

September 2016

The third e-bulletin of the flagship project of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality (GSGE) on 'service organisation for the integration, monitoring and evaluation of gender equality policies in all aspects of public sector action (Observatory)', deals with the thematic area of "**Women and Health**".

It presents 6 figures with statistical data, from the National Health Survey¹ conducted in 2009 and 2014 by the Greek Statistical Authority, on the use of health services by women. More specifically, it focuses on mammographic screening and Pap smear test. The indicators used are the following:

- Percentage of women who have had mammographic screening² at least once.
 - The indicator is calculated as the quotient of the number of women, over 15 years old, who have undergone mammographic screening at least once in life, to the total number of women aged over 15 years old.
- Percentage of women who have had PAP smear³ test at least once.
 - The indicator is calculated as the quotient of the number of women, over 15 years old, who have undergone at least once a cervical cancer screening (Pap smear test), to the total number of women aged over 15 years old.

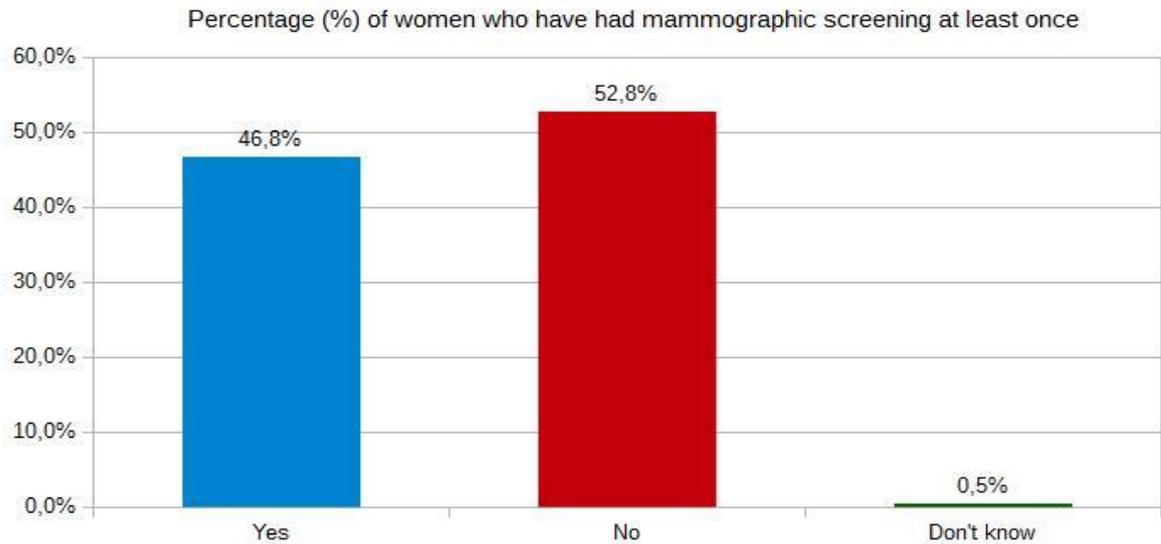
¹ The National Health Survey is part of the European Health Interview Survey, a Community Statistical Programme in which all EU Member States are participating. It is conducted every 5 years and was first performed in 2009. The main objective of the research is to study and provide, at European and national level, detailed information on the the health status of the population and the factors that influence it, the use of health services and health expenses.

² Mammography is an X-ray examination that uses low-dose radiation and allows the detection of breast problems.

³ Pap smear is a test that allows the detection of cervical cancer.

Figure 1

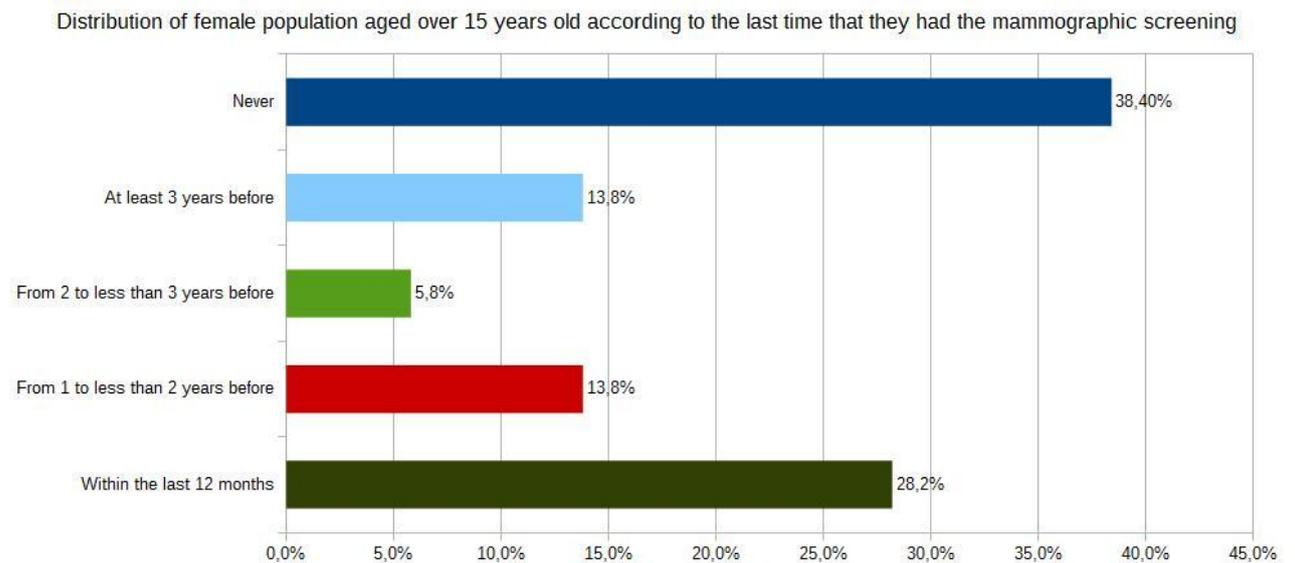
Percentage (%) of women who have had mammographic screening at least once



Source: Greek Statistical Authority, National Health Survey, Year:2009

Figure 2

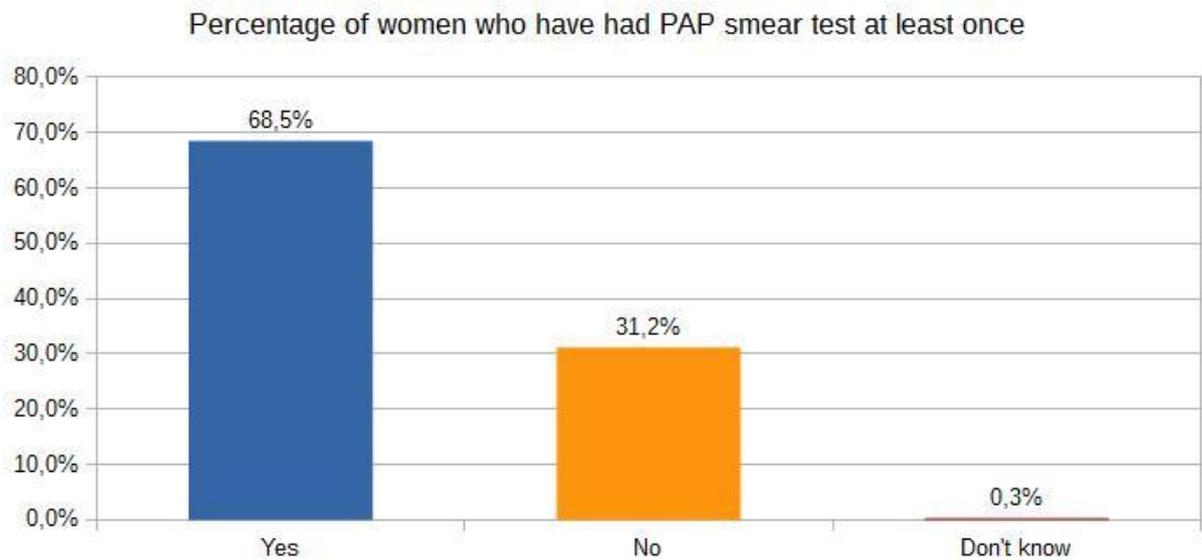
Distribution of female population aged over 15 years old according to the last time that they had the mammographic screening



Source: Greek Statistical Authority, National Health Survey, Year:2014

Figure 3

Percentage of women who have had PAP smear test at least once



Source: Greek Statistical Authority, National Health Survey, Year:2009

Figure 4

Distribution of female population aged over 15 years old according to the last time that they had the PAP smear test

Distribution of female population aged over 15 years old according to the last time that they had the PAP smear test

Source: Greek Statistical Authority, National Health Survey, Year:2014

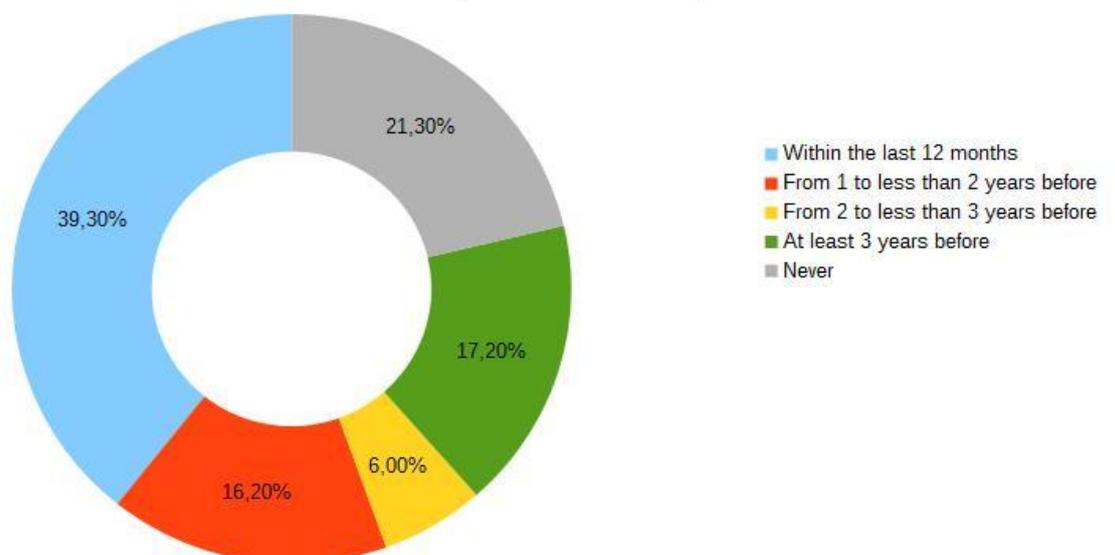


Figure 5

Percentage of women who have had mammographic screening and PAP smear test, per age group

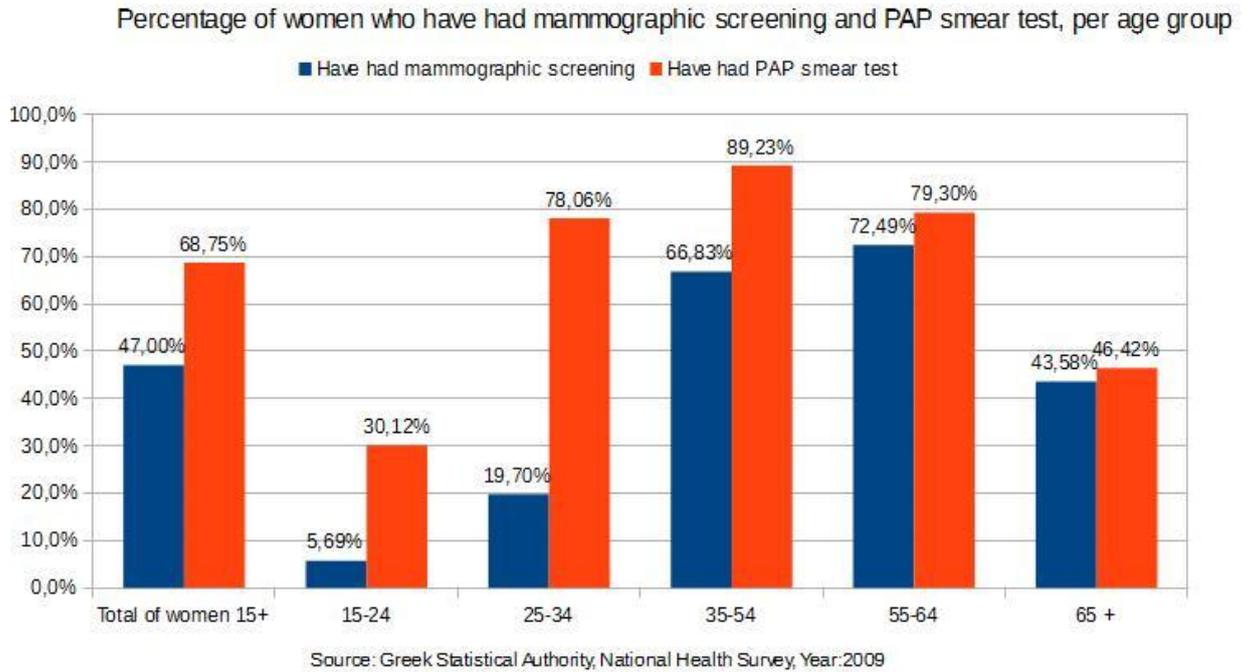
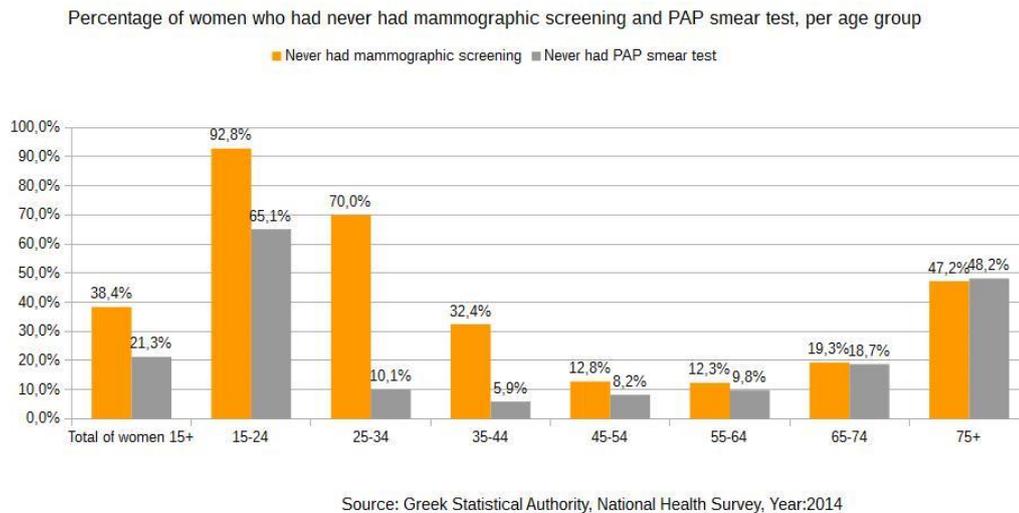


Figure 6

Percentage of women who had never had mammographic screening and PAP smear test, per age group



The following, very useful observations, result from the above figures and data:

- In the 2009 Survey, 52.8% of women aged over 15, had never had mammographic screening.
- In the year 2014 Survey, the percentage of women who had never had a mammogram dropped to 38.4%.
- In 2009, 31.2% of women have never had a Pap smear Test.
- In 2014, the percentage of women who had never had a Pap smear test dropped to 21.3%.
- In 2009, the percentage of women, aged 25-34, who had never had a Pap smear test was 21.94%, while in 2014 this figure dropped to 10.7%.
- In 2009 the percentage of women, aged 55-64, who have never done mammography screening was 27.51%, while in 2014 this figure fell to 12.3%.

The sources used for the extraction of data are the Greek Statistical Authority, the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity and the General Secretariat for Public Health.

paratiritirio.isotita.gr is a special website of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality designed to include, analyze, process and diffuse statistical data and indicators on gender equality policies.

Its goal is mapping gender differentiations in 12 basic policy areas and the monitoring of any relevant trends and advances in Greece. Moreover, it includes 82 gender indicators based either on the Beijing Platform for Action or on specific national priorities and is followed by metadata.

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