Mortality functions are estimated for people aged sixty-five to eighty-nine in the British Household Panel Survey. A standard correction is made for attrition. The mortality functions are compared with the analogous models which explain mortality as a function of age in aggregate mortality data. For women it is found that the difference between the two is not statistically significant once allowance is made for the fact that the mortality rate of non-respondents is higher than that of respondents. For men, however, a simple adjustment to the mortality function of non-respondents does not account for the difference between survey and aggregate mortality rates.