

# RSA –THE ACTIVE SOLIDARITY REVENUE

## How does it work?

### What is RSA ?

It is a monthly allowance financed by the French government and the departments. It is paid by the CAF (Family benefits Office) or the MSA (Agricultural Social Insurance coverage).

It is given to people without resources or with low job income and it is given under certain conditions.

- Foreigners must meet certain particular residential requirements. For further information, you can go to the CAF or the MSA.

### How is it calculated ?

The RSA amount depends on:

- your family composition,
- your family resources (job income, benefits, pensions...),
- your accommodation,
- your professional condition.

**It is recalculated every 3 months**

### What steps should be taken ?

Every 3 months, you must notify the CAF or the MSA of your resources by giving the information on the **Quarterly Declaration of Resources** form (DTR). If you do not fill out this form, the RSA payment will be suspended.

If there is any change in your family or professional situation or in your income, you must inform the CAF or the MSA as soon as possible.

### What does accompaniment mean ?

The RSA beneficiary can receive an individualized support adapted to his/her needs so as to be supported throughout the social and/or professional process.

There is a unique referee.

This referee can be:

- a professional consultant (Pôle emploi, PLIE...) for a professional accompaniment,
- a social worker (MDSI, CCAS...) for social accompaniment if you cannot look for a job immediately.

**This accompaniment is also compulsory and must be respected or else there would be a reduction of your allowance.**

### It is possible to receive additional aids.

There are additional aids for accommodation, health and mobility. They are not automatic. They depend on your individual situation.

**If you want further information, you can contact your referee.**

# RSA –THE ACTIVE SOLIDARITY REVENUE

## How does it work?

---

### Health

There are several possibilities for accessing social security insurance: CMU (universal social security insurance), CMU-C (complementary social security) or ACS (aid for the complementary insurance). They depend on your situation and are granted under certain conditions. You can be informed at the CPAM (National Health Board).

### Public transport

You can get reductions for your routes.

- Metropolis: If you live in the Metropolis and you are a job-seeker, you can use public transport for free depending on your resources.
- Gironde: Depending on your resources, you can get a 0,30€ unique fare regardless of wherever you are going.
- Aquitaine: If you are a job-seeker or if your resources do not exceed a given amount, the “sesame” card allows you to travel free of charge by train in Aquitaine (24 simple tickets or 12 return tickets).

### Accommodation

There are different types of aid for getting an accommodation or to remain in it. The social worker from the MDSI (regional board for solidarity and integration) or the CCAS (city board for social action) can inform you.

Moreover, there are social rates that allow you to reduce your gas and electricity bills.