

## International Database on Longevity

### France – Metadata

Last update: 23/12/2025

#### List of individuals deceased at the age of 110 and over

**Number of observations:** 429

**Vital status:** Deceased

**IDL public variables:**

- **Sex:** 20 males and 409 females
- **Locality of birth:** Metropolitan France, overseas *départements* (excluding Mayotte), and other French territories including Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin and Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
- **Date of birth:** 1875-1914 (*the earliest birth record pertains to a woman who died in 1997 at the age of 122 years, and the most recent birth cohort includes 9 individuals who died in 2024 at the age of 110*)
- **Locality of death:** France or abroad
- **Date of death:** 1987-2024 (*the earliest death pertains to a woman born in 1877 who died at the age of 110, and the most recent deaths concern 30 individuals born between 1911 and 1914 who died at the ages of 110-113*).

**Validation:** Sample in (429), Sample out (0). Exhaustive.

**Source - Institute:** RNIPP – Insee

#### List of individuals deceased at ages 105-109

**Vital status:** Deceased

**Number of observations:** 14,625 (males and females)

**IDL public variables:**

- **Sex:** 1,324 males and 13,301 females
- **Locality of birth:** Metropolitan France, overseas *départements* (excluding Mayotte), and other French territories including Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin and Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
- **Date of birth:** 1870-1919 (*the earliest birth record pertains to a woman who died in 1979 at the age of 109 years, and the most recent birth cohort includes 133 individuals who died in 2024 at the age of 105*)
- **Locality of death:** France or abroad
- **Date of death:** 1978-2024 (*the earliest death record pertains to a woman born in 1873 who died at the age of 105, and the most recent deaths concern 557 individuals born between 1914 and 1919*)

**Validation:** Sample in (100), Sample out (14525). Sample validation.

**Source - Institute:** RNIPP - Insee

### Source of the data:

The National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee) manages the National Directory for the Identification of Natural Persons (RNIPP). This register contains only civil status information: surname and, occasionally nickname or married name, first names, sex, date and place of birth, date and place of death for deceased individuals, birth (and death) certificate number, as well as the registration number (NIR).

<https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/definition/c1602>

According to an official agreement between the French Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee) and the French Institute for Demographic Studies (Ined), Insee annually provides Ined with an extract from the RNIPP file. This extract includes all individuals born in Metropolitan France, the overseas departments, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin and Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon who died at the age of 105 or older, based on the difference between their year of birth and year of death (agreement between Insee and Ined established under convention number 20140017006 for the years 2014-2018, and subsequently renewed in 2023 under convention number 20220017015 for an additional five years).

### Age validation process:

For individuals who died at age 110 or above, all cases have been validated. This validation process is currently carried out by Laurent Toussaint (independent consultant) et Jean-Marie Robine (emeritus researcher at INSERM). For each individual, a birth record is searched for in municipal online birth registers and/or requested from the municipality of birth, while the death record is obtained from the municipality of death.

For individuals who died at ages 105-109, the validity of the records has been assessed using a sample validation approach. While all records appear in the list, only a randomly selected sample underwent validation. An initial validation exercise was conducted shortly after the creation of IDL. It involved a RNIPP sample of 2,031 individuals, born between 1883 and 1897 and deceased in France between 1988 and 2002, who had supposedly lived to ages 105-109. Given the considerable size of this group, exhaustive checking was limited to individuals with an alleged age of death of 107-109 years, while half of the cases at alleged age 106 and one-third of cases at alleged age 105 were checked. This protocol resulted in the validation 1,050 cases out of the 2,031 extracts provided by Insee. Birth and death certificates or other legal documents have been found for 1,046 of these cases (99.6%). The dates of birth and death were validated for 1,043 records (99.7%), yielding a total validation rate of 99.3% (1,043/1,050). Details can be found in Ouellette *et al*, 2021.

A second validation exercise was conducted by the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (MPIDR). Out of a randomly drawn sample of 100 records, 99 were successfully validated. The remaining record could not be validated because the individual's place of birth was unknown. More information about the sample validation approach is provided in the chapter on data quality assessment in the monograph *Exceptional Lifespans*, as well as in the chapter on France. In particular, this chapter demonstrates that errors and difficulties in locating the documents required to validate ages at death are very rare before age 110.

## From the RNIPP list to the IDL list

For the period 1978-2024, Insee provided us with 20,731 records extracted from the RNIPP, corresponding to individuals for whom the difference between the year of death and the year of birth was 105 years or more. We selected 15,054 of these records for IDL. The 5,677 excluded records consist primarily of 5,620 individuals who died in their 104th year before reaching their 105th birthday. Among those aged 105-109, we further excluded 11 individuals born in Mayotte (as birth registration on the island at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was considered unreliable) and one duplicate. Only 3 cases were removed because of invalid date of birth or death.

Among the alleged 110+ cases, 42 were rejected : (i) 28 individuals are in fact missing persons whose date of death is unknown, with the date of the judgment recording the disappearance, which allows for the smooth handling of successions, being treated as the date of death in the RNIPP, thus creating false supercentenarians; (ii) 5 individuals were born in Mayotte; (iii) 7 records contained errors in the date of death, resulting in false supercentenarians; (iv) one (1) record contained an error in the date of birth; and (v) in one case, we were unable to locate all the documents required to validate the length of life.

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## References:

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- Ouellette N, Meslé F, Vallin J, Robine JM (2021) Supercentenarians and Semi-supercentenarians in France. In Maier, H., Jeune, B., Vaupel, J. W. (eds.), *Exceptional Lifespans, Demographic Research Monographs*, [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-49970-9\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-49970-9_1)
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- Convention Insee/Ined 20140017006
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