

# International Database on Longevity

## United Kingdom – Metadata

Last update: 08/10/2021

### List of individuals dead at age 110 and over

**Vital status:** Dead

**Number of validated observations:** 179

#### IDL public variables:

- **Sex:** men and women
- **Locality of birth:** United Kingdom
- **Date of birth:** 1856 to 1910
- **Locality of death:** England & Wales
- **Date of death:** 1968 to 2020
- **Validation:** exhaustive / sample
- **Source - Institute:** ONS

### List of individuals dead at age 105-109

**Vital status:** Dead

**Number of validated observations:** 3853

#### IDL public variables:

- **Sex:** men and women
- **Locality of birth:** United Kingdom
- **Date of birth:** 1890 to 1909
- **Locality of death:** England & Wales
- **Date of death:** 1999 to 2014
- **Validation:** sample validation for females, population level for males
- **Source - Institute:** ONS

### Source of the data:

Office for National Statistics (England & Wales); General Register Office records of births and deaths

### Age validation process:

ONS holds computer records of all deaths registered in England and Wales for all years since 1959. From April 1969<sup>1</sup>, date of birth has been recorded at death registration and age computed by comparison with date of death. Prior to that date age was recorded directly onto the register. Validation is carried out by extracting from the computer files those death records where age is computed as 110 or more. Using these records a search is carried out to find the birth registration. The search is confined to births registered in England and Wales.

<sup>1</sup>Registrar General (1972) Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1969. London: HMSO.

This relies on the following information recorded at death registration: full name (including maiden name of married women) and date and place of birth. The age is treated as verified only where the information on the birth register matches that on the death register.

For semi-supercentenarian validation, details on birth and death certificates were not required to match exactly. A judgement was made on whether the birth and death certificates related to the same individual. For instance, if the date of birth was slightly different but all other details were correct, it was validated.

This method of matching results in the exclusion from the database of all cases where either the birth or death was not registered in England and Wales and those where an exact match could not be made between birth and death registration information.

Prior to 1969, date of birth was only collected at death registration if National Health Service number was not available. Any information collected on date of birth was not recorded on computer and, for this reason, more reliance was placed on first locating paper records for searching purposes. Only one case on the database was registered prior to 1969.

The large number of semi-supercentenarian deaths made validation for all cases prohibitively expensive. However ONS secured funding to validate all deaths occurring in England and Wales between 2000 and 2014 for male supercentenarians, and a representative sample for females (table 1). Validation of semi-supercentenarian deaths was a one off exercise funded externally, and currently ONS is unable to continue to validate semi-supercentenarians due to financial constraints.

Table 1: Female deaths at ages 105 to 109 registered in England and Wales who were born in England and Wales, 2000 to 2014

Age	Number registered	Number born in EW	Sample in %	Sample size used for validation
105	1775	1645	9.8	162
106	907	837	14.8	124
107	475	437	35.5	155
108	264	238	71.4	170
109	138	128	100	128
Total	3559	3285	22.5	739

**IDL contact in United Kingdom:** Ageing Analysis Team (Ageing@ons.gov.uk)

**Card completed by:** Rose Giddings

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