,59	0,04	0,15	0,08	0,02	0,01	0,06	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,00
25-29	0,29	0,01	0,07	0,17	0,07	0,10	0,16	0,07	0,00	0,02	0,03	0,00
30-34	0,12	0,00	0,04	0,18	0,07	0,27	0,12	0,14	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,00
35-39	0,06	0,00	0,03	0,17	0,06	0,42	0,07	0,14	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00
40-44	0,04	0,00	0,03	0,16	0,06	0,51	0,05	0,10	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,00
45-49	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,15	0,09	0,53	0,04	0,06	0,03	0,01	0,02	0,00
50-54	0,01	0,00	0,03	0,15	0,20	0,47	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,01	0,02	0,01
55-59	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,15	0,38	0,33	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01
60-64	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,14	0,55	0,20	0,04	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01
65-69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,64	0,13	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
70-74	0,00	-	0,00	0,15	0,67	0,09	0,03	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
75-79	0,00	-	0,00	0,17	0,66	0,08	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,02
80-84	-	-	0,00	0,22	0,60	0,06	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,04
85-89	-	-	-	0,28	0,49	0,05	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,09
90-94	-	-	-	0,32	0,36	0,04	0,02	0,00	0,04	0,03	0,02	0,18
95+	-	-	-	0,35	0,20	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,31
Total	**0,22**	**0,04**	**0,06**	**0,12**	**0,20**	**0,22**	**0,05**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,01**

TABLE 6.- DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD POSITION, WOMEN 2016

	CMAR	CUNM	C1PA	SING	MAR0	MAR+	UNM0	UNM+	H1PA	NFR	OTHR	COLL
0-4	0,58	0,28	0,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,04	0,00	0,00
5-9	0,62	0,21	0,14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,03	0,00	0,00
10-14	0,65	0,15	0,17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02	0,01	0,00
15-19	0,66	0,09	0,19	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00
20-24	0,47	0,04	0,13	0,07	0,04	0,04	0,11	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,00
25-29	0,18	0,01	0,05	0,12	0,09	0,19	0,17	0,10	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,00
30-34	0,07	0,00	0,03	0,11	0,06	0,35	0,10	0,17	0,07	0,02	0,02	0,00
35-39	0,04	0,00	0,02	0,09	0,06	0,42	0,07	0,17	0,11	0,01	0,02	0,00
40-44	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,09	0,07	0,48	0,05	0,12	0,13	0,01	0,01	0,00
45-49	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,09	0,12	0,49	0,05	0,07	0,13	0,01	0,01	0,00
50-54	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,12	0,25	0,39	0,05	0,04	0,10	0,01	0,01	0,00
55-59	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,17	0,41	0,25	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,01	0,01	0,00
60-64	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,20	0,52	0,15	0,04	0,01	0,05	0,01	0,02	0,01
65-69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,23	0,56	0,09	0,03	0,00	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,01
70-74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,28	0,53	0,06	0,03	0,00	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,02
75-79	-	0,00	0,00	0,36	0,45	0,04	0,02	0,00	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,04
80-84	-	0,00	0,00	0,44	0,31	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,03	0,02	0,10
85-89	0,00	-	0,00	0,48	0,18	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,03	0,03	0,19
90-94	0,00	-	0,00	0,46	0,09	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,31
95+	0,00	-	-	0,35	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,06	0,03	0,47
Total	**0,18**	**0,04**	**0,05**	**0,14**	**0,20**	**0,19**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,01**	**0,02**

TABLE 7.- DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD POSITION, MEN 2016

	CMAR	CUNM	C1PA	SING	MAR0	MAR+	UNM0	UNM+	H1PA	NFR	OTHR	COLL
0-4	0,58	0,28	0,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,04	0,00	0,00
5-9	0,62	0,21	0,14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,03	0,00	0,00
10-14	0,65	0,15	0,17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02	0,01	0,00
15-19	0,68	0,09	0,19	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,00
20-24	0,56	0,05	0,15	0,09	0,02	0,01	0,06	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,00
25-29	0,28	0,02	0,08	0,17	0,07	0,11	0,15	0,07	0,00	0,02	0,03	0,00
30-34	0,13	0,01	0,04	0,18	0,07	0,27	0,12	0,14	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,00
35-39	0,07	0,00	0,03	0,18	0,05	0,36	0,08	0,16	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,00
40-44	0,04	0,00	0,03	0,18	0,06	0,44	0,06	0,13	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,00
45-49	0,03	0,00	0,03	0,17	0,09	0,48	0,05	0,09	0,03	0,01	0,02	0,00
50-54	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,17	0,19	0,44	0,05	0,05	0,03	0,01	0,02	0,01
55-59	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,17	0,35	0,32	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01
60-64	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,16	0,51	0,20	0,05	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01
65-69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,61	0,13	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01
70-74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,66	0,10	0,03	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
75-79	0,00	-	0,00	0,17	0,66	0,08	0,03	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,02
80-84	0,00	-	0,00	0,21	0,60	0,06	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,04
85-89	-	-	0,00	0,27	0,51	0,05	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,09
90-94	-	-	-	0,32	0,38	0,04	0,02	0,00	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,16
95+	-	-	-	0,34	0,25	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,04	0,03	0,02	0,27
Total	**0,21**	**0,05**	**0,06**	**0,13**	**0,20**	**0,20**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,01**

TABLE 8.- DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD POSITION, WOMEN 2021

	CMAR	CUNM	C1PA	SING	MAR0	MAR+	UNM0	UNM+	H1PA	NFR	OTHR	COLL
0-4	0,58	0,28	0,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,04	0,00	0,00
5-9	0,60	0,23	0,13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,03	0,00	0,00
10-14	0,62	0,18	0,17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02	0,00	0,00
15-19	0,63	0,12	0,20	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,00
20-24	0,46	0,05	0,13	0,07	0,04	0,04	0,11	0,04	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,00
25-29	0,17	0,01	0,05	0,12	0,09	0,19	0,17	0,11	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,00
30-34	0,07	0,01	0,03	0,11	0,06	0,35	0,10	0,17	0,07	0,02	0,02	0,00
35-39	0,04	0,00	0,02	0,10	0,06	0,40	0,07	0,17	0,11	0,01	0,02	0,00
40-44	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,10	0,07	0,42	0,06	0,14	0,13	0,01	0,02	0,00
45-49	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,11	0,12	0,43	0,06	0,09	0,14	0,01	0,02	0,00
50-54	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,14	0,24	0,36	0,06	0,05	0,11	0,01	0,02	0,00
55-59	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,17	0,39	0,24	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,01	0,02	0,00
60-64	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,21	0,49	0,15	0,05	0,01	0,05	0,01	0,02	0,01
65-69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,25	0,53	0,09	0,04	0,01	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,01
70-74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,29	0,52	0,06	0,03	0,00	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,02
75-79	-	0,00	0,00	0,36	0,44	0,04	0,02	0,00	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,04
80-84	-	0,00	0,00	0,43	0,33	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,10
85-89	0,00	-	0,00	0,46	0,20	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,03	0,03	0,19
90-94	0,00	-	0,00	0,44	0,11	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,30
95+	0,00	-	0,00	0,37	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,05	0,03	0,44
Total	**0,17**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,15**	**0,20**	**0,17**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,01**	**0,02**

TABLE 9.- DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD POSITION, MEN 2021

	CMAR	CUNM	C1PA	SING	MAR0	MAR+	UNM0	UNM+	H1PA	NFR	OTHR	COLL
0-4	0,57	0,28	0,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,04	0,00	0,00
5-9	0,60	0,23	0,14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,03	0,00	0,00
10-14	0,62	0,18	0,17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02	0,01	0,00
15-19	0,64	0,13	0,20	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,00
20-24	0,55	0,06	0,16	0,08	0,02	0,01	0,06	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,00
25-29	0,27	0,02	0,08	0,17	0,07	0,10	0,16	0,07	0,00	0,02	0,03	0,00
30-34	0,12	0,01	0,05	0,18	0,06	0,27	0,12	0,14	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,00
35-39	0,07	0,00	0,04	0,18	0,05	0,35	0,08	0,16	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,00
40-44	0,05	0,00	0,03	0,19	0,06	0,39	0,07	0,15	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,00
45-49	0,03	0,00	0,03	0,18	0,09	0,43	0,06	0,11	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,00
50-54	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,18	0,18	0,40	0,06	0,07	0,03	0,01	0,02	0,01
55-59	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,18	0,34	0,30	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,01	0,02	0,01
60-64	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,17	0,48	0,20	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01
65-69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,17	0,58	0,14	0,05	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01
70-74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,17	0,63	0,10	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01
75-79	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,18	0,64	0,08	0,03	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,02
80-84	0,00	-	0,00	0,22	0,59	0,06	0,03	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,04
85-89	-	-	0,00	0,27	0,51	0,05	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,09
90-94	-	-	0,00	0,31	0,39	0,04	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,16
95+	-	-	-	0,34	0,27	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,04	0,03	0,02	0,26
Total	**0,21**	**0,05**	**0,06**	**0,14**	**0,20**	**0,18**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,01**

TABLE 10.- DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD POSITION, WOMEN 2026

	CMAR	CUNM	C1PA	SING	MAR0	MAR+	UNM0	UNM+	H1PA	NFR	OTHR	COLL
0-4	0,57	0,29	0,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,04	0,00	0,00
5-9	0,60	0,24	0,13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,03	0,00	0,00
10-14	0,61	0,20	0,17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02	0,00	0,00
15-19	0,61	0,14	0,19	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,00
20-24	0,44	0,07	0,13	0,07	0,04	0,04	0,12	0,04	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,00
25-29	0,17	0,02	0,05	0,12	0,09	0,19	0,17	0,11	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,00
30-34	0,07	0,01	0,03	0,11	0,06	0,35	0,10	0,17	0,07	0,02	0,02	0,00
35-39	0,04	0,00	0,02	0,10	0,06	0,40	0,07	0,18	0,11	0,01	0,02	0,00
40-44	0,03	0,00	0,02	0,10	0,07	0,41	0,06	0,15	0,13	0,01	0,02	0,00
45-49	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,12	0,12	0,39	0,07	0,10	0,14	0,01	0,02	0,00
50-54	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,15	0,23	0,32	0,07	0,06	0,11	0,01	0,02	0,00
55-59	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,19	0,38	0,22	0,06	0,03	0,08	0,01	0,02	0,00
60-64	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,22	0,47	0,14	0,05	0,01	0,06	0,01	0,02	0,01
65-69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,26	0,50	0,09	0,05	0,01	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,01
70-74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,30	0,49	0,06	0,04	0,00	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,02
75-79	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,36	0,43	0,04	0,02	0,00	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,04
80-84	-	0,00	0,00	0,43	0,33	0,03	0,02	0,00	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,10
85-89	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,45	0,21	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,03	0,03	0,19
90-94	0,00	-	0,00	0,43	0,12	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,30
95+	0,00	-	0,00	0,36	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,05	0,03	0,44
Total	**0,17**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,16**	**0,20**	**0,16**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,02**

TABLE 11.- DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD POSITION, MEN 2026

	CMAR	CUNM	C1PA	SING	MAR0	MAR+	UNM0	UNM+	H1PA	NFR	OTHR	COLL
0-4	0,57	0,29	0,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,04	0,00	0,00
5-9	0,60	0,24	0,13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,03	0,00	0,00
10-14	0,61	0,20	0,17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02	0,00	0,00
15-19	0,62	0,15	0,20	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,00
20-24	0,52	0,08	0,16	0,09	0,01	0,01	0,06	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,00
25-29	0,27	0,03	0,08	0,17	0,07	0,10	0,16	0,07	0,00	0,02	0,03	0,00
30-34	0,12	0,01	0,05	0,18	0,06	0,26	0,12	0,14	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,00
35-39	0,07	0,01	0,04	0,18	0,05	0,35	0,08	0,16	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,00
40-44	0,05	0,00	0,03	0,19	0,06	0,38	0,07	0,15	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,00
45-49	0,03	0,00	0,03	0,19	0,09	0,39	0,07	0,12	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,01
50-54	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,19	0,18	0,36	0,07	0,08	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,01
55-59	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,19	0,32	0,28	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,01	0,02	0,01
60-64	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,19	0,46	0,19	0,06	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01
65-69	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,18	0,55	0,14	0,06	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01
70-74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,18	0,60	0,10	0,05	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01
75-79	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,19	0,62	0,08	0,04	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,02
80-84	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,23	0,58	0,06	0,03	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,05
85-89	0,00	-	0,00	0,27	0,50	0,05	0,03	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,09
90-94	-	-	0,00	0,31	0,39	0,04	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,16
95+	-	-	0,00	0,34	0,27	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,04	0,03	0,02	0,26
Total	**0,20**	**0,06**	**0,06**	**0,14**	**0,20**	**0,17**	**0,06**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,01**

TABLE 12.- DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD POSITION, WOMEN 2031

	CMAR	CUNM	C1PA	SING	MAR0	MAR+	UNM0	UNM+	H1PA	NFR	OTHR	COLL
0-4	0,57	0,29	0,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,04	0,00	0,00
5-9	0,60	0,24	0,13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,03	0,00	0,00
10-14	0,61	0,20	0,16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02	0,00	0,00
15-19	0,60	0,16	0,19	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,00
20-24	0,43	0,08	0,14	0,07	0,04	0,04	0,12	0,04	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,00
25-29	0,16	0,02	0,06	0,12	0,09	0,19	0,17	0,11	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,00
30-34	0,07	0,01	0,03	0,11	0,07	0,34	0,10	0,17	0,07	0,02	0,02	0,00
35-39	0,04	0,00	0,02	0,10	0,06	0,40	0,07	0,18	0,10	0,01	0,02	0,00
40-44	0,03	0,00	0,02	0,10	0,07	0,41	0,06	0,15	0,13	0,01	0,02	0,00
45-49	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,12	0,12	0,38	0,07	0,11	0,14	0,01	0,02	0,00
50-54	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,16	0,23	0,29	0,08	0,07	0,11	0,01	0,02	0,00
55-59	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,20	0,36	0,20	0,07	0,03	0,08	0,01	0,02	0,00
60-64	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,23	0,45	0,13	0,06	0,02	0,06	0,01	0,02	0,01
65-69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,27	0,49	0,09	0,05	0,01	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,01
70-74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,31	0,47	0,06	0,04	0,00	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,02
75-79	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,37	0,41	0,04	0,03	0,00	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,04
80-84	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,43	0,32	0,03	0,02	0,00	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,09
85-89	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,45	0,22	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,19
90-94	0,00	-	0,00	0,43	0,13	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,30
95+	0,00	-	0,00	0,35	0,07	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,05	0,04	0,03	0,44
Total	**0,16**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,17**	**0,19**	**0,15**	**0,06**	**0,05**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,02**

TABLE 13.- DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD POSITION, MEN 2031

	CMAR	CUNM	C1PA	SING	MAR0	MAR+	UNM0	UNM+	H1PA	NFR	OTHR	COLL
0-4	0,57	0,29	0,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,04	0,00	0,00
5-9	0,60	0,24	0,13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,03	0,00	0,00
10-14	0,61	0,20	0,16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,02	0,00	0,00
15-19	0,61	0,16	0,19	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,00
20-24	0,51	0,10	0,16	0,08	0,01	0,01	0,06	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,00
25-29	0,26	0,04	0,09	0,17	0,07	0,10	0,16	0,07	0,00	0,02	0,03	0,00
30-34	0,12	0,01	0,05	0,18	0,06	0,26	0,12	0,14	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,00
35-39	0,07	0,01	0,04	0,18	0,05	0,34	0,08	0,17	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,00
40-44	0,05	0,00	0,03	0,19	0,06	0,38	0,07	0,15	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,00
45-49	0,04	0,00	0,03	0,20	0,09	0,38	0,07	0,12	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,01
50-54	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,20	0,17	0,33	0,07	0,09	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,01
55-59	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,21	0,31	0,25	0,07	0,06	0,03	0,01	0,03	0,01
60-64	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,20	0,44	0,18	0,07	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01
65-69	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,20	0,52	0,13	0,06	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01
70-74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,57	0,10	0,06	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01
75-79	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,21	0,58	0,08	0,05	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,02
80-84	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,24	0,56	0,06	0,04	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,05
85-89	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,28	0,48	0,05	0,03	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,09
90-94	0,00	-	0,00	0,32	0,37	0,04	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,17
95+	-	-	0,00	0,34	0,26	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,27
Total	**0,20**	**0,06**	**0,06**	**0,15**	**0,20**	**0,16**	**0,06**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,01**