

ONS Longitudinal Study

Quality of tracing at the 1971 Census

Tracing of Longitudinal Study (LS) records for the initial LS sample was successful, with over 96.8 per cent of records traced on the National Health Service (NHS) Central Register. However, a number of factors were related to members of the 1971 LS sample not being traced:

- being a young adult
- being divorced
- being born outside of the UK
- living in London
- living in certain types of communal establishment, such as psychiatric hospitals
- serving in the armed forces.

Tracing rates at 1971 Census by sex and age

Overall in 1971, tracing was more likely for males (2.84 per cent not traced) than for females (3.53 per cent not traced). For both sexes, tracing rates were lower among those aged 20 to 44 and at their lowest among 20- to 24- year-olds (4.21 of males and 5.67 per of females not traced).

Among females, tracing rates were highest for those aged 0 to 4, (1.94 per cent not traced), whereas among males, highest traced rates were found among people aged 75 and over (1.60 per cent not traced).

Among people of both sexes aged 20 and over, the likelihood of tracing increased with age, which meant that older groups were more likely to traced than younger ones. For example, 3.98 per cent of people aged 40 to 44 were not traced, compared with 2.52 per cent of 60- to 64-year-olds. However, males and females aged 70 to 74 were less likely to be traced than people in adjacent age groups.

Below the age of 20, females were more likely to be traced than males. At age 20 and over, males were more likely to be traced than females.

Table T71.1 1971 LS sample not traced rates by sex and age

Age	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate %	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate %	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate %
0-4	20,943	447	21,390	2.09	20,145	398	20,543	1.94	41,088	845	41,933	2.02
5-9	21,868	513	22,381	2.29	20,770	441	21,211	2.08	42,638	954	43,592	2.19
10-14	19,826	517	20,343	2.54	18,713	393	19,106	2.06	38,539	910	39,449	2.31
15-19	17,910	644	18,554	3.47	16,873	566	17,439	3.25	34,783	1,210	35,993	3.36
20-24	19,139	841	19,980	4.21	19,009	1,142	20,151	5.67	38,148	1,983	40,131	4.94
25-29	16,953	697	17,650	3.95	16,145	951	17,096	5.56	33,098	1,648	34,746	4.74
30-34	15,645	634	16,279	3.89	14,505	856	15,361	5.57	30,150	1,490	31,640	4.71
35-39	15,116	581	15,697	3.70	14,398	832	15,230	5.46	29,514	1,413	30,927	4.57
40-44	15,712	518	16,230	3.19	15,198	763	15,961	4.78	30,910	1,281	32,191	3.98
45-49	16,378	429	16,807	2.55	16,793	661	17,454	3.79	33,171	1,090	34,261	3.18
50-54	15,010	373	15,383	2.42	15,753	493	16,246	3.03	30,763	866	31,629	2.74
55-59	15,676	361	16,037	2.25	16,798	497	17,295	2.87	32,474	858	33,332	2.57
60-64	14,084	280	14,364	1.95	15,684	489	16,173	3.02	29,768	769	30,537	2.52
65-69	11,271	222	11,493	1.93	14,245	365	14,610	2.50	25,516	587	26,103	2.25
70-74	7,224	152	7,376	2.06	11,316	345	11,661	2.96	18,540	497	19,037	2.61
75+	7,751	126	7,877	1.60	16,122	402	16,524	2.43	23,873	528	24,401	2.16
Total	250,506	7,335	257,841	2.84	262,467	9,594	272,061	3.53	512,973	16,929	529,902	3.19

Notes¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS)² LS members, usually resident in England and Wales³ 'Traced' means the LS members' records were found on the National Health Service Central Register by 1976, as part of the initial LS sample

Tracing rates at 1971 Census by sex, age and marital status

Divorced members of the Longitudinal Study (LS) had the lowest tracing rates (6.05 per cent not traced) of all marital status groups in 1971. This compares with 'not traced' rates of slightly more than three per cent for single, married and widowed LS members. However, there were differences between the sexes.

Among single LS members, tracing rates were higher for females (2.81 per cent not traced) than for males (3.35 per cent not traced). For all other marital status groups, tracing rates were higher for males.

Among married LS members, 2.41 per cent of males were not traced compared with 4.08 per cent of females. Among divorced LS members, 4.74 per cent of males were not traced compared with 6.89 per cent of females. Likewise, among widowed LS members, 2.63 per cent of males were not not traced compared with 3.10 per cent of females.

Females were most likely to be traced if they were single (2.81 per cent not traced), and next most likely if they were widows (3.10 per cent not traced). Males were most likely to be traced if they were married (2.41 per cent not traced) and next most likely if they were widowers (2.63 per cent not traced).

Overall, tracing rates were lower among those aged 16 to 44 and lowest among 20- to 24-year-olds. Among females, tracing rates were highest among 0- to 15-year-olds (2.03 per cent not traced) and, among males, the highest tracing rates were found among those aged 75 and over.

Among single people, those aged 0 to 15 were most likely to be traced (2.03 per cent of females and 2.35 per cent of males not traced). Single LS members aged 30 to 34 were the least likely to be traced (7.77 per cent of females and 7.01 per cent of males not traced). For single females aged 35 and over tracing was more likely for older groups. For males, this age effect was evident but less pronounced.

Among married people, tracing rates were higher for older groups. In the youngest married age group, 16- to 19-year-olds, 7.36 per cent were not traced compared with 1.77 per cent of those aged 75 and over. Similarly, widowed females were more likely to be traced at older ages. For male widowers, however, the pattern was less clear as these rates were based on small samples. There was no consistent pattern of tracing by age among divorced people.

Tracing rates at 1971 Census by sex, age and economic position

In 1971 there were substantial differences in tracing rates by economic position. These rates also varied by age and sex. 'Not traced' rates were lowest for retired people of both sexes, at 1.77 per cent for males and 2.72 per cent for females. This compares with 'not traced' rates of more than 3.0 per cent for almost all other economic positions.

Focusing on the age groups shown in Table T71.3, for both sexes and with all economic activity statuses combined, tracing was highest for those over the age of retirement, with 1.87 per cent of males and 2.72 per cent of females not traced. Tracing was lowest for those aged 25 to 34, with 3.92 per cent of males and 5.57 per cent of females not traced.

With the exception of those who were retired or enumerated as 'other inactive', tracing failure was highest for both males and females aged 25 to 34. This was most marked for students, among whom 15.01 per cent of males and 10.00 per cent of females were not traced.

Among females, 'not traced' rates were typically higher among the economically active than among the economically inactive (4.30 and 3.70 per cent not traced respectively). The exception was for permanently sick females, of whom 7.59 per cent were not traced. This was more than for any other economically inactive group.

Females who were enumerated as 'other inactive' had the second highest tracing rate among their sex (3.94 per cent not traced), after retired people. In contrast, tracing was lowest for males in the 'other inactive' group, with 11.21 per cent not traced. This difference between the sexes was caused because women looking after the home or family, who are typically more likely to be traced, were included in the 'other inactive' category in the 1971 Census.

Considering economically active people who participate in the labour market, males were more likely to be traced than females (3.02 per cent and 4.30 per cent not traced respectively). For example, among people in employment, 2.95 of males were not traced compared with 4.18 per cent of females.

Table T71.3 1971 LS sample (aged 15+) not traced rates by sex, age and economic position

Economic position and age group	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
Economically active												
In employment												
15-24	26,874	973	27,847	3.49	19,868	864	20,732	4.17	46,742	1,837	48,579	3.78
25-34	30,481	1,128	31,609	3.57	12,869	848	13,717	6.18	43,350	1,976	45,326	4.36
35-44	29,173	1,003	30,176	3.32	16,390	827	17,217	4.80	45,563	1,830	47,393	3.86
45-retirement age	54,672	1,205	55,877	2.16	27,156	863	28,019	3.08	81,828	2,068	83,896	2.46
Retirement age+	4,872	124	4,996	2.48	6,772	219	6,991	3.13	11,644	343	11,987	2.86
Total	146,072	4,433	150,505	2.95	83,055	3,621	86,676	4.18	229,127	8,054	237,181	3.40
Out of employment - sick												
15-24	152	4	156	2.56	164	13	177	7.34	316	17	333	5.11
25-34	182	8	190	4.21	99	10	109	9.17	281	18	299	6.02
35-44	284	10	294	3.40	163	13	176	7.39	447	23	470	4.89
45+	1,218	38	1,256	3.03	482	27	509	5.30	1,700	65	1,765	3.68
Total	1,836	60	1,896	3.16	908	63	971	6.49	2,744	123	2,867	4.29
Out of employment - other												
15-24	1,759	111	1,870	5.94	984	77	1,061	7.26	2,743	188	2,931	6.41
25-34	1,215	82	1,297	6.32	507	50	557	8.98	1,722	132	1,854	7.12
35-44	923	39	962	4.05	447	39	486	8.02	1,370	78	1,448	5.39
45+	2,066	68	2,134	3.19	957	51	1,008	5.06	3,023	119	3,142	3.79
Total	5,963	300	6,263	4.79	2,895	217	3,112	6.97	8,858	517	9,375	5.51
All economically active												
15-24	28,785	1,088	29,873	3.64	21,016	954	21,970	4.34	49,801	2,042	51,843	3.94
25-34	31,878	1,218	33,096	3.68	13,475	908	14,383	6.31	45,353	2,126	47,479	4.48
35-44	30,380	1,052	31,432	3.35	17,000	879	17,879	4.92	47,380	1,931	49,311	3.92
45-retirement age	57,812	1,304	59,116	2.21	28,325	928	29,253	3.17	86,137	2,232	88,369	2.53
Retirement age+	5,016	131	5,147	2.55	7,042	232	7,274	3.19	12,058	363	12,421	2.92
Total	153,871	4,793	158,664	3.02	86,858	3,901	90,759	4.30	240,729	8,694	249,423	3.49

Table T71.3 1971 LS sample (aged 15+) not traced rates by sex, age and economic position

Economic position and age group	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
Economically inactive												
Retired												
35-retirement age	1,329	44	1,373	3.20	1,562	81	1,643	4.93	2,891	125	3,016	4.14
Retirement age+	20,929	358	21,287	1.68	27,673	736	28,409	2.59	48,602	1,094	49,696	2.20
Total	22,258	402	22,660	1.77	29,235	817	30,052	2.72	51,493	1,219	52,712	2.31
Permanently sick												
15-24	154	12	166	7.23	162	9	171	5.26	316	21	337	6.23
25-34	170	17	187	9.09	134	24	158	15.19	304	41	345	11.88
35-44	234	11	245	4.49	196	21	217	9.68	430	32	462	6.93
45-retirement age	1,819	82	1,901	4.31	847	55	902	6.10	2,666	137	2,803	4.89
Retirement age+	203	8	211	3.79	537	45	582	7.73	740	53	793	6.68
Total	2,580	130	2,710	4.80	1,876	154	2,030	7.59	4,456	284	4,740	5.99
Student												
15-24	7,779	341	8,120	4.20	7,006	274	7,280	3.76	14,785	615	15,400	3.99
25-34	402	71	473	15.01	207	23	230	10.00	609	94	703	13.37
35+	139	15	154	9.74	182	15	197	7.61	321	30	351	8.55
Total	8,320	427	8,747	4.88	7,395	312	7,707	4.05	15,715	739	16,454	4.49
Other inactive												
15-24	331	44	375	11.73	7,698	471	8,169	5.77	8,029	515	8,544	6.03
25-34	148	25	173	14.45	16,834	852	17,686	4.82	16,982	877	17,859	4.91
35-44	101	20	121	16.53	12,093	668	12,761	5.23	12,194	688	12,882	5.34
45-retirement age	162	14	176	7.95	18,735	599	19,334	3.10	18,897	613	19,510	3.14
Retirement age+	98	3	101	2.97	22,115	588	22,703	2.59	22,213	591	22,804	2.59
Total	840	106	946	11.21	77,475	3,178	80,653	3.94	78,315	3,284	81,599	4.02
All economically inactive												
15-24	8,264	397	8,661	4.58	14,866	754	15,620	4.83	14,866	1,151	24,281	4.74
25-34	720	113	833	13.57	17,175	899	18,074	4.97	17,175	1,012	18,907	5.35
35-44	448	47	495	9.49	12,596	716	13,312	5.38	12,596	763	13,807	5.53
45-retirement age	3,336	139	3,475	4.00	21,019	723	21,742	3.33	21,019	862	25,217	3.42
Retirement age+	21,230	369	21,599	1.71	50,325	1,369	51,694	2.65	50,325	1,738	73,293	2.37
Total	33,998	1,065	35,063	3.04	115,981	4,461	120,442	3.70	115,981	5,526	155,505	3.55

Table T71.3 1971 LS sample (aged 15+) not traced rates by sex, age and economic position

Economic position and age group	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
All												
15-24	37,049	1,485	38,534	3.85	35,882	1,708	37,590	4.54	72,931	3,193	76,124	4.19
25-34	32,598	1,331	33,929	3.92	30,650	1,807	32,457	5.57	63,248	3,138	66,386	4.73
35-44	30,828	1,099	31,927	3.44	29,596	1,595	31,191	5.11	60,424	2,694	63,118	4.27
45-retirement age	61,148	1,443	62,591	2.31	49,344	1,651	50,995	3.24	110,492	3,094	113,586	2.72
Retirement age+	26,246	500	26,746	1.87	57,367	1,601	58,968	2.72	83,613	2,101	85,714	2.45
Total	187,869	5,858	193,727	3.02	202,839	8,362	211,201	3.96	390,708	14,220	404,928	3.51

Notes

¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS)

² LS members, usually resident in England and Wales

³ 'Traced' means the LS members' records were found on the National Health Service Central Register by 1976, as part of the initial LS sample

⁴ Retirement age is 60 for females and 65 for males. Age bands are 45-59, 60+ for females, and 45-64, 65+ for males

Tracing rates at 1971 Census by sex and socio-economic group

All LS members (economically active and inactive)

In 1971, armed forces personnel were the least likely socio-economic group to be traced among both sexes (12.56 per cent of males and 11.57 per cent of females not traced). Tracing rates were also low for male personal-service workers (10.57 per cent not traced). This was not matched among female personal-service workers (4.75 per cent not traced).

Tracing was most likely for 'own-account farmers' (farmers and horticulturalists who were self-employed without employees): 1.55 per cent of males and 3.25 per cent of females not traced, though this is based on small numbers. Among males, groups that were relatively likely to be traced included 'employers and managers in large establishments', and 'foremen and supervisors – manual' (1.73 per and 1.67 per cent not traced, respectively). Tracing failure among females in these groups was twice that of males: 3.77 per cent of female 'employers and managers in large establishments' and 4.25 per cent of female 'foremen and supervisors– manual' were not traced.

Tracing failure was high among females in the professional and managerial socio-economic groups. Among females, 5.57 per cent of 'professional workers with employees' were not traced (compared with 2.61 per cent of males) and 5.00 per cent of 'employers and managers in small establishments' were not traced (compared with 2.70 per cent of males).

Economically active LS members

Patterns of tracing rates among groups of LS members who were economically active (Table T71.4b) were similar to the combined group of both active and inactive LS members (Table T71.4a). In 1971, armed forces personnel were least likely to be traced among both sexes (13.12 per cent of males and 11.30 per cent of females not traced). Tracing rates were also low for male personal-service workers (11.25 per cent not traced). This was not matched among female personal service workers (4.87 per cent not traced).

Tracing was most likely for 'own-account farmers' (farmers and horticulturalists who were self-employed without employees): 1.21 per cent of males and 3.26 per cent of females not traced, though this is based on small numbers. Among males, groups that were relatively likely to be traced included 'employers and managers in large establishments', and 'foremen and supervisors – manual' (1.73 per and 1.76 per cent not traced, respectively). Tracing failure among females in these groups was twice that of males: 4.23 per cent of female 'employers and managers in large establishments' and 4.77 per cent of female 'foremen and supervisors– manual' were not traced.

Tracing failure was also high among females in the professional and managerial socio-economic groups. Among females, 5.07 per cent of 'professional workers with employees' were not traced (compared with 2.64 per cent of males) and 5.31 per cent of female 'employers and managers in small establishments' were not traced (compared to 3.00 per cent of males).

Table T71.4a 1971 LS sample (aged 15+): not traced rates by sex and socio-economic group

Socio-economic group	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
Employers and Managers in large establishments	6,404	113	6,517	1.73	1,122	44	1,166	3.77	7,526	157	7,683	2.04
Employers and Managers in small establishments	14,269	396	14,665	2.70	3,611	190	3,801	5.00	17,880	586	18,466	3.17
Professional workers - self employed	1,574	38	1,612	2.36	119	5	124	4.03	1,693	43	1,736	2.48
Professional workers - employees	6,981	187	7,168	2.61	780	46	826	5.57	7,761	233	7,994	2.91
Intermediate, non-manual	9,346	243	9,589	2.53	10,748	479	11,227	4.27	20,094	722	20,816	3.47
Junior non manual workers	21,243	458	21,701	2.11	34,663	1,241	35,904	3.46	55,906	1,699	57,605	2.95
Personal service workers	1,743	206	1,949	10.57	12,082	602	12,684	4.75	13,825	808	14,633	5.52
Foremen and supervisors - manual	6,354	108	6,462	1.67	563	25	588	4.25	6,917	133	7,050	1.89
Skilled manual workers	51,166	1,164	52,330	2.22	5,966	230	6,196	3.71	57,132	1,394	58,526	2.38
Semi-skilled manual workers	22,608	771	23,379	3.30	11,909	613	12,522	4.90	34,517	1,384	35,901	3.86
Unskilled and manual workers	13,473	598	14,071	4.25	6,919	285	7,204	3.96	20,392	883	21,275	4.15
Own account workers	7,851	238	8,089	2.94	1,996	82	2,078	3.95	9,847	320	10,167	3.15
Farmers - employers and managers	1,500	34	1,534	2.22	201	9	210	4.29	1,701	43	1,744	2.47
Farmers - own account	1,459	23	1,482	1.55	238	8	246	3.25	1,697	31	1,728	1.79
Agricultural workers	2,581	75	2,656	2.82	603	26	629	4.13	3,184	101	3,285	3.07
Armed forces	2,019	290	2,309	12.56	107	14	121	11.57	2,126	304	2,430	12.51
Inadequately described	6,177	285	6,462	4.41	25,061	848	25,909	3.27	31,238	1,133	32,371	3.50
Total	176,748	5,227	181,975	2.87	116,688	4,747	121,435	3.91	293,436	9,974	303,410	3.29

Notes¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS)² LS members, usually resident in England and Wales³ 'Traced' means the LS members' records were found on the National Health Service Central Register by 1976, as part of the initial LS sample

Table T71.4b 1971 LS sample (Economically active, aged 15+): not traced rates by sex and socio-economic group

Socio-economic group	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
Employers and Managers in large establishments	5,954	105	6,059	1.73	951	42	993	4.23	6,905	147	7,052	2.08
Employers and Managers in small establishments	12,151	376	12,527	3.00	3,066	172	3,238	5.31	15,217	548	15,765	3.48
Professional workers - self employed	1,431	34	1,465	2.32	112	5	117	4.27	1,543	39	1,582	2.47
Professional workers - employees	6,523	177	6,700	2.64	711	38	749	5.07	7,234	215	7,449	2.89
Intermediate, non-manual	8,450	231	8,681	2.66	9,425	443	9,868	4.49	17,875	674	18,549	3.63
Junior non manual workers	18,503	409	18,912	2.16	32,602	1,201	33,803	3.55	51,105	1,610	52,715	3.05
Personal service workers	1,562	198	1,760	11.25	10,898	558	11,456	4.87	12,460	756	13,216	5.72
Foremen and supervisors - manual	5,529	99	5,628	1.76	499	25	524	4.77	6,028	124	6,152	2.02
Skilled manual workers	46,119	1,086	47,205	2.30	5,249	212	5,461	3.88	51,368	1,298	52,666	2.46
Semi-skilled manual workers	20,100	729	20,829	3.50	10,945	578	11,523	5.02	31,045	1,307	32,352	4.04
Unskilled and manual workers	11,421	555	11,976	4.63	6,338	263	6,601	3.98	17,759	818	18,577	4.40
Own account workers	7,189	226	7,415	3.05	1,743	78	1,821	4.28	8,932	304	9,236	3.29
Farmers - employers and managers	1,178	25	1,203	2.08	154	9	163	5.52	1,332	34	1,366	2.49
Farmers - own account	1,220	15	1,235	1.21	208	7	215	3.26	1,428	22	1,450	1.52
Agricultural workers	2,198	63	2,261	2.79	556	25	581	4.30	2,754	88	2,842	3.10
Armed forces	1,868	282	2,150	13.12	102	13	115	11.30	1,970	295	2,265	13.02
Inadequately described	2,475	183	2,658	6.88	3,299	232	3,531	6.57	5,774	415	6,189	6.71
Total	153,871	4,793	158,664	3.02	86,858	3,901	90,759	4.30	240,729	8,694	249,423	3.49

Notes

¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS)

² LS members, usually resident in England and Wales

³ 'Traced' means the LS members' records were found on the National Health Service Central Register by 1976, as part of the initial LS sample

Tracing rates at 1971 Census by sex and social class

All LS members (aged 15 and over, economically active and non-active)

In general, tracing was more likely for people in the non-manual social classes than for those in the manual classes in 1971 (3.05 and 3.27 per cent not traced, respectively).

For Longitudinal Study (LS) members of both sexes, tracing rates were highest for those who were in the 'skilled non-manual' class (2.23 per cent of males and 3.57 per cent of females not traced). Tracing rates were also high in the 'skilled manual' class (2.34 per cent of males and 3.94 per cent of females not traced).

There were some striking differences between the sexes in tracing rates for the different social classes. Within the 'professional' class, tracing failure was twice as likely for females as for males (5.37 per cent of females not traced compared to 2.56 per cent of males). Tracing failure was also higher for females than for males in the 'intermediate' class (4.30 per cent of females not traced compared with 2.42 per cent of males).

Tracing failure was highest among the armed forces (12.56 per cent of males and 11.57 per cent of females not traced).

Many more women than men were 'inadequately described', and comparison with Table T71.5b shows that the majority of men (58.8 per cent) and women (86.4 per cent) in this category were economically inactive. However, tracing failure was higher among the 'inadequately described' who were aged 15 and over and economically active (6.88 per cent of males and 6.57 per cent of females not traced) compared with all 'inadequately described' LS members aged 15 and over (4.41 and 3.27 per cent respectively).

Aside from the armed forces and the 'inadequately described', the 'unskilled' class was the only one in which females were more likely to be traced than males (3.96 per cent of females not traced, compared to 4.22 per cent of males).

Economically active LS members

Very similar patterns of tracing by social class were found among the LS members who were economically active (Table T71.5b) when compared with the combined group of active and inactive LS members (Table T71.5a).

Table T71.5b shows that, in general, tracing was more likely for people in the non-manual social classes than for those in the manual classes (3.17 and 3.42 per cent not traced respectively) in 1971.

For LS members of both sexes, tracing rates were highest for those who were in the 'skilled non-manual' class (2.29 per cent of males and 3.67 per cent of females not traced). Tracing rates were also high for males in the 'skilled manual' class (2.43 per cent not traced). This compares with 4.15 per cent of women in the 'skilled manual' class who were not traced. Men in the 'unskilled' class had high rates of tracing failure (4.59 per cent not found) compared with women in the same social class (3.99 per cent not traced). Only among 'unskilled' workers was tracing failure higher for males than for females.

There were some striking differences between the sexes in tracing rates for the different social classes. Within the 'professional' class, tracing failure was almost twice as likely for females as for males (4.97 per cent of females not traced compared to 2.58 per cent of males). Tracing failure was also higher for females than for males in the 'intermediate' class (4.55 per cent of females not traced compared to 2.53 per cent of males).

Among the armed forces, which include many more men than women, tracing failure was higher for males (13.12 per cent not traced) than for females (11.30 per cent).

Table T71.5a 1971 LS sample (aged 15+): not traced rates by sex and social class

Social class	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
Non-manual												
I Professional	8,555	225	8,780	2.56	899	51	950	5.37	9,454	276	9,730	2.84
II Intermediate	30,383	752	31,135	2.42	15,797	710	16,507	4.30	46,180	1,462	47,642	3.07
IIIN Skilled non-manual	20,458	466	20,924	2.23	34,610	1,280	35,890	3.57	55,068	1,746	56,814	3.07
Total non-manual	59,396	1,443	60,839	2.37	51,306	2,041	53,347	3.83	110,702	3,484	114,186	3.05
Manual												
IIIM Skilled manual	64,694	1,547	66,241	2.34	9,333	383	9,716	3.94	74,027	1,930	75,957	2.54
IV Partly skilled	30,435	1,044	31,479	3.32	23,950	1,175	25,125	4.68	54,385	2,219	56,604	3.92
V Unskilled	14,027	618	14,645	4.22	6,931	286	7,217	3.96	20,958	904	21,862	4.14
Total Manual	109,156	3,209	112,365	2.86	40,214	1,844	42,058	4.38	149,370	5,053	154,423	3.27
Armed forces	2,019	290	2,309	12.56	107	14	121	11.57	2,126	304	2,430	12.51
Inadequately described	6,177	285	6,462	4.41	25,061	848	25,909	3.27	31,238	1,133	32,371	3.50
Total	176,748	5,227	181,975	2.87	116,688	4,747	121,435	3.91	293,436	9,974	303,410	3.29

Notes¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS)² LS members, usually resident in England and Wales³ 'Traced' means the LS members' records were found on the National Health Service Central Register by 1976, as part of the initial LS sample

Table T71.5b 1971 LS sample (Economically active aged 15+): not traced rates by sex and social class

Social Class	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
Non-manual												
I Professional	7,954	211	8,165	2.58	823	43	866	4.97	8,777	254	9,031	2.81
II Intermediate	26,695	693	27,388	2.53	13,653	651	14,304	4.55	40,348	1,344	41,692	3.22
IIIN Skilled non-manual	17,956	421	18,377	2.29	32,369	1,233	33,602	3.67	50,325	1,654	51,979	3.18
Total non-manual	52,605	1,325	53,930	2.46	46,845	1,927	48,772	3.95	99,450	3,252	102,702	3.17
Manual												
IIIM Skilled manual	58,235	1,450	59,685	2.43	8,274	358	8,632	4.15	66,509	1,808	68,317	2.65
IV Partly skilled	26,747	978	27,725	3.53	21,990	1,107	23,097	4.79	48,737	2,085	50,822	4.10
V Unskilled	11,941	575	12,516	4.59	6,348	264	6,612	3.99	18,289	839	19,128	4.39
Total manual	96,923	3,003	99,926	3.01	36,612	1,729	38,341	4.51	133,535	4,732	138,267	3.42
Armed forces	1,868	282	2,150	13.12	102	13	115	11.30	1,970	295	2,265	13.02
Inadequately described	2,475	183	2,658	6.88	3,299	232	3,531	6.57	5,774	415	6,189	6.71
Total	153,871	4,793	158,664	3.02	86,858	3,901	90,759	4.30	240,729	8,694	249,423	3.49

Notes

¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS)

² LS members, usually resident in England and Wales

³ 'Traced' means the LS members' records were found on the National Health Service Central Register by 1976, as part of the initial LS sample

Tracing rates at 1971 Census by sex, age and country of birth

Longitudinal Study (LS) members born in the UK were more likely to be traced in 1971 than those born elsewhere. Tracing was most successful among people born in England and Wales, with 1.8 per cent of males and 2.73 per cent of females not traced.

LS members born outside the UK were less likely to be traced (13.76 per cent were not traced). While, in general, tracing was more likely for males than for females, of those born outside the UK females were more likely to be traced. Not-traced rates for all people born outside the UK were 14.29 per cent for males compared with 13.20 per cent for females.

Tracing rates were lowest among people of both sexes born in Pakistan and Bangladesh (24.78 per cent of males and 27.05 per cent of females not traced). Next lowest were people of both sexes born in the USA (19.60 per cent of males and 17.62 per cent of females not traced).

Among people born outside the UK, people born in Europe were most likely to be traced (9.21 per cent of males and 10.67 per cent of females not traced). Likewise people from the Irish Republic, (11.55 per cent of males and 10.81 per cent of females not traced) and the countries of the 'Old Commonwealth' (Australia, New Zealand and Canada), were more likely to be traced (10.31 per cent of males and 9.76 per cent of females not traced) than people born elsewhere outside the UK. In both of these groups, females were more likely to be traced than males.

Tracing rates varied by age for some country of birth groups (Table T71.6b). Among people born in 'African Commonwealth' countries, Pakistan and Bangladesh, and females born in India, tracing rates were lowest among 0- to 14-year-olds. For example, of people in this age group born in the 'African Commonwealth' 17.28 per cent of males and 13.95 per cent of females were not traced. This compares to a 'not traced' rate of 34.24 per cent of males and 40.30 per cent of females in the same age group who were born in Pakistan and Bangladesh, and 23.83 per cent of females in the same age group born in India.

Among people born in the UK, tracing rates tended to increase with age for those aged over 34. A similar pattern is observed for many other countries of birth, most notably India. There was no corresponding pattern among those born in the 'African Commonwealth', Pakistan and Bangladesh, among females born in 'Caribbean Commonwealth' countries or males born in the USA.

Table T71.6a 1971 LS sample not traced rates by sex and country of birth

Country of birth	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
United Kingdom	233,512	4,501	238,013	1.89	246,285	7,133	253,418	2.81	479,797	11,634	491,431	2.37
England and Wales	228,376	4,188	232,564	1.80	241,256	6,770	248,026	2.73	469,632	10,958	480,590	2.28
Scotland	3,951	221	4,172	5.30	3,754	258	4,012	6.43	7,705	479	8,184	5.85
Northern Ireland	1,067	87	1,154	7.54	1,099	99	1,198	8.26	2,166	186	2,352	7.91
Other UK	118	5	123	4.07	176	6	182	3.30	294	11	305	3.61
Outside UK	16,994	2,834	19,828	14.29	16,182	2,461	18,643	13.20	33,176	5,295	38,471	13.76
Irish Republic	3,407	445	3,852	11.55	3,803	461	4,264	10.81	7,210	906	8,116	11.16
Old Commonwealth	583	67	650	10.31	684	74	758	9.76	1,267	141	1,408	10.01
New Commonwealth	7,626	1,595	9,221	17.30	5,631	1,133	6,764	16.75	13,257	2,728	15,985	17.07
India	2,373	450	2,823	15.94	1,818	358	2,176	16.45	4,191	808	4,999	16.16
Pakistan and Bangladesh	1,475	486	1,961	24.78	453	168	621	27.05	1,928	654	2,582	25.33
Africa	926	158	1,084	14.58	754	112	866	12.93	1,680	270	1,950	13.85
Caribbean	1,576	256	1,832	13.97	1,497	279	1,776	15.71	3,073	535	3,608	14.83
Mediterranean	764	155	919	16.87	648	155	803	19.30	1,412	310	1,722	18.00
Remainder	512	90	602	14.95	461	61	522	11.69	973	151	1,124	13.43
Europe, excluding USSR	3,146	319	3,465	9.21	3,802	454	4,256	10.67	6,948	773	7,721	10.01
USA	320	78	398	19.60	318	68	386	17.62	638	146	784	18.62
Elsewhere and not stated	1,912	330	2,242	14.72	1,944	271	2,215	12.23	3,856	601	4,457	13.48
Total	250,506	7,335	257,841	2.84	262,467	9,594	272,061	3.53	512,973	16,929	529,902	3.19

Notes¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS)² LS members, usually resident in England and Wales³ 'Traced' means the LS members' records were found on the National Health Service Central Register by 1976, as part of the initial LS sample⁴ Irish Republic includes Ireland (part not stated)

Table T71.6b 1971 LS sample not traced rates by sex, age and country of birth

Country of Birth and age group	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
United Kingdom												
0-14	60,611	1,122	61,733	1.82	57,838	937	58,775	1.59	118,449	2,059	120,508	1.71
15-24	34,624	781	35,405	2.21	33,362	1,124	34,486	3.26	67,986	1,905	69,891	2.73
25-34	29,220	660	29,880	2.21	27,599	1,245	28,844	4.32	56,819	1,905	58,724	3.24
35-44	27,438	560	27,998	2.00	26,589	1,139	27,728	4.11	54,027	1,699	55,726	3.05
45-59	43,187	753	43,940	1.71	46,023	1,293	47,316	2.73	89,210	2,046	91,256	2.24
60+	38,432	625	39,057	1.60	54,874	1,395	56,269	2.48	93,306	2,020	95,326	2.12
Total	233,512	4,501	238,013	1.89	246,285	7,133	253,418	2.81	479,797	11,634	491,431	2.37
Irish Republic												
0-14	109	14	123	11.38	90	11	101	10.89	199	25	224	11.16
15-24	283	92	375	24.53	375	84	459	18.30	658	176	834	21.10
25-34	677	115	792	14.52	702	100	802	12.47	1,379	215	1,594	13.49
35-44	735	90	825	10.91	801	85	886	9.59	1,536	175	1,711	10.23
45-59	1,069	92	1,161	7.92	1,105	114	1,219	9.35	2,174	206	2,380	8.66
60+	534	42	576	7.29	730	67	797	8.41	1,264	109	1,373	7.94
Total	3,407	445	3,852	11.55	3,803	461	4,264	10.81	7,210	906	8,116	11.16
Old Commonwealth												
0-14	135	10	145	6.90	137	12	149	8.05	272	22	294	7.48
15-24	84	22	106	20.75	112	23	135	17.04	196	45	241	18.67
25-34	75	20	95	21.05	93	20	113	17.70	168	40	208	19.23
35-44	86	7	93	7.53	91	10	101	9.90	177	17	194	8.76
45+	203	8	211	3.79	251	9	260	3.46	454	17	471	3.61
Total	583	67	650	10.31	684	74	758	9.76	1,267	141	1,408	10.01
New Commonwealth												
0-14	1,071	252	1,323	19.05	899	189	1,088	17.37	1,970	441	2,411	18.29
15-24	1,495	425	1,920	22.14	1,304	279	1,583	17.62	2,799	704	3,503	20.10
25-34	1,966	380	2,346	16.20	1,409	288	1,697	16.97	3,375	668	4,043	16.52
35-44	1,743	322	2,065	15.59	986	227	1,213	18.71	2,729	549	3,278	16.75
45-59	1,030	175	1,205	14.52	694	117	811	14.43	1,724	292	2,016	14.48
60+	321	41	362	11.33	339	33	372	8.87	660	74	734	10.08
Total	7,626	1,595	9,221	17.30	5,631	1,133	6,764	16.75	13,257	2,728	15,985	17.07
African												
0-14	225	47	272	17.28	222	36	258	13.95	447	83	530	15.66
15-24	239	42	281	14.95	240	41	281	14.59	479	83	562	14.77
25-34	259	42	301	13.95	197	20	217	9.22	456	62	518	11.97
35-44	135	18	153	11.76	50	8	58	13.79	185	26	211	12.32
45+	68	9	77	11.69	45	7	52	13.46	113	16	129	12.40
Total	926	158	1,084	14.58	754	112	866	12.93	1,680	270	1,950	13.85

Table T71.6b 1971 LS sample not traced rates by sex, age and country of birth

Country of Birth and age group	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
Caribbean												
0-14	135	19	154	12.34	143	25	168	14.88	278	44	322	13.66
15-24	249	47	296	15.88	300	62	362	17.13	549	109	658	16.57
25-34	366	68	434	15.67	423	74	497	14.89	789	142	931	15.25
35-44	459	75	534	14.04	382	73	455	16.04	841	148	989	14.96
45-59	319	41	360	11.39	212	41	253	16.21	531	82	613	13.38
60+	48	6	54	11.11	37	4	41	9.76	85	10	95	10.53
Total	1,576	256	1,832	13.97	1,497	279	1,776	15.71	3,073	535	3,608	14.83
India												
0-14	221	60	281	21.35	179	56	235	23.83	400	116	516	22.48
15-24	406	116	522	22.22	390	90	480	18.75	796	206	1,002	20.56
25-34	691	118	809	14.59	472	106	578	18.34	1,163	224	1,387	16.15
35-44	552	90	642	14.02	315	70	385	18.18	867	160	1,027	15.58
45-59	342	54	396	13.64	270	25	295	8.47	612	79	691	11.43
60+	161	12	173	6.94	192	11	203	5.42	353	23	376	6.12
Total	2,373	450	2,823	15.94	1,818	358	2,176	16.45	4,191	808	4,999	16.16
Pakistan and Bangladesh												
0-14	194	101	295	34.24	80	54	134	40.30	274	155	429	36.13
15-24	371	156	527	29.60	114	33	147	22.45	485	189	674	28.04
25-34	380	85	465	18.28	136	36	172	20.93	516	121	637	19.00
35-44	369	96	465	20.65	84	31	115	26.96	453	127	580	21.90
45-59	139	39	178	21.91	30	14	44	31.82	169	53	222	23.87
60+	22	9	31	29.03	9		9	0.00	31	9	40	22.50
Total	1,475	486	1,961	24.78	453	168	621	27.05	1,928	654	2,582	25.33
Mediterranean												
0-14	123	13	136	9.56	131	15	146	10.27	254	28	282	9.93
15-24	106	37	143	25.87	97	24	121	19.83	203	61	264	23.11
25-34	175	37	212	17.45	126	38	164	23.17	301	75	376	19.95
35-44	160	28	188	14.89	107	34	141	24.11	267	62	329	18.84
45-59	143	27	170	15.88	113	27	140	19.29	256	54	310	17.42
60+	57	13	70	18.57	74	17	91	18.68	131	30	161	18.63
Total	764	155	919	16.87	648	155	803	19.30	1,412	310	1,722	18.00
Remainder New Commonwealth												
0-14	173	12	185	6.49	144	3	147	2.04	317	15	332	4.52
15-24	124	27	151	17.88	163	29	192	15.10	287	56	343	16.33
25-34	95	30	125	24.00	55	14	69	20.29	150	44	194	22.68
35-44	68	15	83	18.07	48	11	59	18.64	116	26	142	18.31
45+	52	6	58	10.34	51	4	55	7.27	103	10	113	8.85
Total	512	90	602	14.95	461	61	522	11.69	973	151	1,124	13.43

Table T71.6b 1971 LS sample not traced rates by sex, age and country of birth

Country of Birth and age group	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
Europe, excluding USSR												
0-14	340	27	367	7.36	308	29	337	8.61	648	56	704	7.95
15-24	291	65	356	18.26	444	109	553	19.71	735	174	909	19.14
25-34	372	77	449	17.15	574	97	671	14.46	946	174	1,120	15.54
35-44	528	43	571	7.53	866	93	959	9.70	1,394	136	1,530	8.89
45-59	1,059	75	1,134	6.61	939	74	1,013	7.31	1,998	149	2,147	6.94
60+	556	32	588	5.44	671	52	723	7.19	1,227	84	1,311	6.41
Total	3,146	319	3,465	9.21	3,802	454	4,256	10.67	6,948	773	7,721	10.01
USA												
0-14	102	19	121	15.70	88	17	105	16.19	190	36	226	15.93
15-24	42	19	61	31.15	54	18	72	25.00	96	37	133	27.82
25-34	48	11	59	18.64	40	11	51	21.57	88	22	110	20.00
35-44	48	9	57	15.79	40	8	48	16.67	88	17	105	16.19
45-59	46	16	62	25.81	40	7	47	14.89	86	23	109	21.10
60+	34	4	38	10.53	56	7	63	11.11	90	11	101	10.89
Total	320	78	398	19.60	318	68	386	17.62	638	146	784	18.62
Elsewhere and not stated												
0-14	269	33	302	10.93	268	37	305	12.13	537	70	607	11.53
15-24	230	81	311	26.05	231	71	302	23.51	461	152	613	24.80
25-34	240	68	308	22.08	233	46	279	16.49	473	114	587	19.42
35-44	250	68	318	21.38	223	33	256	12.89	473	101	574	17.60
45-59	526	46	572	8.04	390	39	429	9.09	916	85	1,001	8.49
60+	397	34	431	7.89	599	45	644	6.99	996	79	1,075	7.35
Total	1,912	330	2,242	14.72	1,944	271	2,215	12.23	3,856	601	4,457	13.48
All countries												
0-14	62,637	1,477	64,114	2.30	59,628	1,232	60,860	2.02	122,265	2,709	124,974	2.17
15-24	37,049	1,485	38,534	3.85	35,882	1,708	37,590	4.54	72,931	3,193	76,124	4.19
25-34	32,598	1,331	33,929	3.92	30,650	1,807	32,457	5.57	63,248	3,138	66,386	4.73
35-44	30,828	1,099	31,927	3.44	29,596	1,595	31,191	5.11	60,424	2,694	63,118	4.27
45-59	47,064	1,163	48,227	2.41	49,344	1,651	50,995	3.24	96,408	2,814	99,222	2.84
60+	40,330	780	41,110	1.90	57,367	1,601	58,968	2.72	97,697	2,381	100,078	2.38
Total	250,506	7,335	257,841	2.84	262,467	9,594	272,061	3.53	512,973	16,929	529,902	3.19

Notes

¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS)

² LS members, usually resident in England and Wales

³ 'Traced' means the LS members' records were found on the National Health Service Central Register by 1976, as part of the initial LS sample

⁴ Irish Republic includes Ireland (part not stated)

Tracing rates at 1971 Census by sex and region of usual residence

In 1971, people living in Greater London were the least likely to be traced, with 4.91 per cent of males and 5.61 per cent of females not traced. Populations in urban areas are more difficult to trace for several reasons, including population mobility, greater potential for complex enumerations and the difficulties of enumerating people living in communal establishments.

Tracing was lower among Longitudinal Study (LS) members living in the West Midlands (3.50 per cent of males and 4.48 per cent of females not traced) compared with LS members living in East Anglia, who were the group most likely to be traced (1.94 per cent of males and 2.37 per cent of females not traced).

Table T71.7 1971 LS sample not traced rates by sex and region of usual residence

Region of usual residence	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
North	17,157	358	17,515	2.04	17,625	612	18,237	3.36	34,782	970	35,752	2.71
North West	34,753	788	35,541	2.22	37,016	1,086	38,102	2.85	71,769	1,874	73,643	2.54
Yorkshire & Humber	24,859	632	25,491	2.48	26,015	751	26,766	2.81	50,874	1,383	52,257	2.65
East Midlands	17,678	361	18,039	2.00	17,981	512	18,493	2.77	35,659	873	36,532	2.39
West Midlands	27,068	983	28,051	3.50	26,763	1,255	28,018	4.48	53,831	2,238	56,069	3.99
East Anglia	8,501	168	8,669	1.94	8,890	216	9,106	2.37	17,391	384	17,775	2.16
South East	87,338	3,340	90,678	3.68	92,951	4,105	97,056	4.23	180,289	7,445	187,734	3.97
Greater London	37,541	1,940	39,481	4.91	40,376	2,401	42,777	5.61	77,917	4,341	82,258	5.28
Remainder of South East	49,797	1,400	51,197	2.73	52,575	1,704	54,279	3.14	102,372	3,104	105,476	2.94
South West	19,052	386	19,438	1.99	20,599	545	21,144	2.58	39,651	931	40,582	2.29
Wales	14,100	319	14,419	2.21	14,627	512	15,139	3.38	28,727	831	29,558	2.81
Total	250,506	7,335	257,841	2.84	262,467.00	9,594.00	272,061.00	3.53	512,973	16,929	529,902	3.19

Notes¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS)² LS members, usually resident in England and Wales³ 'Traced' means the LS members' records were found on the National Health Service Central Register by 1976, as part of the initial LS sample

Tracing rates at 1971 Census by sex and type of establishment

In 1971, LS members living in private households were more likely to be traced than those living in communal establishments, such as residential homes for older people and children's homes (3.04 per cent not traced and 9.08 per cent not traced respectively). Among those living in communal establishments, tracing was most successful among older people in residential homes (3.36 per cent of males and 3.11 per cent of females not traced). Tracing was also relatively high for people in educational establishments (5.69 per cent of males 5.09 per cent of females not traced) and children's homes (8.54 per cent of males 6.90 per cent of females not traced).

Among the sample enumerated in communal establishments, there were differences between the sexes in not-traced rates. For females, tracing was least likely for those in psychiatric hospitals (12.33 per cent not traced), other establishments (12.56 per cent not traced) and places of detention (18.18 per cent not traced, but this figure should be treated with caution as it is based on a small sample size). For males, tracing was least likely among those enumerated in hotels (13.69 per cent not traced), and defence establishments (13.22 per cent not traced).

Although males were generally more likely to be traced than females (2.84 and 3.53 per cent not traced respectively), within communal establishments the reverse was true, with 8.01 per cent of females not traced, compared with 10.08 per cent of males

Table T71.8 1971 LS sample not traced rates by sex and establishment type

Type of establishment	Males				Females				Total			
	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)	Traced cases	Untraced cases	Selected sample	Not traced rate (%)
Private households	244,049	6,611	250,660	2.64	256,285	9,056	265,341	3.41	500,334	15,667	516,001	3.04
Communal establishments	6,457	724	7,181	10.08	6,182	538	6,720	8.01	12,639	1,262	13,901	9.08
Hotels	1,135	180	1,315	13.69	910	108	1,018	10.61	2,045	288	2,333	12.34
Psychiatric hospitals	730	99	829	11.94	768	108	876	12.33	1,498	207	1,705	12.14
Other hospitals	914	95	1,009	9.42	1,884	159	2,043	7.78	2,798	254	3,052	8.32
Homes for the elderly	517	18	535	3.36	1,185	38	1,223	3.11	1,702	56	1,758	3.19
Childrens homes	182	17	199	8.54	216	16	232	6.90	398	33	431	7.66
Educational establishments	1,161	70	1,231	5.69	746	40	786	5.09	1,907	110	2,017	5.45
Places of detention	448	52	500	10.40	18	4	22	18.18	466	56	522	10.73
Defence establishments	676	103	779	13.22	93	13	106	12.26	769	116	885	13.11
Other establishments	694	90	784	11.48	362	52	414	12.56	1,056	142	1,198	11.85
Total	250,506	7,335	257,841	2.84	262,467	9,594	272,061	3.53	512,973	16,929	529,902	3.19

Notes¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS)² LS members, usually resident in England and Wales³ 'Traced' means the LS members' records were found on the National Health Service Central Register by 1976, as part of the initial LS sample