

# EUROGIP

## Statistical Review of Occupational Injuries FRANCE

Data 2008

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

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## **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.

Furthermore, Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Communities) publishes, at European level, harmonised accidents at work data according to the ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) methodology in implementation of the 89/391/EEC framework directive. In order to complete national data, the last part of this document shows accidents at work structural indicators computed and published by Eurostat.

## **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 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 insures three occupational risks: accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases. These three risks are jointly managed by the same entities.

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<sup>1</sup> and now PST 2010-2014* [Health at Work Plan]. This global policy applies to the occupational injury insurance via a covenant<sup>2</sup> known as *Convention d'objectifs et de gestion,*

*COG 2009-2012* [Objectives and Management Covenant] settled every four years between the State and the occupational injury insurance. 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] and the occupational injury insurance. This committee is equally made up of social partners: employers and employees.

Under the authority of the CAT/MP, the *Comités techniques nationaux et régionaux, CTN and CTR* [National and Regional Technical Committees], also equally made up of social partners: 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 régionales d'assurance maladie, CRAM* [Regional Health 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 128 of them but several of them are going to merge on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2010. For overseas departments, the *Caisses générales de sécurité sociale, CGSS* [Overseas Health Insurance Funds] gather in one fund all the different branches' activities. There are four of them in activity.

## Prevention of occupational risks

The prevention policy's orientations set by the CAT/MP are implemented by the CNAMTS-DRP, by the CRAM and CGSS prevention department and by the *Institut national de recherche et de sécurité, INRS* [National Research and Safety Institute] whose funding comes from 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

[1] <http://www.travail-solidarite.gouv.fr/dossiers/sante-securite-au-travail/plan-sante-au-travail-pst/plan-sante-au-travail-2005-2009-pst.html>

[2] [http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/atmp\\_media/COG%20double2.pdf](http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/atmp_media/COG%20double2.pdf)

24 hours. He/she must specify the location, the circumstances and the identity of potential witnesses. For this part, the employer must deliver to his worker an accident slip the victim will show to his/her doctor, this will avoid to the victim to pay 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.

The use of the electronic declaration recently implemented is growing.

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 (CRAM).

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 results are published. So, these are the accidents which will be detailed within this document.

### Occupational diseases

It is to the victim (or the victim's beneficiaries) to address 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 the victim 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 table of MPs 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 others 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 filled within the time limit<sup>3</sup> for a compensation claim which runs from the end of the 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 of the medical progresses. Currently, there is a list of 114 tables (chapters) in force attached to the Social Security Code (January 2010).

- 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 situation the CPAM prepares specific files and submits them to the *Comité régional de reconnaissance des maladies professionnelles, CRRMP* [Occupational Diseases Recognition Regional Committee] whose decision imposes on the CPAM which passes it on 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>4</sup> [Occupational diseases. List's 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>5</sup> [Occupational Diseases. Compulsory General Scheme] which may be downloaded (in French only) from the website [www.inrs.fr](http://www.inrs.fr)

### Benefits

Duly recognized occupational injuries give right to the victim to three types of benefits: benefit in kind, cash benefit and permanent disability benefit. Benefit in kind means 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

[3] 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 diagnosis and the end of the exposure) 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 sewages' works.

[4] Ref. ed835

[5] Ref. TJ 19

the loss of salary. Finally, in case of a definitive loss of capacity to earn a living, the victim is entitled either to a capital when the permanent disability rate is less than 10 % or a pension when this rate is equal or superior to 10 %. In case of the victim's death, eligible parties (spouse, children and dependant 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 miner's scheme. On the other hand, State, hospitals and local administrations come under other compensation schemes.

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

### ■ For France

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/fr/accueil\\_home/accueil\\_accueil\\_home\\_1.php](http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fr/accueil_home/accueil_accueil_home_1.php)

Most of the data reproduced within this document are issued from the Bilan du risque AT/MP Exercice 2008 [2008 reference year occupational risks appraisal]:

[http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/atmp\\_media/Rapport%20gestion%20Branche%20ATMP%202008.pdf](http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/atmp_media/Rapport%20gestion%20Branche%20ATMP%202008.pdf)

And from the document Chiffres clefs de la sinistralité Branche AT/MP : 2008 [Main occupational injury data : 2008].

[http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/atmp\\_media/CHIFFRES%20CLEFS%20SINISTRALITE%2008%20INTERACTIF.pdf](http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/atmp_media/CHIFFRES%20CLEFS%20SINISTRALITE%2008%20INTERACTIF.pdf)

Recognition procedures currently implemented are detailed within the Charte AT/MP (Occupational risks charter) – document in French only: [http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fr/AccueilDossiers/AccueilDossiers\\_charte-atmp\\_1.php](http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fr/AccueilDossiers/AccueilDossiers_charte-atmp_1.php)

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 French only) in general: <http://www.securite-sociale.fr/>

To know more about the health insurance (in French only) in particular: <http://www.ameli.fr/>

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

### ■ For Eurostat

Structural indicators on health and safety at work in Europe are available only for fatal accidents at work and accidents at work with more than three days' absence from work. These data are available at the following web address:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/health\\_safety\\_work](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/health_safety_work)

The ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) methodology aiming to provide harmonised data about accidents at work with more than three days' absence from work is available at the following web address:

[http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/hasaw/library?l=/statisstics\\_methodology/esaw\\_methodology/ke4202569\\_en\\_pdf/EN\\_1.0\\_&a=d](http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/hasaw/library?l=/statisstics_methodology/esaw_methodology/ke4202569_en_pdf/EN_1.0_&a=d)

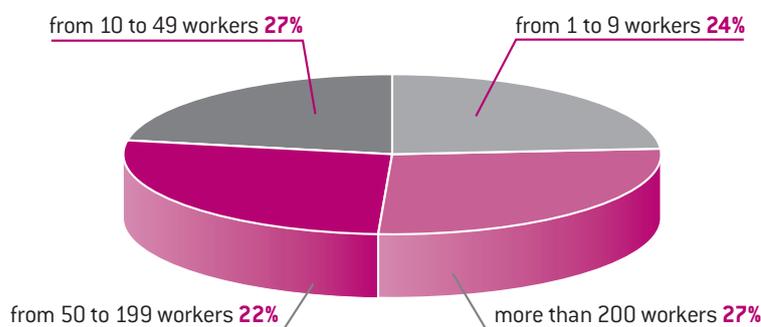
### 3. Main data

In 2008, the occupational injury insurance insures **18,508,530** full-time equivalent workers<sup>6</sup> divided up into **2,294,490** operation units<sup>7</sup>.

#### Main activity branches

Activity branch	Workers	Operation units
Metallurgical industry	1,908,043	112,499
Construction	1,617,702	336,859
Transportation, Utilities <sup>8</sup> , Printing, Communication	2,137,791	252,400
Food	2,267,275	345,817
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	464,972	9,837
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	550,221	48,548
Trades (non food)	2,332,301	529,655
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	4,053,547	328,681
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	3,176,678	320,194
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,508,530</b>	<b>2,284,490</b>

#### Percentage of the number of workers per establishment per size band (2005 data)



[6] The number of workers is an indicator which gives a full-time equivalent number of workers taking into account part-time workers in proportion of their working time.

[7] It refers to operation units' total number calculated taking into account each activity's risk. A company may be divided into several operations which may be themselves 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.

[8] Water, Gas, Electricity

## 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 “of which 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 ≥ 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” whatever the first payment’s 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 working hours. This rate does not take into account fatal accidents.
  - The severity index is equal to the sum of the permanent disability rate<sup>9</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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[9] The permanent disability rates’ sum includes all individual disability rates fatal or not.

## 4. Accidents at work and commuting accidents

### Number of recognized accidents during the reference year<sup>10</sup>

Year	Accidents at work	Commuting accidents	Total
2007	1,158,652	119,670	<b>1,278,322</b>
2008	1,118,590	123,495	<b>1,242,085</b>

### Number of recognized accidents with at least one day's absence from work

Year	Accidents at work	Commuting accidents	Total
2004	692,004	78,280	<b>770,284</b>
2005	699,217	82,965	<b>782,182</b>
2006	700,772	83,022	<b>783,794</b>
2007	720,150	85,442	<b>805,592</b>
2008	703,976	87,855	<b>791,831</b>

### Number of recognized accidents with at least three days' absence from work

Year	Accidents at work	Commuting accidents	Total
2004	653,564	72,548	<b>726,112</b>
2005	659,714	76,760	<b>736,474</b>
2006	659,812	76,800	<b>736,612</b>
2007	676,432	78,710	<b>755,142</b>
2008	658,583	80,172	<b>738,755</b>

### Fatal work and commuting accidents

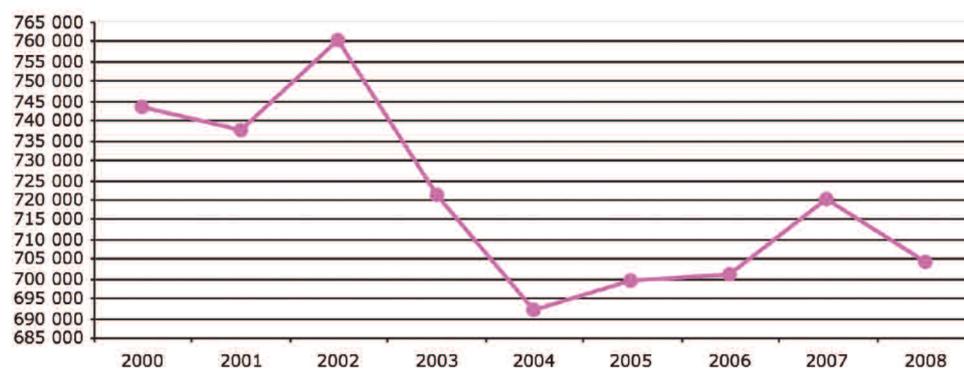
Year	Accidents at work	<i>of which fatal on the road*</i>	Commuting accidents	Total
2004	626	152	486	<b>1,112</b>
2005	474	128	440	<b>914</b>
2006	537	111	384	<b>921</b>
2007	622	142	407	<b>1,029</b>
2008	569	132	387	<b>956</b>

\* while driving for work

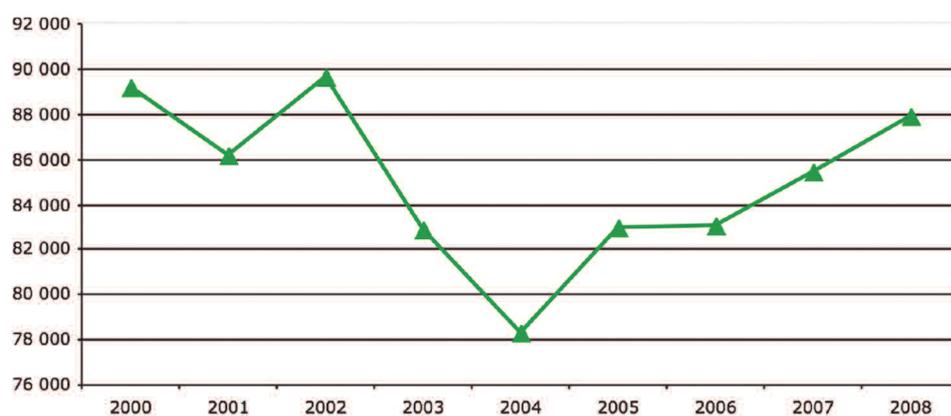
[10] Data about the number of recognized accidents during the reference year come from national data stemming from the Orphée data management system.

## Long term trends

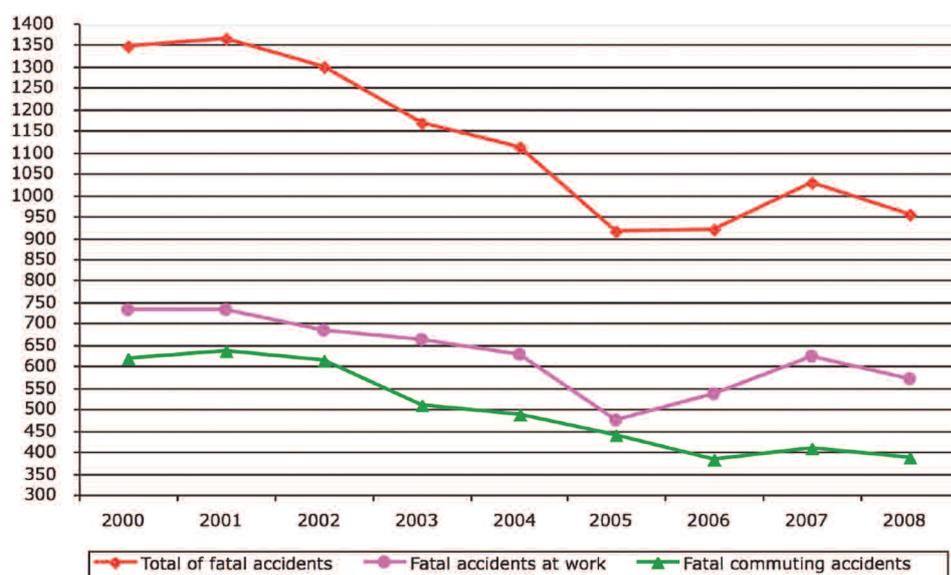
**Annual distribution of the number of accidents at work with at least one day's absence from work**



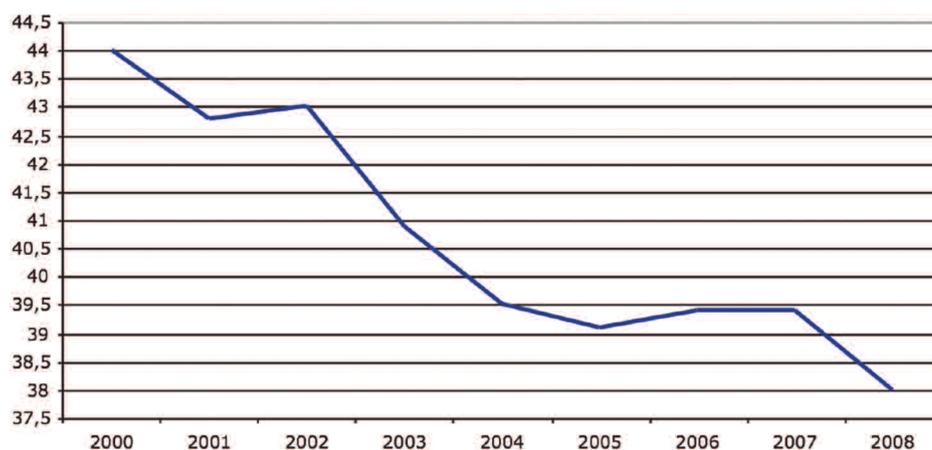
**Annual distribution of commuting accidents with at least one day's absence from work**



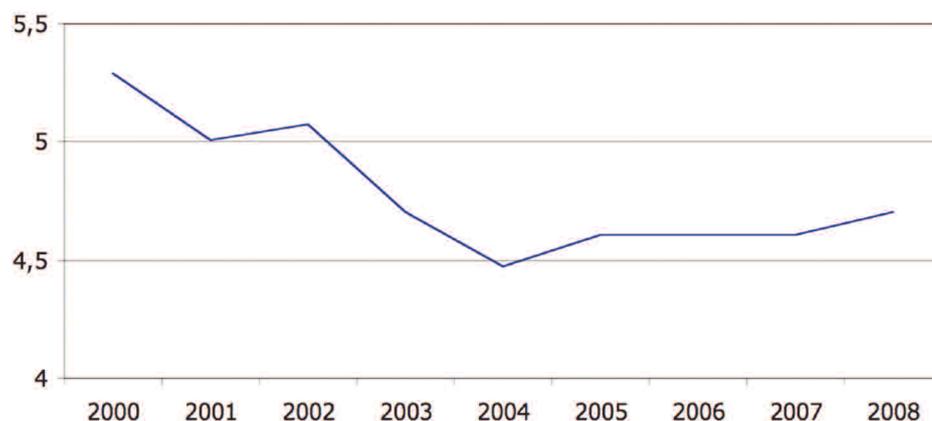
**Annual distribution of all fatal accidents and then respectively of accidents at work and commuting accidents**



Accidents at work incidence rate



Commuting accidents incidence rate



## Distribution of the recognized accidents

### Accidents at work

Accidents at work per activity branch (in absolute value)				
Activity branch	With days off	of which with permanent disability	of which fatal	Number of compensated days off
Metallurgical industry	75,693	4,935	60	3,407,797
Construction	129,190	9,317	155	7,105,395
Transportation, utilities <sup>11</sup> , printing, communication	94,068	6,073	124	5,476,585
Food	118,152	5,754	48	5,861,809
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	14,663	1,051	9	767,314
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	30,240	2,217	32	1,542,862
Trades (non food)	56,958	3,774	42	3,116,432
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	39,203	2,527	37	1,817,752
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	145,809	8,689	62	8,326,419
<b>Total</b>	<b>703,976</b>	<b>44,037</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>37,422,365</b>

[11] Water, Gas, Electricity

<b>Accidents at work per activity branch expressed in rates</b>				
<b>Activity branch</b>	<b>Incidence rate</b>	<b>Frequency rate</b>	<b>Severity rate</b>	<b>Severity index</b>
Metallurgical industry	39.7	24.2	1.09	15.5
Construction	79.9	50.2	2.76	42.5
Transportation, utilities, Printing, Communication	44.0	28.6	1.67	20.6
Food	52.1	32.5	1.61	14.7
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	31.5	20.0	1.04	13.2
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	55.0	33.8	1.72	27.3
Trades (non food)	24.4	15.2	0.83	10.4
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	9.7	6.8	0.31	4.4
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	45.9	31.0	1.77	17.6
<b>Global rate</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>16.1</b>

<b>Distribution per simplified material agent in absolute value</b>				
<b>Material agent</b>	<b>With days off</b>	<b>of which with permanent disability</b>	<b>of which fatal</b>	<b>Number of compensated days off</b>
Accidents on same level	170,994	9,951	20	9,488,955
Fall from height	84,852	7,467	64	6,478,738
Manual handling	240,947	13,961	18	12,060,407
Mass in motion	40,476	1,869	35	1,489,239
Lifting	23,996	1,532	26	1,328,695
Vehicles	21,724	2,180	134	1,518,009
Machines	20,992	2,075	15	900,554
Earthmoving vehicles	986	111	9	85,463
Portable tools	45,365	1,864	0	1 203,017
Apparatus containing fluids	8,556	249	3	206,596
Vapours, gas, dusts, combustibles, ionising or non-ionising radiations	1,415	85	6	50,966
Electricity	771	82	9	47,917
Various: games and sports, fights and attacks, non classified material agents elsewhere	34,199	1,794	22	1,867,036
Non classified accidents due to lack of information, faintness, sudden death or not	8,703	817	208	696,773
<b>Total</b>	<b>703,976</b>	<b>44,037</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>37,422,365</b>

## Commuting accidents

<b>Distribution per activity branch (in absolute value)</b>				
<b>Activity branches</b>	<b>With days off</b>	<b>of which with permanent disability</b>	<b>of which fatal</b>	<b>Number of compensated days off</b>
Metallurgical industry	7,434	728	67	510,160
Construction	7,482	628	45	522,648
Transportation, Utilities, Printing, Communication	8,438	827	35	576,466
Food	14,512	1,126	65	1,004,336
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	1,465	174	11	96,034
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	2,032	189	10	150,873
Trades (non food)	9,649	925	31	594,537
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	13,506	1,262	40	647,176
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	21,210	1,836	76	1,434,165
Offices and headquarters	521	40	1	23,796
Other specific occupations	1,606	287	6	169,235
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,855</b>	<b>8,022</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>5,729,426</b>

Distribution per implicated material agent (in absolute value)				
Material agent	With days off	of which with permanent disability	of which fatal	Number of compensated days off
Vehicles	58,451	5,743	335	3,885,523
Fall on the same level	16,810	1,254	6	1,003,163
Fall from height	7,787	528	1	481,015
Other	4,807	497	45	359,725
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,855</b>	<b>8,022</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>5,729,426</b>

Distribution per implicated material agent (in percentage of total)				
Material agent	With days off	of which with permanent disability	of which fatal	Number of compensated days off
Vehicles	66.5	71.6	86.6	67.8
Fall on the same level	19.1	15.6	1.6	17.5
Fall from height	8.9	6.6	0.3	8.4
Other	5.5	6.2	11.6	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### The work-related road risk

The occupational injury insurance fund pays a lot of attention to work-related road risk. Specific statistics dealing with this risk are available. They do not consider traffic accidents within the premises of a company. The common characteristic of all these accidents is to have taken place during a displacement on a public road and to have a motorized or not vehicle as material agent of the accident. For instance, a pedestrian falling in public stairs while commuting to work will not be included in the following data.

Number of work-related (while working and commuting) road accidents						
At work	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
With days off	21,031	20,656	21,034	20,697	20,837	20,394
of which with a permanent disability	2,877	2,834	2,743	2,534	2,387	2,157
of which fatal	194	152	128	111	142	132
Number of compensated days off	1,631,188	1,573,490	1,469,338	1,499,094	1,492,916	1,489,509
Commuting	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
With days off	53,830	51,726	54,349	54,791	57,147	58,171
of which with a permanent disability	7,378	7,294	6,918	6,394	6,182	5,727
of which fatal	460	445	386	337	350	333
Number of compensated days off	3,797,540	3,578,370	3,377,267	3,547,311	3,670,967	3,871,159
Overall	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
With days off	74,861	72,382	75,383	75,488	77,984	78,565
of which with a permanent disability	10,255	10,128	9,661	8,928	8,569	7,884
of which fatal	654	597	514	448	492	465
Number of compensated days off	5,428,728	5,151,860	4,846,605	5,046,405	5,163,883	5,360,668

<b>Distribution of road work accidents per material agent</b>				
<b>Material agent</b>	<b>With days off</b>	<b>of which with permanent disability</b>	<b>of which fatal</b>	<b>Number of compensated days off</b>
Private cars	7,611	915	44	554,462
Light utility vehicles - less than 3.5 tons	1,229	113	12	90,852
Trucks - more than 3.5 tons	2,050	264	38	172,119
Road public transportation	456	48	0	40,803
Motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters,	3,943	318	6	249,036
Bicycles	1,024	68	0	50,353
Pedestrians hurt by a vehicle	1,142	153	17	113,483
Not listed above	847	55	2	58,417
No information	2,092	223	13	159,984
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,394</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,489,509</b>

<b>Distribution of commuting accidents per material agent</b>				
<b>Material agent</b>	<b>With days off</b>	<b>of which with permanent disability</b>	<b>of which fatal</b>	<b>Number of compensated days off</b>
Private cars	26,161	2,713	163	1,623,282
Light utility vehicles - less than 3.5 tons	538	96	3	86,130
Trucks - more than 3.5 tons	529	69	9	46,485
Road public transportation	630	55	1	38,587
Motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters,	18,316	1,540	90	1,244,969
Bicycles	3,843	285	8	201,843
Pedestrians hurt by a vehicle	1,568	271	14	158,654
Not listed above	519	40	0	34,554
No information	6,067	658	45	436,655
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,171</b>	<b>5,727</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>3,871,159</b>

## 5. Occupational diseases

### Count of occupational diseases (ODs)

	2007	2008
Number of recognized ODs during the reference year <sup>11</sup>	53,605	59,884
ODs with a first payment during the year	43,832	45,411
Of which new permanent disability	22,625	23,134
Of which fatal	420	425
Number of compensated days off	7,842,306	8,709,700

The change introduced in 2008 which consists in filing one claim per syndrome instead of filing as before one multiple-syndrome claim when possible had an impact on the number of claims and recognitions' count.

The difference between the number of recognized ODs and the one of ODs with a first payment can be partly explained by the late recording of recognized ODs at the end of the year and having 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 absence from work to the occupational injury insurance. This is the case, for instance, of recognized ODs for retired victims and which are taken in charge by the sickness insurance (latency period). There is no compensation for days off as there are none.

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

Diseases	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Articular diseases	24,848	28,278	29,379	30,968	33,682
Asbestos dust-induced diseases	4,831	5,715	5,864	5,336	4,597
Lumbar spine chronic affections / heavy loads	2,313	2,260	2,251	2,406	2,338
Noise-induced diseases	980	1,198	1,126	1,214	1,076
Asbestos-induced bronchogenic carcinoma	818	821	867	956	914
Lumbar spine chronic affections / vibrations	410	422	411	392	377
Meniscus chronic lesions	292	299	316	360	372
Allergic eczema	351	351	315	341	298
Silicata inhalation-induced pneumoconiosis	307	288	320	347	274
Rhinitis and occupational asthma	315	292	259	249	244
Vibration-induced diseases / machine-tools	185	182	161	154	157
Wood dust-induced diseases	104	108	101	87	99
Diseases caused by infectious agents in health services	58	93	52	64	98
Diseases caused by cement	147	160	111	118	97
Diseases listed in other tables	912	880	773	840	788
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,871</b>	<b>41,347</b>	<b>42,306</b>	<b>43,832</b>	<b>45,411</b>

[11] Data about the number of recognized accidents during the reference year come from national data stemming from the Orphée data management system.

## Distribution of the number of occupational diseases giving right to a first payment during 2008 per activity branch

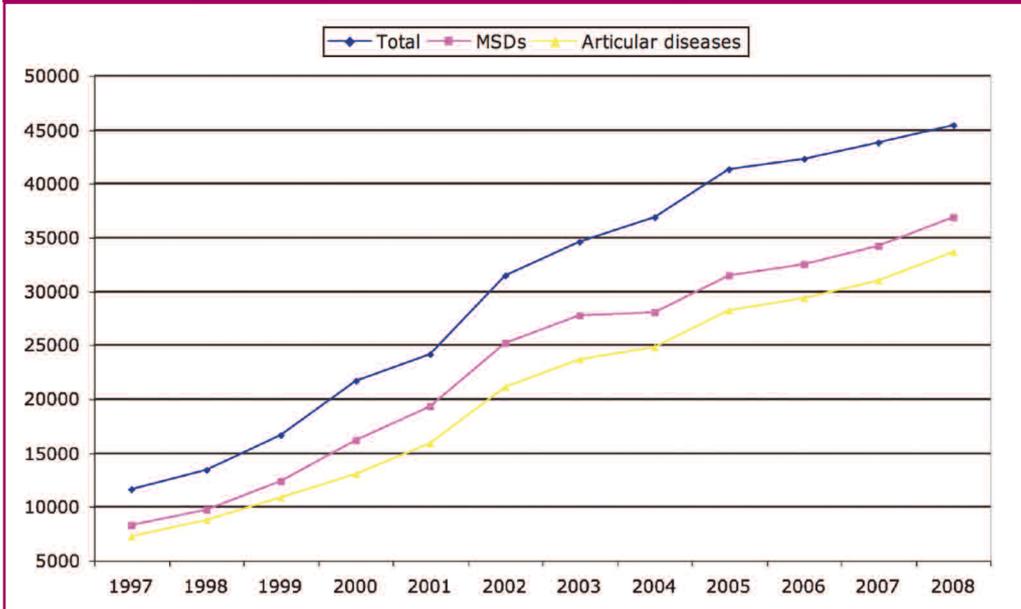
Activity branches	Number of ODs	of which new permanent disability	of which fatal	Number of compensated days off
Metallurgical industry	6,436	2,939	32	1,164,791
Construction	4,892	2,185	10	983,045
Transportation, Utilities, Printing, Communication	2,163	948	4	458,206
Food	8,524	2,911	0	1,886,216
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	1,744	795	10	365,310
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	2,971	1,307	9	603,015
Trades (non food)	1,946	901	1	402,038
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	1,451	644	1	270,963
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	5,767	2,005	2	1,138,247
Offices and headquarters	55	26	0	7,286
Other specific occupations	407	162	0	67,339
OD special account (1)	9,055	8,311	356	1,363,244
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,411</b>	<b>23,134</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>8,709,700</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 to this special account.

This is specifically the case for:

- occupational diseases having been medically observed for the first time between the 1st of January 1947 and the implementation date of the OD list this OD is listed in;
- observed diseases in a company where there is no risk exposure;
- diseases falling to 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 accounted to this special account expenses for OD 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.

## Number of recognized occupational diseases' trend for the period 1997-2008



Note: the above data consider occupational diseases 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. Articular diseases due to specific repetitive gestures and work postures (table 57) are the most numerous.

## 6. Financial data

In 2008, out of a global amount close to 11 billion Euros, the occupational injury insurance allocated 7,273 millions to benefits. An amount of 2,165 millions is devoted to solidarity transfer payments made by the occupational injury insurance to other social security scheme out of which 410 million Euros paid to the sickness fund to compensate occupational related

claims which should have been taken care of by the occupational injury insurance (under-notification,...) ; 1,165 millions are allocated to the asbestos fund (850 millions for asbestos industry workers' early retirements benefits and 315 millions for a dedicated asbestos victims' compensation). The balance is made of various charges including management charges.

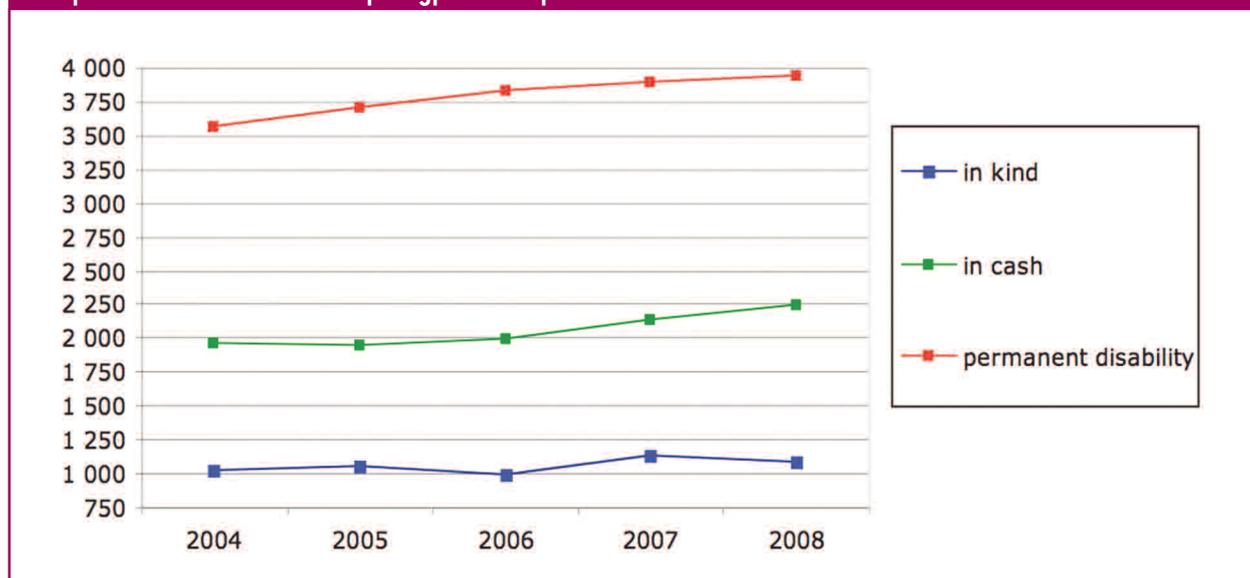
### Compensation (except for asbestos) amounts' paid for occupational injuries

Year	In cash	in Kind	for permanent disability	Total
2004	1,954	1,015	3,565	6,534
2005	1,944	1,051	3,709	6,704
2006	1,983	988	3,823	6,793
2007	2,127	1,121	3,892	7,140
2008	2,245	1,085	3,944	7,273

Amounts in million Euros

- 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, prostheses and hospital stays. These expenses are 100% taken in charge based on the applicable insurance fund's 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, children and dependant ascendants) get a pension. Occupational injury branch pays nearly 1.4 million pensions to 1.2 million beneficiaries.

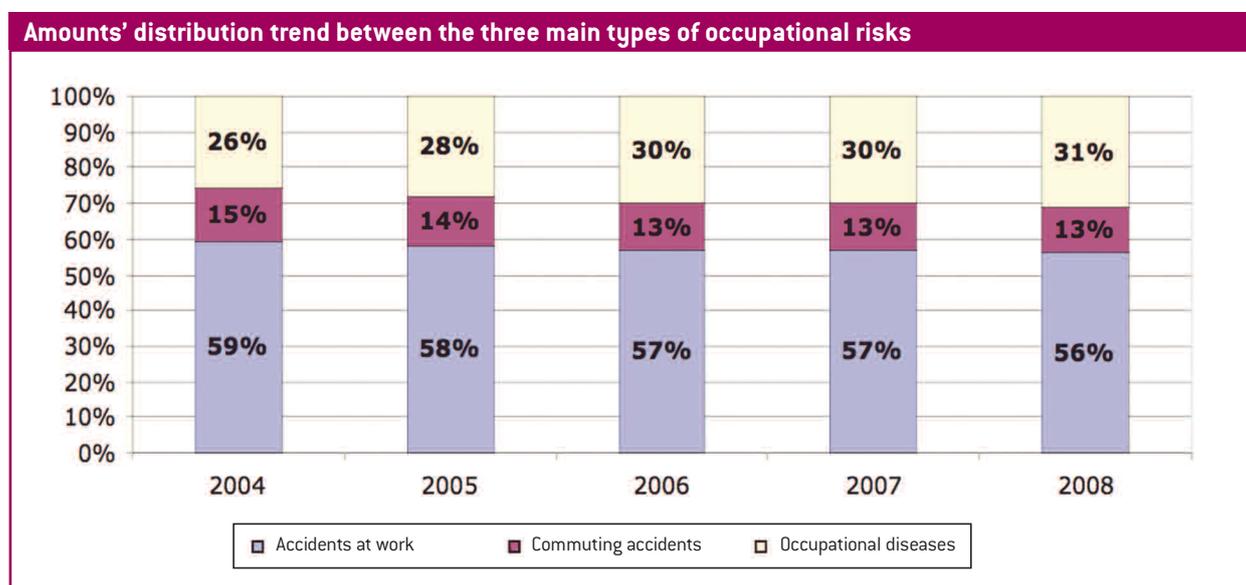
### Compensation amounts' trend per type of compensation



## Detail of the permanent disability compensation

Year	to insured workers	to eligible parties	Total
2004	2,546	907	3,565
2005	2,650	940	3,709
2006	2,716	979	3,823
2007	2,740	998	3,892
2008	2,764	1,038	3,944

Amounts in million Euros



## Amount's distribution per type of cost expressed in percentage for 2008

Permanent disability pensions	40%
Pensions because of the victim's death	10%
Compensation paid in capital / as a lump sum	2%
Compensation in cash	36%
Medical expenses – compensation in kind	6%
Hospital expenses – compensation in kind	5%
Pharmaceutical expenses – compensation in kind	1%
	100 %

Pensions and compensation in capital amount for nearly 52% of incurred expenses. Cash compensation amounts to 36% of the expenses against 12% for the compensation in kind.

## 7. Eurostat data

Structural indicators are available only for accidents at work. 2007 data are not available.

### Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100,000 persons in employment (1998 = 100) (\*)

Serious accidents – Total	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	:	:	:	100	96	88	84	80	78	76
EU (25 countries)	:	:	:	100	100	99	95	87	82	79	77	75
EU (15 countries)	104	103	100	100	100	98	94	86	81	78	76	74
Euro area (12 countries)	105	103	101	100	99	97	92	84	79	76	74	72
<b>France</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>82</b>

(:) Not available

### Index of the number of fatal accidents at work per 100,000 persons in employment (1998 = 100) (\*)

Fatal road traffic accidents and other transport accidents in the course of work are excluded.

Fatal accidents	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	:	:	:	100	97	91	90	88	86	81
EU (25 countries)	:	:	:	100	88	87	85	80	78	75	72	72
EU (15 countries)	116	113	106	100	91	88	85	80	78	75	74	73(p)
Euro area (12 countries)	113	110	102	100	88	86	83	78	78	73	72	:
<b>France</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50(p)</b>

(:) Not available

(p) Provisory

\* The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of fatal and serious accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of accidents with more than three days' absence from work or number of fatal accidents at work that occurred during the year / number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100,000. An accident at work is "a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm". This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of one's business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases.

Euro area (12 countries): Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain

EU-15: Euro area + Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom

EU-25: EU-15 + Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Cyprus (without the northern part of the island), Malta

EU-27: EU-25 + Bulgaria and Romania.



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