

EU Anti-Poverty Strategy

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

President von der Leyen's political guidelines 2024-2029 announced a first-ever EU Anti-Poverty Strategy that aims 'to help people to get access to the essential protection and services they need, along with addressing the root causes of poverty.'

While Member States have an important role to play in the organisation and funding of social policies, the Strategy will provide a new impetus, guidance and a framework for coordination at EU level that should boost the effectiveness and impact of national poverty-reduction approaches.

All EU and non-EU citizens as well as stakeholders are invited to respond to this consultation.

About You

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish

- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* First name

Silvia

* Surname

Ganzerla

* Email (this won't be published)

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*** Organisation name**

255 character(s) maximum

EuroHealthNet

*** Organisation size**

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

48562122691-12

*** Country of origin**

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

- Afghanistan
- Djibouti
- Libya
- Saint Martin
- Åland Islands
- Dominica
- Liechtenstein
- Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- Albania
- Dominican Republic
- Lithuania
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Algeria
- Ecuador
- Luxembourg
- Samoa
- American Samoa
- Egypt
- Macau
- San Marino
- Andorra
- El Salvador
- Madagascar
- São Tomé and Príncipe
- Angola
- Equatorial Guinea
- Malawi
- Saudi Arabia
- Anguilla
- Eritrea
- Malaysia
- Senegal

- Antarctica
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- Estonia
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Falkland Islands
- Faroe Islands
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- French Guiana
- French Polynesia
- French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Martinique
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar/Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Sint Maarten
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania

- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Türkiye
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu

- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Helena
Ascension and
Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Age Group [applies to individuals only]

- below 15
- 15-17
- 18-24
- 25-29
- 30-54
- 55-64
- 65+

Are you experiencing poverty or are you at risk of poverty?

- Yes
- No
- No, but I am in danger of falling into poverty
- No, but I have experienced poverty in the past

***Contribution publication privacy settings**

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

Perceptions and causes of poverty

What does poverty mean to you?

* Being poor is not just about having a low income: someone with no access to jobs or basic goods and services can be deprived too. What does poverty mean to you?

500 character(s) maximum

We need a strong, healthy and social Europe. There are new risks and persistent challenges, such as an ageing society, climate change, the green and digital transitions, high costs of living, rising mental health issues, emerging health threats, and the negative socio-economic impact of an unpredictable geopolitical situation. These crises are deepening social inequalities, threatening the foundations of European progress and stability.

What are the most important causes of poverty?

There are many causes of poverty and they are often interconnected. Causes can include employment and socio-economic circumstances; ill-designed public policies leading to inequality of opportunities; and different personal circumstances. Look at the suggestions below and assess their relevance based on your experience.

Economic circumstances

	Not relevant at all	Not relevant	Neutral	Relevant	Very relevant	Don't know
* Living in an area without adequate economic opportunities (economically less developed and/or remote regions/areas, as well as segregated settlements)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* High costs of essential goods and services (food, energy, transport, etc.), including due to inflation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* High housing costs (high rent or high mortgage costs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Financial exclusion (lack of access to banking, credit, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Employment circumstances

	Not relevant at all	Not relevant	Neutral	Relevant	Very relevant	Don't know
* Unemployment or precarious employment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Low wages and precarious working conditions, including the lack of reasonable accommodation for some workers (e.g. workers with a disability)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Undeclared or underdeclared work, shadow economy, working without a proper contract	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of flexible working conditions and possibilities to take time off work to reconcile work and care responsibilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of or outdated professional skills, including linguistic skills	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Difficulties/lengthy procedures for the recognition of qualifications						

obtained in another country in or outside the European Union	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Public institutions, policies and social safety nets

	Not relevant at all	Not relevant	Neutral	Relevant	Very relevant	Don't know
* Too low social benefits, and/or benefits that do not adequately support those who need them the most due to the eligibility criteria, the design of the benefit or difficulty to understand (e.g. minimum income, child benefits, pensions, disability benefits)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Overly complex application procedures for benefits and long waiting periods	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of support to help (re-) enter the job market for those in vulnerable situations (e.g. lack of job matching and job counselling, career guidance, mentoring services, training, support to employers to hire vulnerable people)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of accessible and affordable services (e.g. childcare, long-term care, social services, healthcare, housing)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of access to quality education and training for vulnerable groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of digital skills to take advantage of digital tools and opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of financial literacy support (e.g. support to help effectively manage own's finances)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* For non-EU nationals, lack of legal status (including residence and work permits)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Personal circumstances

	Not relevant at all	Not relevant	Neutral	Relevant	Very relevant	Don't know
* Discrimination (e.g. on the grounds of sex, race or ethnicity, religion or belief, disability, age, socio-economic status, migration status, LGBTIQ+ or other)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The need to care of children, older people or others does not leave time to take up paid work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Family structure (e.g. single household, large family)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Originating from a poor family	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Originating from a poor neighbourhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Loneliness and lack of social network	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Poor physical or mental health, including addiction and substance abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Sudden life events (e.g. death in the family, divorce)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Additional costs entailed by personal circumstances (e.g. disability)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are there any other causes of poverty that you consider important?

200 character(s) maximum

Poor health - physical and mental - and health inequalities arising from socio-economic inequalities.

You may also explain your choices above

300 character(s) maximum

To address the root causes of poverty we have to address poor health and health inequalities. Poor health leads to higher rate of economic inactivity, labour market exclusion, involuntary early retirement, increased dependency on welfare benefits such as sickness and disability.

Policies to address poverty

What are the most effective policies in reducing poverty?

Tackling poverty and social exclusion requires an integrated approach. Across Member States, a wide range of policies are being implemented to address poverty. Look at the suggestions below and assess their effectiveness based on your experience.

Supporting access to quality jobs

	Not effective at all	Not effective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't know
* Supporting quality job creation (e.g. facilitate investment in businesses, support entrepreneurship, reduce administrative burden)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Supporting people to make it easier to access the job market and make a career (e.g. education and training, mentoring, job counselling, career guidance, promoting job retention, recruitment incentives, placement support, reasonable accommodation)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Reforming tax and benefit systems to encourage people to work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Supporting young people to find quality employment and/or be further trained	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Supporting older people to find and /or stay in quality employment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Providing targeted measures to encourage increased job market participation of other vulnerable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

groups (such as people with disabilities and third country nationals)						
* Raising minimum wages	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Making it easier to start your own business, including through micro-finance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Supporting access to adequate non-work-related income for those in need

	Not effective at all	Not effective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't know
* Improving the level of social assistance benefit levels, covering more people in need, ensuring that all those eligible have easy access to benefits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Making it easier to combine income from work and social assistance benefits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Improving access to social protection for all types of workers (i.e. financial support to people who cannot work or face additional needs due to parental responsibilities, sickness, disability or old age)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Increasing the income support for households with children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Improving adequacy of pensions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Accessing services

(NB: “improving access” means improving accessibility, affordability and availability”)

	Not effective at all	Not effective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't know
* Improving access to quality care services (e.g. childcare, long-term care)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Improving access to social inclusion services (e.g. social work, counselling, coaching, mentoring)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Improving access to healthcare, including support to mental health and rehabilitation services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Improving access to essential services to the most vulnerable (e.g. energy, water and sanitation, transport, financial services, digital communication)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Improving access to housing, including by making sure that more affordable housing and social housing programmes are available	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Improving and expanding policies to tackle homelessness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Improving financial literacy to help people making savvy financial decisions and increase their financial resilience.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Equality of opportunities

	Not effective at all	Not effective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't know
* Supporting equal participation in high-quality primary and secondary education and training for all (including vocational education and training)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Supporting access to quality tertiary education and training for all, to ensure that vulnerable groups enjoy equal opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Supporting access of all children to quality services (including healthcare, healthy nutrition, housing) to ensure that all children can develop their potential in the same way	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Supporting the acquisition of digital skills at all ages to ensure that vulnerable groups do not face barriers to social inclusion and accessing job markets.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Addressing inequalities between territories/regions/areas, including by improving urban planning, investments, ensuring availability of accessible public transport, water and sanitation, digital connections	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Combating discrimination (e.g. based on sex, race or ethnicity, religion or belief, disability, age, socio-economic, migration status, LGBTIQ+ or other) and tackling intersectional discrimination	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Ensuring progressive taxation to ensure fairer distribution of resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Governance

	Not effective at all	Not effective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't know
* Taking into account additional costs entailed by personal circumstances (e.g. disability)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Taking into account the needs of vulnerable people when developing policies across all sectors (e.g. green policies, economic policies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Supporting community-based anti-poverty initiatives at local level, including by involving people experiencing poverty in the design of the measures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Encouraging more developed strategies at national/local/regional level to improve impact of anti-poverty measures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Improving the monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of policies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Can you think of any other policy that would be effective in fighting poverty?

200 character(s) maximum

Eradicating in-work poverty, improving job quality, protecting mental health, social and health services working together, adapted employment for people with poor health/disabilities, prevention.

You may also explain your choices above

300 character(s) maximum

Poor health reduces the chances of successfully completing education and training as well as for stable work income, further pushing people into poverty and social exclusion. Particularly concerning is the rising trend of people with disabilities/health issues excluded from labour market.

Vulnerable groups

A number of groups are more prone to experience poverty. Also, those belonging to several vulnerable groups might face stronger barriers. While the needs of vulnerable groups should be addressed by anti-poverty strategies, do you believe that some of the following groups would require further specific action?

* Multiple Choice Question

- Children living in poverty
- Young people (especially those not in education, employment or training)
- Students living in poverty
- Older people with low income
- Low-wage workers
- People in non-standard jobs (e.g. freelancers, seasonal workers, platform workers)
- Long-term unemployed
- Migrants and people with a migrant background
- Racial and ethnic minorities (e.g. Roma communities)
- Single parents
- Large families
- People with disabilities
- People with long-term health issues

- Homeless people
- Women in vulnerable situations
- LGBTIQ+ people in vulnerable situations
- People living in disadvantaged urban or rural areas
- Isolated people in vulnerable situations

Are there any other vulnerable groups you believe should be covered by specific actions to fight poverty?

200 character(s) maximum

People with chronic diseases/suffering from poor physical and mental health, people with unmet medical needs

You may also explain your choices above

300 character(s) maximum

In the last 10 years poor health and social inequalities in health have increased or stagnated, with many Europeans are unable to reach their full socioeconomic potential due to reasons that are avoidable. Unmet medical needs is increasing, we need to address this.

Assessing national and EU policies

Assessing national anti-poverty strategies

All Member States implement some policies to combat poverty, and a number have specific national strategies. Have the following facilitated the success of past national anti-poverty policies?

Matrix

	Not effective at all	Not effective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't know
* National strategic framework (e.g. strategy, action plan)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Cooperation between various authorities (e.g. national and local) and between various services (e.g. social or employment services, services provided by civil society)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*						

Sufficient funding for services and benefits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Involving social partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Involving civil society	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Involving people experiencing poverty	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Addressing the needs of the most vulnerable across different policy areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Regular monitoring and evaluation based on data	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are there any other elements that you believe has contributed to the success of past national anti-poverty policies?

300 character(s) maximum

Take a whole of government approach, involving public health and health promotion agencies as well as universities and research community for collecting evidence and evaluation of policies.

Assessing EU relevant policies

In line with the EU Treaties, the EU has already adopted a series of measures to support the fight against poverty. You should rank the following policies based on their effectiveness.

EU Policy/Initiative/Measure

	Not effective at all	Not effective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't know
* General Economic and employment policies (including European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, EU 2030 targets and the European Semester)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Policies to fight in-work poverty (e.g. Directive on adequate minimum wages, Directive on working	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

conditions of platform workers, Directive on transparent and predictable working conditions)						
* Policies to improve social protection and inclusion (e.g. Council Recommendations on Minimum income, Long-term unemployment, and Access to social protection)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Policies to fight child poverty (e.g. Child Guarantee, Barcelona targets on childcare)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Policies to support youth (e.g. Youth Guarantee, European Alliance for Apprenticeships)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Policies to fight old-age poverty (e.g. Pension Adequacy Report, Council recommendation on Long-Term Care)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Policies to support the integration of women and other vulnerable groups (e.g. EU Gender Equality Strategy, Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, EU Roma Strategic Framework, Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion, EU Anti-Racism Action Plan)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Policies against homelessness (e.g. European Platform to Combat Homelessness)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Policies to support the social economy (e.g. Social Economy Action Plan, Circular Economy Action Plan)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Policies to support a just transition (e.g. Council Recommendation on the just transition, Recommendations on energy and transport poverty)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Policies to support skills development (e.g. European						

Education Area, Skills Agenda, Union of Skills, Digital Decade, EU-OECD financial competence framework)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* EU funding (e.g. European Social Fund+, Recovery and Resilience Facility, Just Transition Fund, Social Climate Fund)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are there any other EU policies that you think are relevant?

200 character(s) maximum

To continue to ensure a strong and of adequate level ESF+, engagement of civil society, supporting social investment in the EU Semester, strong evaluation of EU social/employment policies.

You may also explain your choices above

300 character(s) maximum

Set out a clear, strong and powerful agenda for further strengthening the European social model and social cohesion, with a strong focus on supporting wellbeing and health equity for all and supported by increased funding allocation from the future MFF.

Designing the EU Anti-Poverty Strategy

EU-level actions in the EU Anti-Poverty Strategy

The EU has already adopted a series of measures to support the fight against poverty (see Section 4.2) as a basis to build on.

- * The EU Anti-Poverty Strategy should now give a new impetus to the EU's work to fight poverty. What actions do you think should be included in the EU Anti-Poverty Strategy in order to strengthen the EU's work to combat poverty?

500 character(s) maximum

In 2024, over a third of Europeans (35.3%) reported having a chronic health problem, with unemployed people reporting nearly twice as much living with a chronic health condition than employed people, the EU Anti-Poverty Strategy needs clear action to promote health and addressing health inequalities coming from social inequalities. It is also be crucial to have clear actions to address new poverty risks coming from climate change, mental health issues.

* As announced in the Commission's political guidelines 2024-2029, the strengthening of the Child Guarantee will be an important part of the EU Anti-Poverty Strategy. What further actions should be taken to prevent and fight child poverty ?

500 character(s) maximum

A stronger focus on health: ensure effective and free access to healthcare, strengthen primary healthcare and address unmet medical needs, from health promotion and disease prevention to treatment and care. Prioritise mental health. Address obesity and overweight, strengthen healthy nutrition, and curb substance abuse, including through free or subsidised healthy school meals and fresh fruit and vegetable schemes. Support physical activity, access to nature and pollution-free environments.

EU support to national and local authorities in their fight against poverty

The Commission will also continue supporting national, regional and local authorities in their fight against poverty. How effective would the following elements be in this regard?

Matrix

	Not effective at all	Not effective	Neutral	Effective	Very effective	Don't know
* Provide guidance for national and local anti-poverty strategic frameworks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Share best practices and facilitate mutual learning on policies that work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Provide relevant EU funding support	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Support Member States in assessing the impact of their policies on poverty and exclusion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Support Member States in involving relevant stakeholders, including public services, civil society and people experiencing poverty, in policy design	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are there any other actions that the Commission could undertake to support national and local authorities in their fight against poverty?

500 character(s) maximum

In the EU noncommunicable diseases account for more than 80% of the disease burden, often leading to chronic health conditions. But noncommunicable diseases are largely preventable through health promotion and prevention measures. Actions for and investments in health promotion through the life cycle need to hold the same high status as skills development policies when it comes to supporting people's employability and reducing labour market exclusion risk factors.

Final comments

You can attach a concise document, such as a position paper or a description of existing good practices.

The maximum file size is 1MB.

Only files of the type pdf, txt, doc, docx, odt, rtf are allowed.

Uploaded documents will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire.

Uploading a document is optional and serves as additional background reading to better understand your position.

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Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

**396b1a9f-3bff-41ea-8619-399e72104017/EuroHealthNet_-
_summary_report_Social_inequalities_in_health_in_the_EU.docx**

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