eurostat newsrelease

179/2014 - 25 November 2014

Causes of death in the EU28 in 2011

1 in 4 deaths caused by cancer in the EU28

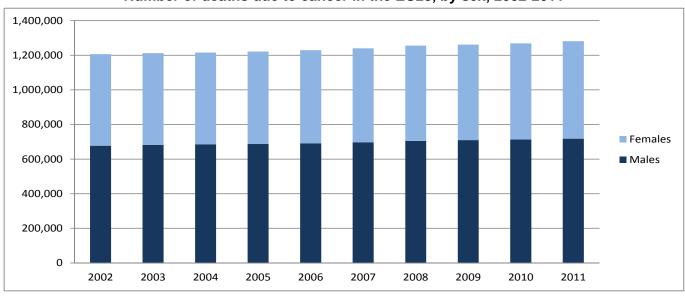
Lung cancer main fatal cancer

In the **EU28** in 2011, cancer was the cause of death¹ for 1.281 million persons, responsible for more than a quarter of all deaths (26.3%). Over the past ten years, while the total number of deaths slightly decreased (-0.5%), the number of deaths due to cancer increased by 6.3% (from 1.206 million in 2002 to 1.281 million in 2011), at a slightly higher pace for females (+6.6%) than for males (+6.0%). However, the number of deaths due to cancer remained higher in 2011 among the male population (718 000 deaths due to cancer) than among the female population (563 000). In 2011, cancer represented 37.1% of all causes of death for the **EU28** population aged less than 65, while this level was only 23.8% for the older population (those aged 65 years and over).

Leading to the death of over 266 000 persons (or 20.8% of all deaths due to cancer), lung cancer was the main type of fatal cancer in the **EU28** in 2011, followed by colorectal cancer (152 000 or 11.9%), breast cancer (93 000 or 7.2%), pancreas cancer (78 000 or 6.1%) and prostate cancer² (73 000 or 10.2% of all fatal cancers for the male population only).

This information is published by **Eurostat**, the statistical office of the European Union.

Number of deaths due to cancer in the EU28, by sex, 2002-2011



Deaths due to cancer in the EU28, by main type of cancer and sex, 2002 and 2011 (in thousands)

	All cancer		Lung cancer		Colorectal cancer		Breast cancer		Pancreas cancer		Prostate cancer	
	2002	2011	2002	2011	2002	2011	2002	2011	2002	2011	2002	2011
Total	1 205.7	1 281.2	:	266.3	143.3	152.2	91.7	92.7	62.3	78.1	-	-
Men, total	677.4	717.9	:	186.5	75.2	82.7	1.1	0.9	31.2	39.2	67.5	72.9
Women, total	528.3	563.2	:	79.8	68.1	69.5	90.6	91.8	31.1	38.9	-	-

Cancer: responsible for nearly 40% of deaths among those aged less than 65, and under 25% amongst those aged 65 and over

Among the total population, cancer was in 2011 the cause of more than 30% of deaths in the **Netherlands** (31.9%), **Slovenia** (31.3%) and **Ireland** (30.5%), while it represented less than a fifth of all causes of death in **Bulgaria** (15.6%), **Romania** (19.1%) and **Lithuania** (19.9%). At least a quarter of deaths were due to cancer in seventeen Member States in 2011.

Looking at age groups, 345 000 persons aged less than 65 died in 2011 in the **EU28** because of cancer, meaning that cancers represented more than a third (37.1%) of all causes of death for this age group. Among Member States, death due to cancer for people aged less than 65 accounted for more than 40% of all causes of death in the **Netherlands** (48.0%), **Italy** (45.2%), **Spain** (43.9%) and **Slovenia** (40.9%), but less than 30% in **Lithuania** (23.2%), **Latvia** (24.2%), **Estonia** (26.3%), **Bulgaria** (26.7%) and **Finland** (28.4%).

For the population aged 65 and over, cancer represented almost a quarter (23.8% or 936 000 persons) of all causes of deaths in the **EU28** in 2011, with the highest shares registered in **Slovenia** (28.8%), **Ireland** (28.4%), the **Netherlands** (28.3%), **Denmark** (27.6%) and the **United Kingdom** (27.2%), and the lowest in **Bulgaria** (12.3%) and **Romania** (15.2%).

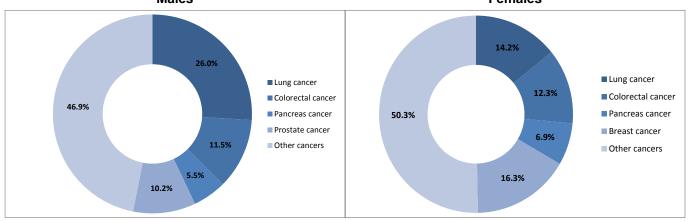
Deaths due to cancer in the EU28 Member States, by age group, 2011

(absolute numbers & shares in total causes of death)

	Deaths due total po			e to cancer ed less than 65	Deaths due to cancer population aged 65 and over			
	Absolute number	Share in all causes of death (%)	Absolute number	Share in all causes of death (%)	Absolute number	Share in all causes of death (%)		
EU28	1 281 153	26.3	345 033	37.1	936 114	23.8		
Belgium	27 639	26.5	7 119	37.0	20 520	24.1		
Bulgaria	16 822	15.6	6 593	26.7	10 229	12.3		
Czech Rep.	27 244	25.4	8 538	34.5	18 706	22.7		
Denmark	15 481	29.6	3 689	38.1	11 792	27.6		
Germany	221 693	26.0	52 887	38.1	168 806	23.6		
Estonia	3 629	23.8	1 009	26.3	2 620	23.0		
Ireland	8 667	30.5	2 352	37.8	6 315	28.4		
Greece	27 342	24.6	6 488	37.6	20 854	22.2		
Spain	105 432	27.2	27 140	43.9	78 292	24.0		
France	155 160	28.4	44 562	39.8	110 598	25.4		
Croatia	13 701	26.6	4 220	39.9	9 481	23.2		
Italy	167 883	28.3	34 828	45.2	133 054	25.7		
Cyprus	1 151	21.3	326	34.0	825	18.6		
Latvia	5 890	20.6	1 848	24.2	4 042	19.3		
Lithuania	8 070	19.9	2 634	23.2	5 436	18.7		
Luxembourg	1 060	27.8	296	38.0	764	25.1		
Hungary	32 670	25.4	12 624	36.5	20 046	21.3		
Malta	875	26.4	247	39.1	628	23.4		
Netherlands	43 017	31.9	11 763	48.0	31 249	28.3		
Austria	20 104	26.4	5 128	38.1	14 976	23.9		
Poland	92 270	24.5	34 726	30.6	57 544	21.9		
Portugal	25 590	24.8	7 098	38.9	18 492	21.8		
Romania	47 980	19.1	19 591	30.0	28 389	15.2		
Slovenia	5 865	31.3	1 592	40.9	4 273	28.8		
Slovakia	12 917	25.1	4 869	33.4	8 048	21.8		
Finland	11 580	23.0	2 879	28.4	8 701	21.6		
Sweden	21 747	24.3	4 278	37.3	17 469	22.4		
United Kingdom	159 674	29.0	35 709	37.9	123 965	27.2		
Norway	10 839	26.2	2 493	37.2	8 346	24.1		
Switzerland	16 736	26.7	3 995	40.5	12 741	24.1		

Figures may not add up due to deaths of unknown age.

Fatal cancers in the EU28 by main type of cancer and sex (%), 2011 Males Females



Lung cancer is the most common fatal cancer for males in the EU28 Breast cancer is the most common fatal cancer for females in the EU28

Highest proportion of both fatal lung cancer and colorectal cancer in Hungary

In all Member States, the most prevalent cancer leading to death in 2011 was lung cancer, except in **Portugal** where it was colorectal cancer.

The highest proportions of lung cancer among all deaths due to cancer were recorded in **Hungary** (26.1%), the **Netherlands** (24.6%), **Belgium** (24.5%) **Greece** and **Poland** (both 24.1%), and the lowest in **Portugal** (14.5%), **Sweden** (16.7%), **Latvia** (16.8%), **Lithuania** and **Slovakia** (both 17.1%). Compared with 2002, the proportions of lung cancer among all deaths due to cancer increased in fourteen Member States, decreased in ten and remained almost stable in **Slovenia** and **Finland**.

In 2011, the highest proportions of deaths due to colorectal cancer among all deaths due to cancer were registered in **Hungary** (15.5%), **Slovakia** (15.3%), **Portugal** (15.0%), **Croatia** (14.7%) and **Spain** (14.6%). On the opposite end of the scale, colorectal cancer represented less than 10% of all deaths due to cancer in **Cyprus** (7.9%), **Greece** (8.9%) and **Finland** (9.8%).

Highest proportion of fatal prostate cancer in the Nordic Member States

Prostate cancer represented in 2011 the fifth main type of fatal cancer in the EU28, with a 5.7% share in all deaths due to cancer. Prostate cancer however only affects men, for whom it caused 10.2% of all deaths due to cancer in 2011 in the **EU28**.

Among Member States, the highest shares were observed in the three Nordic Member States: **Sweden** (11.0% of deaths due to cancer in the total population, and 20.9% of all deaths due to cancer among the male population), **Denmark** (7.9% and 15.1%) and **Finland** (7.6% and 14.4%).

On the contrary, shares of less than 5% of all deaths due to cancer in the total population were recorded in **Hungary** (3.7% of deaths due to cancer in the total population, and 6.7% of all deaths due to cancer among the male population), **Malta** (4.0% and 7.4%), **Romania** (4.1% and 6.9%), **Poland** (4.4% and 7.9%), **Italy** (4.5% and 8.0%), **Luxembourg** (4.7% and 8.6%), the **Czech Republic** (4.8% and 8.7%) and **Slovakia** (4.9% and 8.4%).

Deaths due to cancer in the EU28 Member States, by main type of cancer, 2002 and 2011

(respective shares in total fatal cancer)

	Lung cancer		Colorectal cancer		Breast cancer		Pancreas cancer		Prostate cancer*	
	2002	2011	2002	2011	2002	2011	2002	2011	2002	2011
EU28	:	20.8	11.9	11.9	7.6	7.2	5.2	6.1	5.6	5.7
Belgium**	23.8	24.5	11.0	10.8	8.7	8.8	5.1	6.0	5.6	5.5
Bulgaria	19.0	19.9	13.9	13.9	7.0	7.8	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.3
Czech Rep.	19.4	20.6	15.5	13.6	6.9	6.4	5.6	7.5	4.9	4.8
Denmark	22.2	23.4	13.2	12.7	9.4	7.9	4.7	5.8	7.7	7.9
Germany	:	19.8	13.7	11.9	8.6	8.1	6.1	7.2	5.4	6.0
Estonia	20.0	17.9	12.0	11.9	7.6	7.1	5.3	7.1	5.2	6.1
Ireland	19.6	21.3	12.0	12.0	8.1	8.0	5.2	5.5	7.2	6.5
Greece	23.2	24.1	8.1	8.9	7.3	6.9	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.6
Spain	19.2	20.0	12.9	14.6	6.2	6.1	4.5	5.5	6.0	5.7
France	17.5	19.5	11.0	11.2	7.7	7.6	5.1	6.1	6.4	5.8
Croatia	21.5	20.8	12.9	14.7	6.8	6.6	4.5	5.0	4.0	5.5
Italy	20.6	20.1	11.0	11.4	7.3	7.2	5.4	6.4	4.5	4.5
Cyprus**	17.0	20.4	9.7	7.9	9.1	9.8	5.0	4.6	8.4	7.0
Latvia	18.8	16.8	11.2	11.7	7.8	7.6	5.9	6.5	5.1	6.3
Lithuania	18.0	17.1	11.1	11.8	7.1	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.3
Luxembourg	20.1	19.9	12.6	11.6	8.1	7.9	7.0	6.8	4.4	4.7
Hungary	24.0	26.1	14.5	15.5	6.9	6.6	5.1	5.7	3.9	3.7
Malta	18.7	18.1	13.0	12.6	9.0	9.7	7.6	7.3	4.6	4.0
Netherlands	:	24.6	11.6	11.9	9.2	7.7	4.9	5.9	6.2	5.8
Austria	18.4	18.1	13.3	10.8	8.6	7.5	6.7	7.7	6.1	5.7
Poland**	24.5	24.1	10.3	11.6	5.6	6.0	4.3	4.8	4.0	4.4
Portugal	13.6	14.5	14.1	15.0	7.1	6.5	4.3	5.0	7.6	7.1
Romania	20.0	20.4	10.0	11.6	7.1	6.7	5.0	5.6	3.6	4.1
Slovenia	19.0	19.1	13.5	13.2	8.6	7.0	5.0	6.3	5.6	6.6
Slovakia	17.6	17.1	15.4	15.3	6.6	7.0	4.7	6.0	4.1	4.9
Finland	18.1	18.2	9.7	9.8	7.7	7.2	7.4	8.7	7.9	7.6
Sweden	14.7	16.7	12.0	12.4	7.0	6.5	6.8	7.3	11.0	11.0
United Kingdom	21.6	22.1	10.4	10.0	8.3	7.4	4.4	5.2	6.4	6.8
Norway	18.0	20.1	15.2	14.3	7.0	5.6	6.1	6.0	10.0	9.7
Switzerland	17.8	19.3	10.5	11.0	8.9	8.4	6.4	6.8	8.3	8.3

[:] not available

 Eurostat collects statistics on the causes of death according to a list of 86 different causes of death. The list is available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=COD_2012&StrLanguag_eCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC

2. Prostate cancer only occurs for males.

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^{*} Share of prostate cancer in cancer deaths of the total population i.e. males and females.

^{**} Belgium: 2003 data instead of 2002; Cyprus: 2004 data instead of 2002. Poland: data on lung cancer for 2005 instead of 2002.