

**2005Table 3-3. Silicosis: Years of potential life lost to age 65 and to life expectancy by race and sex, U.S. residents age 15 and over, 1993–2002**

Year	White		Black		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Years of Potential Life Lost to Age 65</b>							
1993	325	5	115	25	–	–	470
1994	230	5	40	25	5	–	305
1995	220	5	65	15	5	–	310
1996	240	–	60	–	15	–	315
1997	225	35	75	–	–	–	335
1998	260	5	55	25	–	–	345
1999	180	–	110	25	–	–	315
2000	210	5	40	–	15	–	270
2001	170	10	30	15	–	–	225
2002	225	55	35	5	5	5	330
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,220</b>
<b>Years of Potential Life Lost to Life Expectancy</b>							
1993	2,545	69	365	45	34	–	3,058
1994	2,057	127	279	37	29	–	2,529
1995	1,995	100	405	37	35	–	2,572
1996	1,881	57	301	–	36	–	2,275
1997	1,758	132	371	9	43	–	2,313
1998	1,737	39	204	38	23	–	2,041
1999	1,643	41	385	37	35	–	2,141
2000	1,318	97	257	–	30	–	1,702
2001	1,509	63	267	29	9	–	1,877
2002	1,411	153	214	22	31	22	1,853
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,854</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>3,048</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22,361</b>

– indicates no deaths listed.

NOTE: Slight variations in numbers may exist when compared to previous WoRLD Surveillance Reports. See appendices for source description, methods, and ICD codes.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics multiple cause-of-death data.