

European Institute of Women's Health, clg (EIWH)

EU Manifesto for Women's Health

2024



Introduction

The promotion of sex and gender equity has been a long-standing theme in the philosophy and operations of the EU (1) and in line with Articles 160 and 168 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It has been over 60 years since the Treaty of Rome, where gender equality was enshrined into EU law and yet no country has succeeded in reaching gender equality: this is also reflected in healthcare. The European Institute of Women's Health (EIWH) calls on the EU to commit to the reduction of health inequalities and provide equitable health for all women*, through the provision of an EU Strategy for Women's Health.

Sex and gender impact the health and wellbeing of individuals. They can affect the risk of health problems; the efficacy and risk of adverse reactions to drugs and treatments; the metabolisation of medications due to differences in physiological processes; health-seeking behaviours; and interactions with health services and healthcare professionals, among other important health-related factors. Women's pain levels are more likely to be under-estimated and they experience longer diagnostic delays. Women are notoriously under-represented in clinical trials and as a result, they have a higher risk of experiencing an adverse reaction to a drug compared to men. All research, monitoring and evaluation data must be disaggregated by sex and gender to take into account these differences.

Many conditions specific to women lack sufficient research, attention and prioritisation, and have not received adequate funding and resources. Examples of these include polycystic ovary syndrome, which does not have a standardised treatment, and women with endometriosis experience a diagnostic delay of 7.4 years on average, despite this condition affecting 1 in 10 women. Many issues affecting girls and women across the EU continue to carry stigma and taboo in 2023 such as menopause and dysmenorrhea (painful menstruation).

The social determinants of health as well as the commercial determinants of health affect access to healthcare. Unequal opportunities, lack of decision-making power, unfair work divisions and violence against women all impact health.

Women's health is an unfinished agenda with large gaps and unmet needs persisting. Sex and gender are not systematically integrated into policy, programs, education, training, research, data collection and analysis. Existing policies, for example in the inclusion of participants in clinical trials who are representative of the population likely to use the drug or treatment, are not fully enforced. Women are the main users of health care and the main providers of that care. A comprehensive and supportive approach, must be taken by policy makers at EU and national level to empower and support women to have an active and healthy life in order to reduce inequities.

*The term 'women' is used to describe all those who identify as women.



Women's Health Facts and Figures

- By 2050, the GDP in the EU will increase by 6-10% or €2-3 trillion if gender equality is improved. Gender policies have been shown to have a stronger impact on GDP growth than labour market and education policies. (2) Health inequalities result in an economic loss of about €980 billion per year in the EU. (3)
- Women earn 13% less and receive pensions that are 29% lower than men. (4,5) Women with disabilities are less likely to be in full time employment and are at a higher risk of poverty compared to men with disabilities and women without disabilities.
- In Europe 78% of healthcare workers are women. (6) Broken down, 51.5% of doctors are female and 84% of nurses and midwives are women. (7) Yet, globally, there is a 24% gender pay gap in healthcare in favour of men, (8) showing that women are under-represented in positions of power, even in female dominated professions.
- Women are the main the caregivers and perform the majority of household chores. In the EU 80% of care is provided informally (unpaid) and 75% of informal carers are women. (9)
- Women are under-represented in medical research. Women have more than a 50% greater risk of developing adverse drug reactions compared to men. (10)
- An estimated 500,000 women in Europe do not have access to care during the first months of pregnancy. (11) Two thirds of new-born deaths could be prevented with appropriate care. (12) The maternal mortality rate is significantly higher for migrant and ethnic minority women. (13) The infant mortality rate for Traveller populations is 4 times that of the general population. (14)
- Most of the 5 million babies born in Europe every year have been exposed to medications during pregnancy. (15) As high as 98% of drugs have insufficient data on the safety of use in pregnancy and breastfeeding. (16)
- 1 in 3 women in Europe have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime and 8% have experienced violence in the last 12 months. (17) This statistic is worse for women with disabilities who are 2 to 5 times more likely to face violence.
- The burden of cancer is projected to nearly double by 2030. Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in women. (18) Additionally, 30,000 women die annually from cervical cancer, a largely preventable disease. (19)
- Across the EU, women have higher rates of all mental health disorders excluding substance abuse disorders, compared to men. Women in general are more prone to anxiety, depression, phobias, suicidal thoughts and attempts. Half of all mental conditions begin at age 14. (20) Women are three times more likely to suffer from an eating disorder. (21) A disproportionate number of women are informal carers, which also has an effect on their mental health. Studies show that migrant and refugee women experience additional barriers to mental healthcare. (22)
- Women outlive men by more than five years, but their healthy life advantage is less than nine months. (23) Women are 1.6 times more likely to suffer from dementia. (24)
- Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death amongst women, and it is responsible for more female deaths than male. Symptoms differ for men and women and greater public awareness of these difference is crucial. (25)
- Vulnerable populations including migrant, refugee and forcibly displaced women; homeless women; ethnic minority groups such as Traveller and Roma women; as well as those living with a disability, experience additional barriers in access to healthcare, have greater unmet need and worse health outcomes compared to the general population.(26,27) Intersectionality must be addressed with adequate research and targeted interventions.
- Immunisation currently prevents 3.5 – 5 million deaths annually. (28) HPV vaccination in many countries in the EU is well below the target of 90%.

- Annually, 35,000 people in the EU die from antibiotic-resistant bacterial infection which costs €1.4 billion in healthcare services and lost productivity. (29) Not all EU member states keep data on antibiotic-resistant infections disaggregated by sex and age (30), which are important when considering interventions to tackle this problem.
- When it comes to rare diseases, women might be diagnosed later in life compared to men (31) with treatment and care being delayed as a consequence. This can lead to exacerbation of the disease and impact health, wellbeing and quality of life in various ways.
- Closing the gender gap in STEM (European average of female representation is 17%) could increase GDP by an estimated €610 to €820 billion. (32, 33) Women must be involved in the research and design of health technologies to reduce gender bias in their algorithms and functions.
- For the 2014-2020 period, overall, only about 0.6% of EU funding appropriations were allocated to gender equality measures. (34)
- Sex and gender biases have been documented in eight out of ten of the major disciplines in health research. (35)
- Less than one-tenth of health publications specifically examine sex and gender. (36)
- Gender equality must be considered in climate action. Climate related disasters and conflicts leave women and girls more vulnerable to gender-based violence, human trafficking, child marriage and poverty. (37)

This list is not exhaustive. Women's health is a cross-cutting issue that plays into all policies and issues across the sectors of society. This highlights the need for a comprehensive and inclusive EU Strategy for Women's Health with clearly defined targets, monitoring and evaluation.



Time to Act

Concerted action must be taken to improve women's health in Europe by integrating sex and gender in research, disaggregating data by sex, gender and age, and translating sex and gender differences into regulatory and healthcare practice. Gender and health must be included in all policies as socioeconomic, political, educational, transport, environment, cultural and ethnicity differences impact patterns of behaviour and access to resources for women and their families. The EU must invest in a life-course approach to health promotion and disease prevention at critical points from pre-conception to childhood through older age. Equity of opportunities must be ensured for women, men and gender-diverse people in all policies.

Equity must underpin health and healthcare. The current model predominately employs a "one-size fits all" approach, which leaves many at a disadvantage. Society must invest in women's health and wellbeing in order to combat inequities and lay a strong foundation for the health of future generations. The EIWH is asking the EU Commission to develop and the EU Parliament to support an EU Strategy for Women's Health.

To effectively work towards an EU Strategy for Women's Health, the EIWH will advocate for a Women's Health Interest Group in the European Parliament to focus on women's health issues and drive gender equity in health agenda in Europe.

EU Manifesto for Women's Health 2024

The EIWH calls for an EU Strategy on Women's Health that will incorporate the following:

Tackle the pay and pension gap

- The Equal Treatment Directive (2006/54/EC), the Equal Pay Recommendation (2014/124/EU) and European Pact for Gender Equality must be evaluated and enforced.

International Collaboration on Women's Health

- Collaboration between international organisations such as the WHO and the EU with civil society organisations, non-governmental organisations, research institutions and communities to address the issue of women's health.
- Call for an EU Strategy on Women's Health.

Implement the Work Life Balance Directive

- The Work Life Balance Directive for Parents and Carers (2017) must be implemented in order to address women's underrepresentation in the labour market as well as to support women as patients, employees and vital caregivers.

Support the implementation of the Clinical Trials Regulation (536/2014)

- The Clinical Trials Regulation must be implemented, monitored and evaluated in order to combat the systematic underrepresentation of women in clinical trials. At national level, ethics committees must develop guidelines to ensure the inclusion and consideration of women.
- Include access to innovative technology and quality treatment and care and Health Technology Assessment (HTA) as part of the EU Pharma Strategy.

Establish an EU coalition for sex and gender in health professional education

- A European coalition for the integration of sex and gender into healthcare professional education should be established to exchange best practice and drive the agenda across EU Member States with the first workstream focusing on immunisation.

Advocate for and implement European standards of maternal care

- Member States should implement high quality maternal services that comply with evidence-based guidelines for the provision of high-quality clinical care, including the provision of antenatal, intrapartum and postpartum care, induction of labour and caesarean section. The EU should fund a European-wide initiative to determine and share best practice.

Support a pilot programme to create a multi-stakeholder network tackling obesity

- A pilot programme should bring together diverse stakeholders to contribute to the awareness of obesity, which includes maternal obesity and support better nutrition for women across the life course.

Promote the inclusion of gender in the European Digital Agenda for the Decade 2020 – 2030

- Promote digital health literacy for all across the life course, including vulnerable groups.
- Ensure digital technologies do not exacerbate existing gender inequities
- Remove financial barriers to accessing public health information via digital services. Provide accessible telemedicine services for all.
- Consider risks and barriers for women accessing digital services.
- Increase women's involvement in STEM. Tailored programming needs to be implemented to encourage and support women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM).

Prioritise women's health in all funding

- Women's health must be a theme in the EU4Health Programme. Member States must make women's health a priority in the EU Semester and the multiannual financial frameworks.
- More resources and funding must be targeted towards women's health. This funding should be secure and sustainable.

Research

- Research on sex and gender in health must be explicitly funded at EU level. Sex and gender should be included as a priority in the Horizon Europe Research Programmes, Innovative Health Initiative, including funding for digital health and e-health programmes.
- Ensure that data is sex, gender and age-disaggregated.
- All future EU Research programmes, including Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020 Research Programme, must require sex, gender and age-specific data disaggregation as a funding criterion. Data disaggregation by sex, gender and age must be referenced in the guide for applicants, the proposal application form and the evaluation guide.

Evaluate the state of play for women's health

- The European Parliament should commission an own initiative report on women's health in the EU to determine what progress has been achieved, what inequities persist and how to move forward together to improve the health of women and consequently, all those in Europe with a chronic disease.

Promote a positive approach to ageing and health

- In light of an increasingly ageing Europe, a multidisciplinary Network on Midlife and Older Women should be established to bring together researchers, policymakers, patients, caregivers, healthcare professionals and other relevant stakeholders.

Promote the Recommendations in the EU Care Strategy 2022

- Explore new sectoral social dialogue for social services at the EU level.
- Call on EU member states to invest in and improve early childhood education and care.
- Proposal for a Council Recommendation on long-term care, are important elements in redistributing and reducing unpaid care work.
- Improve the quality, accessibility, and affordability of both early-childhood education and care, and long-term care.
- Addressing gender discrimination in rewarding paid work is crucial to close the gender care and pay gap.

Protect

- Support an EU system on the safe use of medicines during pregnancy and lactation. A publicly-funded comprehensive European Pharmacovigilance system should be established at European level to collect data on the safe use of medicines during pregnancy and lactation.
- Empower individuals through increased digital access to and control of their electronic personal health data, at national level and EU-wide.
- The proposed EU Mental Health Strategy should acknowledge the role of women as carers, both formal and informal, and provide specific objectives for this group.
- Broaden the translation services for healthcare and policy materials to further the inclusion of migrant and ethnic minority groups.
- Increase access to healthcare for vulnerable, minority and marginalised populations.

Promote implementation of the EU Beating Cancer Plan

- Combat women's cancer by improving access to treatment and care. A European Alliance on Women's Cancer should be established to better prevent and combat women's cancers.
- Ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups in the review of the Council Recommendations on Cancer Screening for those with cancer, including impact on mental health.
- Support of HPV vaccine for young boys and girls to prevent cervical and other HPV related cancers.

Support a gender transformative workforce recognising women as the cornerstone in driving health for all

- Investing in female health workers to mitigate the health workforce shortages.
- Mandating gender parity at senior management levels of health organisations and in their governing bodies.

Supported by



References

1. European Institute of Women's Health. 2000. Gender Equity in Public Health in Europe. <https://eurohealth.ie/reports> [Accessed 12 September 2018].
2. European Institute for Gender Equality. 2017. Economic case for gender equality in the EU. <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/policy-areas/economic-and-financial-affairs/economic-benefits-gender-equality> [Accessed 30 August 2018].
3. EuroHealthNet. 2015. What do EU Member States need from the EU health policy? https://eurohealthnet.eu/sites/eurohealthnet.eu/files/2015_04_17_Letter%20for%20informal%20EPSCO%20Council_final.pdf [Accessed 1 September 2018].
4. Eurostat. 2022. Gender pension gap by age group – EU-SILC survey. <https://data.europa.eu/data/datasets/puwyvpvxy9d75nlai1a?locale=en> [Accessed 21 November 2022].
5. Eurostat. 2022. Closing the gender pension gap? <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/ddn-20210203-1> [Accessed 21 November 2022].
6. Eurostat. Majority of health jobs held by women 2021 [Available from: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/edn-20210308-1>].
7. Mathieu Boniol, Michelle Mclsaac, Lihui Xu, Tana Wuliji, Khassoum Diallo, and Jim Campbell, Gender Equity in the Health Workforce: Analysis of 104 Countries (World Health Organization, 2019).
8. World Health Organization. The gender pay gap in the health and care sector a global analysis in the time of COVID-19. 2022 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240052895>
9. European Commission. 2018. Informal Care in Europe. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=19681&langId=en> [Accessed 30 August 2018].
10. Rademaker, M., 2001. Do women have more adverse drug reactions?. *American journal of clinical dermatology*, 2(6), pp.349-351, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11770389> [Accessed 5 June 2018].
11. WHO Regional Davaki, K. 2019. Access to maternal health and midwifery for vulnerable groups in the EU. Available at [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2019/608874/IPOL_STU\(2019\)608874_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2019/608874/IPOL_STU(2019)608874_EN.pdf) [Accessed 21 November 2022].
12. WHO Europe. Health at key stages of life – the life-course approach to public health. http://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0019/140671/CorpBrochure_lifecourse_approach.pdf [Accessed 1 September 2018].
13. Diguisto, C., Saucedo, M., Kallianidis, A., Bloemenkamp, K., Bødker, B., Buoncristiano, M., Donati, S., Gissler, M., Johansen, M., Knight, M., Korbel, M., Kristufkova, A., Nyflot, L.T., Deneux-Tharoux, C., 2022. Maternal mortality in eight European countries with enhanced surveillance systems: descriptive population based study. *BMJ* e070621.. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj-2022-070621>
14. Abdalla S, Cronin F, Daly L, Drummond A, Fitzpatrick P, Frazier K, et al. All Ireland Traveller Health Study. Dublin: University College Dublin; 2010.
15. Kristel Van Calsteren, Ksenija Gersak, Hildrun Sundseth, Ingrid Klingmann, Lode Dewulf, André Van Assche, Tahir Mahmood. 2015. Position Statement from the European Board and College of Obstetrics & Gynaecology (EBCOG): The use of medicines during pregnancy—Call for Action. <https://www.ebcog.org/single-post/2016/05/09/position-paper-medicines-pregnancy>.
16. Stock, S. J., & Norman, J. E. (2019). Medicines in pregnancy. *F1000Research*, 8, F1000 Faculty Rev-911. <https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.17535.1>
17. FRA, 2014. Violence against women: an EU-wide survey. Main results report. Available from: <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report>
18. The European Commission. 2020. Breast cancer burden in EU-27. Available from https://ecis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/pdf/Breast_cancer_factsheet-Oct_2020.pdf [Accessed 21 November 2022]

19. WHO. 2022. The cancer we can eliminate – WHO/Europe urges Member States to consign cervical cancer to history. Available from: <https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/12-09-2022-the-cancer-we-can-eliminate---who-europe-urges-member-states-to-consign-cervical-cancer-to-history/> [Accessed 21 November 2022]
20. WHO Regional Office for Europe. 2020. The WHO European health equity status report initiative: understanding the drivers of health equity: the power of political participation. Retrieved from <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/337952/WHO-EURO-2020-1697-41448-56504-eng.pdf>
21. European Institute for Gender Equality. 2021, EIGE-2021 Gender Equality Index 2021 Report: Health. Available from <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/gender-equality-index-2021-report> [Accessed 22 November 22]
22. Eurostat. 2017. Healthy life years statistics. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Healthy_life_years_statistics [Accessed 22 May 2018].
23. DeSa, S., Gebremeskel, A.T., Omonaiye, O. et al. Barriers and facilitators to access mental health services among refugee women in high-income countries: a systematic review. *Syst Rev* 11, 62 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-022-01936-1>
24. Wittchen, H. U., Jacobi, F., Rehm, J., Gustavsson, A., Svensson, M., Jönsson, B., Steinhausen, H. C. (2011). The size and burden of mental disorders and other disorders of the brain in Europe 2010. *European Neuropsychopharmacology*, 21(9), 655-679. doi:10.1016/j.euroneuro.2011.07.01.
25. European Institute of Women's Health. 2018. Right from the Start: Resetting the Agenda in Women's Health Conference Executive Report. <https://eurohealth.ie/report-21st-anniversary-expert-conference/> [Accessed 5 June 2018].
26. World Health Organization. 2022. Vaccines and Immunization. https://www.who.int/health-topics/vaccines-and-immunization#tab=tab_1 [Accessed 21 November 2022].
27. Alison McFadden, Lindsay Siebelt, Anna Gavine, Karl Atkin, Kerry Bell, Nicola Innes, Helen Jones, Cath Jackson, Haggi Haggi, Steve MacGillivray, Gypsy, Roma and Traveller access to and engagement with health services: a systematic review, *European Journal of Public Health*, Volume 28, Issue 1, February 2018, Pages 74–81, <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckx226>
28. Lebano, A., Hamed, S., Bradby, H., Gil-Salmerón, A., Durá-Ferrandis, E., Garcés-Ferrer, J., Azzedine, F., Riza, E., Karnaki, P., Zota, D., Linos, A., 2020. Migrants' and refugees' health status and healthcare in Europe: a scoping literature review. *BMC Public Health* 20.. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-08749-8>
29. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). Health burden of infections with antibiotic-resistant bacteria in the European Union and the European Economic Area, 2016-2020. Stockholm: ECDC, 2022. Available at: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/health-burden-infections-antibiotic-resistant-bacteria-2016-2020>
30. WHO Regional Office for Europe/European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Antimicrobial resistance surveillance in Europe 2022 – 2020 data. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2022.
31. Benito-Lozano, J., López-Villalba, B., Arias-Merino, G., Posada De La Paz, M., Alonso-Ferreira, V., 2022. Diagnostic delay in rare diseases: data from the Spanish rare diseases patient registry. *Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases* 17.. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13023-022-02530-3>
32. WISE (Women into Science and Engineering). 2012. Engaging girls in science, technology, engineering and maths: What works? https://www.wisecampaign.org.uk/uploads/wise/files/wise_report_july_2012_for_bae_systems_what_works_summary.pdf [Accessed 23 May 2018].

33. European Institute for Gender Equality. 2018. How gender equality in STEM education leads to economic growth? [Accessed 23 May 2018]. <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/policy-areas/economic-and-financial-affairs/economic-benefits-gender-equality/stem>
34. Director General for Internal Policies. 2016. The use of funds for gender equality in select Member States. [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/571393/IPOL_STU\(2016\)571393_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/571393/IPOL_STU(2016)571393_EN.pdf) [Accessed 1 September 2018].
35. Beery, A. K., & Zucker, I. (2011). Sex bias in neuroscience and biomedical research. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 35(3), 565-572.
36. Oertelt-Prigione S, Parol R, Krohn S, Preißner R, Regitz-Zagrosek V. Analysis of sex and gender-specific research reveals a common increase in publications and marked differences between disciplines. *BMC Med*. 2010;8:70.
37. UN Women. 2022. How gender inequality and climate change are interconnected. Available from <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/explainer/2022/02/explainer-how-gender-inequality-and-climate-change-are-interconnected> [Accessed 22 November 22]