

2005Table 2-3. Coal workers' pneumoconiosis: 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	
Years of Potential Life Lost to Age 65							
1993	990	5	65	–	25	–	1,085
1994	745	5	15	–	–	–	765
1995	960	5	35	–	–	–	1,000
1996	650	30	5	–	–	–	685
1997	815	55	5	–	–	–	875
1998	580	–	35	–	–	–	615
1999	410	50	60	–	–	–	520
2000	720	45	15	–	–	–	780
2001	625	100	30	–	25	–	780
2002	590	140	25	5	–	–	760
TOTAL	7,085	435	290	5	50	–	7,865
Years of Potential Life Lost to Life Expectancy							
1993	14,298	157	540	–	52	–	15,047
1994	12,828	137	306	–	22	–	13,293
1995	12,663	66	331	–	–	–	13,060
1996	12,135	124	296	–	15	8	12,578
1997	11,389	201	208	25	–	–	11,823
1998	9,563	94	296	14	9	6	9,982
1999	8,403	126	285	–	9	–	8,823
2000	8,314	166	211	–	9	–	8,700
2001	7,878	269	196	–	39	–	8,382
2002	7,457	306	175	22	9	–	7,969
TOTAL	104,928	1,646	2,844	61	164	14	109,657

– 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.