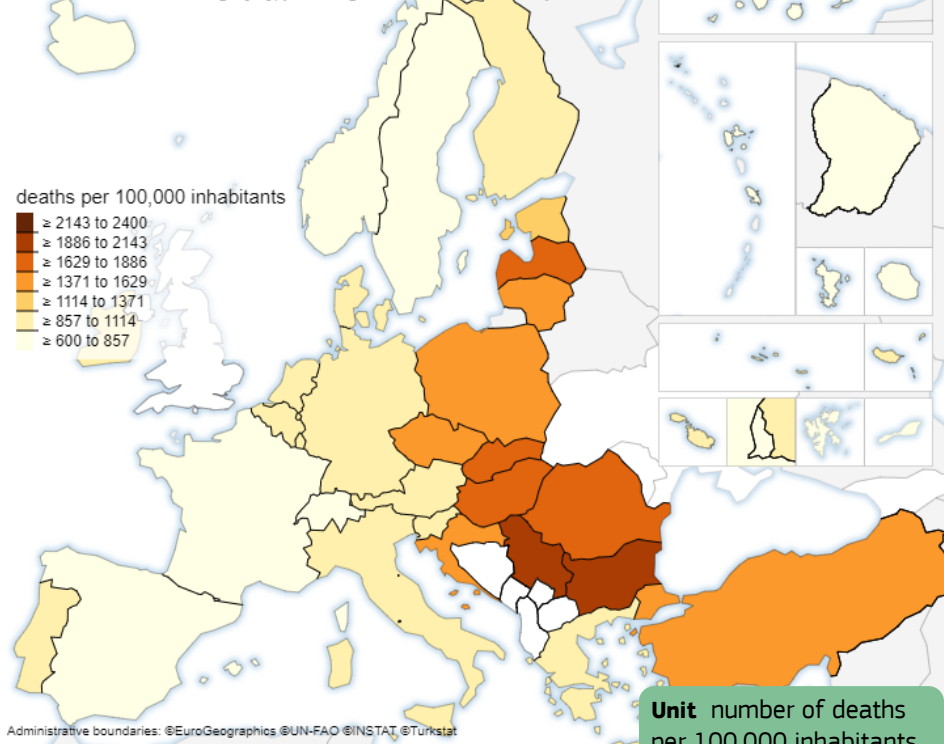


National indicator - Causes of Death

Causes of death

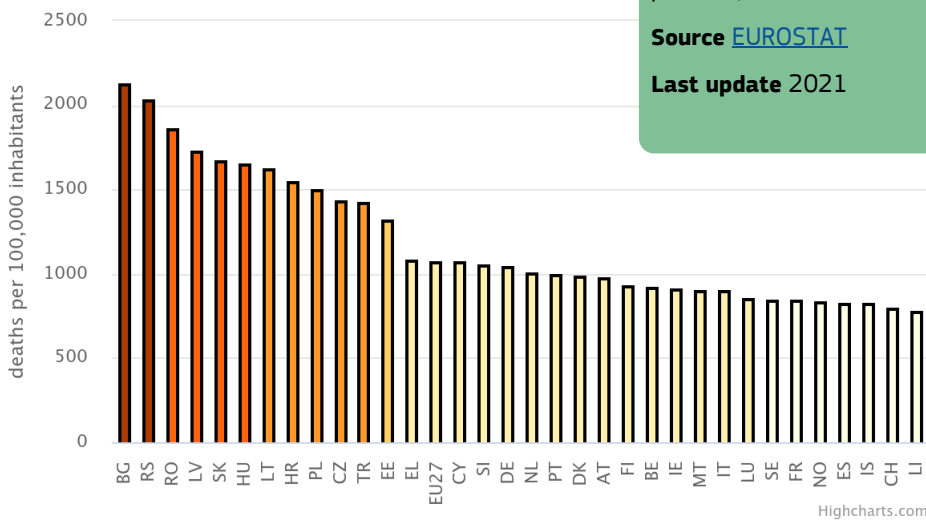
All causes of death excluding injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes



Unit number of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants

Source [EUROSTAT](#)

Last update 2021



The “Causes of death” indicator refers to the number of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants due to specific causes.

DEFINITION



- It can hide the diversity of contributing aspects or causes as it depends on medical diagnosis.
- Should be crossed with the “population reporting chronic disease” to link death with all underlying factors.
- Represents the most severe consequence of energy poverty.
- Difficult to link to EP as it is complex and multi-layered.
- Requires combination with EP determinants such income, energy affordability and ability to guarantee thermal comfort, investigate potential connection.

LIMITS



In 2020, respiratory and circulatory diseases represented 40% of causes of death among European Union inhabitants.

NUMBERS



- A person may die from a heat stroke, but one of the underlying causes may be the lack of access to air conditioning and a comfortable living environment during a heat wave.
- Burning firewood inside the dwelling in an old and inefficient fireplace, a situation that can be related to EP, can lead to a severe lack of indoor air quality and ultimately to the death of an occupant due to respiratory problems.

EXAMPLE

More details and additional insights on the indicator are available in the EPAH report [“Energy Poverty National Indicators: Uncovering New Possibilities for Expanded Knowledge”](#).

