



## Statistical review of occupational injuries

# FRANCE

## 2014 data

Set of statistical data relating to **accidents at work**  
and **occupational diseases** in the European Union  
Member States

## Foreword

This document sets out a descriptive synthesis of the main available statistical data about accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases of the considered EU Member State.

It comes from the use by EUROGIP of various official publications from Member States. The data have been translated and presented according to the EUROGIP's knowledge of the analysed insurance system. These data have not been reprocessed by EUROGIP. For any confirmation, one has to refer to the source which is systematically given.

Comments do not intend to give explanatory factors to the figures but only to describe the underlying system's characteristics in order to allow the reader to analyse them.

## Acknowledgements

EUROGIP is grateful for the contribution of the Occupational Injuries Statistical Department of the CNAMTS-DRP (*Caisse nationale de l'assurance maladie des travailleurs salariés – Direction des risques professionnels* - National Health Insurance Fund for Employees – Occupational Risks Department) to this Statistical review.

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## 1. Main characteristics of the French occupational injury insurance system

For employees, the Social Security system known as "compulsory general scheme" is organized around four Branches: the Family Branch managed by the *Caisse nationale d'allocations familiales*, CNAF [National Family Insurance Fund]; the Old Age Branch managed by the *Caisse nationale d'assurance vieillesse*, CNAV [National Old Age Pension Fund] and the "Sickness" and "Occupational Injuries" Branches both managed by the *Caisse nationale de l'assurance maladie des travailleurs salariés*, CNAMTS [National Health Insurance Fund for Employees]. All these bodies are public entities.

### The occupational injury insurance

The occupational injury insurance, managed by CNAMTS, is the oldest piece of legislation of the Social Security system. Its principles have been settled in 1898 and have been re-enacted by the December, 31<sup>st</sup> 1946 Act. It covers three occupational risks: accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases.

The occupational injury insurance is in charge of managing occupational risks workers and companies of the industry, trades and services and some other categories (technical education students, vocational trainees, voluntary insured persons, etc.) are exposed to.

As the manager of occupational risks, the insurance:

- manages the legal insurance system in charge of work-related physical damages: accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases. Consequently, it compensates victims and sets companies' contribution to the system financing;
- implements the occupational risks prevention policy, aiming to improve the workers' health and safety at work. To do so, it undertakes information, training and research actions. It may grant financial incentives to companies and has a counselling and monitoring activity;
- is in charge of publishing a range of occupational injury statistical data.

Statistics presented within this document are extracted from these publications.

Occupational risks prevention policy is set by the Labour Ministry after consultation of the social partners meeting within the *Conseil d'orientation des conditions de travail*, COCT [Working Conditions Advisory Committee]. It materializes with a long-term plan known as *Plan Santé au travail*, PST 2005-2009 and then the PST2 2010-2014 [Health at Work Plan]<sup>1</sup>. This global policy applies to the occupational injury insurance via a covenant known as *Convention d'objectifs et de gestion*, COG 2009-2012/3 and the following 2014-2017 [Objectives and Management Covenant] settled every four years between the State and CNAMTS<sup>2</sup>. Within this framework, orientations concerning the insurance and the prevention of occupational risks are set by the *Commission des accidents du travail et des maladies professionnelles*, CAT/MP [Occupational Injuries Committee] of the occupational injury insurance. This committee is equally made up of social partners: employers and employees.

Under the authority of the CAT/MP, the 9 *Comités techniques nationaux* [CTN – National Technical Committees], and the 60 *Comités techniques régionaux* [CTR - Regional Technical Committees], also equally made up of representatives of employers and employees, help social partners in the setting up of prevention policies within the various activity branches.

In addition to CNAMTS-DRP, at national level, the network is composed of the *Caisses d'assurance retraite et de santé au travail*, CARSAT<sup>3</sup> [Regional Retirement and

<sup>1</sup> [http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/6-Plan\\_sante\\_au\\_travail\\_2010-2014.pdf](http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/6-Plan_sante_au_travail_2010-2014.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user\\_upload/document\\_PDF\\_a\\_telecharger/brochures/COG%20ATMP%202014-2017.pdf](http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/document_PDF_a_telecharger/brochures/COG%20ATMP%202014-2017.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> From the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2010, the CRAM (*Caisses régionales d'assurance maladie*) are designated as *Caisses d'assurance retraite et de santé au travail*, CARSAT [Regional Retirement and Health at Work Insurance Funds].

Health at Work Insurance Funds], in charge of prevention and risk-rating; there are 16 of them in metropolitan France.

The compensation of occupational injuries' victims is the responsibility of the *Caisses primaires d'assurance maladie*, CPAM [Local Health Insurance Funds]. There are currently 102 of them. For overseas departments, the *Caisses générales de sécurité sociale*, CGSS [Overseas Health Insurance Funds] gather in one fund all the different branches' activities. Since the first half of 2011, the CARSAT are assisted by the *Commissions régionales des accidents du travail et des maladies professionnelles*, CRAT-MP [Regional Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases Committees] also equally made up of representatives of employers and employees. The CRAT-MP is the regional counterpart of the CAT-MP.

### The PST3

By the end of 2015, the COCT approved the content of the 2016-2020 Health at Work Plan (PST3) which mainly aims to strengthen occupational injuries prevention, to develop a safety at work culture, to improve the quality of life at work and to favour workers' job retention<sup>4</sup>. The PST also plans to reinforce the social dialogue and to give a specific attention to TPEs and SMEs.

### Prevention of occupational risks

The prevention policy's orientations set by the CAT/MP are implemented by the CARSAT's and CGSS's prevention services and by the *Institut national de recherche et de sécurité*, INRS [National Research and Safety Institute], funded by the occupational injury insurance.

Prevention actions which combine counselling, training and monitoring are mainly undertaken by consulting engineers and prevention technicians.

### Accidents at work and commuting accidents

Mandatory notification of a work accident or a commuting accident to the occupational injury insurance is the basic principle. In case of an accident, the victim must inform himself/herself or have his/her employer informed within 24 hours.

<sup>4</sup> [http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/pst3\\_1\\_.pdf](http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/pst3_1_.pdf)

He/she must specify the location, the circumstances and the identity of potential witnesses. For his part, the employer must deliver to the worker an accident slip the victim will show to his/her doctor, this will save the victim from paying in advance for the medical expenses (within the authorized ceilings). The employer also has to make an accident notification within 48 hours to the CPAM the victim is affiliated to. The CPAM will inform the Labour Inspectorate. The employer has to notify occupational injuries even if there is no expense and no day off work.

As soon as a CPAM receives a notification, a serial number is allocated to it. It is specific to this event. The codification and the data entry are shared between the local level (CPAM) and the regional level (CARSAT).

Every recognized accident, even those incurring no expense or no day off work, is codified. However, if the financial statistics cover all accidents having incurred an expense even those without a day off work, only accidents with at least one day off work are considered by the technological statistics. This codification is done for prevention purposes and the results are published. In addition, accidents with more than three days away from work are codified accordingly to the European ESAW methodology for the deviation variable and its material agent.

### Occupational diseases

The victim (or the victim's beneficiaries) has to send to his/her CPAM the claim for recognition backed up with a wage certificate and the descriptive medical certificate issued by the doctor who diagnosed the disease. The file must be forwarded within two weeks after the work stoppage or after the disease has been diagnosed. However, the victim has a two-year delay starting the day he/she stops to work or the day he/she was informed with a medical certificate about a potential link between his/her disease and his/her professional activity to file a claim for this disease to be recognized as an occupational disease. This delay is a term of limitation.

On receipt of the claim for recognition, the CPAM opens an administrative and medical enquiry. It informs the employer, the labour doctor and the labour inspector

about this claim. The CPAM has three months, upon receipt of the claim to make a decision. Silence amounts to an approval. The insurance may extend the initial three-month delay by a second and single three-month delay to proceed to a further enquiry.

As for the occupational origin of a disease, it results from:

- a presumption of occupational origin if the disease is listed in one of the tables of ODs and when the worker meets all the criteria specified within this table. In this case, the worker does not have to prove the link between his disease and his professional activity. Among these criteria, besides the fact the disease has to be listed in the table, are two other ones like the effective exposure to the related agent for a certain amount of time and the performance of an activity exposing to the risk mentioned in the list. At last, the claim for recognition must be filed within the time limit<sup>5</sup> for a compensation claim which runs from the end of exposure to the moment this disease is diagnosed. These tables are established and modified by governmental decree when needed according to the evolutions of the technical processes and to the medical progresses. Currently, there is a list of 112 tables (chapters) in force attached to the Social Security Code (November 2015).
- an additional complementary system dealing with two kinds of situations: either the disease is on one of the tables but one or more criteria are not met or the disease is not listed but is the consequence of a professional activity and caused to the victim a permanent disability of at least 25% or his/her death. For these kinds of situations the CPAM prepares specific files and submits them to the *Comité régional de reconnaissance des maladies professionnelles*, CRRMP [Occupational Diseases Recognition Regional

<sup>5</sup> The time limit for compensation claim must not be mistaken with the two-year term of limitation (delay between the diagnosis and the compensation claim) beyond which a claim for recognition may no longer be introduced. The time limit compensation claim (delay between the end of exposure and the diagnosis) is specific to each disease associated to an exposure factor. It is for instance of 30 days for cases of tetanus (excluding consequences of an accident at work) for sewage works.

Committee] whose decision imposes on the CPAM which passes it on to the victim.

Recognition or non-recognition decisions may be disputed through legal action by the victims and by the employers. Decisions are founded and grounds for appeal are specified.

For additional information, please refer to the INRS brochures: *Les maladies professionnelles. Guide d'accès aux tableaux du régime général et du régime agricole de la Sécurité sociale*<sup>6</sup> [Occupational diseases, Access Guide to the Compulsory General Scheme and Agricultural Scheme of the Social Security] or the legal aide-memoire *Les maladies professionnelles. Régime général*<sup>7</sup> [Occupational Diseases. Compulsory General Scheme] which may be downloaded (in French only) from the [www.inrs.fr](http://www.inrs.fr) website.

### Benefits

Duly recognized occupational injuries give right to the victim to three types of benefits<sup>8</sup>: benefits in kind, cash benefits and permanent disability benefits. Benefits in kind mean that all the victim's expenses (medical treatment, functional and professional rehabilitation) are fully taken in charge by the Social Security. As for benefits in cash, they cover partially the loss of salary.

In case of a permanent loss of working capacity, the victim is entitled to either a lump sum benefit if the permanent disability rate is lower than 10% or a pension if this rate is equal to or greater than 10%. The pension's amount is calculated based on the salary of the 12 previous months. The amount is equal to the annual salary multiplied by the disability rate reduced by half for the portion of the rate not exceeding 50% and increased by half for the upper 50%.

<sup>6</sup> Ref. ed835

<sup>7</sup> Ref. TJ 19

<sup>8</sup> Including the complementary temporary unfitness benefit paid since the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2010. It is paid to victims whose unfitness to their work station is caused by an occupational injury.

Examples:

\* For a 30% disability rate with an annual salary of € 18,000:

Rate is equal to  $30 : 2 = 15\%$ , the annual pension amount is: € 18,000 x 15%

\* For a 75% disability rate:

Rate is equal to  $(50 : 2) + (25 \times 1.5) = 25 + 37.5 = 62.5\%$ , the annual pension amount is: € 18,000 x 62.5%

In case of the victim's death, eligible parties (spouse, children and dependent descendants and ascendants) receive a pension.

These rules apply to activity branches insured by the occupational injury insurance, but also to public administration workers who do not have tenure, State and Department of Defence workers, Railroads and utilities workers, Parisian public transportation workers and coal miners' scheme. On the other hand, State, hospitals and local administrations come under other compensation schemes.

### Funding system

The employer is the sole responsible for the funding. The amount of the contribution depends on the size of the company, its activity branch, as well as the frequency and severity of claims which are taken into account over a three-year period.

Every year, the occupational injury insurance sets the contribution rate for each company i.e. for each operation unit. There are a little more than 2 million of them.

New premium pricing policies are being implemented and will take their full effect in 2014, as the premium rates was calculated according to the new modalities and new workforce size thresholds for

accidents and diseases that occurred in 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Three types of contribution rates based on staff are implemented since the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2012:

- A collective rate for a staff ranging from 1 to 19 employees as claims are assessed collectively by activity branch. Thus, all companies within the same activity branch have the same rate.
- A mixed rate for a workforce ranging from 20 to 149 employees. This calculation method combines the collective and the individual approaches. The rate will be rather collective around 20 employees to become more and more individualized when the staff goes closer to 149 employees.
- An individual rate when the staff is beyond 150 employees as all insurance's expenses are individually taken into account for each company.

This reform will increase the share of individual rates for medium size companies and will entice them to develop their prevention efforts. Another feature of the reform is to make the financial incentives to prevention more accessible to SMEs.

In 2014, the average national rate is 2.22%. In 2013, this average rate was 2.45%.

### Notice

Statistics presented within this document cover accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases with at least one day off work, a permanent disability and/or death of the victim.

They take into consideration salaried and assimilated workers of the compulsory general scheme of the industry, craft, trades and services i.e. the private and mercantile sector excluding agriculture.

## 2. Statistical data sources

Concerning accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases, data come from the occupational injury insurance (CNAMTS-DRP) whose general website about occupational risks includes a large statistics section:

<http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/>

Most of the data reproduced within this document are issued from the *Rapport de gestion 2014* [2014 Management report]:

[http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user\\_upload/document\\_PDF\\_a\\_telecharger/brochures/Rapport%20de%20Gestion\\_2014.pdf](http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/document_PDF_a_telecharger/brochures/Rapport%20de%20Gestion_2014.pdf)

and from the document *Faits marquants 2014* [2014 Points of interest]:

[http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user\\_upload/document\\_PDF\\_a\\_telecharger/brochures/FaitsMarquants\\_2014.pdf](http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/document_PDF_a_telecharger/brochures/FaitsMarquants_2014.pdf)

*Introduction to occupational diseases* (in English)

[http://en.inrs.fr/INRS-PUB/inrs01.nsf/inrs01\\_search\\_view\\_view/290A62BA7E7ABAC0C1256ED9004EBB21/\\$FILE/print.html](http://en.inrs.fr/INRS-PUB/inrs01.nsf/inrs01_search_view_view/290A62BA7E7ABAC0C1256ED9004EBB21/$FILE/print.html)

To know more about occupational health and safety in France (in French only):

<http://www.travailler-mieux.gouv.fr/>

To know more about the Social Security system in general (in French only):

<http://www.securite-sociale.fr/>

To know more about the health insurance in particular (in French only):

<http://www.ameli.fr/>

To know more about statistics in France (with sections in English):

<http://www.insee.fr/fr/>

To know more about Social Security systems in Europe (and in the world):

<http://www.eurogip.fr/> and more specifically for France (in English):

[http://www.cleiss.fr/docs/regimes/regime\\_france.html](http://www.cleiss.fr/docs/regimes/regime_france.html)



### 3. Main data

In 2014, the occupational injury insurance insured **18,275,500** employees in 9 main activity branches distributed among **2,111,386** operation units<sup>9</sup>.

#### Main activity branches

Activity branch	Workers	Operation units
Metallurgical industry	1,698,632	108,225
Construction	1,523,235	308,002
Transportation, Utilities <sup>10</sup> , Printing, Communication	2,085,780	230,101
Food	2,329,507	333,406
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	419,904	9,691
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	446,841	40,967
Trades (non food)	2,214,683	458,506
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	4,331,552	318,948
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	3,259,366	303,540
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,275,500</b>	<b>2,111,386</b>

Total of the 9 main branches (except offices)

#### Recognition activity during the 2011 reference year

Kind of injury	Number of notifications	Number of recognitions	Refusals and filings <sup>11</sup>	Recognition rate
Accidents at work	1,290,454	1,000,797	294,843	77.2%
Commuting accidents	170,869	133,272	47,787	73.6%
Occupational diseases	121,410	80,331	39,914	66.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,582,733</b>	<b>1,214,400</b>	<b>382,544</b>	<b>76.0%</b>

#### Recognition activity during the 2012 reference year

Kind of injury	Number of notifications	Number of recognitions	Refusals and filings <sup>11</sup>	Recognition rate
Accidents at work	1,228,478	943,011	340,925	73.4%
Commuting accidents	164,019	123,019	50,749	70.8%
Occupational diseases	110,357	71,604	48,206	59.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,502,854</b>	<b>1,137,634</b>	<b>439,880</b>	<b>72.1%</b>

<sup>9</sup> It refers to the operation units' total number calculated taking into account each activity's risk. A company may be divided into several operations which may themselves be divided into operation units. An operation unit is statistically identified according to its main activity. Most SMEs are made of only one operation and one unit.

<sup>10</sup> Water, Gas, Electricity

<sup>11</sup> Starting with the 2010 data, insufficiently documented claims are filed that is to say they are placed on hold in order to wait for the necessary documentation for a further examination.



## Recognition activity during the 2013 reference year

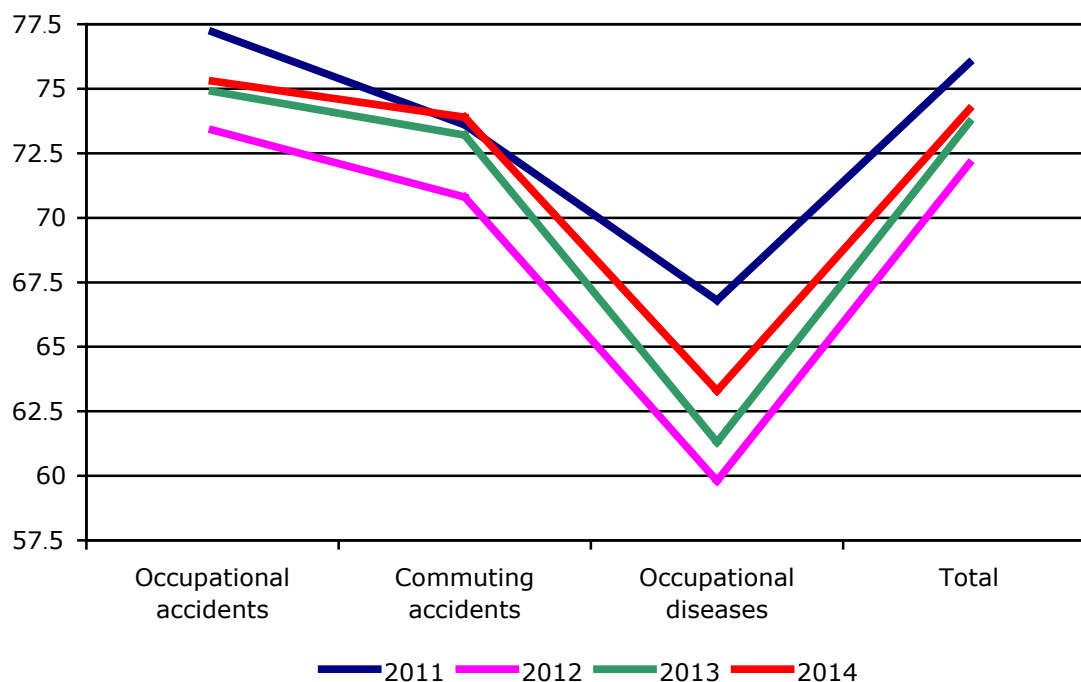
Kind of injury	Number of notifications	Number of recognitions	Refusals and filings <sup>11</sup>	Recognition rate
Accidents at work	1,207,325	904,220	302,788	74.9%
Commuting accidents	177,897	129,688	47,598	73.2%
Occupational diseases	110,388	68,120	42,983	61.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,495,610</b>	<b>1,102,028</b>	<b>393,369</b>	<b>73.7%</b>

## Recognition activity during the 2014 reference year

Kind of injury	Number of notifications	Number of recognitions	Refusals and filings <sup>11</sup>	Recognition rate
Accidents at work	1,204,631	895,573	294,138	75.3%
Commuting accidents	161,888	119,374	42,082	73.9%
Occupational diseases	112,245	67,707	39,300	63.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,478,764</b>	<b>1,082,654</b>	<b>375,520</b>	<b>74.2%</b>

Note: The total number of recognitions of the reference year is not strictly equal to the sum of the number of recognitions and the number of refusals because the decision for a case may occur the year following its notification. For the recognition rate's calculation only the decisions made during the year are considered.

## Recognition trends from 2011 to 2014 per kind of injuries



## Definition of the concepts in use to count occupational injuries

Permanent disabilities, deaths and temporary disability lost days are registered in specific accounts:

- Permanent disabilities as a consequence of an occupational injury (accident or disease) are registered in the account "with permanent disabilities" either the year of the capital payment (for permanent disability rate < to 10%) or the year of the first pension payment (for permanent disability rates  $\geq$  to 10%).
- Deaths as a consequence of an occupational injury are registered in the account "of which fatal" the year the death benefit is paid. Cases taken in charge are only those for which the death occurred before the consolidation, i.e. before the setting of the permanent disability rate and payment of a pension. So the death of an occupational disease pensioned victim is not registered. On the other hand, these deaths as an occupational injury's consequence give right to a pension for the eligible parties.
- Temporary disability lost days as a consequence of an occupational injury are registered in the account "Number of compensated days off work" whatever the first payment year is.
- The accident at work incidence rate is the ratio of the number of accidents at work divided by the number of workers and multiplied by 1,000.
- The commuting accidents incidence rate is the ratio of the number of commuting accidents at work divided by the number of workers and multiplied by 1,000.
- The severity rate is equal to the number of temporary disability lost days divided by the number of worked hours and multiplied by 1,000. This rate does not take into account fatal accidents.
- The severity index is equal to the sum of the permanent disability rates<sup>12</sup> divided by the number of worked hours and multiplied by 1,000,000. This index takes into account fatal accidents which are counted as a 99% permanent disability rate.

These concepts will be used in the following tables.

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<sup>12</sup> The permanent disability rates' sum includes all individual disability rates fatal or not.

## 4. Accidents at work and commuting accidents

The following data dealing with accidents at work cover all the workers of the compulsory general scheme that is to say the 9 main activity branches. On the other hand, concerning the data dealing with the commuting accidents, are added to the 9 main activity branches, the construction industry offices and headquarters, the offices and headquarters of the other activity branches and some other specific professional groups. These new categories will be hereinafter called "Additional groups".

### 4.1 Accidents at work

Number of recognized accidents during the reference year<sup>13</sup>

Year	Accidents at work
2007	1,158,652
2008	1,118,590
2009	1,018,679
2010	995,488
2011	1,000,797
2012	943,011
2013	904,220
<b>2014</b>	<b>895,573</b>

Data covering the 9 main activity branches / excluding offices and headquarters

Number of recognized accidents with at least one day of absence from work / 1<sup>st</sup> payment during the year and number of accidents with at least three days of absence from work

Year	at least 1 day off	at least 3 days off
2007	720,150	:
2008	703,976	628,857
2009	651,453	581,816
2010	658,847	590,639
2011	669,914	602,576
2012	640,891	577,995
2013	618,263	559,404
<b>2014</b>	<b>621,111</b>	<b>562,648</b>

: not available

Data covering the 9 main activity branches / excluding offices and headquarters

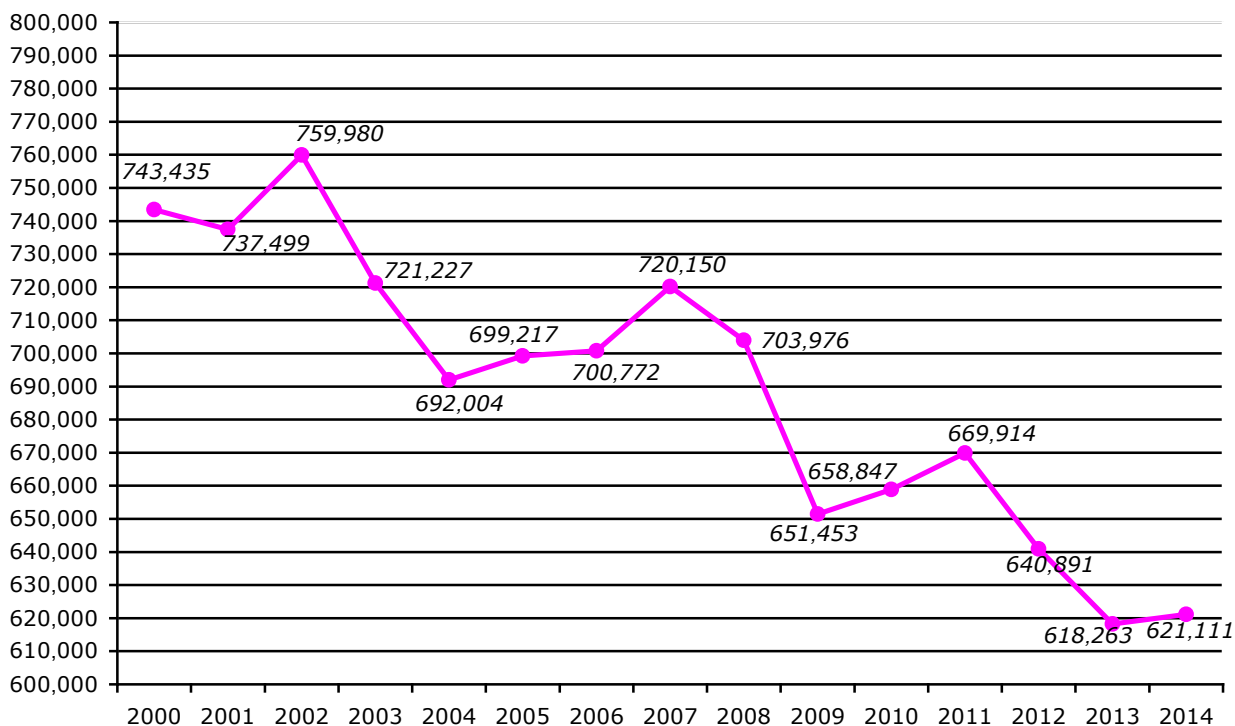
Fatal accidents at work

Year	Accidents at work
2007	622
2008	569
2009	538
2010	529
2011	552
2012	558
2013	541
<b>2014</b>	<b>530</b>

Data covering the 9 main activity branches / excluding offices and headquarters

<sup>13</sup> Data about the number of recognized accidents during the reference year come from the SGE TAPR annual data bases.

Annual distribution of the number of accidents at work with at least one day of absence from work for the 9 main activity branches



Accidents at work incidence rate for the workers of the 9 main activity branches



## Distribution of accidents at work per activity branch (in absolute value) – 2014 data

Activity branch	Accidents with a first payment	of which with at least 3 days off	with permanent disability	fatal	Number of compensated days off
Metallurgical industry	52,081	45,755	3,460	50	2,763,013
Construction	96,838	88,075	6,944	137	6,367,669
Transportation, Utilities <sup>14</sup> , Printing, Communication	89,920	82,896	5,451	115	6,163,436
Food	109,400	100,273	5,213	43	6,311,634
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	10,805	9,671	714	20	613,475
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	20,018	18,114	1,490	15	1,206,270
Trades (non food)	49,682	44,938	3,152	45	3,127,804
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	46,246	40,600	2,205	41	2,908,470
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	146,121	132,326	8,226	64	9,698,920
<b>Total</b>	<b>621,111</b>	<b>562,648</b>	<b>36,895</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>38,560,691</b>

Data covering the 9 main activity branches

## Distribution of accidents at work per activity branch expressed in rates – 2014 data

Activity branch	Incidence rate	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Severity index
Metallurgical industry	31.2	20.1	1.1	13.3
Construction	63.6	41.2	2.7	35.6
Transportation, Utilities <sup>14</sup> , Printing, Communication	43.1	29.0	2.0	19.2
Food	47.0	29.9	1.7	13.0
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	26.0	17.4	1.0	14.3
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	44.8	28.7	1.7	22.6
Trades (non-food)	22.4	14.8	0.9	9.7
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	10.7	7.7	0.4	3.7
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	44.8	30.8	1.9	16.5
<b>Global rate</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>

Data covering the 9 main activity branches

<sup>14</sup> See note 10 on page 7

## 4.2 Commuting accidents

Number of recognized commuting during the reference year<sup>15</sup>

Year	Commuting accidents
2007	119,670
2008	123,495
2009	128,489
2010	137,251
2011	133,272
2012	123,019
2013	129,688
<b>2014</b>	<b>119,374</b>

Data covering the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups

Number of recognized commuting accidents with at least one day of absence from work / 1<sup>st</sup> payment during the year; with at least three days of absence from work

Year	Commuting accidents + 1 day	Commuting accidents + 3 days
2007	85,442	:
2008	87,855	:
2009	93,840	80,954
2010	98,429	85,058
2011	100,018	86,520
2012	90,092	78,238
2013	93,363	80,936
<b>2014</b>	<b>86,746</b>	<b>75,007</b>

Data covering the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups  
: data not available

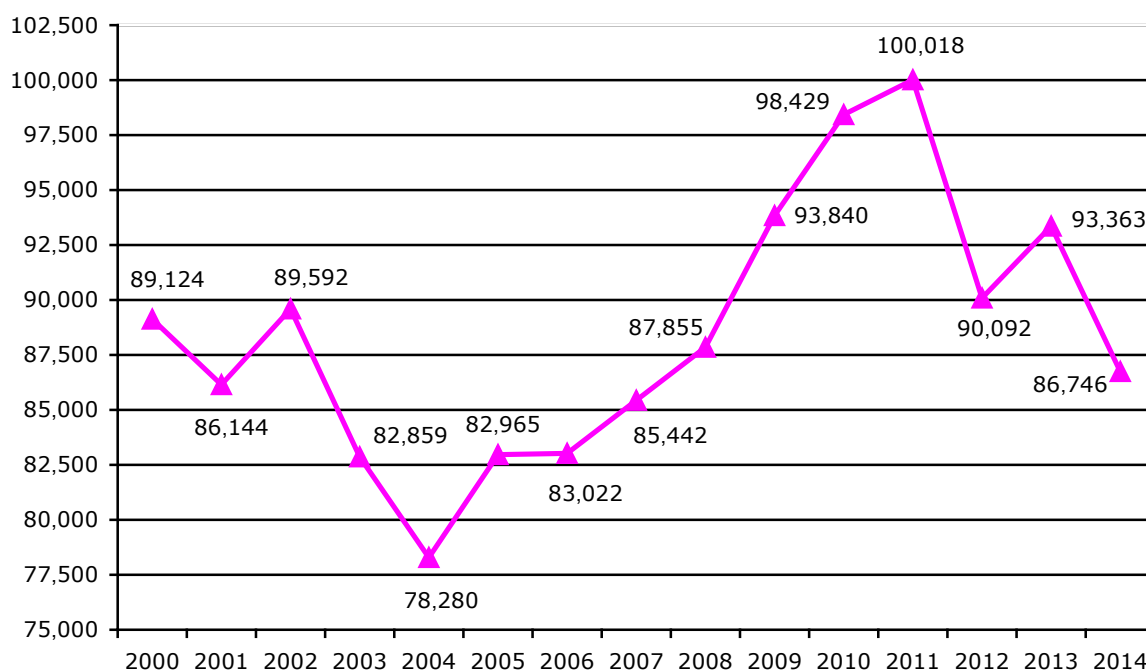
### Fatal commuting accidents

Year	Commuting accidents
2007	407
2008	387
2009	356
2010	359
2011	393
2012	323
2013	306
<b>2014</b>	<b>281</b>

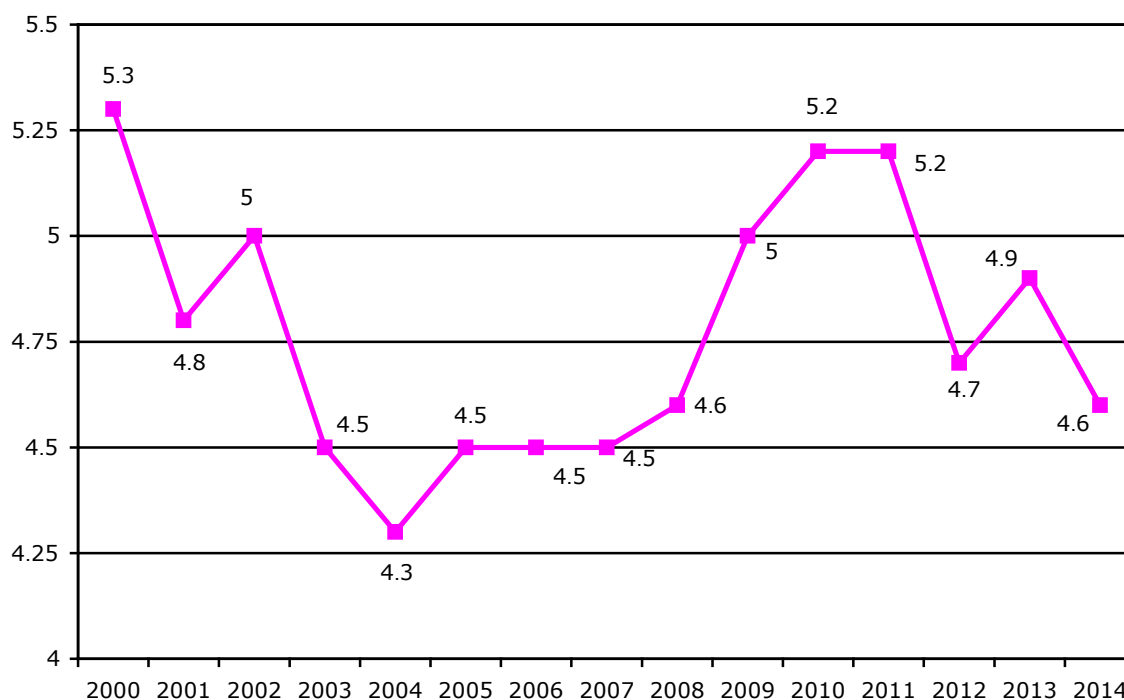
Data covering the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups

<sup>15</sup> Data about the number of recognized accidents during the reference year come from the SGE TAPR annual data bases.

Annual distribution of the number of commuting accidents with at least one day of absence from work for the 9 main activity branches including the additional groups



Frequency rate of commuting accidents with at least one day of absence from work for the 9 main activity branches including the additional groups



Data covering the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups



## Commuting accidents' distribution per activity branch in absolute value – 2014 data

Activity branches	with 1 day off	with permanent disability	fatal	Number of compensated days off
Metallurgical industry	5,808	590	42	424,774
Construction	5,813	461	30	419,713
Transportation, Utilities <sup>16</sup> , Printing, Communication	8,391	758	21	612,848
Food	14,989	1,048	51	1,107,179
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	1,220	131	7	95,076
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	1,492	148	10	121,093
Trades (non food)	9,404	743	20	618,267
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	16,232	1,341	23	837,951
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	22,115	1,813	69	1,618,169
<b>Subtotal for the 9 main branches</b>	<b>84,964</b>	<b>7,033</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>5,855,070</b>
Offices and headquarters	453	39	2	25,468
Sub-total for the 9 main branches + offices and headquarters	85,387	7,072	275	5,880,538
Other specific occupations	1,349	218	6	140,538
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,746</b>	<b>7,290</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>6,020,689</b>

These data cover the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups.

### 4.3 Fatal work and commuting accidents

Year	fatal accidents at work	fatal commuting accidents	Total
2007	622	407	1,029
2008	569	387	956
2009	538	356	894
2010	529	359	888
2011	552	393	945
2012	558	323	881
2013	541	306	847
<b>2014</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>811</b>

The data within the above table cover the fatal accidents at work of the 9 main activity branches. For the fatal commuting accidents, the data cover the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups.

<b>2014</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>820</b>
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The data within the above line cover the fatal accidents at work and the fatal commuting accidents for the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups.

<sup>16</sup> See note 10 on page 7

## 5. Occupational diseases

### Count of occupational diseases (ODs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of recognized ODs during the reference year <sup>17</sup>	59,884	69,643	71,194	80,331	71,604	68,120	67,707
ODs with a first payment during the year	45,411	49,341	50,688	55,057	54,015	51,452	51,631
Number of victims with ODs with a first payment	43,269	45,472	46,308	50,314	49,288	46,859	47,375
<i>of which new permanent disability</i>	23,134	24,734	24,961	27,132	29,267	27,450	25,840
<i>of which victims with new permanent disability</i>	21,976	22,683	22,146	23,871	25,686	24,153	22,919
<i>of which fatal</i>	425	564	533	570	523	430	368
Number of compensated days off	8,709,700	9,328,041	9,771,667	10,765,577	10,748,158	10,196,080	10,554,153

Data for occupational diseases consider the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups.

The difference between the number of recognized ODs and that of ODs with a first payment can be partly explained by the late recording of recognized ODs at the end of the year which can have a first payment only at the beginning of the following year. A more or less important shift occurs each year. On the other hand, some recognized ODs bring no cost at all or no absence from work to the occupational injury insurance. This is the case, for instance, of recognized ODs for retired victims. There is no compensation for days off since there is no loss of income.

### Count of occupational diseases giving right to a first compensation during the reference year, listed in the main occupational diseases tables

Diseases	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Articular diseases	37,728	39,874	43,359	42,148	40,613	40,936
Asbestos dust-induced diseases	4,298	3,780	3,869	3,500	3,168	2,816
Lumbar spine chronic affections / heavy loads	2,485	2,433	3,042	3,208	2,892	3,022
Noise-induced diseases	1,048	925	973	1,017	844	822
Asbestos-induced bronchogenic carcinoma	981	962	1,008	1,031	897	857
Lumbar spine chronic affections / vibrations	363	381	379	488	459	470
Meniscus chronic lesions	387	422	517	533	552	513
Allergic eczema	277	293	274	295	267	280
Silicata inhalation-induced pneumoconiosis	308	232	248	275	204	224
Rhinitis and occupational asthma	222	217	222	225	241	211
Vibration-induced diseases / machine-tools	162	131	144	160	164	138
Wood dust-induced diseases	87	95	90	84	79	93
Diseases caused by infectious agents in health services	84	77	89	136	107	139
Proliferative bladder lesions caused by aromatic amines and their salts	27	29	41	74	79	72
Diseases listed in other tables	884	835	802	841	886	1,027
<b>Total number of diseases</b>	<b>49,341</b>	<b>50,688</b>	<b>55,057</b>	<b>54,015</b>	<b>51,452</b>	<b>51,631</b>

<sup>17</sup> Data about the number of recognized occupational diseases during the reference year come from the SGE TAPR annual data bases.

**Distribution of the number of occupational diseases giving right to a first payment during 2014 per activity branch**

Activity branches	Number of ODs	new permanent disability	fatal	Number of compensated days off
Metallurgical industry	6,918	3,561	60	1,256,367
Construction	6,947	3,330	16	1,479,758
Transportation, Utilities <sup>18</sup> , Printing, Communication	3,128	1,523	2	688,564
Food	10,330	4,112	1	2,317,570
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	1,807	877	11	363,435
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	2,978	1,423	9	618,141
Trades (non food)	2,595	1,244	2	559,966
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	1,919	906	4	351,903
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	7,477	3,176	1	1,623,307
Offices and headquarters construction	61	32	0	10,281
Other specific occupations	720	348	0	142,396
OD special account <sup>(1)</sup>	6,751	5,308	262	1,142,465
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,631</b>	<b>25,840</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>10,554,153</b>

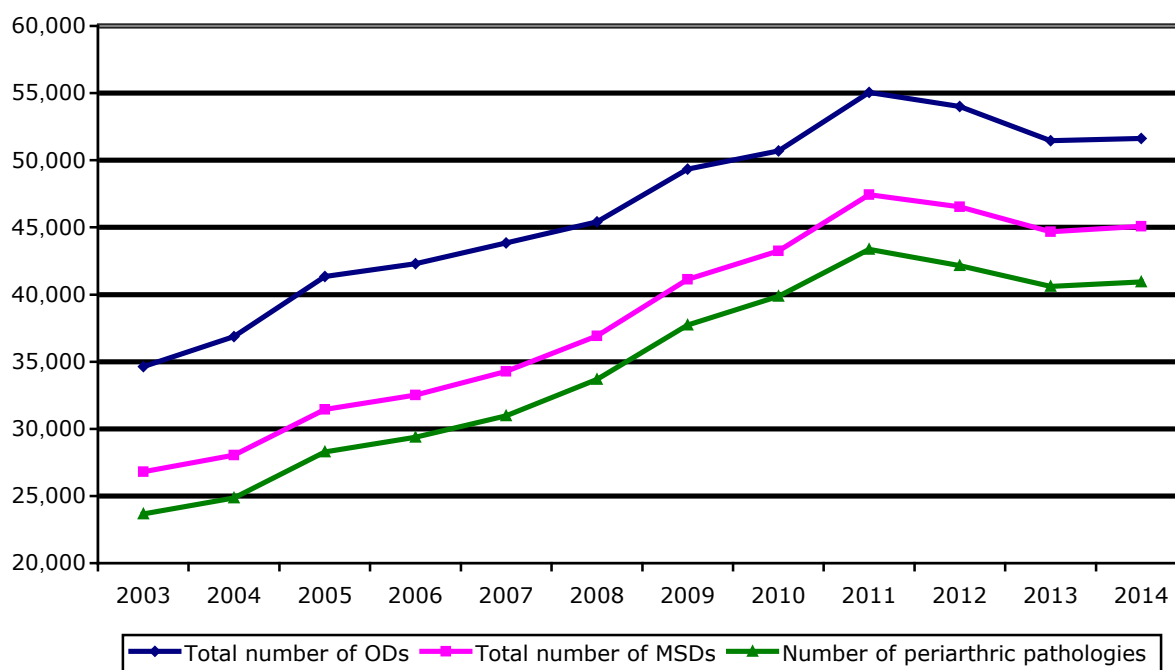
- (1) The "occupational diseases" special account is a pooling account interesting every company by means of the general expenses accounts. All expenses for occupational diseases contracted under specific circumstances are registered on this special account.

This is specifically the case for:

- occupational diseases having been medically observed for the first time between the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1947 and the implementation date of the OD list these ODs are listed in;
- observed diseases in a company where there is no risk exposure;
- diseases caused by successive risk exposures within several local units of different companies, without the possibility of determining the one where the risk exposure caused the disease;
- are also included in this special account expenses for ODs as a consequence of asbestos dust inhalation and compensated in implementation of points II and III of Article 40 of the 23<sup>rd</sup> of December 1998 Act.

<sup>18</sup> See note 10 on page 7

## Number of recognized occupational diseases' trend for the 2003-2014 period



Note: The above data consider the number of occupational diseases (and not the number of victims) with days off work having given right to either the compensation of days off work, or a lump-sum compensation or a pension paid for the first time during the year.

MSD data consider five OD tables of the occupational injury insurance (tables 57, 69, 79, 97 and 98). Among MSDs, periarthritic diseases due to specific repetitive gestures and work postures (table 57) are the most numerous.

## Trend of the number of recognized occupational cancers

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Asbestos	1,433	1,567	1,473	1,535	1,579	1,415	1,363
excluding asbestos	216	227	266	277	323	292	322
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>1,685</b>
Asbestos	87%	87%	85%	85%	83%	83%	81%
excluding asbestos	13%	13%	15%	15%	17%	17%	19%

Data expressed in figures and percentages

## Trend of the number of the work-related psychic troubles

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Five-year totals
Depression	41	59	58	157	243	73.3 %
Anxiety disorders	11	15	6	30	39	13.3 %
Post-traumatic stress syndrome	3	12	18	36	33	13.4 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>100 %</b>

CRRMP's number of positive decisions concerning work-related psychic troubles from 2010 to 2014 (Occupational Diseases Recognition Regional Committee).

Data expressed in figures and percentages

## 6. Financial data

In 2014, out of a global amount of receipts close to EUR 13.380 billion, the occupational injury insurance allocated 8.651 billion to social benefits (including the sums allocated to the FCAATA<sup>19</sup>). An amount of 1,741 million is devoted to solidarity transfer payments made by the occupational injury insurance to other social security schemes out of which EUR 790 million paid to the sickness fund to compensate occupational related claims which should have been taken care of by the occupational injury insurance (underreporting, etc.), 435 million allocated for a dedicated asbestos victims' compensation scheme<sup>20</sup>, 334 allocated to the mines scheme, etc. Since 2012, the amounts allocated to the FCAATA are integrated to the occupational injuries accounts. The balance is made of various charges including management expenses.

### Compensation amounts (except for asbestos - FCAATA) paid for occupational injuries

Amounts in million Euro

Year	in cash	in kind	for permanent disability	Total
2007	2,127	1,121	3,892	7,140
2008	2,245	1,085	3,944	7,273
2009	2,389	1,109	4,014	7,512
2010	2,501	1,151	4,073	7,725
2011	2,616	1,136	4,136	7,888
2012	2,600	1,158	4,243	8,001
2013	2,579	1,099	4,304	7,982
<b>2014</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>8,157</b>

- The compensation in cash (daily allowance) is paid to workers by the occupational injury insurance fund during their temporary work disability. Its aim is to compensate the loss of earnings.
- Compensations in kind cover all medical, paramedical and pharmaceutical expenses and hospitalisation. These expenses are 100% taken in charge based on the applicable insurance fund's scale of charges. Prostheses and supplies are now taken in charge up to 150% of this scale of charges. In case of a hospital stay there is no minimal charge to pay. The insured person does not have to pay for these expenses: the insurance fund he/she is affiliated to will pay directly to the doctors, medical auxiliaries and hospitals all the incurred expenses (direct payment by insurers' system).
- Compensations for permanent disability may be paid as a capital (lump sum), when the permanent disability rate is less than 10%, or as a pension when this rate is equal or superior to 10%. In case of the beneficiary's death, eligible parties (spouse and dependant descendants and ascendants) get a pension. The Occupational Injury Branch pays more than 1.3 million pensions of which 94% to victims.

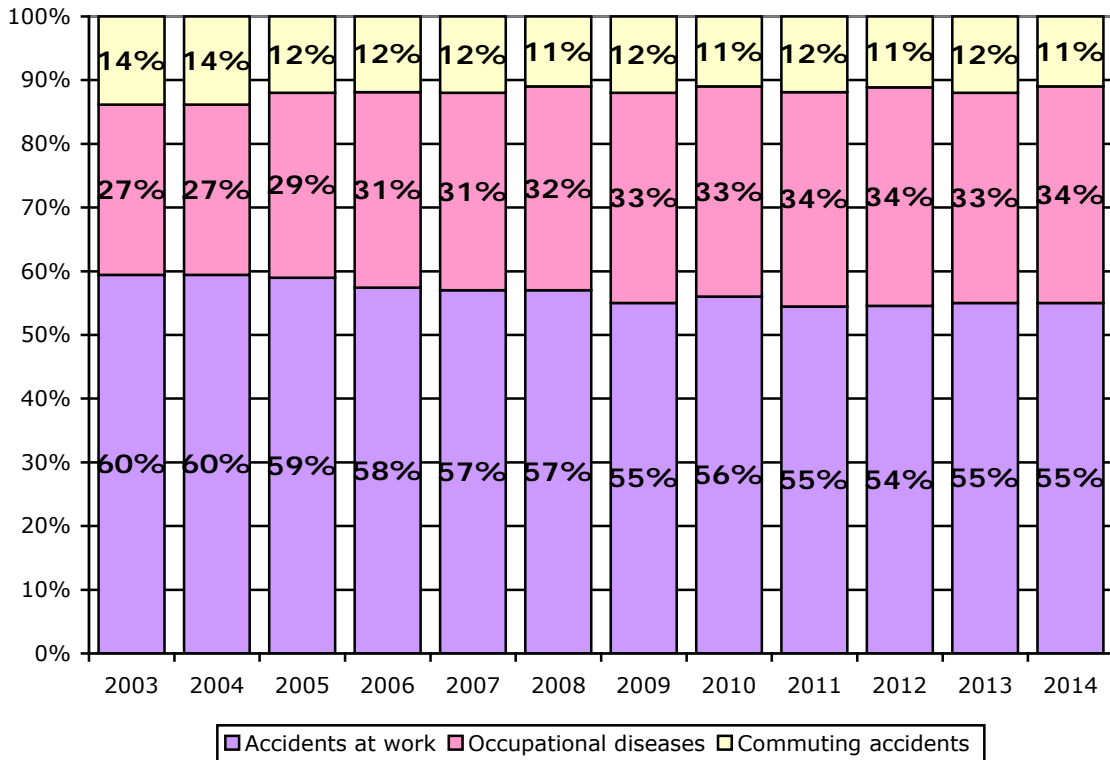
### Number of paid pensions

Year	Total number	Pensions to victims	Pensions to other parties
2013	1,391,292	1,301,833	89,459
2014	1,382,810	1,293,952	88,858

<sup>19</sup> Fonds de cessation anticipée des travailleurs de l'amiante - Asbestos workers' early retirement scheme

<sup>20</sup> Fonds d'indemnisation des victimes de l'amiante - Asbestos victims' compensation scheme

**2003-2013 amounts' distribution trend between the three main types of occupational risks**



**Distribution per main types of occupational risks of the number of injuries and their costs for victims compensated for the first time in 2014**

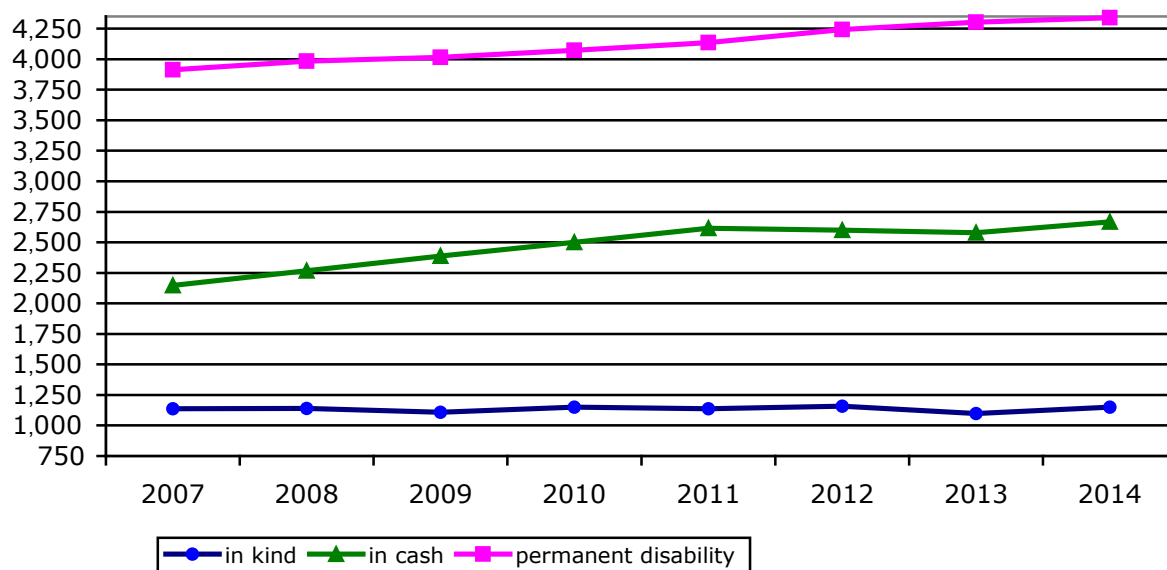
Type of occupational risk	Part of occupational injuries	Cost incurred by the insurance
Accidents at work	79%	55%
Occupational diseases	10%	33%
Commuting accidents	11%	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Good to know**

Temporary benefits expenditures are concentrated on a small proportion of claims. Thus, claims with less than four days away from work represent 31% of all recognized claims but weigh only for 3% of the total expenditure, while the cases with more than 150 days away from work represent 6% of the total number of injuries, but weigh for 60% of the total expense.

Concerning permanent disability, 3% of the claims are followed by a 60% or more disability rate and they count for 22% of the total annual expenditures. Most of the pensions paid for permanent disability have a disability rate ranging between 10% and 19%.

## Compensation amounts' (in million Euro) trend per type of compensation



## Detail of the permanent disability compensation

Amounts in million Euro

Year	Total	to insured workers	to eligible parties	as a lump sum
2007	3,912	2,750	1,008	154
2008	3,985	2,793	1,049	143
2009	4,014	2,817	1,053	144
2010	4,073	2,845	1,090	138
2011	4,136	2,889	1,109	138
2012	4,243	2,950	1,154	138
2013	4,304	2,998	1,173	133
<b>2014</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>129</b>

## Amounts' distribution per type of benefits expressed in percentage 10 2014

Permanent disability pensions	38.0%
Pensions because of the victim's death	8.5%
Compensation paid in capital / as a lump sum	1.5%
Compensation in cash	39.9%
Medical expenses – compensation in kind	6.3%
Hospital expenses – compensation in kind	4.7%
Pharmaceutical expenses – compensation in kind	1.0%
	100.0%

Pensions and compensation in capital amount for nearly 48% of incurred expenses. Cash compensation amounts to 39.9% of the expenses against 12% for the compensation in kind.





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