

Potential years of life lost

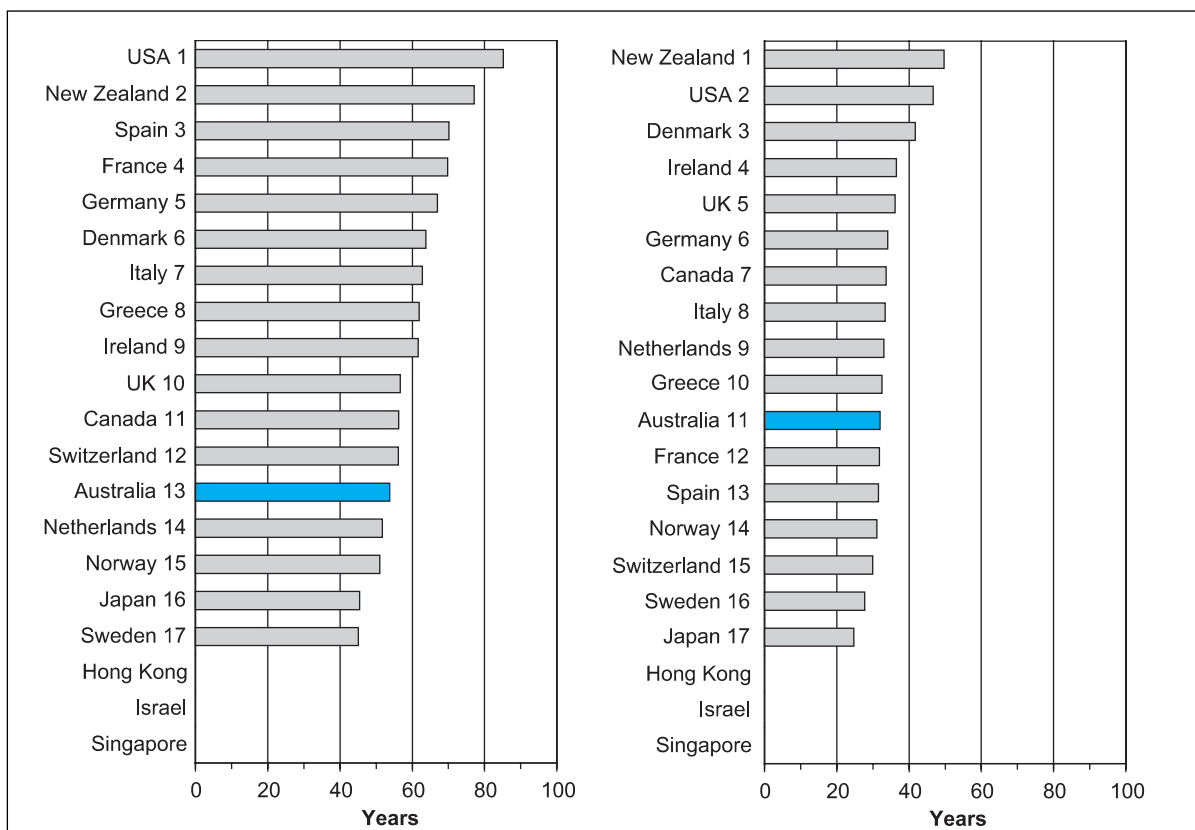


Figure 1: Male PYLL before age 70 per 1,000 persons, 1993-1994

Figure 2: Female PYLL before age 70 per 1,000 persons, 1993-1994

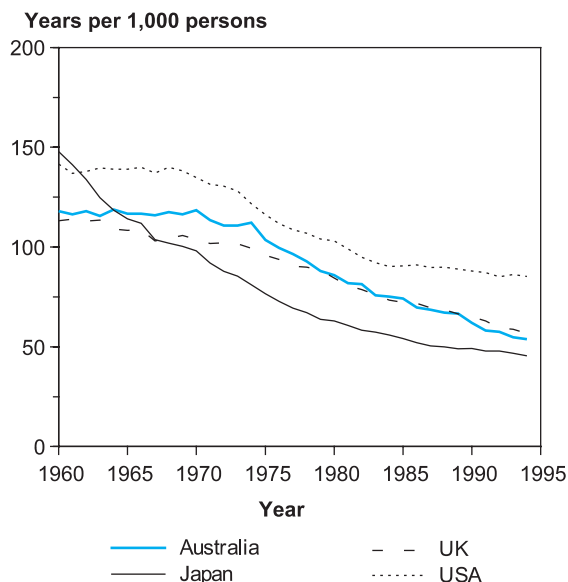


Figure 3: Trends in male PYLL, 1960 to 1995

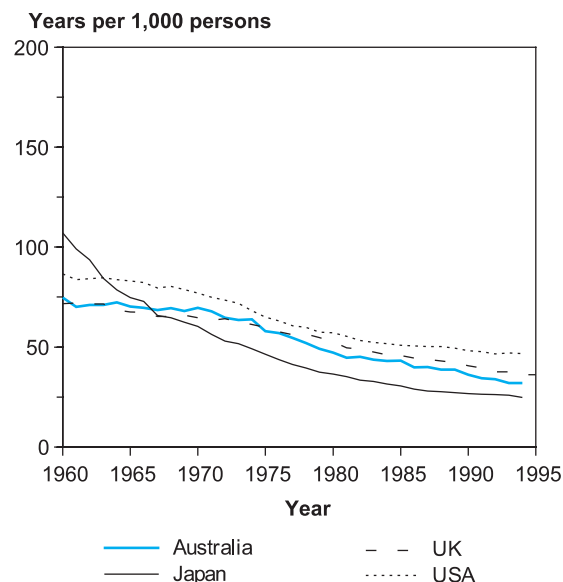


Figure 4: Trends in female PYLL, 1960 to 1995

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Potential years of life lost before age 70, by sex and major cause of death^(a) (per 1,000 population)

Country	Year	Males				Females			
		CVD	Cancer	External causes	All causes	CVD	Cancer	External causes	All causes
Australia	1994	10.7	13.5	16.7	53.8	4.1	11.4	5.3	31.9
Canada	1994	11.2	12.9	17.1	56.3	4.4	12.2	5.7	33.7
Denmark	1993	12.6	14.8	16.4	63.7	5.6	15.6	6.8	41.7
France	1994	8.9	19.0	20.9	69.8	3.0	10.1	6.9	31.7
Germany	1996	14.8	15.7	14.5	63.2	5.7	12.5	4.5	32.7
Greece	1995	14.1	14.2	17.6	63.2	4.9	9.5	4.7	31.6
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	1993	18.4	14.6	15.1	61.6	6.3	13.7	4.0	36.5
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1993	11.4	16.3	13.7	62.8	4.7	11.3	3.7	33.4
Japan	1994	9.3	12.7	13.4	45.5	4.2	8.7	4.7	24.7
Netherlands	1995	11.7	13.7	9.3	51.4	5.0	12.5	3.6	32.6
New Zealand	1995	19.3	16.9	26.3	73.4	7.7	17.7	8.6	47.7
Norway	1994	12.2	12.0	13.2	51.0	4.3	12.3	4.4	31.1
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	1994	11.5	17.1	16.2	70.1	4.0	10.1	4.1	31.5
Sweden	1995	11.1	9.6	12.6	43.0	3.7	10.5	4.7	26.3
Switzerland	1994	9.6	13.2	20.1	56.2	3.3	10.2	6.8	30.0
UK	1995	15.3	13.1	11.5	56.9	6.1	13.1	3.5	36.2
USA	1994	17.6	14.3	25.8	85.2	8.0	12.4	8.2	46.7

(a) Excludes suicide.

Source: OECD 1998.

- Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is an indicator of premature or untimely death. If dying before the age of 70 is considered premature, then a person dying at age 55 would have lost 15 years of potential life. On this score, a particular country's PYLL value will be higher if mortality among children or young people is high. Conditions such as birth defects, injuries and AIDS are significant contributors to PYLL values. Chronic diseases causing death among the elderly, on the other hand, have little effect on these values.
- Japan, Sweden and Norway had low PYLL values for both males and females during 1993 or 1994, whereas the United States and New Zealand had the highest values for both sexes (Figures 1 and 2), attributable to comparatively higher infant death rates. France and Spain showed high male PYLL values – close to 70 years per 1,000 population. France and Spain also had male:female PYLL ratios in excess of 2.0, the male PYLL value being more than double the female value.
- The Australian male rate of 53.8 years, and female rate of 31.9 years per 1,000 population in 1994 compare well with other developed countries. For the 'external' cause of death subgroup, however, 10 countries performed better than Australia for both males and females. This subgroup includes such causes of death as motor vehicle accidents, accidental falls and homicide.
- Australian PYLL values have exhibited a steady decline since 1970, showing trends similar to those observed in the United Kingdom and the United States. Japanese PYLL, in contrast, have shown a decline from a much earlier date (Figures 3 and 4). These reductions in premature mortality can be attributed to factors such as advances in medical technologies (e.g. cardiovascular therapies) and health policy or social programme interventions in particular areas such as perinatal health.
- The PYLL measure is strongly influenced by death rates in every stage of life. Other composite measures of health status such as disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) and disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) are therefore receiving increasing prominence. These measures combine information not only on the length of life, but also on quality of life, and may encompass morbidity, disability and mortality outcomes.

For more information, see:

OECD 1993. OECD health systems: facts and trends 1960–1991. OECD Health Policy Studies No. 3. Paris: OECD.