Cohort study of risk factors for mortality in an occupational cohort

Data on risk factors for coronary heart disease (CHD) were collected

between 1967-69 for a total of 19,183 male civil servants from various

departments around Whitehall (London). The data were collected by

self-administered questionnaire and a screening examination. Survey

participants were identified and flagged at the National Health Service

Central Registry and a coded copy of the death certificate provided for each subsequent death. The data in whall10 refers to a 10% sample of the

complete records in the full study.

id identity number

all 1=death from any cause; 0 otherwise

chd 1=death from chd; 0 otherwise

sbp systolic bp at entry (mmHg)

chol cholesterol at entry (mg/dl)

grade4 grade of work. 4 levels:

1=admin; 2=professional/executive; 3=clerical; 4=other

smok smoking. 5 levels:

1=never; 2=ex; 3=1-14 cigs/day; 4=15-24; 5=25+

agein age at entry in years

grade grade of work. 2 levels:

1=admin&professional/executive; 2=clerical&other

cholgrp cholesterol at entry. 4 levels:

1=<150; 2=150-200; 3=200-250; 4=>250

sbpgrp systolic bp at entry. 4 levels:

1=<120; 2=120-140; 3=140-160; 4=>160

timein date of entry (in days since 1/1960)

timeout date of exit (in days since 1/1960)

timedbth date of birth (in days since 1/1960)