Building upon Esping-Andersen’s approach of conceptualizing welfare states according to their level of labor commodification of labour, the French state fits in embodies the Conservative conservative approach to social policy and welfare. The aim of the French social protection system is income maintenance (Palier 2000: 116) rather than the it is more than simple poverty alleviation which is found in the Anglo-Saxon system or universalistic distribution, which is representative for of the Northern Social-Democratic system (Palier 2000: 116). Since the entitlement depends on the contribution history paid by workers, most benefits are earnings-related.

The French welfare state is largely based on a set of non-state private agencies. There is both a compulsory scheme to which everyone must be affiliated as well as a supplementary scheme (couverture complémentaire or mutuelle) that covers costs that are not reimbursed by the general plan. The Sécurité Sociale (Social Protection) is a compulsory health insurance policy divided into four main sectors: 1) healthcare and work accidents/diseases; 2) health/illness/injury (including occupational...
injuries and diseases); 3) old age and retirement; 4) unemployment insurance and 4) family (CNAV 2010). There is a compulsory scheme anyone must be affiliated to and a complementary one (mutuelle). Most benefits are earnings-related, and the amount of the entitlement depends on the workers’ contribution history.

But the previously Bismarckian nature of the French welfare state has been transformed into a state-run one by some structural changes. This reform relies mainly on a prominent element of these reforms is the Revenu de solidarité active (RSA; Active Solidarity Income) a re-insertion policy (Revenu Minimum d’Insértion), which is non-contributory means-tested scheme. It guarantees a minimum income for unemployed and underemployed workers, at least level of resources. In order to be eligible for this scheme, a person of non-French nationality must be in the possession of a carte de séjour and have lived in France for at least five years. An-Thus, some unemployed North-Africans who are not eligible for another unemployment benefits is therefore eligible can obtain for the RMI (RSA, which provides an income of €559.74 a month).
Public.fr 2019 Rmi Fr. 2010, as well as. He is also eligible for housing benefits and health protection. He/she is Such persons are exonerated from paying council tax and he/she can are also be eligible for a phone bill reduction of the phone bill. However, a North African immigrant who has not been in France for a sufficient period to be eligible for RSA is subject to experiencing severe economic insecurity appears if the North African immigrant has not been in France for enough time.