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Statistical review of occupational injuries

FRANCE

2011 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.

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 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, 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, 31st 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 now PST2 2010-2014 [Health at Work Plan]. This global policy applies to the occupational injury insurance via a covenant¹ known as *Convention d'objectifs et de gestion*, COG 2009-2012 [Objectives and Management Covenant] settled every four years between the State and CNAMTS. 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 9 *Comités techniques nationaux et régionaux*, CTN and the 60 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 d'assurance retraite et de santé au*

¹ http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/document_PDF_a_telecharger/COG%202009-2012%20Assurance%20Maladie%20-%20Risques%20Professionnels.pdf

travail, CARSAT² [Regional Retirement and 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 social partners. The CRAT-MP is the regional counterpart of the CAT-MP.

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], national research 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. He/she must specify the location, the circumstances and the identity of potential witnesses. For his part, the employer must deliver to his worker an accident slip the victim will show to his 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

² From the 1st of July 2010, the CRAMs (*Caisses régionales d'assurance maladie*) are designated as *Caisses d'assurance retraite et de santé au travail*, CARSAT [Retirement and Health at Work Insurance Fund].

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 electronic notification now accounts for ¼ of the notifications.

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.

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 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 tables 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 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 limit³ 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 of the medical progresses. Currently, there is a list of 113 tables (chapters) in force attached to the Social Security Code (September 2011).
- 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 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.

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 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 sewage works.

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*⁴ [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*⁵ [Occupational Diseases. Compulsory General Scheme] which may be downloaded (in French only) from the website www.inrs.fr

Benefits

Duly recognized occupational injuries give right to the victim to three types of benefit⁶: benefits in kind, cash benefits and permanent disability benefits. 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 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 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.

Statistics presented within this document cover accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases with at least one day off work, a permanent

⁴ Ref. ed835

⁵ Ref. TJ 19

⁶ A new benefit, the temporary unfitness benefit, is paid since the 1st July 2010. It is paid to victims whose unfitness to their work station is caused by an occupational injury.

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.

Funding system

The employer is the sole responsible for the funding. The fee's amount 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.

Three types of rate based on staff are implemented:

- 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.

Staff thresholds listed above are in force since 2010 and the rate calculation mechanisms have been recently modified. The new premium pricing policy will take its full effect in 2014, as the premium rates will be calculated according to the new modalities and new workforce size thresholds for accidents and illnesses that occurred in 2010, 2011 and 2012.

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 2011, the average rate is of 2.28%.

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/>

Most of the data reproduced within this document are issued from the *Rapport de gestion - 2011* [2011 Management report]:

http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/document_PDF_a_telecharger/brochures/Rapport%20de%20gestion%202011.pdf

and from the document *Compte rendu d'activité 2011* [2011 Annual Report].

http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/document_PDF_a_telecharger/brochures/Compte%20rendu%20activite%202011.pdf

Introduction to occupational diseases (in English)

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

[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.euroqip.fr/> and more specifically for France (in English):

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 of 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

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

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/hasaw/library?l=/statistics_methodology/esaw_methodology/ke4202569_en_pdf/EN_1.0_&a=d

3. Main data

In 2011, the occupational injury insurance insures **18,492,444** divided up into **2,045,251** operation units⁷.

Main activity branches

Activity branch	Workers	Operation units
Metallurgical industry	1,739,928	102,179
Construction	1,582,891	283,346
Transportation, Utilities ⁸ , Printing, Communication	2,111,128	214,258
Food	2,319,312	322,973
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	430,603	8,835
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	483,847	39,957
Trades (non-food)	2,286,575	467,707
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	4,256,351	304,751
Service II (Health services, etc. and temporary work)	3,281,809	301,245
Subtotal	18,492,444	2,045,251

Companies' distribution according to the importance of staff – 2009 data

Company staff	Distribution according to staff size	Relevant proportion of workers	Number of companies	Number of workers
1 worker	42.9%	4.0%	723,512	722,817
2 workers	14.9%	2.8%	250,859	498,459
3 workers	8.8%	2.4%	148,916	443,406
4 or 5 workers	10.3%	4.2%	173,199	758,431
6 to 9 workers	9.5%	6.3%	159,991	1,138,684
10 to 19 workers	6.9%	8.4%	115,715	1,512,694
20 to 49 workers	4.3%	11.9%	72,700	2,149,938
50 to 149 workers	1.7%	12.3%	28,451	2,218,608
150 to 199 workers	0.2%	3.4%	3,762	622,051
200 to 249 workers	0.1%	2.6%	2,182	467,808
250 to 299 workers	0.1%	2.3%	1,562	413,103
300 to 999 workers	0.4%	27.0%	6,156	4,887,985
5 000 workers and more	0.0%	12.6%	173	2,273,436
All sizes	100.0%	100.0%	1,687,179	18,107,420

⁷ 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 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

Recognition activity during the 2011 reference year

Kind of injury	Number of notifications	Number of recognitions	Refusals and filings ⁹	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%
Total	1,582,733	1,214,400	382,544	76.0%

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.

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 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 working hours. This rate does not take into account fatal accidents.
- The severity index is equal to the sum of the permanent disability rate¹⁰ 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.

⁹ Starting with the 2010 data, insufficiently documented claims are filed that is to say in order to wait for the necessary documentation for a further examination.

¹⁰ 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 year¹¹

Year	Accidents at work
2007	1,158,652
2008	1,118,590
2009	1,018,679
2010	995,488
2011	1,000,797

Data covering the 9 main activity branches

Number of recognized accidents with at least one day of absence from work / 1st payment during the year

Year	Accidents at work
2007	720,150
2008	703,976
2009	651,453
2010	658,847
2011	669,914

Data covering the 9 main activity branches

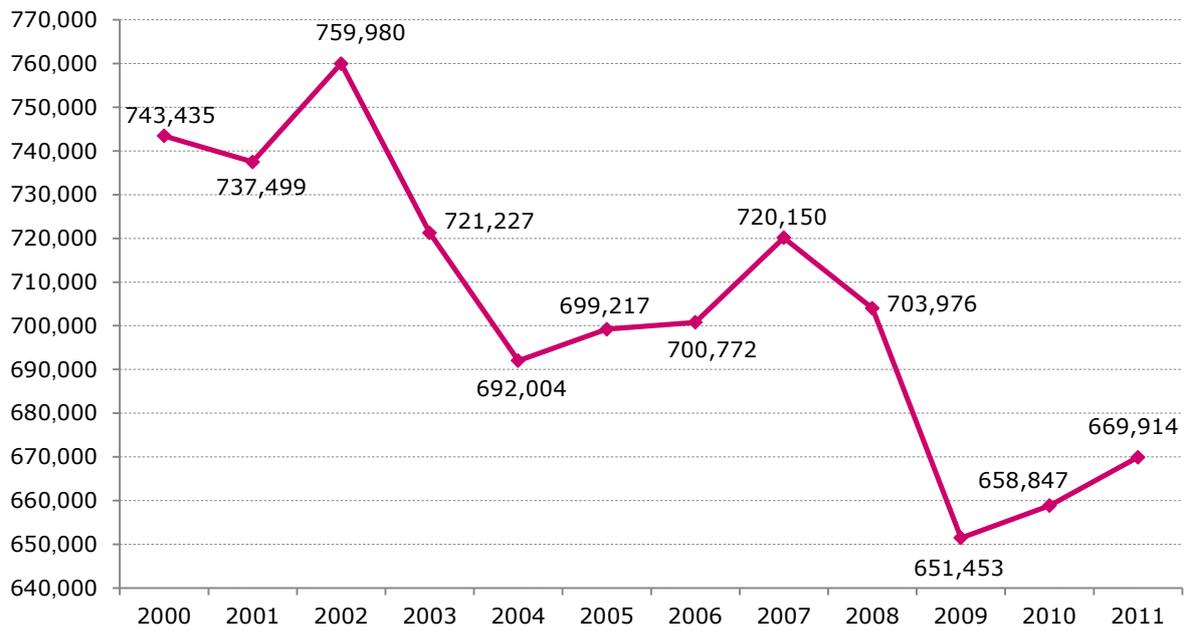
Fatal accidents at work

Year	Accidents at work
2007	622
2008	569
2009	538
2010	529
2011	552

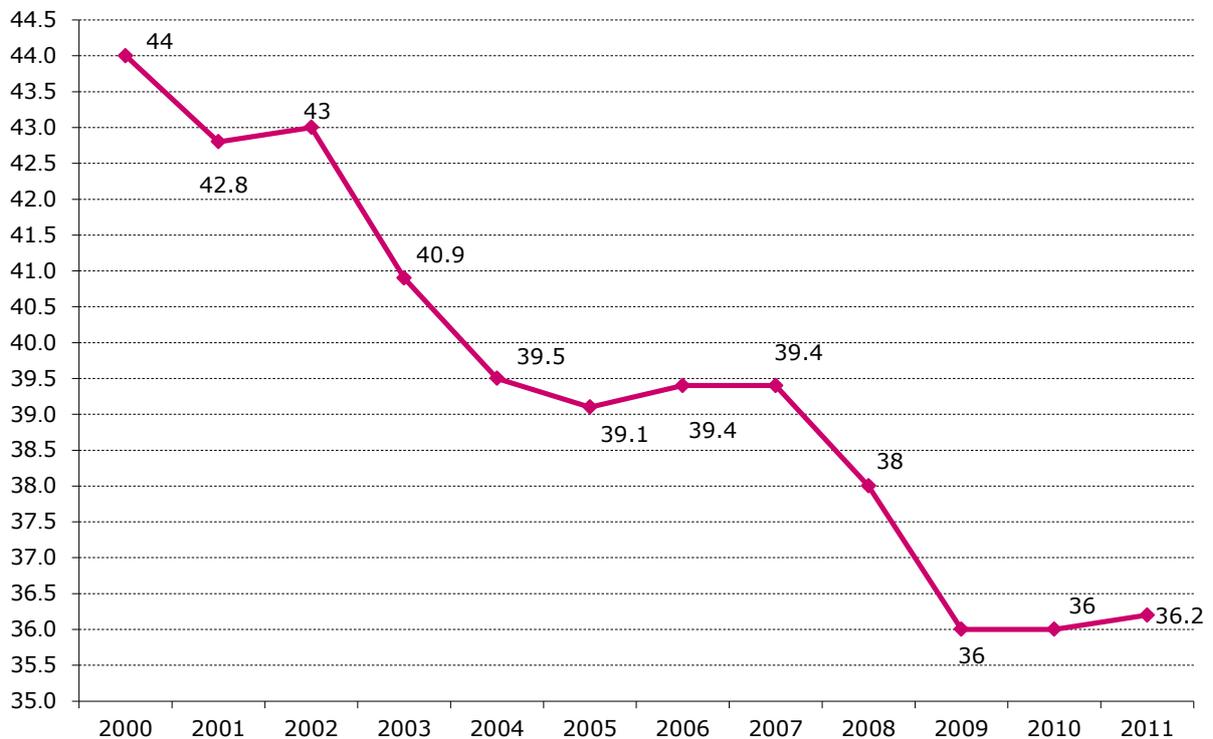
Data covering the 9 main activity branches

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

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)

Activity branch	With days off	With permanent disability	Fatal	Number of compensated days off
Metallurgical industry	61,889	4,228	52	3,051,324
Construction	115,626	8,056	144	6,907,218
Transportation, Utilities, Printing, Communication	94,499	6,078	131	5,963,946
Food	116,131	5,624	38	6,215,072
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	12,727	847	8	691,115
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	25,017	1,780	21	1,367,527
Trades (non-food)	54,814	3,544	41	3,196,393
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	42,290	2,473	37	2,018,090
Service II (Health services, etc. and temporary work)	146,921	8,356	80	8,910,890
Total	669,914	40,986	552	38,321,575

Data covering the 9 main activity branches

Distribution of accidents at work per activity branch expressed in rates

Activity branch	Incidence rate	Frequency rate	Severity rate	Severity index
Metallurgical industry	35.6	22.6	1.1	15.1
Construction	73.0	46.8	2.8	39.1
Transportation, Utilities, Printing, Communication	44.8	30.0	1.9	21.4
Food	50.1	32.3	1.7	14.5
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	29.6	19.9	1.1	12.8
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	51.7	33.0	1.8	24.6
Trades (non-food)	24.0	15.8	0.9	10.5
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	9.9	7.1	0.3	4.2
Service II (Health services, etc. and temporary work)	44.8	31.0	1.9	16.9
Global rate	36.2	24.3	1.4	15.5

Data covering the 9 main activity branches

Distribution of accidents at work per simplified material agent in absolute value

Material agent	With days off	With permanent disability	Fatal	Number of compensated days off
Accidents on same level	162,369	9,961	18	9,823,368
Fall from height	75,529	6,531	79	6,176,820
Manual handling	233,040	12,730	9	12,503,258
Mass in motion	31,209	1,539	29	1,263,185
Lifting	22,815	1,374	24	1,360,460
Vehicles	21,334	1,953	124	1,507,858
Machines	22,516	1,990	4	991,148
Earthmoving vehicles	1,083	108	12	85,520
Portable tools	38,984	1,464	1	1,058,444
Apparatus containing fluids	7,143	204	1	172,199
Vapours, gas, dusts, combustibles, ionising or non-ionising radiations	1,127	71	9	44,604
Electricity	712	67	5	46,724
Various: games and sports, fights and attacks, non classified material agents elsewhere	35,794	1,854	28	2,092,320
Non classified accidents due to lack of information, faintness, sudden death or not	16,259	1,140	209	1,195,667
Total	669,914	40,986	552	38,321,575

These data cover the main 9 activity branches.

4.2 Commuting accidents

Number of recognized accidents during the reference year¹²

Year	Commuting accidents
2007	119,670
2008	123,495
2009	128,489
2010	137,251
2011	133,272

Data covering the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups

Number of recognized accidents with at least one day of absence from work / 1st payment during the year

Year	Commuting accidents
2007	85,442
2008	87,855
2009	93,840
2010	98,429
2011	100,018

Data covering the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups

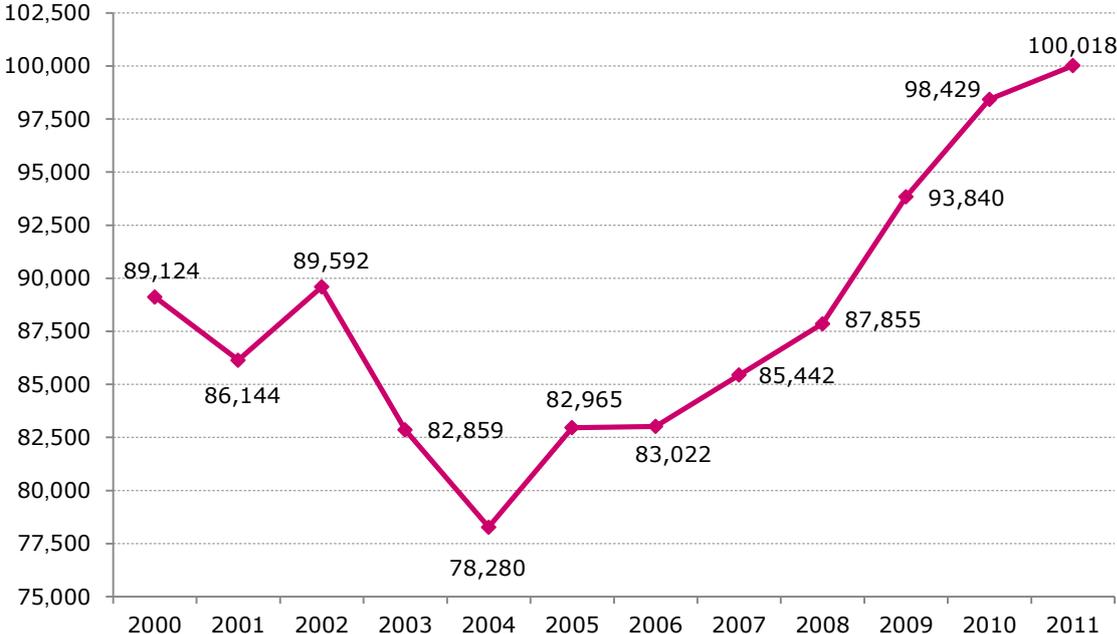
Fatal work and commuting accidents

Year	Commuting accidents
2007	407
2008	387
2009	356
2010	359
2011	393

Data covering the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups

¹² Data about the number of recognized accidents during the reference year come from national data stemming from the Orphée data management system.

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



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



Commuting accidents' distribution per activity branch in absolute value

Activity branches	With days off	With permanent disability	Fatal	Number of compensated days off
Metallurgical industry	7,162	709	51	497,274
Construction	6,987	599	48	508,537
Transportation, Utilities, Printing, Communication	9,759	875	36	693,338
Food	16,640	1,224	70	1,167,322
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	1,502	149	11	95,834
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	2,008	186	18	156,539
Trades (non food)	10,665	946	32	670,119
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	17,619	1,441	38	847,434
Service II (Health services, etc. and temporary work)	25,166	2,035	79	1,738,148
<i>Subtotal for the 9 main branches</i>	<i>97,508</i>	<i>8,164</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>6,374,545</i>
Offices and headquarters	510	33	3	24,586
Subtotal for the 9 main branches + offices and headquarters	98 018	8,197	386	6,399,131
Other specific occupations	2,000	317	7	179,245
Total	100,018	8,514	393	6,578,376

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

Distribution per implicated material agent in absolute value

Material agent	With days off	With permanent disability	Fatal	Number of compensated days off
Vehicles	57,241	5,413	358	3,859,414
Fall on the same level	27,486	2,070	7	1,711,394
Fall from height	8,896	523	1	541,130
Other	6,395	508	27	466,438
Total	100,018	8,514	393	6,578,376

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

Distribution per implicated material agent in percentage of total

Material agent	With days off	With permanent disability	Fatal	Number of compensated days off
Vehicles	57.2	63.6	91.1	58.7
Fall on the same level	27.5	24.3	1.8	26.0
Fall from height	8.9	6.1	0.3	8.2
Other	6.4	6.0	6.9	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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.

4.4 The work-related road risk

The occupational injury insurance fund pays a lot of attention to the 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 while travelling 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.

Work-related while working and commuting road accidents' trend

Total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
with days off	77,984	78,565	77,365	77,849	77,239
<i>of which with permanent disability</i>	8,569	7,884	7,915	7,305	7,325
<i>of which fatal</i>	492	465	398	404	466
number of compensated days off	5,163,883	5,360,668	5,345,990	5,287,379	5,330,182

Within this table, the data are covering the 9 main activity branches for the fatal accidents while driving for work and the data for the 9 main activity branches plus the additional groups for the fatal commuting accidents.

Work-related while working road accidents' trend

While driving for work	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
with days off	20,837	20,394	19,465	20,417	20,319
<i>of which with permanent disability</i>	2,387	2,157	2,025	1,908	1,936
<i>of which fatal</i>	142	132	92	101	112
number of compensated days off	1,492,916	1,489,509	1,456,580	1,476,882	1,484,259

In 2011, among the 112 fatal accidents while driving for work, 32 of them had a private vehicle as a material agent or 28.6% of the total.

Data for these accidents consider only the 9 main activity branches.

Work-related commuting road accidents' trends

Commuting	2007	2008	2008	2010	2011
with days off	57,147	58,171	57,900	57,432	56,920
<i>of which with permanent disability</i>	6,182	5,727	5,890	5,397	5,389
<i>of which fatal</i>	350	333	306	303	354
number of compensated days off	3,670,967	3,871,159	3,889,410	3,810,497	3,845,923

In 2011, among the 354 fatal commuting accidents, 179 of them had a private vehicle as a material agent or 50.6% of the total.

Data for these commuting accidents consider the 9 main activity branches and the additional groups.

Distribution of road work accidents per material agent

Material agent	With days off	With permanent disability	Fatal	Number of compensated days off
Private cars	6,649	680	32	470,743
Light utility vehicles - less than 3.5 tons	1,579	132	14	111,018
Trucks - more than 3.5 tons	2,460	237	38	208,557
Road public transportation	741	66	0	56,421
Motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters,	3,616	274	4	235,404
Bicycles	1,019	51	1	49,116
Pedestrians hurt by a vehicle	1,085	174	10	116,136
Not listed above	893	79	5	67,826
No information	2,277	233	8	169,038
Total	20,319	1,936	112	1,484,259

Data covering the 9 main activity branches

Distribution of commuting accidents per material agent

Material agent	With days off	With permanent disability	Fatal	Number of compensated days off
Private cars	25,932	2,377	179	1,575,501
Light utility vehicles - less than 3.5 tons	525	77	4	63,162
Trucks - more than 3.5 tons	494	55	11	41,710
Road public transportation	665	69	0	43,118
Motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters,	17,367	1,602	79	1,277,537
Bicycles	3,962	294	2	205,295
Pedestrians hurt by a vehicle	1,565	271	7	163,160
Not listed above	569	52	2	35,782
No information	5,841	592	70	440,658
Total	56,920	5,389	354	3,845,923

Data covering the 9 main activity branches

5. Occupational diseases

Count of occupational diseases (ODs)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of recognized ODs during the reference year ¹³	59,884	69,643	71,194	80,331
ODs with a first payment during the year	45,411	49,341	50,688	55,057
Number of victims with ODs with a 1 st payment	43,269	45,472	46,308	50,314
<i>of which new permanent disability</i>	23,134	24,734	24,961	27,132
<i>of which victims with new permanent disability</i>	21,976	22,683	22,146	23,871
<i>of which fatal</i>	425	564	533	570
Number of compensated days off	8,709,700	9,328,041	9,771,667	10,765,577

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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Articular diseases	30,968	33,682	37,728	39,874	43,359
Asbestos dust-induced diseases	5,336	4,597	4,298	3,780	3,869
Lumbar spine chronic affections / heavy loads	2,406	2,338	2,485	2,433	3,042
Noise-induced diseases	1,214	1,076	1,048	925	973
Asbestos-induced bronchogenic carcinoma	956	914	981	962	1,008
Lumbar spine chronic affections / vibrations	392	377	363	381	379
Meniscus chronic lesions	360	372	387	422	517
Allergic eczema	341	298	277	293	274
Silicata inhalation-induced pneumoconiosis	347	274	308	232	248
Rhinitis and occupational asthma	249	244	222	217	222
Vibration-induced diseases / machine-tools	154	157	162	131	144
Wood dust-induced diseases	87	99	87	95	90
Diseases caused by infectious agents in health services	64	98	84	77	89
Diseases caused by cement	118	97	94	73	76
Diseases listed in other tables	840	788	817	791	767
Total number of diseases	43,832	45,411	49,341	50,688	55,057

¹³ 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 2011 per activity branch

Activity branches	Number of ODs	New permanent disability	Fatal	Number of compensated days off
Metallurgical industry	7,563	3,877	68	1,404,999
Construction	6,660	3,227	23	1,372,278
Transportation, Utilities, Printing, Communication	3,131	1,470	18	641,102
Food	11,150	4,272	0	2,448,155
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	2,006	955	13	396,959
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	3,354	1,543	13	693,689
Trades (non-food)	2,598	1,221	4	542,330
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	1,981	932	3	365,318
Service II (Health services, etc. and temporary work)	7,849	3,215	2	1,626,268
Offices and headquarters	58	33	0	9,663
Other specific occupations	632	313	0	116,869
OD special account ⁽¹⁾	8,075	6,074	426	1,147,947
Total	55,057	27,132	570	10,765,577

⁽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 1st 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 23rd of December 1998 Act.

6. Financial data

In 2011, out of a global amount close to EUR 11.255 billion, the occupational injury insurance allocated 7,888 million to social benefits. An amount of 2,562 million is devoted to solidarity transfer payments made by the occupational injury insurance to other social security schemes out of which EUR 710 million paid to the sickness fund to compensate occupational related claims which should have been taken care of by the occupational injury insurance (underreporting...) ; 1,230 billion is allocated to the asbestos fund (890 million for asbestos industry workers' early retirement benefits and 340 million for a dedicated asbestos victims' compensation). The balance is made of various charges including management charges.

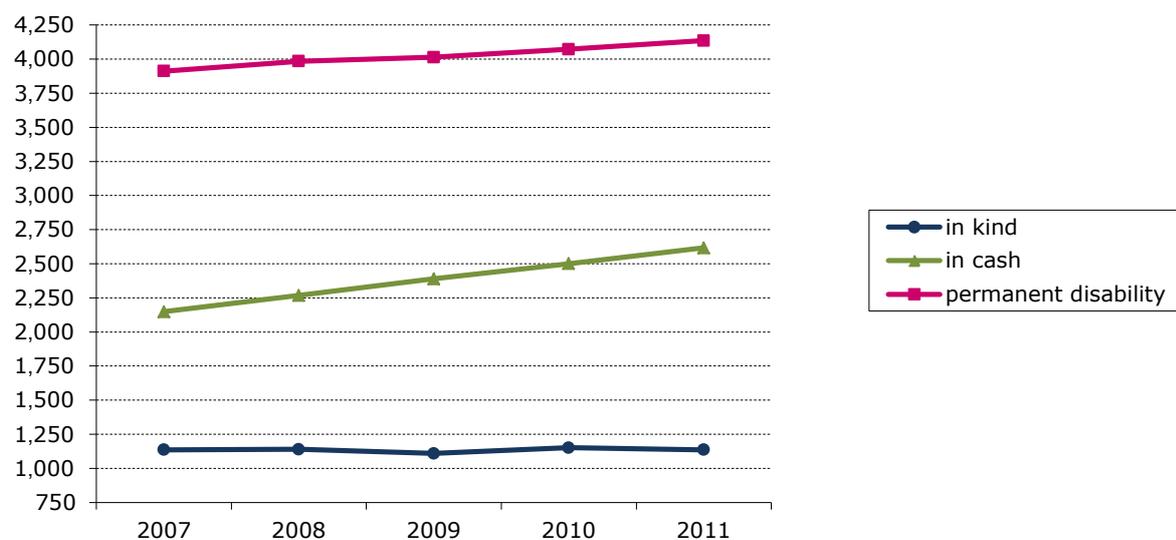
Amounts compensation (except for asbestos) paid for occupational injuries

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

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 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 nearly 1.4 million pensions of which 94% are paid to victims.

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



Detail of the permanent disability compensation

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

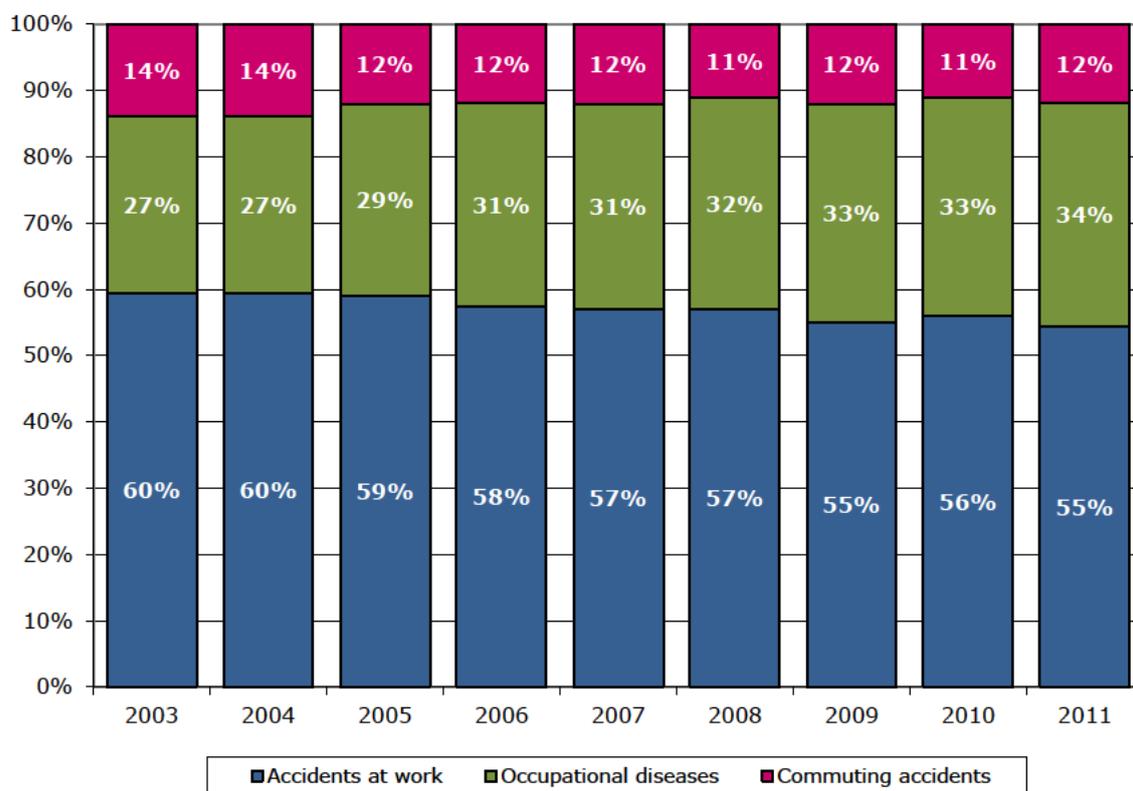
Amounts in million Euros

Amounts' distribution per type of cost expressed in percentage for 2011

Permanent disability pensions	37.5%
Pensions because of the victim's death	10.1%
Compensation paid in capital / as a lump sum	1.5%
Compensation in cash	37.8%
Medical expenses – compensation in kind	6.4%
Hospital expenses – compensation in kind	5.3%
Pharmaceutical expenses – compensation in kind	1.3%
	100.0%

Pensions and compensation in capital amount for nearly 49.1% of incurred expenses. Cash compensation amounts to 37.8% of the expenses against 13% for the compensation in kind.

2003-2011 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 2011

Type of occupational risk	Number of occupational injuries	Cost incurred by the insurance
Accidents at work	79%	54%
Occupational diseases	9%	33%
Commuting accidents	12%	13%
Total	100%	100%

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	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)	100	100	98	94	86	81	78	76	74
France	100	101	102	98	99	95	90	90	82

(:) Data not available

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

Fatal accidents	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)	100	91	88	85	80	78	75	74	73 ^(p)
France	100	85	85	79	65	69	68	50	50^(p)

(:) Data not available

(p) Provisory data

(*) The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of serious and fatal 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. Fatal road traffic accidents and other transport accidents in the course of work are also excluded.

EU-15: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

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

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



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