There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

**Why Does this Site Require Cookies?**

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

**What Gets Stored in a Cookie?**

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

Mortality differentials 1991–2005 by self-reported ethnicity: findings from the ONS Longitudinal Study

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As most deaths of infants born in the year before the census will have predated the census, we analysed mortality at ages 1−79.13 Individuals’ ethnicity was defined by the household member(s) who completed the 1991 Census form using precoded tick boxes for the following groups: White, Indian, Black Caribbean, Pakistani, Black-African, Bangladeshi, Black Other, Chinese and Other. Age and experimental mortality in a seven-year longitudinal study of cognitive behavior. Developmental Psychology, 5, 18-26. Bengtson, V. L., Schae, K. W., & Burton, L. (Eds.) The relationship of social environment, social networks, and health outcomes in the Seattle Longitudinal Study: Two analytical approaches. Journal of Gerontology: Psychological Sciences, 52B, 197-205. Cooney, T. M., Schaie, K. W., & Willis, S. L. (1988). Astronaut mortality has been reported in four previous studies. In the rst by Peterson et al.22, it was reported. that of the 20 deceased US astronauts from 1959–1991 the causes of death were due to circulatory disease (10%), Figure 1. e proportional mortality rate due to cardiovascular disease in the United States among individuals age 55–64 years, non-ight astronauts, astronauts that ew only low Earth orbit missions, all. According to the Review of NASA’s Longitudinal Study of Astronaut Health by the Institute of Medicine24, astronauts have substantially higher incomes, levels of education, general tness, and lifelong access to. medical care, all of which are factors known to contribute to high levels of health and well-being.