Table 1 Using prevalence data to predict CHD and CVD risk in subpopulations in which the observed rate is known

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	Caerphilly				**Brit**
	Socioeconomic position		**Height (cm)**		**Bod**
CHD	**Manual**	**Non-manual**	**≤170 cm**	**>170**	**>27**
Number	1668 (68%)	777 (32%)	1071 (43%)	1401 (57%)	2224
Prevalent CHD* at baseline	6.29%	4.12%	6.54%	5.50%	4.81
PR	1.53	–	1.19	–	1.46
10-year CHD incidence at means of risk factors in low risk group	–	5.85%	–	7.65%	–
IR multiplicative factor (IR[HIGH]=PR×IR[LOW])	8.95	–	9.10	–	7.40
Mean predicted 10-year risk of CHD	8.53	–	8.89	–	7.08
Observed 10-year CHD incidence	7.55	–	9.52	–	6.95
Error (%)	0.98 (13.0%)	–	–0.63 (6.6%)	–	–0.1
CVD					
Number	1668 (68%)	777 (32%)	1071 (43%)	1401 (57%)	2224
Prevalent CVD‡ at baseline	7.19%	5.28%	7.66%	6.50%	5.17
PR	1.36	–	1.18	–	1.34
10-year CVD incidence at means of risk factors in low risk group	–	6.67%	–	8.21%	–
IR multiplicative factor	9.08	–	9.69	–	8.62

	Caerphilly				Brit
	Socioeconomic position		Height (cm)		Bod
CHD	**Manual**	**Non-manual**	**≤170 cm**	**>170**	**>27**
(IR[HIGH]=PR×IR[LOW])					
Mean predicted 10-year risk of CVD	8.59	–	10.64	–	8.28
Observed 10-year CVD incidence	9.94	–	9.53	–	8.45
Error (%)	−1.35 (13.6%)	–	1.11 (11.6%)	–	−0.1

*Other is north England, Midlands, Wales and Scotland.

†Prevalent coronary heart disease (CHD) defined as a history of myocardial infarction.

‡Prevalent cardiovascular disease (CVD) defined as a history of myocardial infarction or stroke.

HIGH, high risk; IR, incidence rate; LOW, low risk; PR, prevalence ratio.