SECOND OPINION ON THE MINIMUM INCOME SHEME (MIS)

The MIS is an **entitlement** for the citizens with two **aims:**

To prevent the risk of <u>poverty and social exclusion</u>

To guarantees a minimum level of <u>income</u>

FINDINGS

The **second year of implementation** of MIS shows little improvement compared with 2021, despite the incorporation of new actions

By december 2022

284.000 **beneficiary** households (35% of the total)

Efective **anual cost** of €1.9 bn (47% of the total)

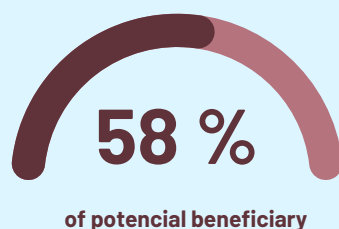**Potencial impact**

808.000 households could be beneficiary

Fully implemented,it wolud cost €4.1 bn

?

What is the **non take-up** phenomenon

This is a common phenomenon in this type of benefit whereby potential beneficiaries **do not apply** to receive it

469.000 **households** that could receive the MIS have not yet applied for it

58 %
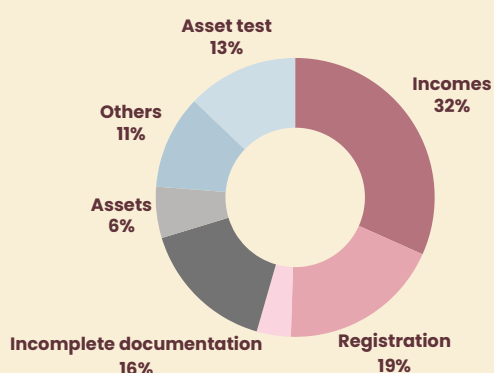of potencial beneficiary

61% are housholds **without children**

64% are resident in **Andalusia, Catalonia, Valencia or Madrid**

X

Denied applications and reasons

69% denied applications

- Asset test 13%
- Incomes 32%
- Others 11%
- Assets 6%
- Incomplete documentation 16%
- Registration 19%

CONCLUSIONS

Problems

- It is not possible to know the complementarity and overlapping with the minimum incomes of the Autonomous Regions
- After review, 67% of the beneficiaries had their benefit modified and 16% have to repay, on average, 2,500 euros
- Difficulties in exploiting the potential of the benefit

Advances

- MIS is reaching out to the most vulnerable households
- Actions have been carried out to facilitate procedures and to disseminate information on the services provided.
- Compatibility of employment and MIS

AIReF proposes moving towards a management model that provides benefits automatically and is based on a single database