



## Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL-75)

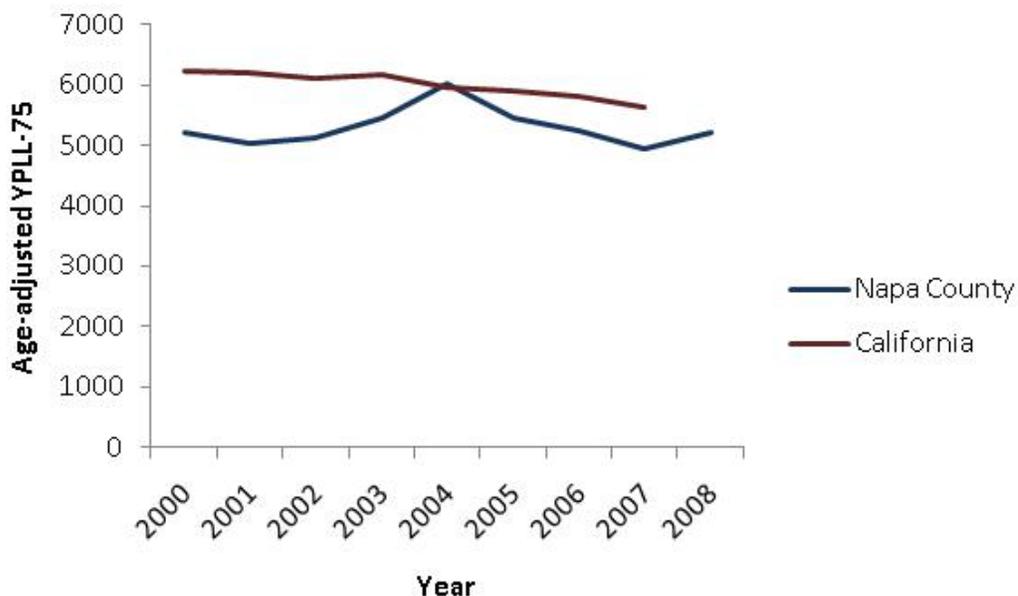
YPLL is a measurement of the number of years of potential life lost before the standard life expectancy. It is used to reflect the impact of premature mortality (death) on a population. Seventy-five years is used as the standard life expectancy and YPLL-75 is obtained by subtracting the age at the time of death from 75. For example, a man who died from heart disease at age 60 would have 15 years of potential life lost, while a man who died at 80 would not contribute any years of life lost. The total number of years of life lost is then summed for the population and a rate is calculated so that comparisons can be made across groups (e.g. by geographic location, gender, race/ethnicity etc). In 2008, the total age-adjusted YPLL-75 rate per 100,000 persons in Napa County was 5,213.9 years.

### Highlights

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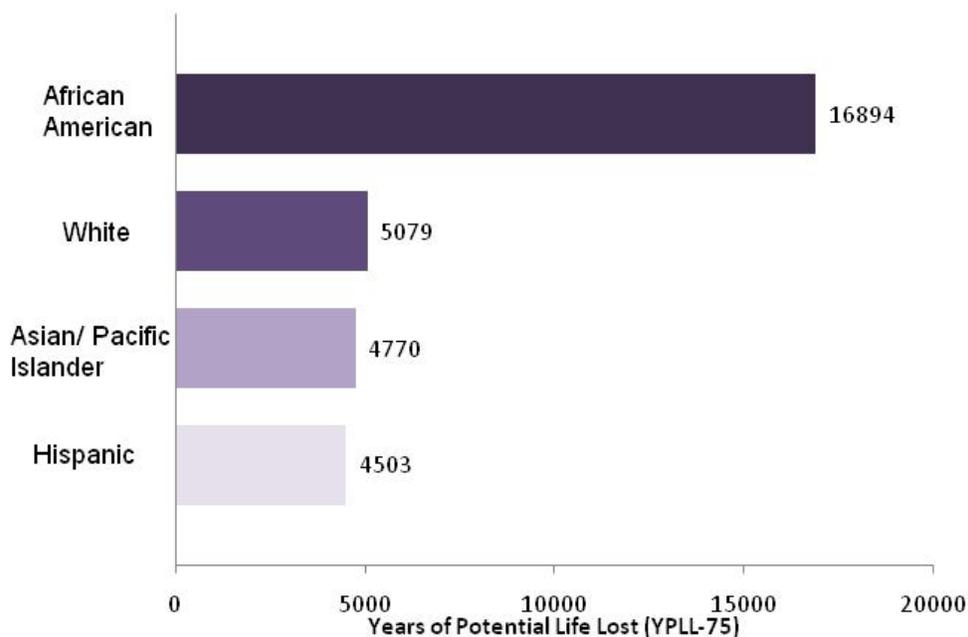
- The age-adjusted YPLL-75 rate or premature mortality rate for Napa County was lower than the California rate between 2000 and 2007, except for 2004 when the rates were the same (Figure 1).
- The YPLL-75 (premature mortality) rate for African Americans from 2005-2008 was 16,984 years per 100,000 persons, approximately 3 times higher than the rate for white residents of Napa County (Figure 2). There were 47 deaths in African Americans under the age of 75 during this time period (compared to 1,235 deaths in white residents under 75) but, because African American's make up only about 1.2% of the population, the resulting YPLL-75 rate is larger than rates for other race/ethnic groups.
- Hispanic residents of Napa County had the lowest rate of premature mortality. From 2005-2008, there were 213 deaths in Hispanics under the age of 75, an age-adjusted YPLL-75 rate of 4,503 years per 100,000 persons (Figure 2).
- Male residents of Napa County had a premature mortality rate approximately 80% higher than females (YPLL-75 of 6,670 vs. 3,726) (Figure 3).
- A comparison of premature mortality among Hispanic and white Napa County residents by gender suggests that Hispanic females have the lowest rate of years of potential life lost. The YPLL for Hispanic males was only 6% less than for white males (YPLL-75 of 6,076 vs. 6,454), but YPLL for Hispanic females was 25% lower than for white females (YPLL-75 of 2,824 vs. 3,763) for the combined years 2005-2008 (Figure 4).

Figure 1: Age-adjusted YPLL-75 rate, Napa County and California, 2000-2008.



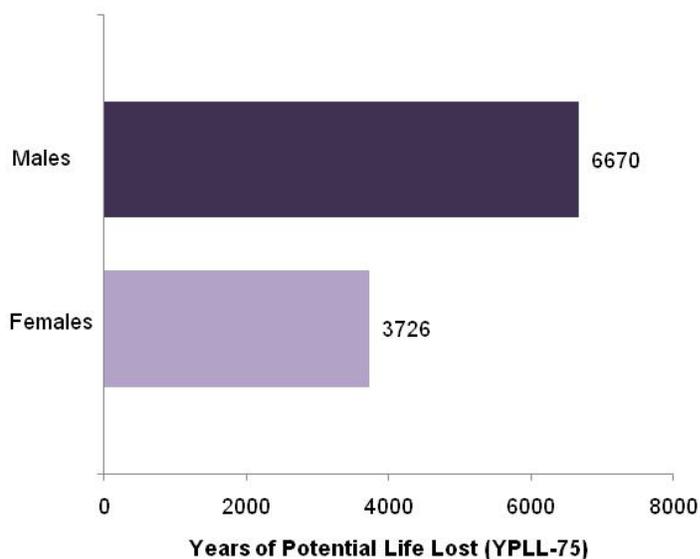
Rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 persons  
 Source: California Department of Public Health

Figure 2: Age-adjusted YPLL-75 rate, all causes of death by race and ethnicity, Napa County 2005-2008.



Rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 persons  
 Sources: California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics Death Statistical Master files 2005, 2006, 2007 & 2008; State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

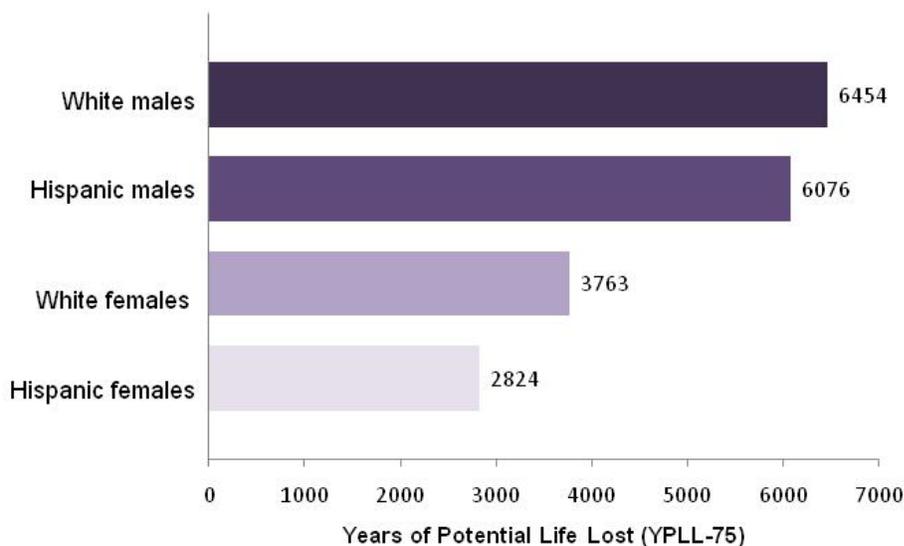
Figure 3: Age-adjusted YPLL-75 rate, all causes of death by gender, Napa County 2005-2008.



Rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 persons

Sources: California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics Death Statistical Master files 2005, 2006, 2007 & 2008; State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

Figure 4: Age-adjusted YPLL-75 rate, all causes of death by race/ethnicity\* and gender, Napa County 2005-2008.



Rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 persons

\*A breakdown of African American and Asian/Pacific Islander deaths by gender was not included due to small numbers

Sources: California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics Death Statistical Master files 2005, 2006, 2007 & 2008; State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.