

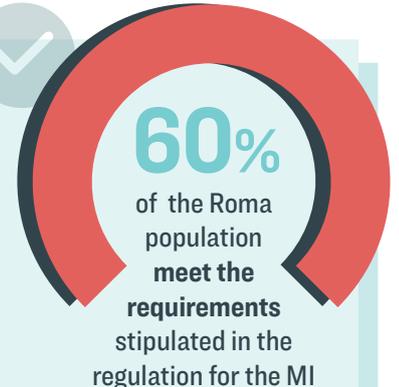
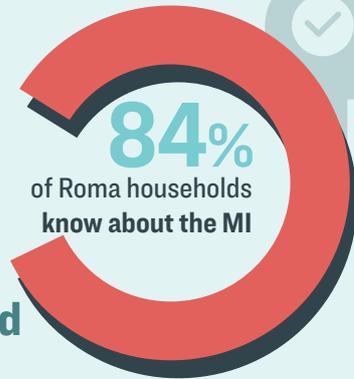


Study on the impact of the Minimum Income on poverty among the Roma in Spain



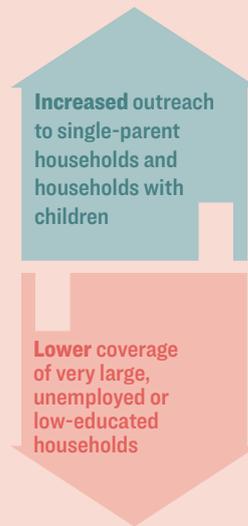
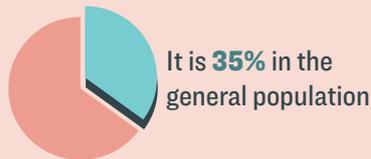
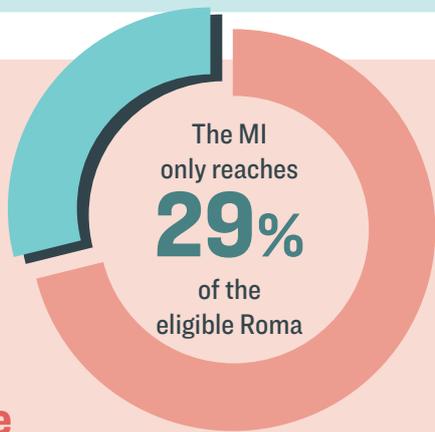
CONCLUSION 1

The MI constitutes progress in the protection of the most disadvantaged Roma families

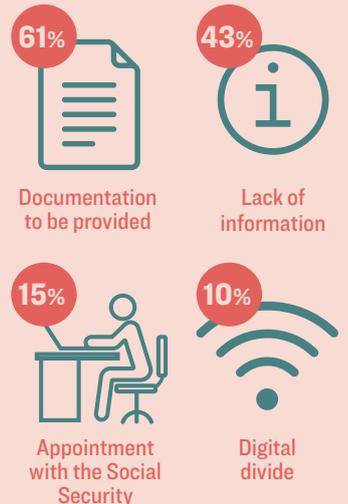


CONCLUSION 2

The low levels of MI coverage for Roma families are relevant

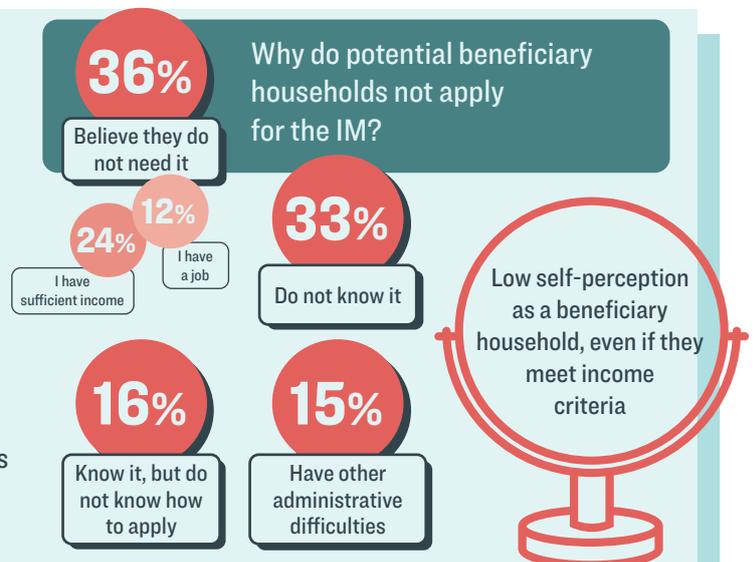
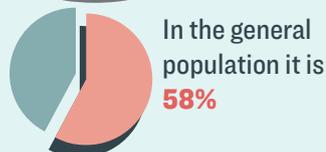
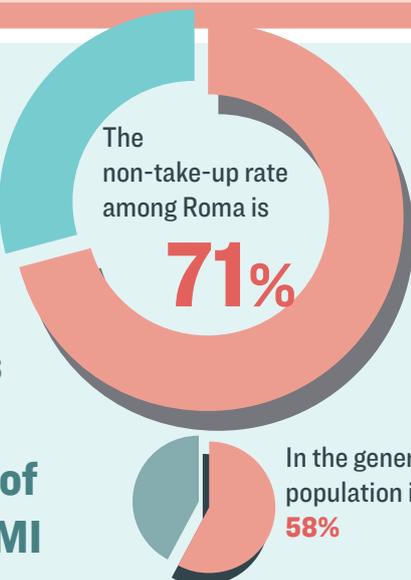


DIFFICULTIES



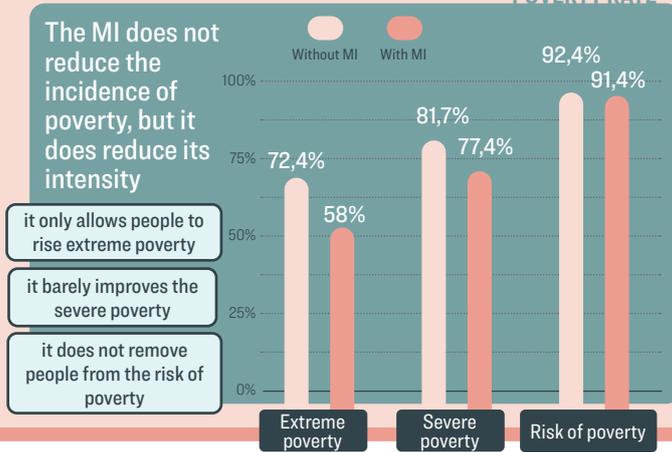
CONCLUSION 3

Some barriers reduce the effectiveness of access to the MI for the Roma



CONCLUSION 4

The weak impact of the MI on reduction of poverty in the Roma



Child support supplement (CAPI)

77% of the Roma know it

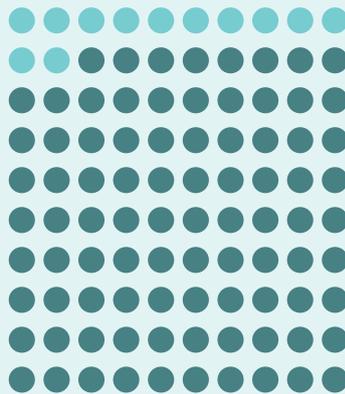
85% of Roma households with minors meet the criteria

Only **9%** receives it (33% among the MI recipients)

CONCLUSION 5

MI is disconnected from activation measures

82% of the beneficiaries have not received support for seeking employment



22% participated in a training or improved their employability

Only **12.3%** of the households with minors have been offered **educational support**, more than **95%** accepted it

Social support was only offered to **6%** of the beneficiary families

CONCLUSION 6

Problems in making the MI compatible with employment

41% of recipients did not know that receiving the MI is compatible with employment

74% would accept employment if offered

90% have not received job offers

DIFICULTIES MI+EMPLOYMENT

Benefit adjustment after several months
Fear of losing MI in the household or paying back money
Independence of young people

CONCLUSION 7

People in support services improve their access to the MI



Roma who participate in FSG programmes

MORE INFORMATION

- Rate of coverage: **44%**
- Smaller non-take-up: **56%**
- Know the IM: **96%**



71% Know that the MI is compatible with employment

26% Received job offers

40% of recipient minors have received educational support