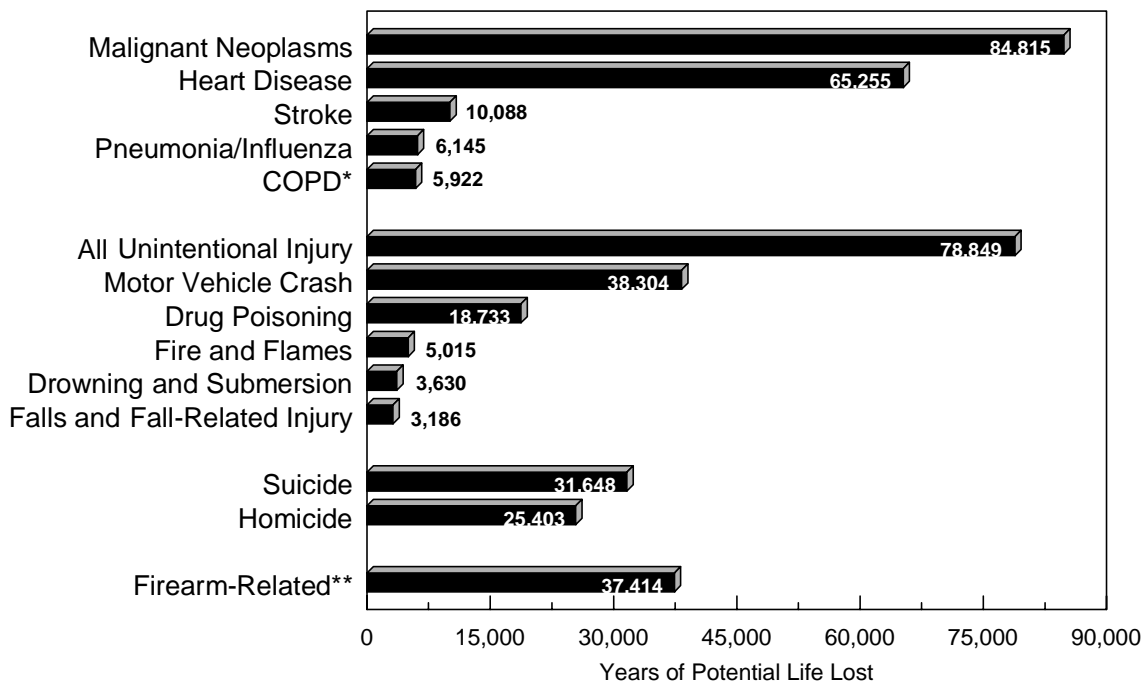


INJURIES: TOTAL YEARS of POTENTIAL LIFE LOST

- Compared to the top five leading causes of all deaths in 1995, deaths due to all unintentional injuries had more years of potential life lost than four of the top five.
- Among the major types of unintentional injury deaths, motor vehicle crashes had the most years of potential life lost – 38,304 years lost by 1,514 residents in 1995.
- The 688 deaths due to drug poisoning in 1995 accounted for the second highest number of years of potential life lost (18,733) among the major types of unintentional injury deaths.
- Deaths due to motor vehicle crashes and drug poisonings had higher numbers of years of potential life lost than three of the top five leading causes of all deaths.
- The 1,450 resident deaths in 1995 due to suicide resulted in 31,648 years of potential life lost. For the 770 homicides, there were 25,403 years of potential life lost. These two figures for years of potential life lost were higher than those for three of the top five leading causes of all deaths.
- Firearm-related deaths (including unintentional injury deaths, suicides and homicides) claimed the lives of 1,389 residents in 1995 for a loss of 37,414 years of potential life – higher than three of the top five leading causes of all deaths.

Years of Potential Life Lost For Top Five Leading Causes of All Deaths And Injury Deaths by Major Type, Pennsylvania Residents, 1995



*Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

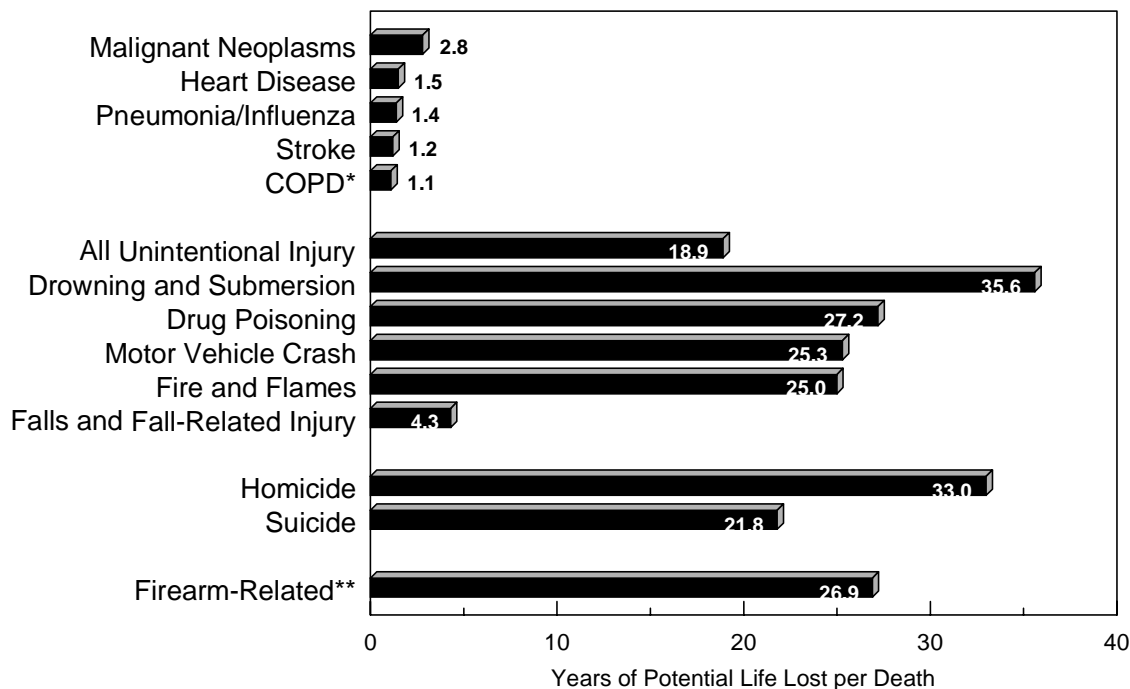
**Includes unintentional injury deaths, suicides and homicides.

NOTE: See [Technical Notes](#) section in back of this report for definition of Years of Potential Life Lost.

INJURIES: YEARS of POTENTIAL LIFE LOST per DEATH

- On the average, a resident who died due to some type of unintentional or intentional injury (except for falls) lost 15 to 35 more years of potential life than a resident who died due to any of the top five leading causes of all deaths in 1995.
- Deaths due to malignant neoplasms or cancer had the highest years of potential life lost per death (2.8) among the top five leading causes of all deaths. The figure of 18.9 for all unintentional injury deaths was 575 percent higher; for suicides, the figure of 21.8 was almost 679 percent higher; and, for homicides, the figure of 33.0 was 1,079 percent higher.
- Much of the dramatic difference between these figures can be attributed to the fact that the top five leading causes for all deaths are chronic conditions prevalent among the elderly whereas injury deaths are more prevalent among the young.
- Among the major types of unintentional injury deaths, drownings had the highest number of years of potential life lost per death but had one of the lowest total number of years lost. There were only 133 drowning deaths to residents in 1995 and most of these deaths occurred among the very young.
- Only 4.3 years of potential life were lost for each resident death attributed to falls and fall-related injuries. This is due to the fact that many of these deaths occur among the elderly. However, this figure was still two to three times as high as any of the figures for four of the top five leading causes of all deaths.

Years of Potential Life Lost Per Death For Top Five Leading Causes of All Deaths And Injury Deaths by Major Type, Pennsylvania Residents, 1995



*Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

**Includes unintentional injury deaths, suicides and homicides.

NOTE: See [Technical Notes](#) section in back of this report for definition of Years of Potential Life Lost per Death.