

SECOND OPINION ON THE MINIMUM INCOME SCHEME (MIS)



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



To prevent the risk of **poverty and social exclusion**



To guarantee a minimum level of **income**

FINDINGS

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

By december 2022

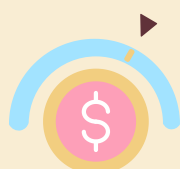
284.000 **beneficiary** households (35% of the total)



Potencial impact

808.000 households could be beneficiary

Effective **annual cost** of €1.9 bn (47% of the total)



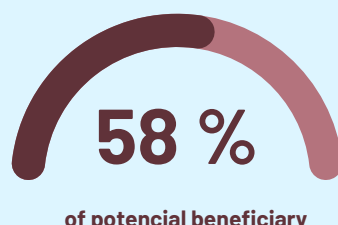
Fully implemented, it would cost €4.1 bn



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



61% are households **without children**

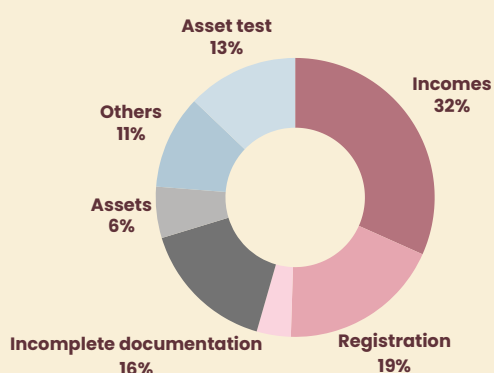


64% are resident in **Andalusia, Catalonia, Valencia or Madrid**



Denied applications and reasons

69% **denied applications**



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