

# Country Cancer Profiles 2023

## Spotlight on cancer prevention in Europe

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# The Country Cancer Profiles are ready

## Summary of Country Cancer Profiles

1. Highlights
2. Cancer in the country
3. Risk factors and prevention policies
4. Early detection
5. Cancer care performance
  - a. Accessibility
  - b. Quality
  - c. Costs and value for money
  - d. COVID-19 and cancer: building resilience
6. Spotlight on inequalities



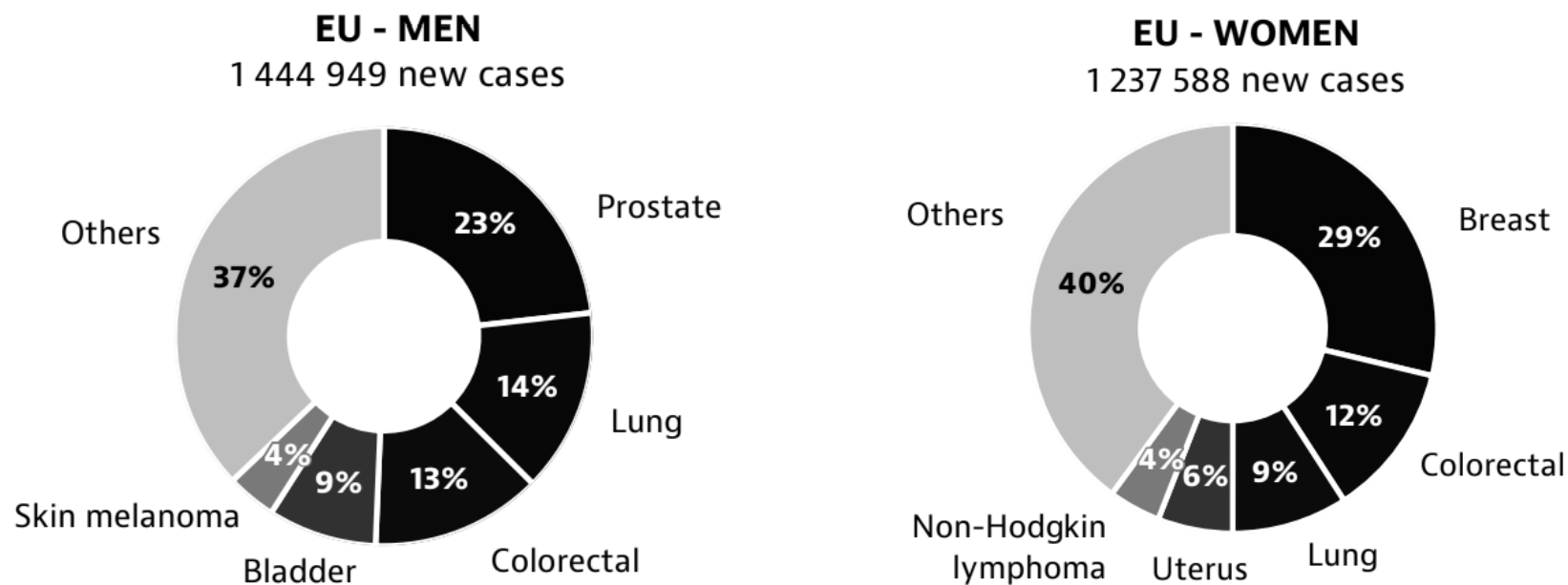
Available TODAY: February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2023  
Launch event on February 2<sup>nd</sup>



**The burden of cancer in Europe is large, and marked by strong inequalities**

# The overwhelming burden of cancer in the EU

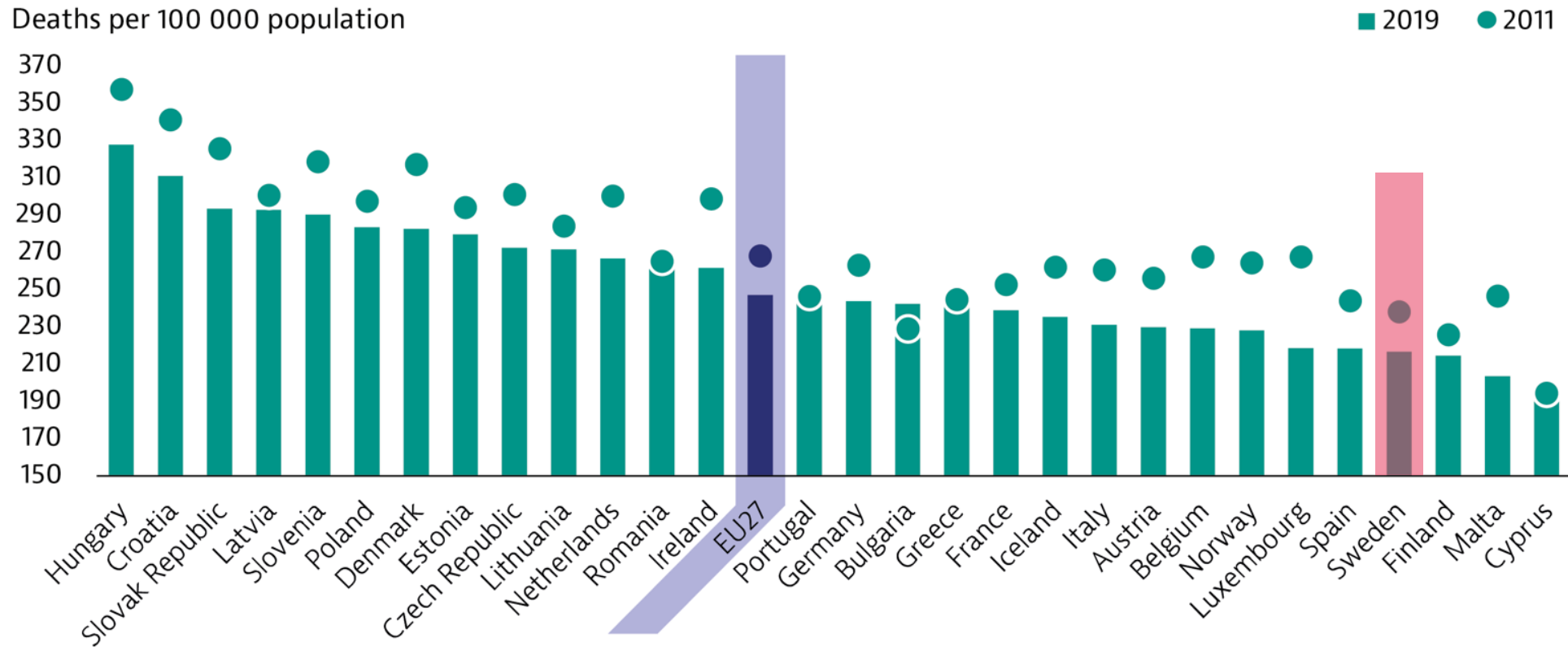
There were over 2.6 million of new cancer cases in 2020, equivalent to 1 EU citizen diagnosed with cancer every 12 seconds



Source: European Cancer Information System (ECIS). From <https://ecis.jrc.ec.europa.eu>, accessed on 09/05/2022. © European Union, 2022.

# Cancer mortality rates have decreased over time

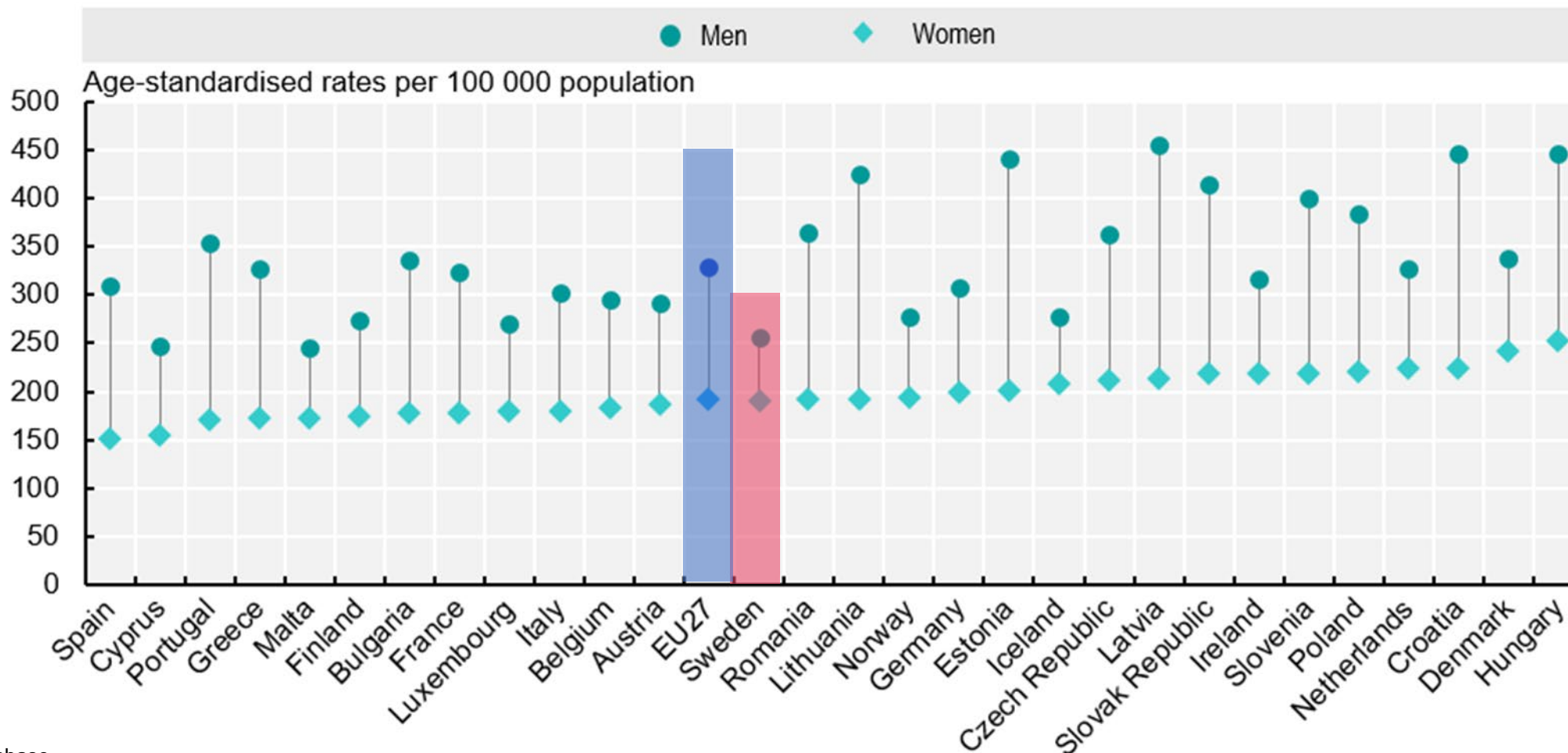
But cancer is still the second leading cause of mortality in 2019 following CVD



Source: Eurostat Database.

# Nordic countries are performing better with more gender equity

Age-standardised cancer mortality rates per 100 000 population by sex

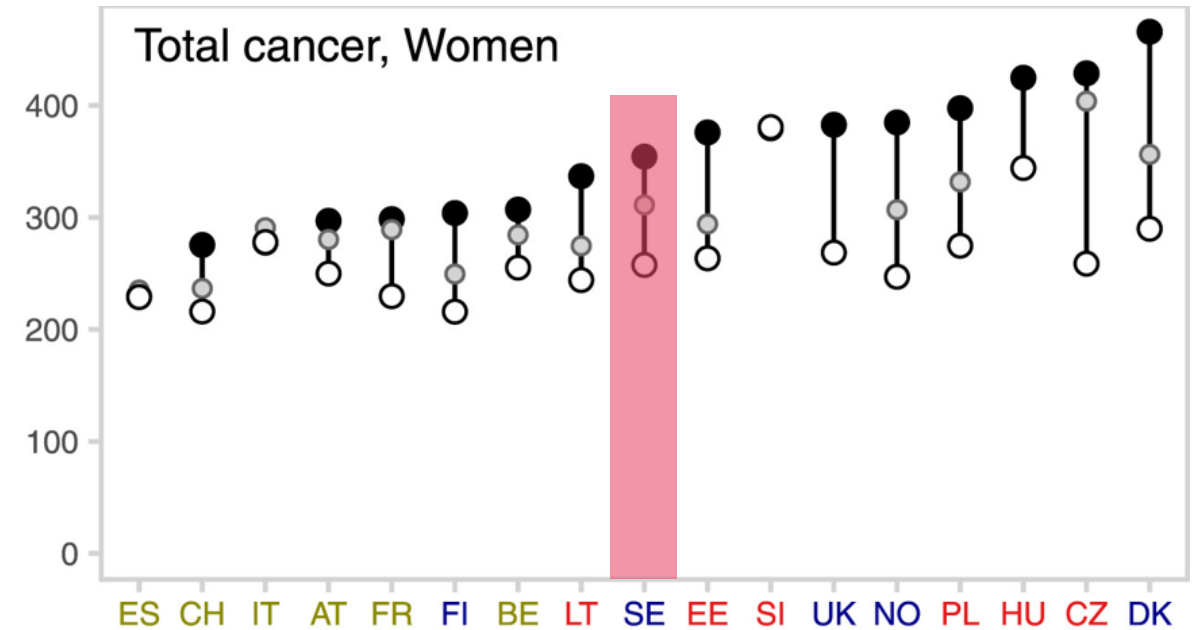
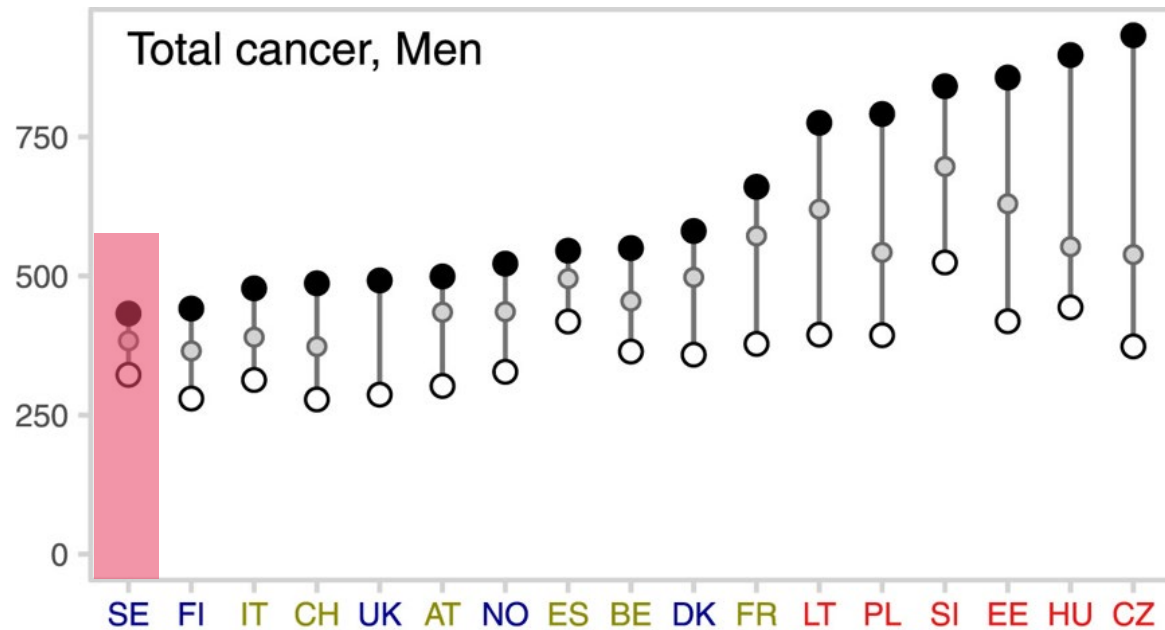


Source: Eurostat Database.

# Interventions to reduce socio-economic inequalities in cancer mortality should focus on low-educated people

Age-standardised cancer mortality rates per 100 000 population by education level

Level of education ● Lower ○ Intermediate ○ Higher



European region ● North ● West/South ● Baltic/Central/East

Source: Vaccarella, S. et al. (2022), "Socioeconomic inequalities in cancer mortality between and within countries in Europe: A population-based study", *The Lancet Regional Health Europe*, Vol. 100551, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanepe.2022.100551>.





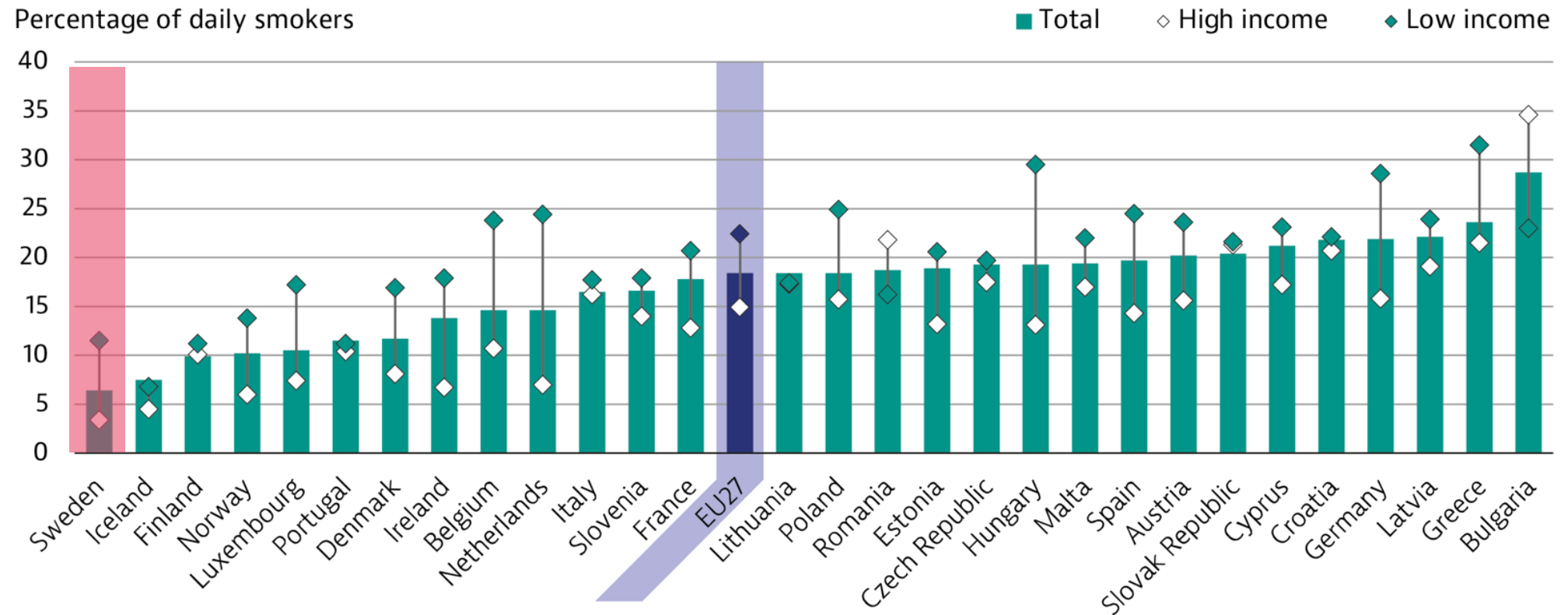
**Lifestyles explain a large part of  
these inequalities**



# Smoking remains more common among low socio-economic status



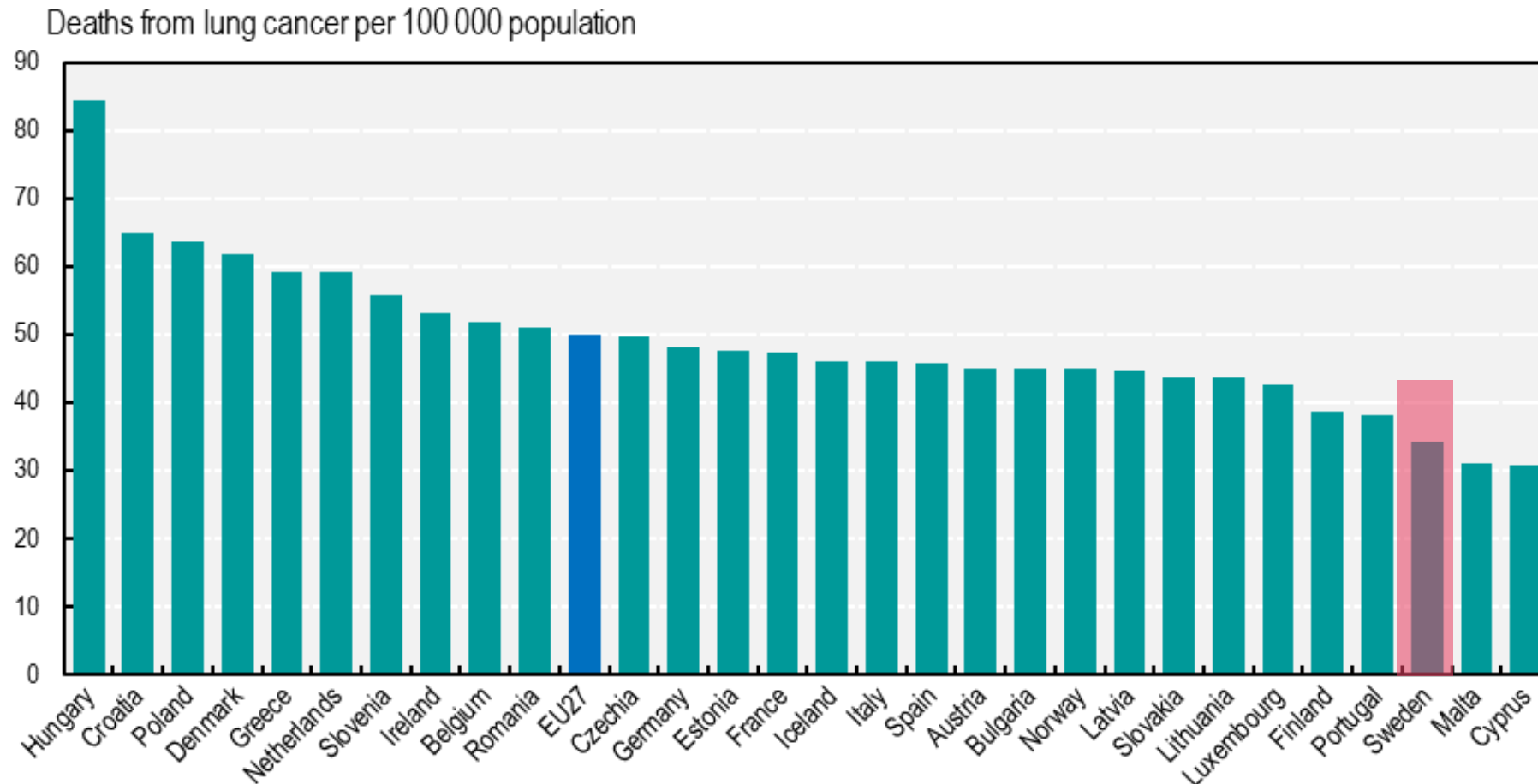
Smoking is 50% higher among low income than high income people in EU countries



Source: Eurostat database, EHIS.

# Tobacco smoking is the major preventable cause of cancer deaths

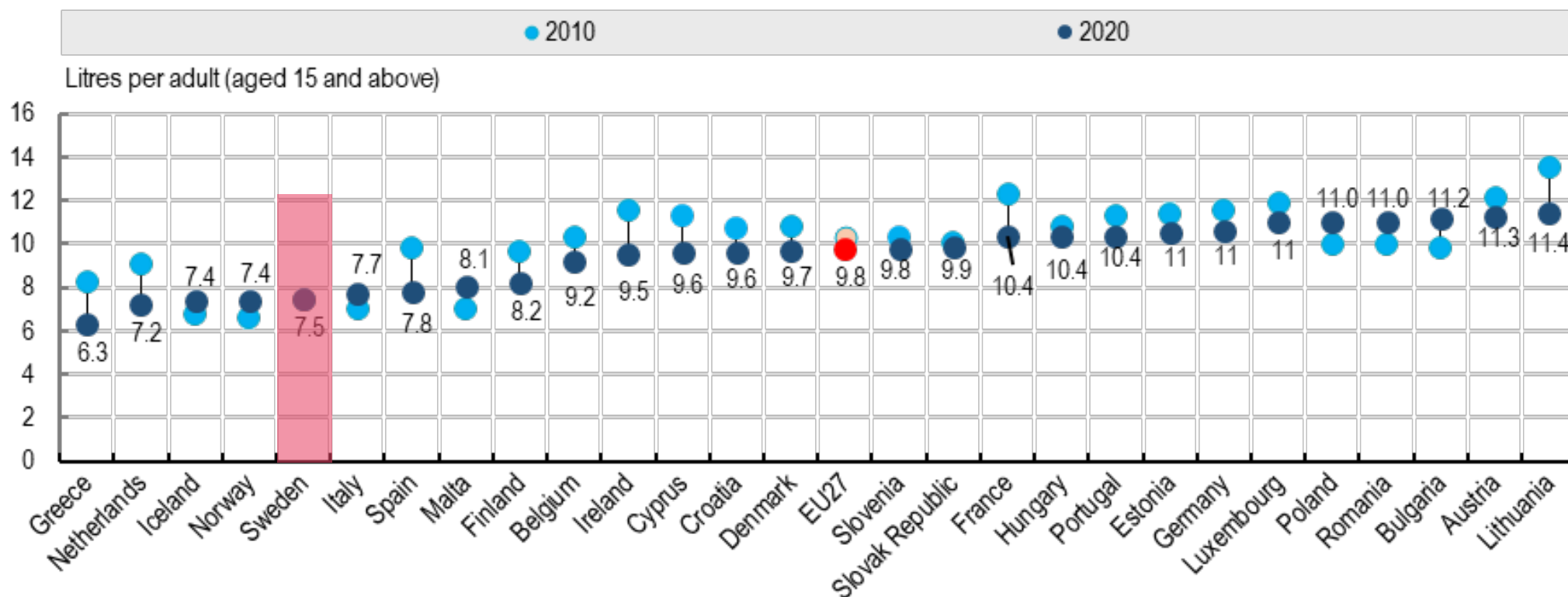
## Age-standardised cancer mortality rates for lung cancer per 100 000 population



Source: Eurostat Database.

# Alcohol drinking is associated with several cancers, but since 2010 consumption has only slightly dropped

Overall alcohol consumption stood at 9.8 litres of pure alcohol annually across EU countries, a slight reduction compared to 10.4 liters in 2010



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2022 and WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (2020).

- **Large inequalities** in cancer mortality between and within EU countries
- A large part of gender and socio-economic gaps are linked to **modifiable risk factors** for cancer, such as poor lifestyle
- **Comprehensive prevention policies** are most needed to prevent cancer



A **PPPP approach** combining **P**olice enforcement to limit alcohol-related injuries, **P**rotecting children from alcohol promotion, **P**rimary health care and **P**ricing policies is the most cost-effective intervention



Comprehensive policy approach based on the **WHO best buys**: excise taxes/prices, plain packaging, bans on tobacco advertising, mass media campaigns, ban smoking in public places

# Thank you

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