Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)

As it appears on CHARTS

What is YPLL?

YPLL, or **years of potential life lost,** is a calculated estimate of the number of life-years lost to premature death.

A standard practice is to use age 75 as the end-point age (the **standard age**).

With YPLL, any person who dies at the standard age or above is not considered to have died prematurely and would not be included in the YPLL calculations.

Why Use YPLL?

Measuring premature death rather than overall death focuses on deaths that could have been prevented.

Because of this, it can describe a characteristic of interest that disproportionately affects younger populations.

Years of Potential Life Lost Per 100,000 Deaths From All Causes, Florida

Year	YPLL (years)
2020	8,651.1
1990	9,652.9

Since 1990, Florida's YPLL rate per 100,000 of deaths from all causes has decreased.

Significant contributors to high YPLL include **suicide**, **unintentional injuries** and **infant mortality**.

How is it calculated?

- YPLL is calculated by subtracting the age at death (**AD**) from the standard age (**SA**), and then summing the individual YPLL across each cause of death.
- The result is then expressed as a rate per 100,000 population aged 0-74 years.
- The equation is written as

$$\text{YPLL} = (\text{Standard Age} - \text{Age of Death}_1) + (\text{SA} - \text{AD}_2) + \cdots + (\text{SA} - \text{AD}_n)$$

Example: Three people died from a certain cause who were ages 2, 37, and 76*. The YPLL for that cause of death using a standard age of 75 years would be:

$$\text{YPLL}_{75} = (\text{SA} - \text{AD}_1) + (\text{SA} - \text{AD}_2)$$

$$(75 - 2) + (75 - 37) = 73 + 38$$

$$\text{YPLL}_{75} = 111 \text{ years}$$

* Ages greater than 75 are not included in YPLL calculation.