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Women and Health

The eighth e-bulletin of the Observatory of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality (GSGE) deals with the thematic area of **Women and Health**.

More specifically, statistical data is presented for the following indicators:

1. Life expectancy at birth (by gender)

The indicator shows the average number of years that an individual is expected to live at the time of birth based on the mortality rates at that time.

2. Years of healthy life at the time of birth and at the age of 65 (by gender)

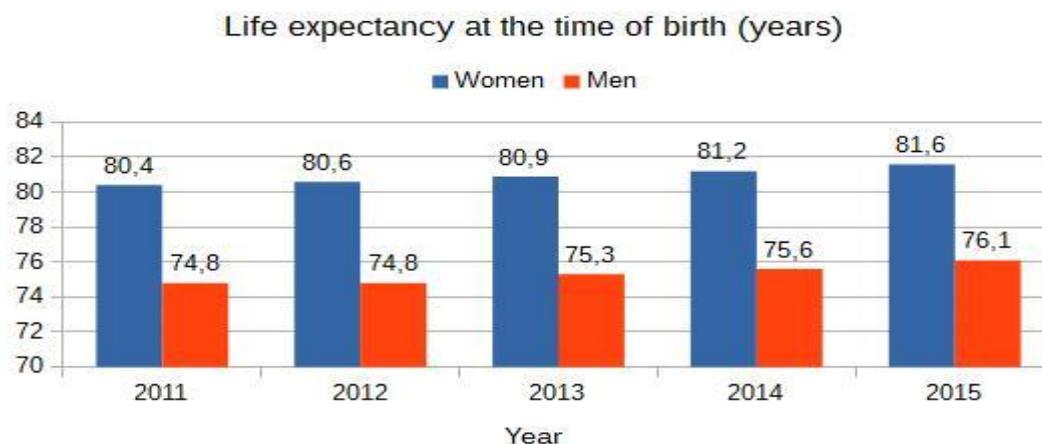
The indicator (also called as "life expectancy without disabilities") shows the number of years that a person of a particular age is expected to live without disabilities. It is calculated on the basis of EU mortality tables and research on self-perceived health (over the last six months prior to the day of the survey).

**Table 1: Life expectancy by gender
at the time of birth for the years 2011-2015**

Year of birth	Life expectancy Women (years)	Life expectancy Men (years)
2011	80,4	74,8
2012	80,6	74,8
2013	80,9	75,3
2014	81,2	75,6
2015	81,6	76,1
Increase 2015/2014	0,5%	0,7%

Source: Greek Statistical Authority, Natural Movement of Population Press Release 2015

**Figure 1: Life expectancy by gender
at the time of birth, for the years 2011-2015**



Life expectancy in 2015 was 81.6 years for women and 76.1 years for men showing an increase over 2014 (for women in 2014 it was 81.2 years and for men it was 75.5 years).

Table 2: Health status of the population aged 15 years and over for each gender, 2014

Health status	Men	Women	Total
Very good	34,6%	43,5%	38,8%
Good	36,4%	35,4%	36,0%
Moderate	21,0%	15,2%	18,2%
Bad	6,0%	4,2%	5,2%
Very bad	2,0%	1,7%	1,8%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: ELSTAT, Health Survey Press Release 2014

Figure 2: Health status of the population aged 15 years and over for each sex, 2014

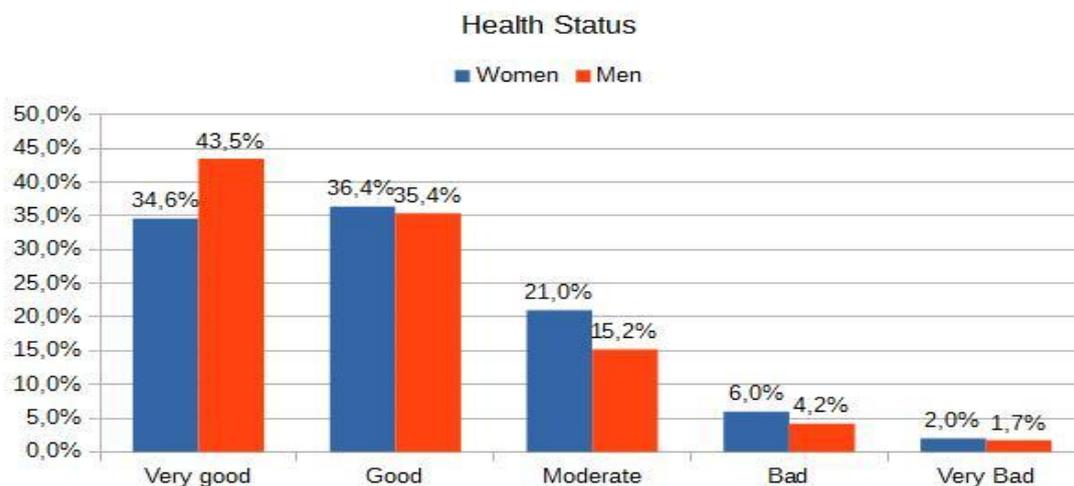
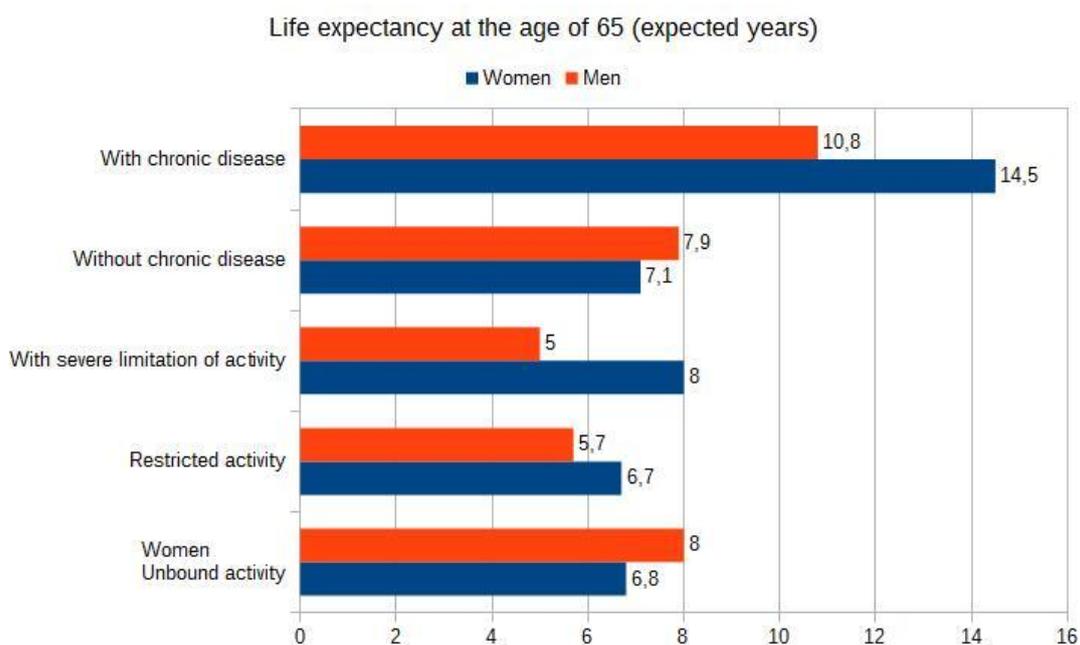


Table 3: Health Expectancy 2013

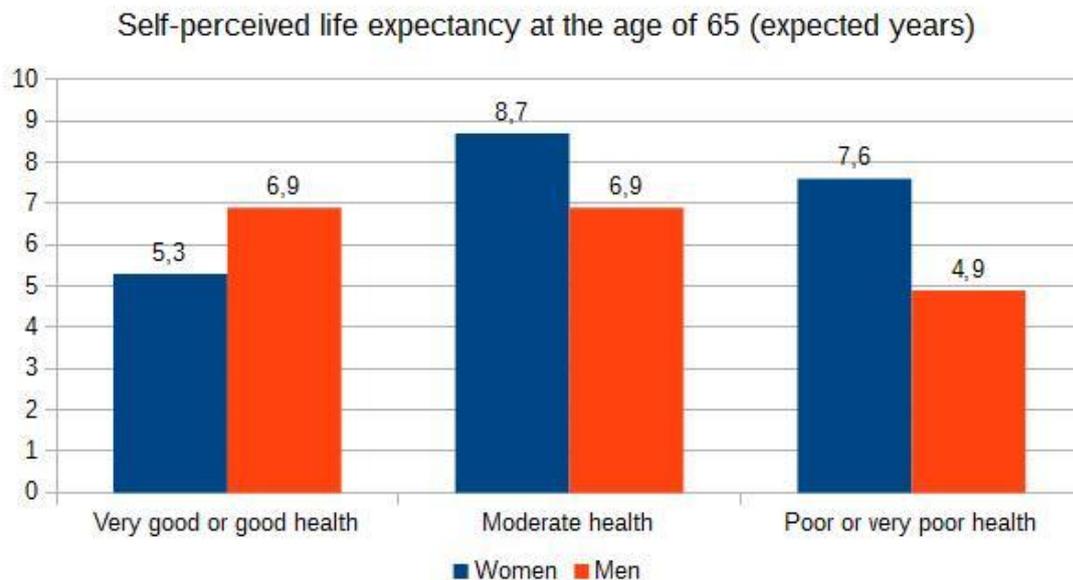
Life expectancy at the age of 65 (expected years)	Women	Men
Unbound activity	6,8	8,0
Restricted activity	6,7	5,7
With severe limitation of activity	8,0	5,0
Without chronic disease	7,1	7,9
With chronic disease	14,5	10,8
Self-perceived life expectancy at the age of 65 (expected years)	Women	Men
Very good or good health	5,3	6,9
Moderate health	8,7	6,9
Poor or very poor health	7,6	4,9

Source: ELSTAT, Health Expectancy Press Release 2013
Household Income and Living Survey (SILC,
which includes a Health-Focused Questionnaire
(Minimum European Module of Health)

Graph 3a: Life expectancy at age 65



Graph 3b: Self-perceived life expectancy at the age of 65



From the above data of the Household Income and Living Survey (SILC) for the year 2013, the following results are shown:

- At the age of 65, women spend 6.8 years without activity restrictions.
- At the age of 65, men spend eighty years without activity restrictions.
- At the age of 65, life expectancy in good health, according to one's own perception, is 5.3 years for women and 6.9 years for men.
- Women have a higher life expectancy than men, but at the age of 65 years, women's healthy life years are reduced compared to men's healthy years of life.

Greece is one of the countries with the most aged population - 5th in the world. The aging of the population is a combination of the phenomena of low birthrate and higher life expectancy. According to data of the World Health Organization, there are around 600 million people aged 60 and over globally, and this figure is estimated to double by 2025 and reach nearly two billion by 2050.

Finally, according to the World Health Organization, the problems of elderly women are included in the ten important health issues affecting the female population of the planet: 1. Cancer, 2. Reproductive Health, 3. Maternal Health, 4. HIV / AIDS, 5. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 6. Violence Against Women, 7. Mental Health, 8. Non-Contagious Diseases, 9. Young Age Problems and 10. Elderly Women's Problems.

Elderly women often have lower incomes and poor access to health and welfare services than men of the same age, thus, in relation to the risk of dementia, being more vulnerable to the risk of poverty and abuse.

The sources used are:

- *The Greek Statistical Authority*
- *The Greek Ministry of Health*
- *General Secretariat for Gender Equality*

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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