Federal Public Service
Social Security

EVOLUTION OF THE SOCIAL SITUATION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION IN BELGIUM

EU-SILC 2025 RESULTS FOR BELGIUM:

"MOVING BELOW THE TARGET: BELGIUM'S PROGRESS TOWARDS ITS EU 2030 POVERTY GOALS"

.be

Moving below the target: Belgium's progress towards its EU 2030 poverty goals

Evolution of the social situation and social protection in Belgium - EU-SILC 2025 results for Belgium

Key messages

- **According to the latest EU-SILC 2025 results, Belgium has (currently) reached its EU 2030 poverty target.** Since EU-SILC 2019, the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) has decreased by 344.000, surpassing the targeted reduction of 279.000 by 2030.

- **The decline in the AROPE rate from 20,1% to 16,5% is driven by improvements across all three sub-indicators:** the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), the share of (quasi-)jobless households (QJH), and the share of people in severe material and social deprivation (SMSD). Since EU-SILC 2019, the AROP rate shows the largest—and statistically significant—medium term decline (–3,9 percentage points), while in the short term (between EU-SILC 2024 and 2025) the most notable, however not statistically significant, decrease is the 1,3 percentage point drop in SMSD.

- **The decline in SMSD in Belgium is notable after years of stability and may partly reflect the increase in (minimum) income protection in recent years**. The gradual decline in severe material and social deprivation among the lowest income group and (quasi-)jobless households—together with relatively strong real income growth for the former—suggests that purchasing power has been supported for some vulnerable groups over the years, leading to an improved standard of living.

- **The AROPE rate decreases for several more vulnerable groups**, including the unemployed, other inactive persons, pensioners, single parent households, people born outside the EU, and children. Furthermore, we observe **positive developments in the AROP and QJH indicators for various vulnerable groups.**

- **After a setback in EU-SILC 2024, the downward trend in the number of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion resumes towards the goal of a reduction of 93.000 by 2030.** Compared with EU-SILC 2019 and EU-SILC 2024, the number of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion has fallen by 86.000 and 32.000, respectively. This results in an AROPE rate of 18,9% among children in EU-SILC 2025.

- **The latest figures show that more than half of the children at risk of poverty or social exclusion face more than one of the three sub-indicators.** This marks a shift from previous years, when the majority of AROPE children experienced only a single risk (so only AROP, QJH, or SMSD).

- Over the years, the number of children living in a household facing only one sub-indicator has declined – mainly driven by a medium-term reduction in AROP and a more recent drop in SMSD – as well as the group of children facing all three indicators. At the same time, the number of children experiencing **two combined sub-indicators** has increased.

Introduction

In February 2026, Statbel (the Belgian Statistical Office) published the EU-SILC 2025 data (based on incomes in 2024). In this annual report, we monitor the progress towards the poverty and social exclusion target defined within the framework of the Action Plan on the European Pillar of Social Rights. Specifically, we examine the evolution of poverty levels in Belgium in relation to both the overall poverty target (chapter 1) and the sub-target on child poverty (chapter 2).

In what follows, we focus on the evolution of poverty indicators in the medium term (cf. between EU-SILC 2019 and EU-SILC 2025) and in the short term (cf. between EU-SILC 2024 and 2025). Intermediate fluctuations may appear in the figures but should be interpreted in light of methodological considerations (see Box 1) and the exceptional context of previous years — marked by for example the COVID-19 pandemic, the energy and inflation crises, and ongoing geopolitical uncertainty. For an analysis of poverty figures in earlier years, all previous reports are available on the website of the FPS Social Security.

Box 1. methodological notes

There are important **methodological notes** concerning the data sources used and their interpretation. In our 2021 report [1], we discussed the *changes in key indicators* measuring the at risk of poverty or social exclusion that occurred in 2021 (giving rise to the distinction between old and new definitions of AROPE in figure 1); as well as the two important *changes* in the BE-SILC that happened in 2019 concerning *the weighting procedure* and the *switch to fiscal administrative data* for the majority of the income variables. These caused a break in series in 2019.

There was also an *impact of the COVID-19* crisis on the fieldwork of EU-SILC 2020. The measures that have been taken to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic, have had a substantial impact on the data collection (e.g. a change from face-to-face interviews to interviews by telephone, or a potential bias in the realised sample due to the (un)availability of certain households[2]). This means that the results of SILC 2020 are difficult to compare to those of SILC 2019, but also to those of SILC 2021. To highlight this difficulty, an asterisk (or a '*') will be used in the graphs and tables.

It should also be noted that due to the *massive use of temporary unemployment* during the COVID-19 pandemic, the SILC 2021 category "unemployed" includes the long-term unemployed, as well as people who have been temporarily unemployed for more than 6 months and who generally live in less precarious conditions, making a direct comparison of the at-risk-of-poverty rate of the unemployed based on EU-SILC 2021 and 2022 difficult.

[1] Federal Public Service Social Security. (2022). *The evolution of the social situation and social protection in Belgium 2021* (pages 1 to 6).

[2] For more information, see the methodological note from Statbel regarding the effect of COVID-19 on the SILC fieldwork: https://statbel.fgov.be/en/methodological-note-covid-19.

Furthermore, it is important to note the *discrepancy in reference years between indicators and variables* in EU-SILC. Notably, the reference year is defined separately for each variable depending on its collection and its use. Generally, the income-related indicators, but also the (quasi-)jobless household indicator refer to the income year (cf. year t-1) which corresponds typically to the calendar year before the year in which the survey took place. Other indicators as well as the majority of personal characteristics (e.g. tenure status, education level etc.) align to the year when the survey was conducted (i.e. survey year, cf. year t). Understanding these differences in reference years is essential for accurate analysis and meaningful comparisons within EU-SILC.

In October 2025, Statbel[3] revised previously published EU-SILC results for the years 2019–2024 following a correction in the calculation of the extrapolation weights. This revision has affected several indicators, and small differences may therefore exist between the revised figures and those published earlier. The figures presented in this report incorporate the updated weights.

Finally, in a more general way, the *usual considerations and limitations regarding sample-survey data apply*. Indeed, a margin of error or statistical error rate should be taken into account when interpreting the value of an indicator and some population groups (e.g. people living in collective households) are not included in the sampling framework. This should be borne in mind when looking at the data and linking the results to policy measures.

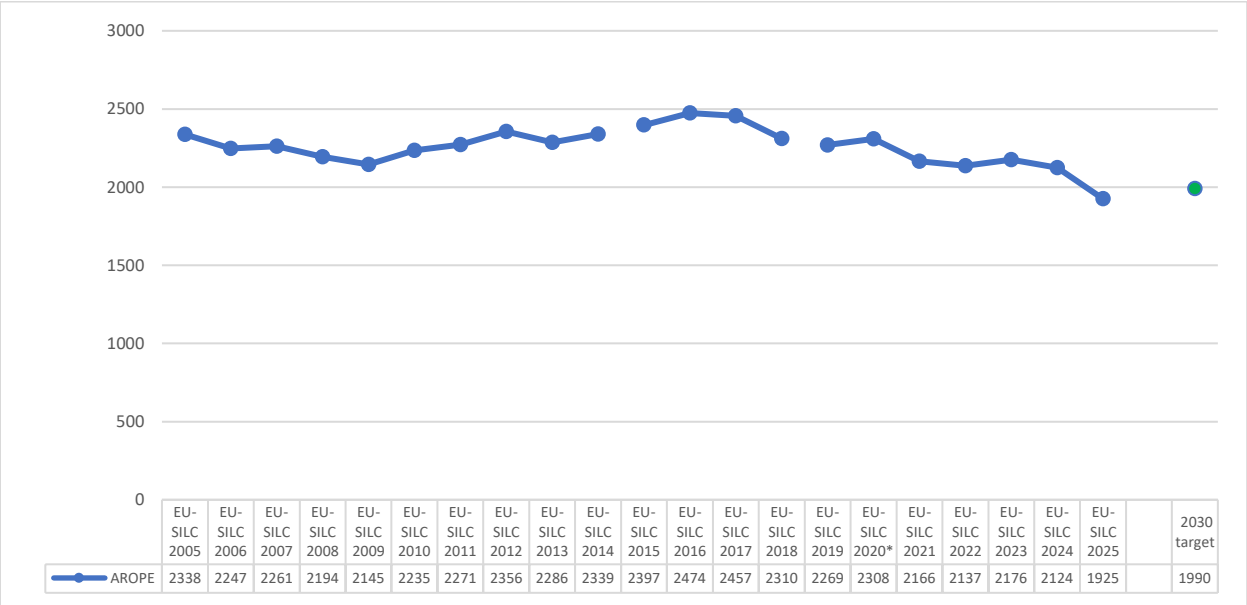
[3] For more information, see the technical note – review SILC 2019-2024 from Statbel on their website: Technical note – Review SILC 2019-2024.pdf

1. The 2030-target for the reduction of poverty and social exclusion

The number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion falls below the target …

Within the framework of the European Pillar of Social Rights, Belgium has committed to reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) by 279.000 by 2030. According to the latest figures, an estimated 1,9 million people in Belgium are at risk of poverty or social exclusion (see figure 1). This represents a decrease of about 199.000 people since EU-SILC 2024 and 344.000 since EU-SILC 2019. Belgium, thus, currently exceeds the 2030 poverty target by an estimated 65.000 people.

Figure 1. AROPE, Belgium, EU-SILC 2005 - 2025 (absolute number x 1000) [4]



	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	EU-SILC 2010	EU-SILC 2011	EU-SILC 2012	EU-SILC 2013	EU-SILC 2014	EU-SILC 2015	EU-SILC 2016	EU-SILC 2017	EU-SILC 2018	EU-SILC 2019	EU-SILC 2020*	EU-SILC 2021	EU-SILC 2022	EU-SILC 2023	EU-SILC 2024	EU-SILC 2025		2030 target
AROPE	2338	2247	2261	2194	2145	2235	2271	2356	2286	2339	2397	2474	2457	2310	2269	2308	2166	2137	2176	2124	1925		1990

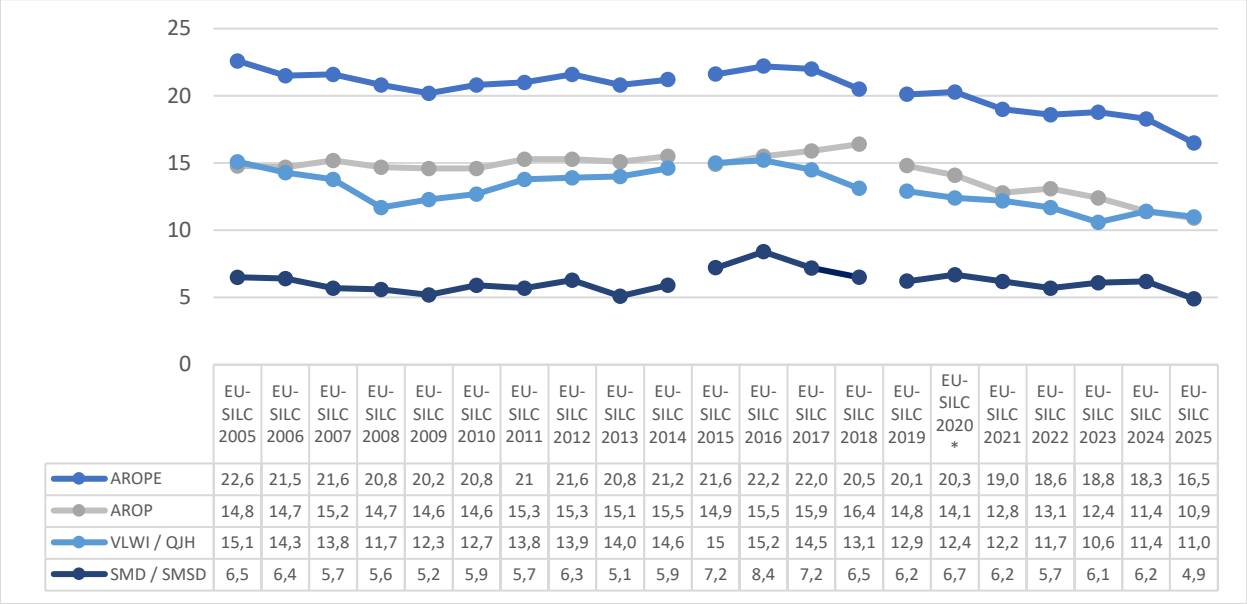
Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel.
Note: break in 2015 due to new definition of AROPE and in 2019. The base year is EU-SILC 2019, and the target year is EU-SILC 2030.

[4] 2005-2014: old definitions of AROPE, QJH and SMD (see box 1 in the introduction of this report);
2015-2018: new definitions of AROPE, QJH and SMSD (see box 1);
2019-2022: idem 2015-2018, after the EU-SILC break in time series in 2019.
Year 2020 is followed by an asterisk because the results of the BE-SILC 2020 are difficult to compare to those of the previous and next years because of the impact of COVID-19 on the fieldwork.

Driven by fewer (quasi-)jobless households, lower monetary poverty and reduced severe social and material deprivation

The decrease in the AROPE rate (from 20,1% to 16,5%) is the result of improvements in all three underlying indicators[5] (figure 2). Both the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP) and the share of (quasi-)jobless households (QJH) decreased since EU-SILC 2019: the AROP rate declined from 14,8% to 10,9%, and the QJH rate from 12,9% to 11,0%. However, the decline for both indicators is less pronounced between EU-SILC 2024 and 2025. Lastly, the severe material and social deprivation (SMSD) indicator fluctuated around 6% in the medium term but declined slightly to 4,9% in 2025 compared to 6,2% in 2019 and 2024.

Figure 2. AROPE, AROP, QJH and SMSD, Belgium, EU-SILC 2005-2025 (in %)



	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	EU-SILC 2010	EU-SILC 2011	EU-SILC 2012	EU-SILC 2013	EU-SILC 2014	EU-SILC 2015	EU-SILC 2016	EU-SILC 2017	EU-SILC 2018	EU-SILC 2019	EU-SILC 2020 *	EU-SILC 2021	EU-SILC 2022	EU-SILC 2023	EU-SILC 2024	EU-SILC 2025
AROPE	22,6	21,5	21,6	20,8	20,2	20,8	21	21,6	20,8	21,2	21,6	22,2	22,0	20,5	20,1	20,3	19,0	18,6	18,8	18,3	16,5
AROP	14,8	14,7	15,2	14,7	14,6	14,6	15,3	15,3	15,1	15,5	14,9	15,5	15,9	16,4	14,8	14,1	12,8	13,1	12,4	11,4	10,9
VLWI / QJH	15,1	14,3	13,8	11,7	12,3	12,7	13,8	13,9	14,0	14,6	15	15,2	14,5	13,1	12,9	12,4	12,2	11,7	10,6	11,4	11,0
SMD / SMSD	6,5	6,4	5,7	5,6	5,2	5,9	5,7	6,3	5,1	5,9	7,2	8,4	7,2	6,5	6,2	6,7	6,2	5,7	6,1	6,2	4,9

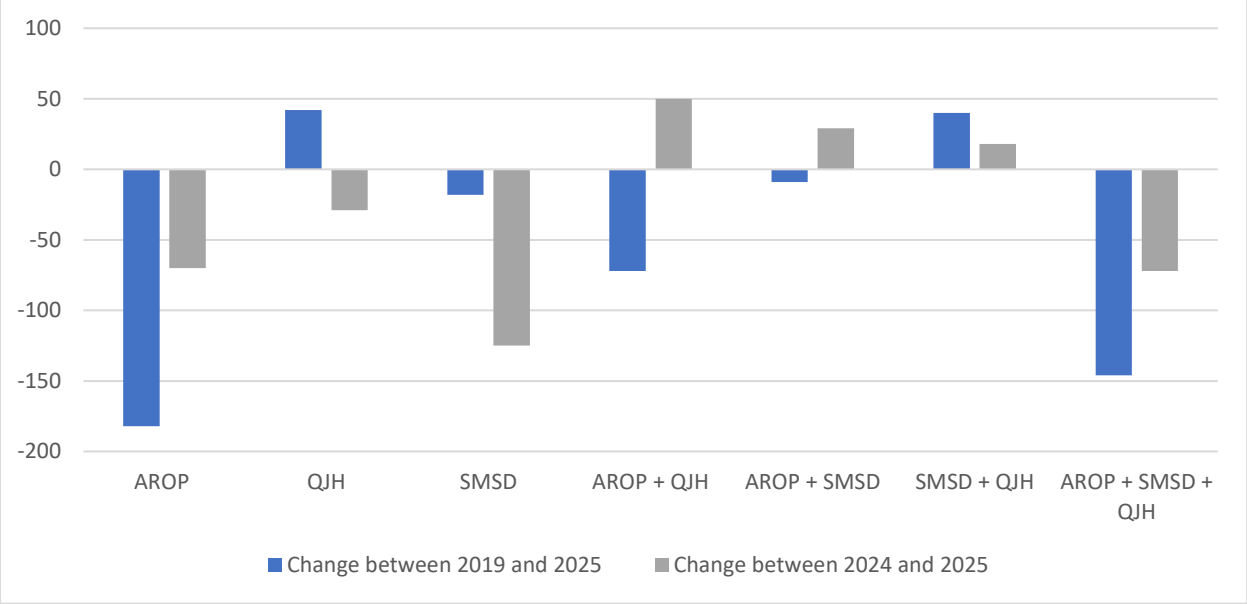
Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel.
Note: for methodological explanations, see footnote 4 break in 2015 and in 2019.

[5] According to Statbel, there is a statistically significant decrease in the AROPE and AROP indicators between EU-SILC 2019 and EU-SILC 2025.

When examining the different sub-indicators and their overlap in more detail, we can reaffirm the conclusion from our previous report[6]. Indeed, progress towards the EU2030 poverty target continues to be driven primarily by improvements in the AROP sub-indicator, regardless of an overlap with other indicators (figure 3). In previous reports, we noted that the increased effectiveness of social transfers was a contributing factor to the AROP decline in recent years. According to the latest figures (income year 2024), this effectiveness remains relatively high (see figure A1 in the appendix), with social transfers reducing the at-risk-of-poverty rate by more than half (53%).

In addition, based on figure 3, we observe a pronounced decrease in the number of individuals facing all three risks simultaneously (–146.000) between EU-SILC 2019 and 2025. Several other categories and combinations show (modest) medium-term decreases as well. At the same time, the number of people only living in (quasi-)jobless households increases, as does the group combining (quasi-)joblessness with severe material and social deprivation, indicating that joblessness remains a structural challenge and vulnerability in Belgium.

Figure 3. Change in AROP, QJH and SMSD + overlap, Belgium, EU-SILC 2019, 2024 and 2025 (absolute number x 1000)



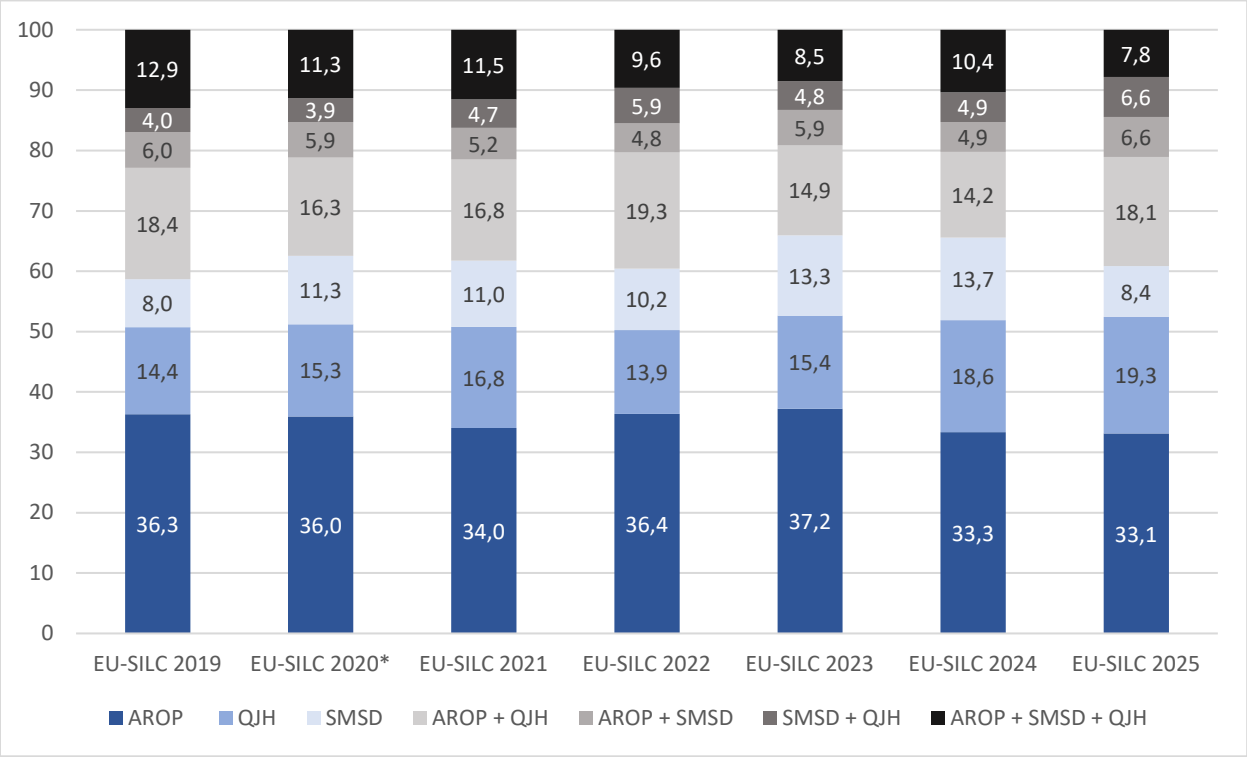
Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel.

According to EU-SILC 2025, around 40% of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion experience multiple sub-indicators simultaneously, while the remaining 60% face only one (figure 4). This roughly 40%/60% split between 'multiple indicators' and 'a single indicator' remains fairly stable over the years, even though small year-to-year fluctuations in the different categories do occur. The

[6] Federal Public Service Social Security. (2025). *The evolution of the social situation and social protection in Belgium - EU-SILC 2024 results for Belgium*

only exceptions are EU-SILC 2023 and 2024, where the ratio shifted to approximately 34%/66%, reflecting less people facing multiple sub-indicators simultaneously.

Figure 4. Composition of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion by AROP, QJH, SMSD and overlap categories, Belgium, EU-SILC 2019 - 2025 (in %)



Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel. Calculations SPF Social Security.

The drop in SMSD: signs of an improved standard of living among lower income groups?

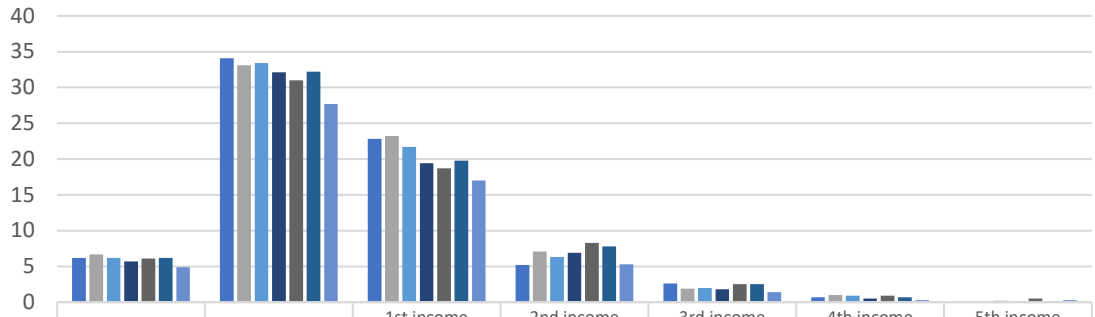
The aforementioned decrease in the SMSD rate is rather remarkable, given the mostly stable levels in the past years in Belgium. Identifying a single explanation is difficult. Methodological factors, such as sampling variation, may contribute to the observed changes. Hence year-to-year evolutions should be interpreted with caution. Another possible explanation is that income support and purchasing power measures have contributed to an improved standard of living for particular groups.

Figure 5 shows a gradual decrease in the share of people living in a QJH who experience SMSD from 34,1% in 2019 to 27,7% in 2025. People living in a QJH tend to rely mostly on social benefits as an important component of their household income. This decline suggests that strengthened income support measures—such as indexation, adaptations to welfare and additional government spending on higher minimum social benefits —may have contributed to this decline.

Furthermore, the first income quintile also saw a medium-term decline in their SMSD rate from 22,8% to 17% (figure 5). Moreover, real household income increased relatively more for lower-income groups in both the medium and short term (see figure A2 in the appendix).

Although SMSD rates remain relatively high among the lowest income quintile and QJH—compared with higher-income groups who generally report little or no difficulty covering basic needs— the combination of real household income growth and the declining SMSD trend suggests that these groups not only saw their incomes increase, but also experienced improvements in their standard of living and potentially purchasing power.

Figure 5. The SMSD-rate by income quintile and QJH, Belgium, EU-SILC 2019 and 2025 (in %)



	Total	QJH	1st income quintile	2nd income quintile	3rd income quintile	4th income quintile	5th income quintile
EU-SILC 2019	6,2	34,1	22,8	5,2	2,6	0,7	0
EU-SILC 2020*	6,7	33,1	23,2	7,1	1,9	1	0,1
EU-SILC 2021	6,2	33,4	21,7	6,3	2	0,9	0,2
EU-SILC 2022	5,7	32,1	19,4	6,9	1,8	0,5	0,1
EU-SILC 2023	6,1	31	18,7	8,3	2,5	0,9	0,5
EU-SILC 2024	6,2	32,2	19,8	7,8	2,5	0,7	0,1
EU-SILC 2025	4,9	27,7	17	5,3	1,4	0,3	0,3

Source: EU-SILC, Statbel.

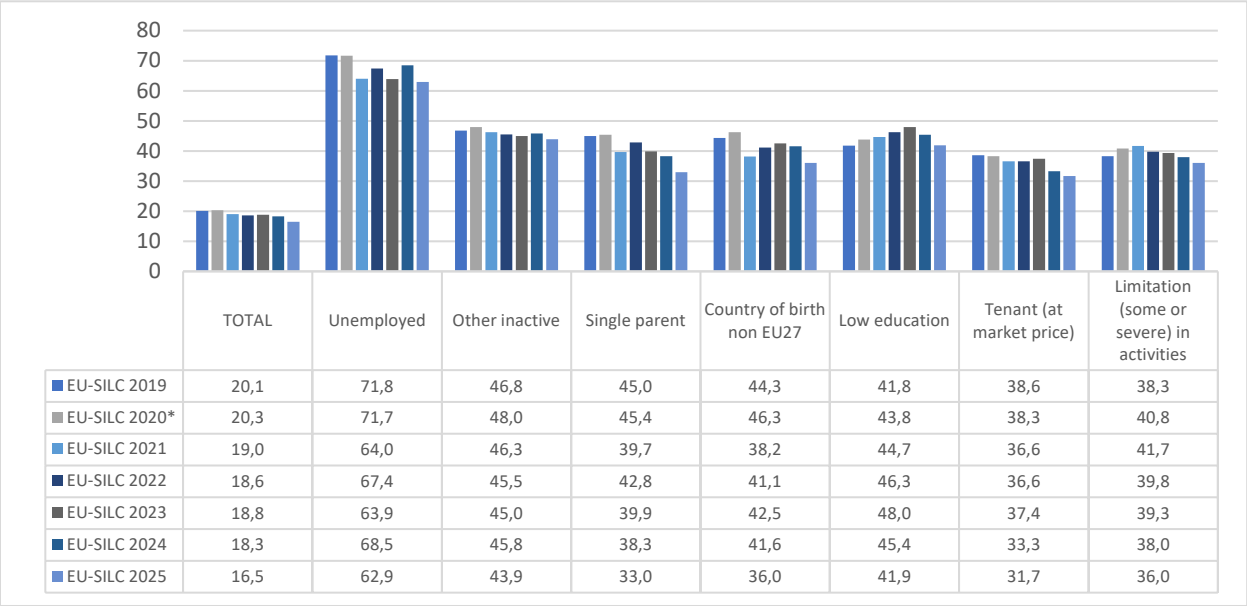
The drop in AROPE: broad-based progress across multiple high-risk groups

In addition to the general decline in the AROPE indicator, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion has decreased for several subgroups in recent years. This is noticeable among several, rather vulnerable, groups (figure 6).

The AROPE rate has decreased for some activity status groups, including the unemployed, other inactive persons and pensioners (figures 6 and A3). At the same time, benefit dependency continues to rise in Belgium (figure A4 in the appendix), including in the domain of unemployment benefits signaling a trend break after a steady decline in previous years.

For most other groups shown in figure 6, the AROPE rate also displays a medium-term downward trend. Although the magnitude of the decline varies across groups, all groups except the low-skilled persons, record lower AROPE levels in EU-SILC 2025 compared to EU-SILC 2019. The strongest medium-term declines are observed among single-parent households (from 45% to 33%) and people born outside the EU27 (from 44,3% to 36%).

Figure 6. AROPE by high-risk groups, Belgium, EU-SILC 2019 – 2025 (in %)



	TOTAL	Unemployed	Other inactive	Single parent	Country of birth non EU27	Low education	Tenant (at market price)	Limitation (some or severe) in activities
EU-SILC 2019	20,1	71,8	46,8	45,0	44,3	41,8	38,6	38,3
EU-SILC 2020*	20,3	71,7	48,0	45,4	46,3	43,8	38,3	40,8
EU-SILC 2021	19,0	64,0	46,3	39,7	38,2	44,7	36,6	41,7
EU-SILC 2022	18,6	67,4	45,5	42,8	41,1	46,3	36,6	39,8
EU-SILC 2023	18,8	63,9	45,0	39,9	42,5	48,0	37,4	39,3
EU-SILC 2024	18,3	68,5	45,8	38,3	41,6	45,4	33,3	38,0
EU-SILC 2025	16,5	62,9	43,9	33,0	36,0	41,9	31,7	36,0

Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel.

Behind the observed improvements in the AROPE rate among vulnerable groups, we also see positive developments in the underlying AROP and QJH indicators, in addition to the SMSD indicator discussed above. In previous reports[7], we discussed the decline in the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP) for different vulnerable groups. In particular, the decrease in AROP among (quasi-)jobless households suggests an improved adequacy of social protection. According to EU-SILC 2025, this downward trend largely continues for several (vulnerable) groups (see figure A5 in the appendix).

With respect to (quasi-)joblessness, we observe a continued decline among groups previously highlighted in other sub-indicators, including single-parent households, persons born outside the EU, and the first income quintile (see figure A6 in the appendix). This points to an increase in employment at the household level among these groups.

These findings are in line with our international comparison report[8], which concluded that Belgium's relatively favorable AROP figures—linked to more effective social transfers—do not lead to a trade-off in employment figures.

[7] Sources: Federal Public Service Social Security. (2025). *The evolution of the social situation and social protection in Belgium - EU-SILC 2024 results for Belgium* and
Federal Public Service Social Security. (2024). *The evolution of the social situation and social protection in Belgium - EU-SILC 2023 results for Belgium*

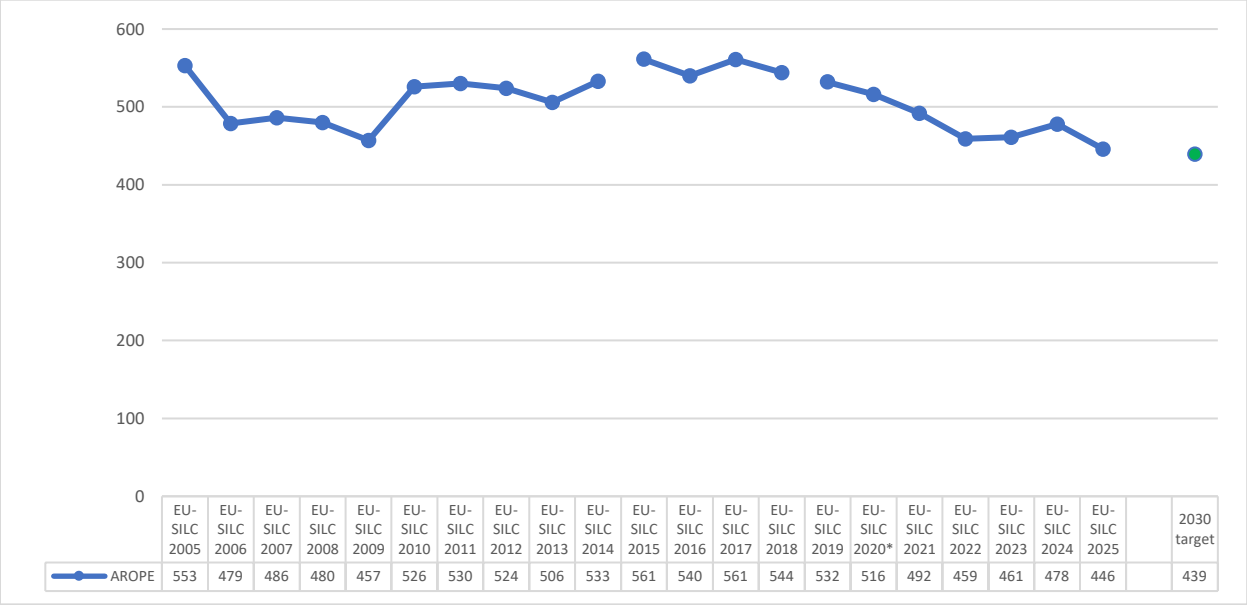
[8] Sources: Federal Public Service Social Security. (2025). *The evolution of the social situation and social protection in Belgium* in *a comparative perspective*

2. The sub-target on child poverty

The number of children at risk of poverty or social inclusion continues its downward trend

Since EU-SILC 2019, the number of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion has dropped by 86.000, compared to the targeted reduction of 93.000 children by 2030[9]. After a slight setback in EU-SILC 2024, the decline continued more strongly a year later, with an additional reduction of approximately 32.000 children or 1,3 percent points (figure 7 and 8).

Figure 7. AROPE (-18), Belgium, EU-SILC 2005 - 2025 (absolute number x 1000)



	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	EU-SILC 2010	EU-SILC 2011	EU-SILC 2012	EU-SILC 2013	EU-SILC 2014	EU-SILC 2015	EU-SILC 2016	EU-SILC 2017	EU-SILC 2018	EU-SILC 2019	EU-SILC 2020*	EU-SILC 2021	EU-SILC 2022	EU-SILC 2023	EU-SILC 2024	EU-SILC 2025		2030 target
AROPE	553	479	486	480	457	526	530	524	506	533	561	540	561	544	532	516	492	459	461	478	446		439

Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel.

Note: break in 2015 due to new definition of AROPE and in 2019. The base year is EU-SILC 2019, and the target year is

[9] The poverty target for children was reached based on the old weights (see also methodological box 1 and previous reports based on EU-SILC 2023 and 2024*). However, as the absolute number for EU-SILC 2019 and subsequent years was re-estimated, this is no longer the case. The overall downward trend in AROPE rate for children, however, remains as well as the target of the reduction with 93.000 children.

*Sources: Federal Public Service Social Security. (2025). *The evolution of the social situation and social protection in Belgium - EU-SILC 2024 results for Belgium* and
Federal Public Service Social Security. (2024). *The evolution of the social situation and social protection in Belgium - EU-SILC 2023 results for Belgium*

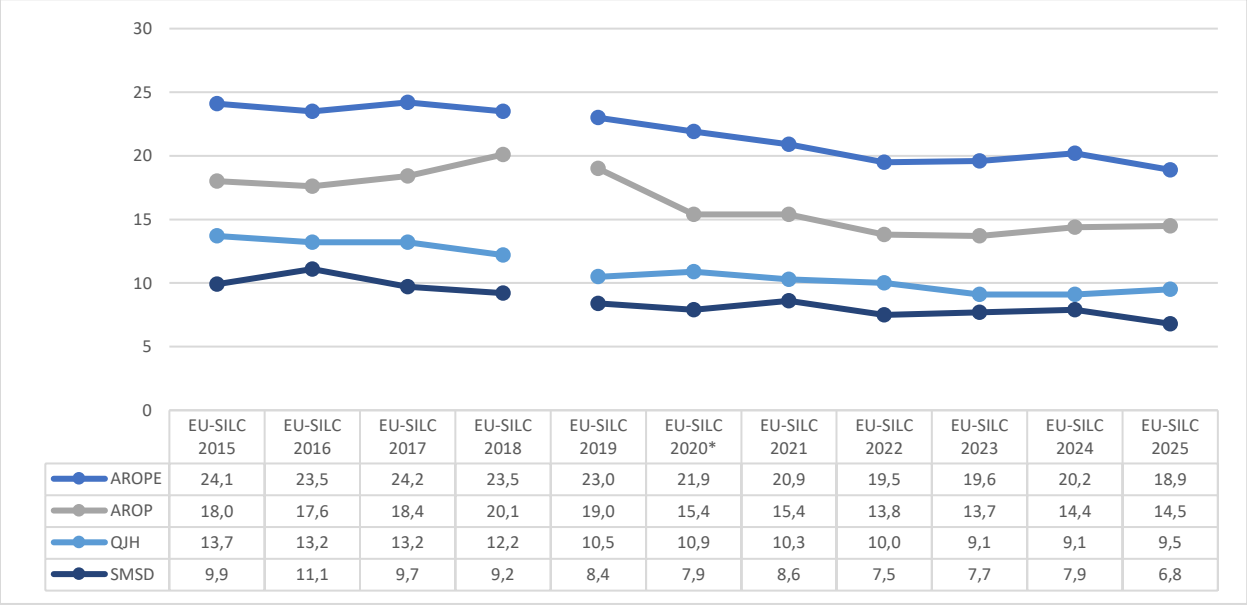
Fewer children at-risk-of-poverty in the medium term, and fewer deprived children in the short term

In relative terms, the share of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion falls from 23% in EU-SILC 2019 to 18,9% in EU-SILC 2025 (figure 7). What drives this decline? Over the medium term, there is a notable decrease of 4,5 percent points in the AROP rate among children. The share of children living in (quasi-)jobless households (-1 percent point) or in households facing severe social and material deprivation (-1,6 percent point) also decreases slightly over this period, though less pronounced than the decline in the AROP rate. So, while progress has been made in reducing their at-risk-of-poverty rate, still one in ten children grows up in a (quasi-)jobless household in Belgium.

Between EU-SILC 2024 and 2025, the SMSD indicator decreases by about 1 percentage point, while the AROP and QJH indicators for children remain largely stable.

In summary, these trends among children largely mirror the overall patterns identified for the total population in Belgium.

Figure 8. AROPE, AROP, QJH and SMSD (-18), Belgium, EU-SILC 2005-2025 (in %)



	EU-SILC 2015	EU-SILC 2016	EU-SILC 2017	EU-SILC 2018	EU-SILC 2019	EU-SILC 2020*	EU-SILC 2021	EU-SILC 2022	EU-SILC 2023	EU-SILC 2024	EU-SILC 2025
AROPE	24,1	23,5	24,2	23,5	23,0	21,9	20,9	19,5	19,6	20,2	18,9
AROP	18,0	17,6	18,4	20,1	19,0	15,4	15,4	13,8	13,7	14,4	14,5
QJH	13,7	13,2	13,2	12,2	10,5	10,9	10,3	10,0	9,1	9,1	9,5
SMSD	9,9	11,1	9,7	9,2	8,4	7,9	8,6	7,5	7,7	7,9	6,8

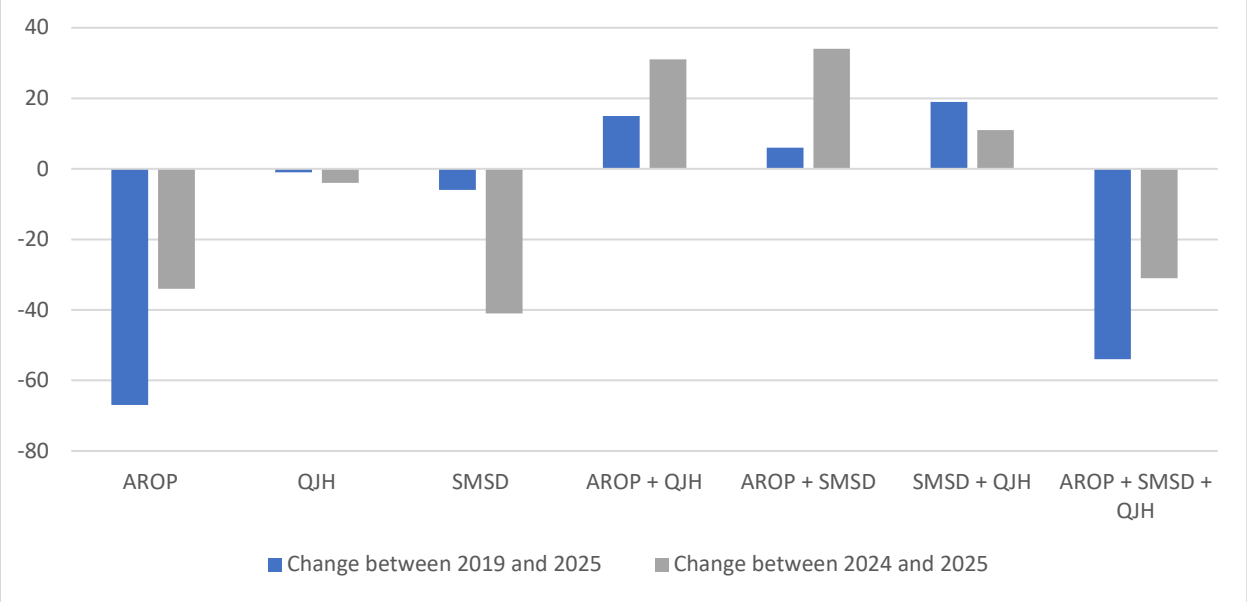
Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel.
Note: break in 2019.

But the composition of risk is shifting: fewer single-risk, more dual-risk categories

Beyond the individual indicators, we can also examine how different risks accumulate within households with children based on figures 9 and 10. Between EU-SILC 2019 and 2025, we observe the sharpest absolute decline in the number of children only living in households below the poverty line (AROP), as well as in the number of children who are simultaneously exposed to all three risk indicators (AROP + SMSD + QJH). At the same time, the number of children living in households facing two combined risks increases. This pattern largely repeats itself between EU-SILC 2024 and EU-SILC 2025.

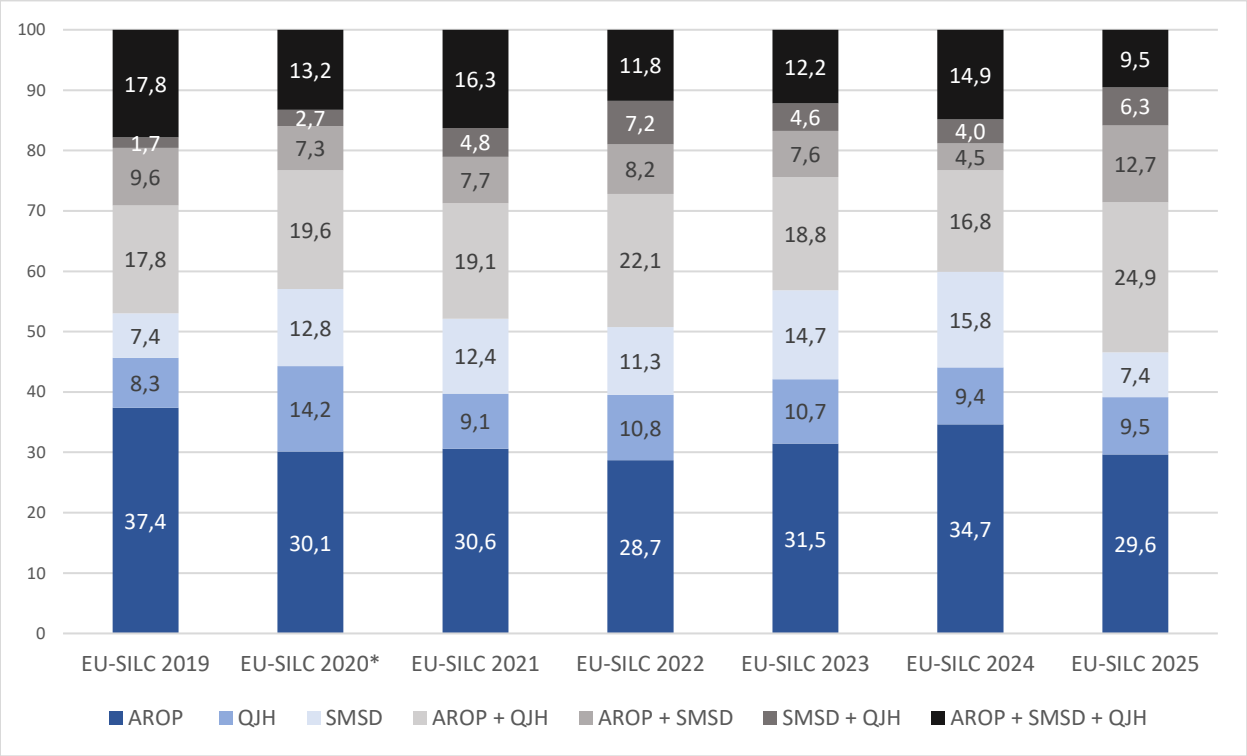
Moreover, according to EU-SILC 2025, more than half of children AROPE (figure 10) cumulate more than one sub-indicator in their household, while in previous years the opposite was true. Taken together, this suggests that some families with children are making progress in one dimension, while other – often structurally vulnerable—households continue to experience difficulties in other dimensions.

Figure 9. Change in AROP, QJH and SMSD (-18), Belgium, EU-SILC 2019- 2025 (absolute numbers x 1000)



Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel.

Figure 10. Composition of children (-18) at risk of poverty or social exclusion by AROP, QJH, SMSD and overlap categories, Belgium, EU-SILC 2019 - 2025 (in %)



Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel. Calculations SPF Social Security.

Conclusion & discussion

In our previous report, we indicated that Belgium was well on track to reach the EU 2030 poverty reduction target. Now, a year later, we conclude that currently Belgium not only reaches its target (cf. -279.000 people at risk of poverty or social exclusion/AROPE) but exceeds it by around 65.000 people. The decline in the AROPE rate is visible both at the population level and among several vulnerable groups. Notably, after a setback in EU-SILC 2024, the downward trend in the number of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion has resumed.

The overall reduction in the AROPE rate is linked to improvements across all three sub-indicators. Among these sub-indicators, the reduction in the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP) constitutes the most significant contribution to the overall decline. At the same time, the effectiveness of social transfers has increased over the years and remains relatively high at around 53%, which likely contributed to this decline.

In recent years, real income growth has been higher at the bottom of the income distribution. Income measures, such as indexation, increases in minimum benefits and minimum wages, have likely not only strengthened protection against income poverty but may have helped sustain purchasing power. The continued decline in severe material and social deprivation among the lowest-income group and (quasi-)jobless households—together with real income growth for the former—suggests that purchasing power has been supported for some vulnerable groups leading to an improved standard of living.

In addition to favorable trends in AROPE and SMSD rates among certain vulnerable groups, positive developments are also observed in the AROP and QJH indicators. For some groups, improvements in income (AROP) and/or standard of living (SMSD) have occurred - and are possible - alongside declining QJH-levels, reflecting increased employment at the household level, even in a context of increased income support and more effective social protection.

Looking forward, however, the current geopolitical context, including rising global tensions and their potential impact on prices, may pose new challenges for households' ability to afford essential goods and services in the future. In addition, the implementation of structural reform measures underscores the need for continued monitoring to understand their impact.

Despite these positive developments, around 1,9 million people remain at risk of poverty or social exclusion. About 40% of them face multiple risks associated with the three sub-indicators (AROP, QJH and SMSD). Although there was a strong decrease in the number of individuals experiencing a single risk or all three risks simultaneously, the trends among those confronted with two risks were more mixed, with certain groups even registering increases in the medium term.

The accumulation of risks or sub-indicators is particularly noticeable among children. The number of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion living in households facing two combined risks has increased both in the medium and short term, slightly shifting the composition of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion. Based on EU-SILC 2025, more than half of them face more than one risk—reversing the pattern seen in previous years. Nevertheless, clear progress has been made in reducing the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP) of children in recent years. Yet one in ten children still lives in a

(quasi-)jobless household. All of this suggests that although some families are advancing on one poverty dimension, others, often more structurally vulnerable, continue to struggle across other and/or multiple areas simultaneously. These persistent and/or overlapping challenges may be associated with a higher risk that difficulties persist across generations.

Overall, Belgium has achieved notable progress in reducing poverty, particularly when compared to the relatively stable levels recorded before 2019. Maintaining this positive evolution will require continued and coordinated efforts across all sub-indicators: strengthening household incomes, reducing (quasi-)joblessness, and improving purchasing power for essential goods and services. Most progress can still be made by focusing on monetary poverty, as over half of the AROPE-population is faced with it. The same is true for children. However, a multidimensional social policy approach remains essential, especially for vulnerable households facing multiple overlapping risks, to ensure that advances are both sustained and broadly shared.

Appendix

Nederlandstalige samenvatting

<u>België behaalt zijn EU2030-armoededoelstelling …</u>

De Europese armoededoelstelling wil het aantal mensen met een risico op armoede of sociale uitsluiting verminderen met minstens 15 miljoen personen tegen 2030, waarvan minstens 5 miljoen kinderen, in vergelijking met 2019. Het engagement dat België genomen heeft, is om het aantal mensen met een risico op armoede of sociale uitsluiting te verminderen met 279.000 personen tegen 2030, waarvan minstens 93.000 kinderen, in vergelijking met 2019.

Tussen 2019 en 2025[10] is het aantal personen met een risico op armoede of sociale uitsluiting (AROPE) in België naar schatting met 344.000 gedaald, waardoor de EU2030 doelstelling momenteel ruim wordt gehaald. Ook voor kinderen ligt België op koers om de subdoelstelling te behalen: in dezelfde periode daalde hun aantal met ongeveer 86.000. Na een lichte terugval in 2024 zette de AROPE-indicator voor kinderen in 2025 opnieuw haar dalende trend verder.

<u>… door een daling in de drie sub-indicatoren</u>

De Europese doelstelling is gebaseerd op een indicator die is samengesteld uit drie sub-indicatoren: 'het monetair armoederisico' (AROP), 'lage werkintensiteit op gezinsniveau' (QJH) en 'ernstige materiële en sociale deprivatie' (SMSD). Om de Europese doelstelling te behalen kunnen lidstaten inzetten op één of meerdere van de sub-indicatoren: het gezinsinkomen versterken, het aandeel (quasi-)jobloze huishoudens verminderen en/of de koopkracht versterken zodat mensen noodzakelijke goederen en diensten kunnen aanschaffen.

In België hebben de drie sub-indicatoren bijgedragen aan de positieve evolutie van de afgelopen jaren. De veranderingen in de AROP-indicator is de belangrijkste drijvende kracht achter de trend in de AROPE-indicator. Sinds 2019 is het monetair armoederisico met 3,9 procentpunten gedaald, wat wijst op een versterking van de gezinsinkomens. De toenemende armoedereductie[11] via sociale transfers van 42% in 2019 (inkomensjaar 2018) tot 53% in 2025 (inkomensjaar 2024) heeft hier wellicht een rol gespeeld. De bijdragen van de QJH- en SMSD-indicatoren zijn bescheidener. Het aandeel personen dat leeft in een (quasi-)jobloos huishouden daalde tussen 2019 en 2025 van 12,9% naar 11%. De indicator voor ernstige materiële en sociale deprivatie, die jarenlang rond ongeveer 6% schommelde, daalde in 2025 tot 4,9%.

<u>Verschillende kwetsbare groepen gaan erop vooruit</u>

Naast de algemeen positieve evoluties tonen ook verschillende kwetsbare groepen duidelijke vooruitgang op het vlak van armoede en sociale uitsluiting, al verschilt de omvang van de AROPE-daling naargelang de groep. Sinds 2019 is de AROPE gedaald bij diverse groepen naar activiteitenstatus, waaronder werklozen, gepensioneerden en andere inactieven. Opvallend sterke

[10] De jaren verwijzen hierbij steeds naar het jaar van de SILC gegevens, waarbij bijvoorbeeld EU-SILC 2024 gaat over inkomensjaar 2023.

[11] Door een vergelijking tussen het monetaire armoederisico voor sociale transfers en het monetaire armoederisico na sociale transfers.

dalingen zien we ook bij eenoudergezinnen (-12 procentpunten) en bij personen geboren buiten de EU27 (-8,3 procentpunten).

Daarnaast zijn er ook indicaties dat de levensstandaard van bepaalde kwetsbare groepen is verbeterd. De SMSD-graad is sinds 2019 geleidelijke afgenomen voor zowel (quasi-)jobloze huishoudens als de laagste inkomens. Bovendien, was ook de reële inkomensgroei de afgelopen jaren sterker aan de onderkant van de inkomensverdeling, wat erop wijst dat vooral deze groepen vooruitgang boekten zowel op vlak van inkomen als koopkracht. Mogelijks hebben inkomensondersteunende maatregelen hier in de afgelopen jaren mee aan bijgedragen.

Naast verbeteringen in AROPE en SMSD bij bepaalde kwetsbare groepen zijn ook gunstige evoluties merkbaar in de AROP- en QJH-indicatoren. Deze vaststellingen suggereren dat lagere monetaire armoederisico's en minder risico op ernstige materiële en sociale deprivatie voor sommige groepen kunnen samengaan minder (quasi-)jobloze huishoudens, ook in een context van een effectievere sociale bescherming.

Kwetsbare huishoudens met meervoudige risico's, meer uitgesproken bij kinderen

Ondanks deze positieve vooruitgang lopen nog steeds ongeveer 1,9 miljoen mensen het risico op armoede of sociale uitsluiting in België. Ongeveer 40% van hen wordt geconfronteerd met een combinatie van risico's die verband houden met de drie sub-indicatoren (AROP, QJH en SMSD).

Bij kinderen is de cumulatie van risico's meer uitgesproken. In 2025 wordt meer dan de helft van de kinderen met een risico op armoede of sociale uitsluiting geconfronteerd met minstens twee sub-indicatoren, wat afwijkt van de trend in voorgaande jaren. Over de jaren heen is het aandeel kinderen dat met slechts één sub-indicator te maken heeft kleiner geworden - voornamelijk dankzij de AROP-daling op middellange termijn en de korte termijn afname van SMSD. Ook het aandeel kinderen dat met alle drie de sub-indicatoren werd geconfronteerd is afgenomen. Tegelijkertijd is het aandeel kinderen dat met twee gecombineerde risico's wordt geconfronteerd toegenomen.

De weg vooruit

Over het algemeen, heeft België sinds 2019 aanzienlijke vooruitgang geboekt in het verminderen van armoede, maar het verderzetten van deze evolutie vraagt om blijvende, goed afgestemde inspanningen over alle sub-indicatoren heen. Een brede, multidimensionale aanpak blijft daarbij essentieel, zeker voor huishoudens die met meerdere overlappende risico's worden geconfronteerd.

Hoe de Belgische armoedesituatie zich in de toekomst zal ontwikkelen, hangt af van de mate waarin de maatregelen die de regering voorziet een impact hebben op de drie indicatoren. Het is in dat kader van cruciaal belang om oog te hebben voor de complexiteit van de armoedeproblematiek en het investeringskarakter van sociale hervormingen.

Résumé en français

La Belgique atteint son objectif européen de lutte contre la pauvreté pour 2030…

L'objectif européen de lutte contre la pauvreté vise à réduire, d'ici 2030, le nombre de personnes exposées au risque de pauvreté ou d'exclusion sociale de 15 millions de personnes, dont au moins 5 millions d'enfants, par rapport à 2019. L'engagement pris par la Belgique est de réduire le nombre de personnes exposées au risque de pauvreté ou d'exclusion sociale de 279 000 personnes d'ici 2030, dont au moins 93 000 enfants, par rapport à 2019.

Entre 2019 et 2025[12], le nombre de personnes exposées au risque de pauvreté ou d'exclusion sociale (AROPE) en Belgique a diminué d'environ 344.000, ce qui signifie que l'objectif européen prévu pour 2030 est actuellement déjà largement atteint. La Belgique est également en bonne voie pour atteindre le sous-objectif concernant les enfants en risque de pauvreté ou exclusion sociale- : sur la même période, leur nombre a baissé d'environ 86 000. Après un léger recul en 2024, l'indicateur AROPE pour les enfants a repris sa tendance clairement à la baisse en 2025.

… grâce à une diminution des trois sous-indicateurs

L'objectif européen repose sur un indicateur composé de trois sous-indicateurs : le « risque de pauvreté monétaire » (AROP) ; « la faible intensité de travail au niveau du ménage » (QJH) et « la privation matérielle et sociale sévère » (SMSD). Pour atteindre cet objectif, les États membres peuvent intervenir sur un ou plusieurs des trois sous-indicateurs et décider, par exemple, de renforcer le revenu des ménages, de réduire la part des ménages quasi sans emploi et/ou de renforcer le pouvoir d'achat pour que les personnes puissent acquérir des biens et services essentiels.

En Belgique, les trois sous-indicateurs ont contribué à l'évolution positive observée ces dernières années. L'évolution de l'indicateur AROP est le principal moteur de la tendance positive de l'indicateur AROPE. Depuis 2019, le risque de pauvreté monétaire a diminué de 3,9 points de pourcentage, ce qui témoigne d'un renforcement des revenus des ménages. La réduction croissante de la pauvreté grâce aux transferts sociaux [13] – leur efficacité passant de 42 % en 2019 (revenus 2018) à 53 % en 2025 (revenus 2024) – a vraisemblablement joué un rôle important. La contribution des indicateurs QJH et SMSD est plus modeste. La proportion de personnes vivant dans un ménage où personne ne travaille a diminué, passant de 12,9 % à 11 % entre 2019 et 2025. L'indicateur de privation matérielle et sociale sévère, qui a oscillé pendant des années autour de 6 %, a baissé en 2025 pour arriver à 4,9 %.

Plusieurs groupes vulnérables voient leur situation s'améliorer

Outre ces évolutions globalement positives, divers groupes vulnérables affichent également des progrès notables en matière de pauvreté et d'exclusion sociale, même si l'ampleur de la baisse de l'AROPE varie selon les groupes. Depuis 2019, le taux AROPE a diminué pour différents statuts

[12] Les années font toujours référence à l'année de publication du SILC. Ainsi, l'EU-SILC 2024 concerne l'année de référence 2023.

[13] En comparant le risque de pauvreté monétaire avant transferts sociaux et le risque de pauvreté monétaire après transferts sociaux.

d'activité, notamment les chômeurs, les pensionnés et les autres inactifs. On observe également des baisses particulièrement marquées chez les familles monoparentales (-12 points de pourcentage) et chez les personnes nées hors de l'UE-27 (-8,3 points de pourcentage).

Par ailleurs, certains éléments indiquent que le niveau de vie de certains groupes vulnérables s'est amélioré. Le taux de SMSD a ainsi progressivement diminué depuis 2019 tant pour les ménages (quasi-)sans emploi que pour les revenus les plus faibles. De plus, la croissance réelle des revenus a également été plus importante ces dernières années dans le bas de la distribution des revenus, ce qui suggère que ces groupes ont particulièrement progressé tant en termes de revenus que de pouvoir d'achat. Les mesures de soutien aux revenus mises en place ces dernières années ont probablement contribué à cette évolution.

Outre des évolutions favorables des indicateurs AROPE et SMSD parmi certains groupes vulnérables, des tendances positives sont également constatées dans les sous-indicateurs 'AROP' et 'QJH'. Cela suggère que des risques plus faibles de pauvreté monétaire et de privation matérielle et sociale sévère pour certains groupes peuvent aller de pair avec une diminution des ménages (quasi-)sans emploi, y compris dans un contexte de protection sociale plus efficace.

Ménages vulnérables confrontés à des risques multiples, plus marquée chez les enfants

Malgré ces avancées, environ 1,9 million de personnes sont toujours exposées au risque de pauvreté ou d'exclusion sociale en Belgique. Environ 40 % d'entre elles font face à une combinaison de risques liés aux trois sous-indicateurs (AROP, QJH et SMSD).

Chez les enfants, le cumul des risques est plus marqué. En 2025, plus de la moitié des enfants exposés au risque de pauvreté ou d'exclusion sociale sont confrontés à au moins deux sous-indicateurs, ce qui contraste avec la tendance observée les années précédentes. Au fil du temps, la part d'enfants confrontés à un seul sous-indicateur a diminué, principalement grâce à la baisse à moyen terme de l'AROP et à la diminution à court terme du SMSD. La proportion d'enfants confrontés aux trois sous-indicateurs a également diminué. Dans le même temps, la proportion d'enfants confrontés à deux risques combinés a, quant à elle, augmenté.

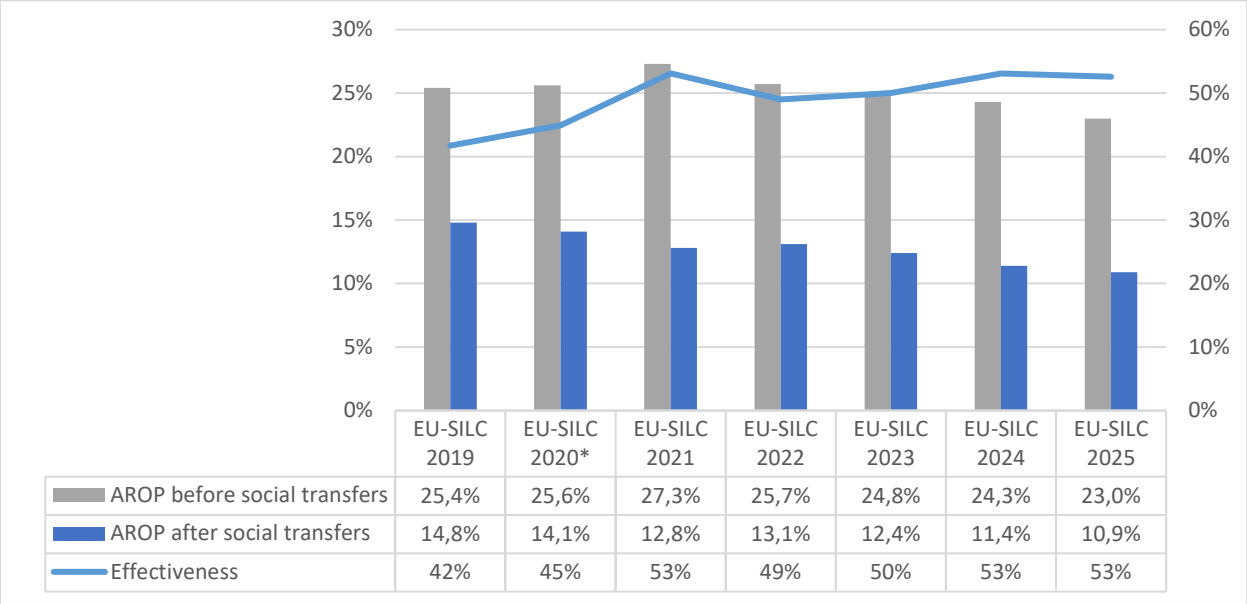
La voie à suivre

Globalement, la Belgique a réalisé depuis 2019 des progrès considérables dans la réduction de la pauvreté, mais la poursuite de cette évolution implique des efforts soutenus et bien coordonnés sur l'ensemble des sous-indicateurs. Une approche globale et multidimensionnelle reste essentielle à cet égard, en particulier pour les ménages confrontés à plusieurs risques qui se recoupent et se cumulent.

L'évolution future de la situation de la pauvreté en Belgique dépendra de l'impact des mesures prévues par le gouvernement sur ces trois indicateurs. Dans ce contexte, il est essentiel de tenir compte de la complexité de la problématique de la pauvreté et de la dimension d'investissement des réformes sociales.

Additional figures

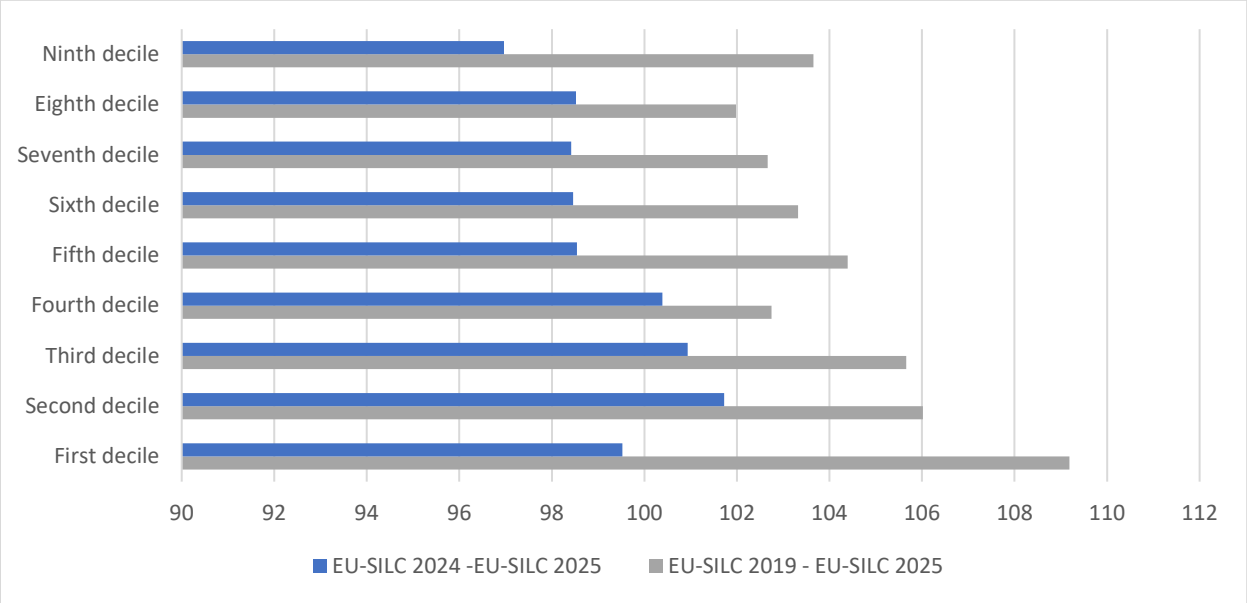
Figure A1. At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) before and after social transfers (excl. pensions), Total, Belgium, EU-SILC 2019-2025 (in %)



	EU-SILC 2019	EU-SILC 2020*	EU-SILC 2021	EU-SILC 2022	EU-SILC 2023	EU-SILC 2024	EU-SILC 2025
AROP before social transfers	25,4%	25,6%	27,3%	25,7%	24,8%	24,3%	23,0%
AROP after social transfers	14,8%	14,1%	12,8%	13,1%	12,4%	11,4%	10,9%
Effectiveness	42%	45%	53%	49%	50%	53%	53%

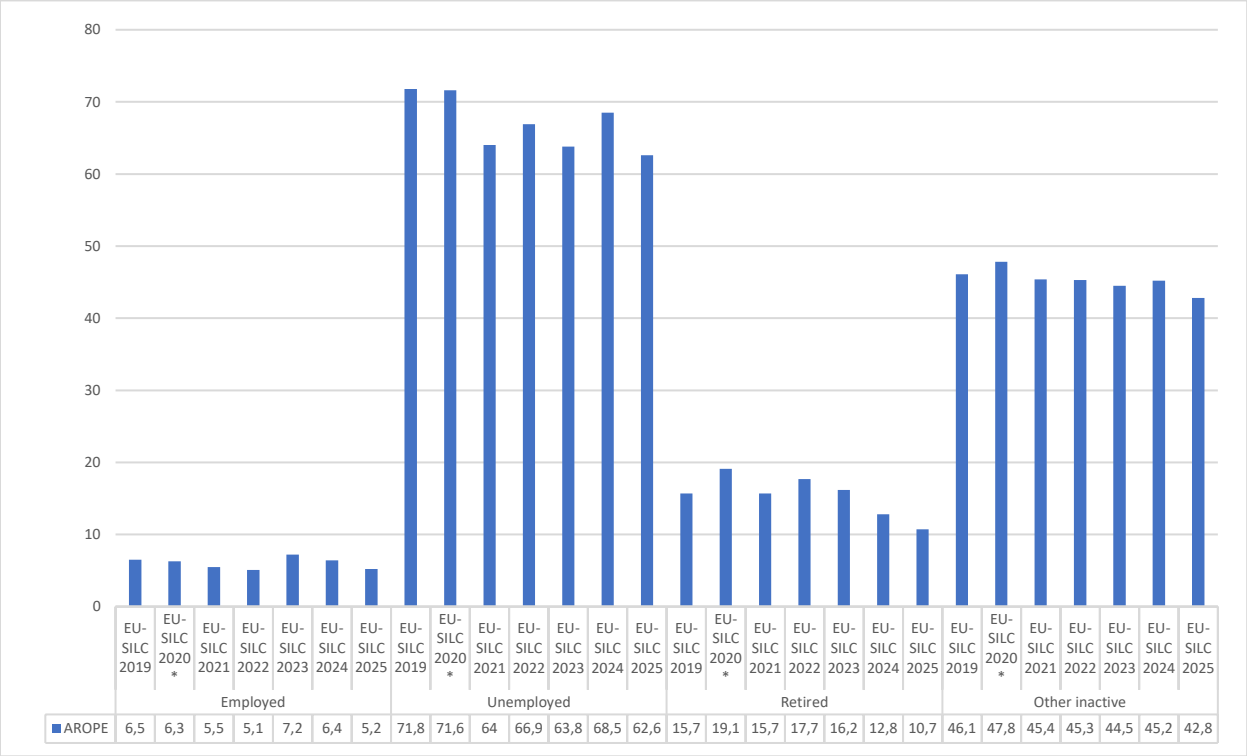
Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel. **Calculations**: FPS Social Security

Figure A2. Growth rates of household income by income deciles (top cut-off points), Belgium (in real terms, 'EU-SILC 2019-2025' (EU-SILC 2019 (incomes 2018) = 100) and 'EU-SILC 2024-2025' (EU-SILC 2024 (incomes 2023) = 100))



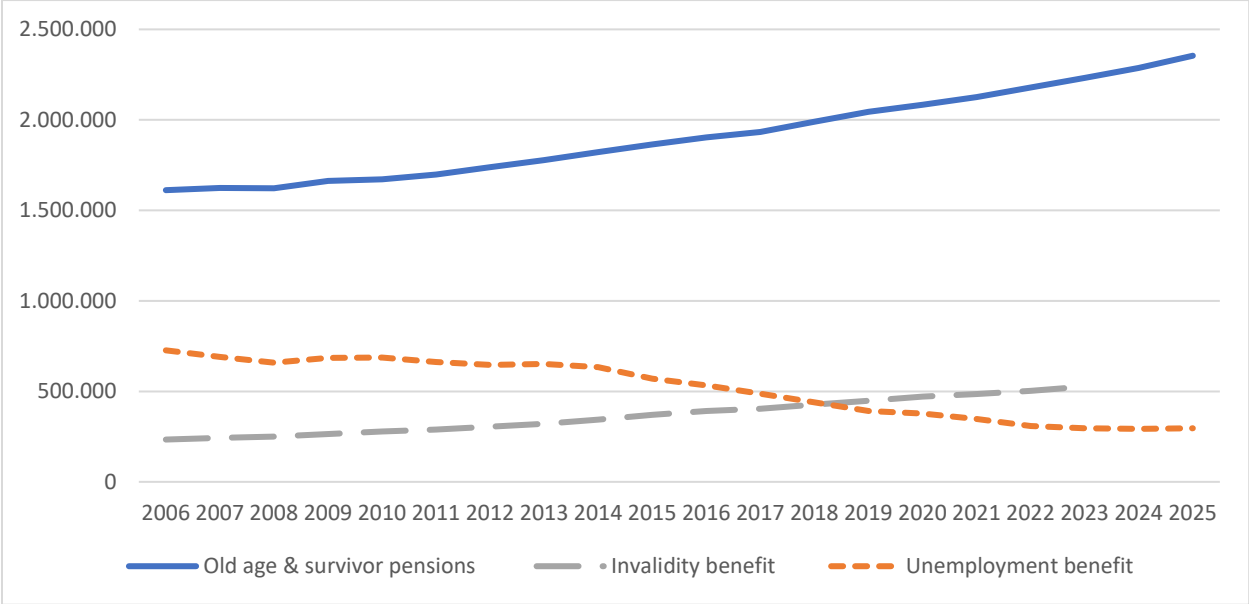
Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat; Statbel.

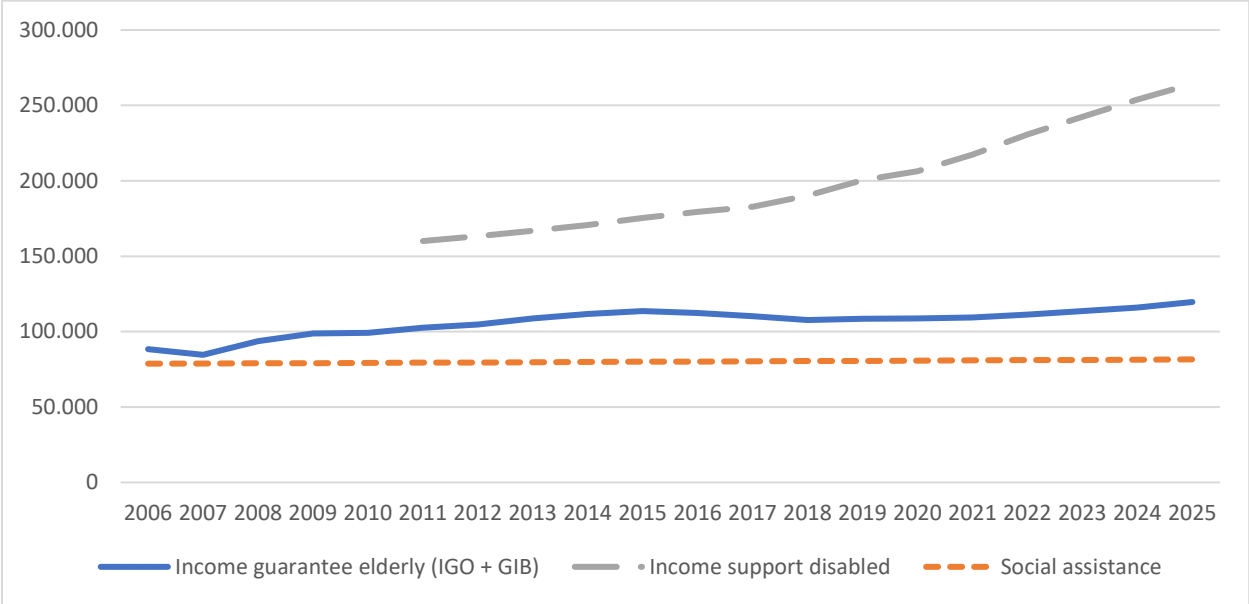
Figure A3. AROPE by most frequent activity status (population +18), Belgium, EU-SILC 2019-2025 (in %)



Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel.

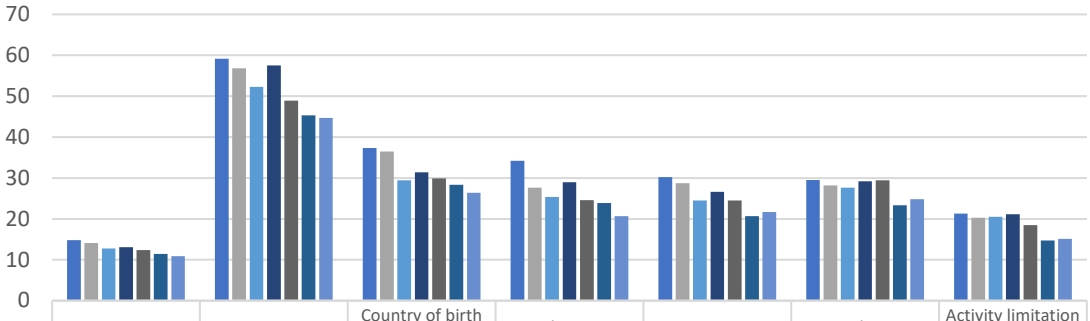
Figure A4. Trends in benefit dependency: number of beneficiaries, 2006-2025, Belgium





Source: National Employment Office (unemployment), National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance (invalidity), Federal public service for Social Integration (social assistance), FPS Social Security (Income support disabled).
Note: The figures on retirement and survivors' pensions refer to employees only (and therefore exclude civil servants and self-employed persons). Income guarantee for the elderly (IGO) includes both the number of beneficiaries with IGO benefits and the number of beneficiaries with guaranteed income for the elderly (GIB, the previous IGO). The income support for disabled refer to both beneficiaries of the income replacement allowance and/or the integration allowance. The number of persons with invalidity benefits is the sum of the number of persons with invalidity benefits among employees and self-employed persons. The figures on the number of beneficiaries of invalidity benefits are available until 2023. The number of beneficiaries of social assistance in 2025 is provisional.

Figure A5. AROP by high-risk groups, Belgium, EU-SILC 2019 - 2025

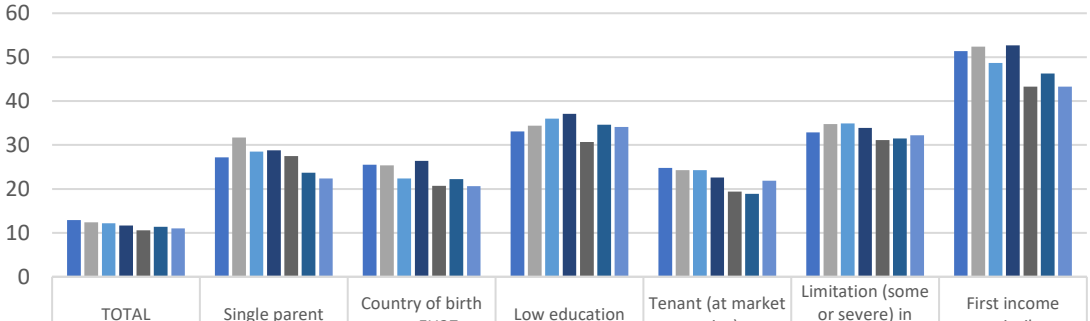


	TOTAL	QJH	Country of birth non EU27	Single parent	Tenant	Low education	Activity limitation (some or severe)
EU-SILC 2019	14,8	59,2	37,3	34,2	30,2	29,5	21,3
EU-SILC 2020*	14,1	56,8	36,5	27,6	28,7	28,2	20,3
EU-SILC 2021	12,8	52,3	29,4	25,4	24,5	27,6	20,5
EU-SILC 2022	13,1	57,5	31,4	29,0	26,6	29,2	21,1
EU-SILC 2023	12,4	48,9	29,9	24,6	24,5	29,4	18,5
EU-SILC 2024	11,4	45,3	28,3	23,9	20,7	23,3	14,7
EU-SILC 2025	10,9	44,7	26,4	20,7	21,7	24,8	15,1

Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel.

Note: Data from the Eurostat website, different age groups. Population aged 18– 64 for QJH, country of birth, tenure status and level of education ; for limitation in activities, the data published by Eurostat refer to the population aged 16 – 64.

Figure A6. QJH by high-risk groups, Belgium, EU-SILC 2019 - 2025



	TOTAL	Single parent	Country of birth non EU27	Low education	Tenant (at market price)	Limitation (some or severe) in activities	First income quintile
EU-SILC 2019	12,9	27,2	25,5	33,1	24,8	32,9	51,4
EU-SILC 2020*	12,4	31,7	25,4	34,4	24,3	34,8	52,4
EU-SILC 2021	12,2	28,5	22,4	36	24,3	34,9	48,7
EU-SILC 2022	11,7	28,8	26,4	37,1	22,6	33,9	52,7
EU-SILC 2023	10,6	27,5	20,7	30,7	19,4	31,1	43,3
EU-SILC 2024	11,4	23,7	22,2	34,6	18,9	31,5	46,3
EU-SILC 2025	11	22,4	20,6	34,1	21,9	32,2	43,3

Source: EU-SILC, Eurostat ; Statbel.

Note: Data from the Eurostat website, different age groups. Population aged 18– 64 for QJH, country of birth, tenure status and level of education ; for limitation in activities, all ages and based on Statbel-figures.

Glossary

In this section, we list certain definitions available on the website of Eurostat for some of the indicators and terms frequently used in this report[14].

At risk of poverty or social exclusion, abbreviated as **AROPE**[15], corresponds to the sum of persons who are either at-risk-of-poverty, or severely materially and socially deprived or living in a household with a very low work intensity. People are included only once even if they are in more than one of the situations mentioned above. The AROPE rate is the share of the total population which is at risk of poverty or social exclusion. It is the main indicator to monitor the EU 2030 target on poverty and social exclusion and was the headline indicator to monitor the EU 2020 Strategy poverty target. The AROPE indicator has been modified in 2021 according to the new EU 2030 target, adjusting the SMD and the QJH.

The **at-risk-of-poverty rate**[16] is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers.

The **at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers** is calculated as the share of people having an equivalised disposable income before social transfers that is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold calculated after social transfers. Pensions, such as old-age and survivors' (widows' and widowers') benefits, are counted as income (before social transfers) and not as social transfers. This indicator examines the hypothetical non-existence of social transfers.

Disposable income[17] : includes all income from work (employee wages and earnings from self-employment); private income from investment and property; transfers between households; all social transfers received in cash including old-age pensions.

Equivalised income[18] is a measure of household income that takes account of the differences in a household's size and composition, and thus is equivalised or made equivalent for all household sizes and compositions. It is used for the calculation of poverty and social exclusion indicators.

Material deprivation[19] is defined as the enforced inability (rather than the *choice* not to do so) to pay unexpected expenses, afford a one-week annual holiday away from home, a meal involving meat, chicken or fish every second day, the adequate heating of a dwelling, durable goods like a washing

[14] These are therefore the exact definitions given by Eurostat and available at : Category:Living conditions glossary - Statistics Explained (europa.eu).
Statbel also provides a glossary with a series of definitions associated with SILC, available at : https://statbel.fgov.be/en/themes/households/poverty-and-livingconditions/plus.
[15] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:At_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion_(AROPE).
[16] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:At-risk-of-poverty_rate.
[17] Available at : https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Disposable_income.
[18] Available at : https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Equivalised_income.
[19] Available at : https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Material_deprivation.

machine, colour television, telephone or car, being confronted with payment arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments).

The **material deprivation rate** is an EU-SILC indicator that means the inability to afford some items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life. The indicator distinguishes between individuals who cannot afford a certain good or service, and those who do not have this good or service for another reason, e.g. because they do not want or do not need it. It was one of the components that defined the at risk of poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE) according to the Europe 2020 strategy.

Severe material deprivation rate is defined as the enforced inability to pay for at least four of the considered items.

The **severe material and social deprivation rate** (SMSD) is an EU-SILC indicator adopted by the Indicators' Sub-Group (ISG) of the Social Protection Committee (SPC), that distinguishes between individuals who cannot afford a certain good, service or social activities. It is defined as the proportion of the population experiencing an enforced lack of at least 7 out of 13 deprivation items (6 related to the individual and 7 related to the household).

The **work intensity**[20] of a household is the ratio of the total number of months that all working-age household members have worked during the income reference year and the total number of months the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period.

A **jobless household**[21] is defined as a household in which no working-age adult is employed.

The **quasi-jobless** indicator measures the absence of employment at the household level. It concerns people from 0-64 years living in households where the adults (those aged 18-64, but excluding students aged 18-24 and people who are retired according to their self-defined current economic status or who receive any pension (except survivors pension), as well as people in the age bracket 60-64 who are inactive and living in a household where the main income is pensions) worked a working time equal or less than 20% of their total combined work-time potential during the previous year. Households composed only of children, of students aged less than 25 and/or people aged 65 or more are excluded from the indicator calculation.

The **reference year**[22] is the time or year to which a particular piece of information relates. In EU-SILC, it is defined separately for each variable depending on its collection and its use. Therefore, the reference year can align with either the survey year or the income year. The **survey year** corresponds to the year when the EU-SILC survey was conducted. The **income year,** in EU-SILC, typically corresponds to the calendar year before the year in which the survey took place (for most

[20] Available at : https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Persons_living_in_households_with_low_work_intensity.
[21] Available at : https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Jobless_households.
[22] Available at : https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/information-data#Reference%20periods

participating countries like Belgium), and is used mainly for assessing income-related indicators and the (quasi-) jobless household indicator.

The **income quintile share ratio**[23] or the **S80/S20 ratio** is a measure of the inequality of income distribution. It is calculated as the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (the top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (the bottom quintile).

The **Gini coefficient**[24] measures the extent to which the distribution of income within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A coefficient of 0 expresses perfect equality where everyone has the same income, while a coefficient of 100 expresses full inequality where only one person has all the income.
The **relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap**[25] is calculated as the difference between the median equivalised disposable income of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (cut-off point: 60 % of national median equivalised disposable income).

Subjective poverty[26] is defined by how individuals perceive their ability to make ends meet. A household that answered "With great difficulty" or "With difficulty" is considered to fall under subjective poverty.

[23] Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Income_quintile_share_ratio#:~:text=It%20is%20calculated%20as%20the,compiled%20as%20equivalised%20disposable%20incomes.
[24] Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Gini_coefficient
[25] Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Relative_median_at-risk-of-poverty_gap
[26] Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Subjective_poverty

Federal Public Service
Social Security

© 2026

FPS SOCIAL SECURITY / DG A&M
Kruidtuin Administrative Center Finance Tower
Kruidtuinlaan 50
1000 Brussels

https://socialsecurity.belgium.be

RESPONSIBLE EDITOR
Peter Samyn & DG A&M

D/2026/10.770/18