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Statistical review of occupational injuries

FRANCE

2016 data

Set of statistical data relating to **accidents at work, commuting accidents 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.

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

1- Main characteristics of the French Occupational Injury Insurance system

For employees, the Social Security system known as "compulsory general scheme" is organized around five 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);
- the "Sickness" and "Occupational Injuries" Branches both managed by the *Caisse nationale de l'assurance maladie*, CNAM¹ (National Health Insurance Fund);
- the "Contributions and collections" Branch, managed by the Agence Centrale des Organismes de Sécurité Sociale (French Social Security Central Agency/ ACOSS), which brings together the Unions de Recouvrement de Cotisations de Sécurité Sociale et d'Allocations Familiales (Social Security and Family Benefits Contributions Collections Unions/ URSSAF).

All these bodies are public entities.

The Occupational Injury Insurance

The Occupational Injury Insurance, managed by Direction of occupation injuries at CNAM (CNAM-DRP), 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* (Health at Work Plan)² (nowadays PST3 2016-2020). This global policy applies to the Occupational Injury Insurance via a covenant known as

Convention d'objectifs et de gestion, COG 2014-2017³ (Objectives and Management Covenant - The next one is still under negotiation) settled every four years between the State and CNAM. 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 about 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 CNAM-DRP, at national level, the network is composed of the *Caisses d'assurance retraite et de santé au travail*, CARSAT⁴ (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 representatives of employers

² <http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/pst3.pdf>

³ <http://www.securite-sociale.fr/La-Convention-d-objectifs-et-de-gestion-entre-l-Etat-et-la-branche-Accidents-du-travail>

⁴ From the 1st 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).

¹ Before 1/1/2018 it was called CNAMTS: Caisse nationale de l'assurance maladie des travailleurs salariés

and employees. 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), 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 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.

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 limit⁵ 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 120 tables (chapters) in force attached to the Social Security Code (August 2016).
- 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.

⁵ 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.

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 specified⁶.

Benefits

Duly recognized occupational injuries give right to the victim to three types of benefits⁷: 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%.

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 Defense 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 have been implemented and took 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 1st 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 2016, the average national rate is 2.20%. In 2015, this average rate was 2.23%.

⁶ 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* (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* (Occupational Diseases. Compulsory General Scheme) which may be downloaded (in French only) from the www.inrs.fr website

⁷ Including the complementary temporary unfitness benefit paid since the 1st of July 2010. It is paid to victims whose unfitness to their work station is caused by an occupational injury.

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.

1- Main data

In 2016, the Occupational Injury Insurance covered 18,653,985 employees in 9 main activity branches distributed among 2,087,484 operation units⁸.

Main activity branches

Activity branch	Workers	Percentage	Operation units	Percentage
Metallurgical industry	1,678,859	9%	111,336	5%
Construction	1,492,319	8%	294,369	14%
Transportation, utilities, printing, communication	2,238,478	12%	246,943	12%
Food	2,425,018	13%	337,697	16%
Chemical, rubber, plastic products	373,080	2%	9,377	0%
Wood, furnishings, paper and cardboard, textile, clothing, leather and pelt, quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, recycling	373,080	2%	35,782	2%
Trades (not food)	2,238,478	12%	441,287	21%
Service I (banks, insurances, administrations,...)	4,476,956	24%	328,233	16%
Service II (health service...)	3,357,717	18%	282,460	14%
Total	18,653,985	100%	2,087,484	100%

⁸ 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.

⁷ Water, gaz, electricity

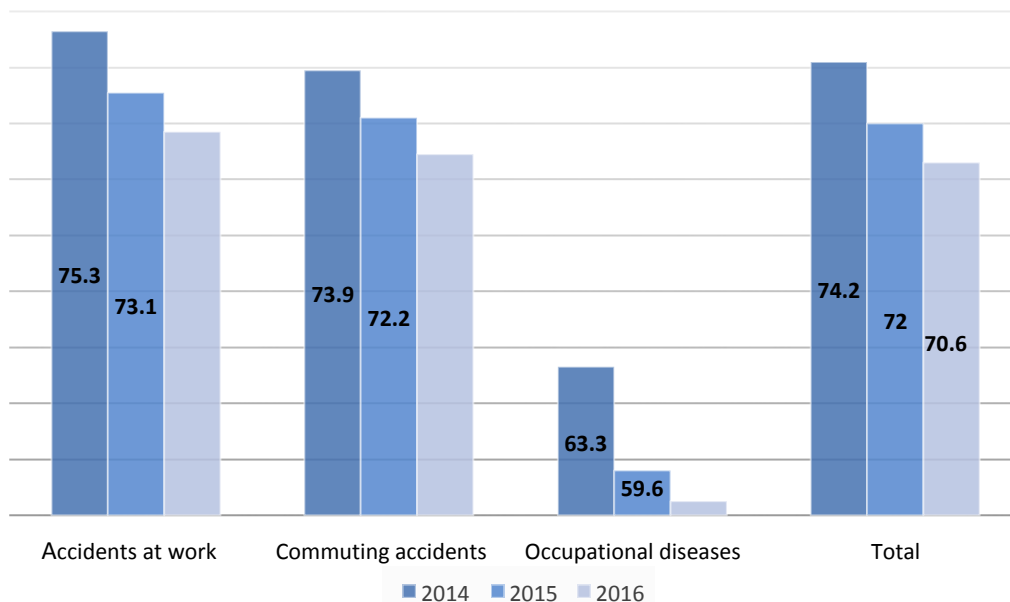
⁸ Starting with the 2010 data, insufficiently documented claims are filed that is to say they are placed on hold in order to wait for the necessary documentation for a further examination.

Recognition activity for the 2014, 2015 and 2016 reference years

Kind of injury	Number of notifications	Number of recognitions	refusal and filings	Recognition rate
2016				
Accidents at work	1,213,486	861,167	340,695	71,70%
Accidents commuting	174,233	121,388	49,732	70,90%
Occupational diseases	110,141	63,638	45,162	58,50%
TOTAL	1,497,860	1,046,193	435,589	70,60%
2015				
Accidents at work	1,194,404	875,874	322,386	73.10%
Accidents commuting	163,573	119,412	45,874	72.20%
Occupational diseases	107,889	64,889	43,949	59.60%
TOTAL	1,465,866	1,060,175	412,209	72.00%
2014				
Accidents at work	1,204,631	895,573	294,138	75.30%
Accidents commuting	161,888	119,374	42,082	73.90%
Occupational diseases	112,245	67,707	39,300	63.30%
TOTAL	1,478,764	1,082,654	375,520	74.20%

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 2014 to 2016 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 rate⁹ 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.

2- 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".

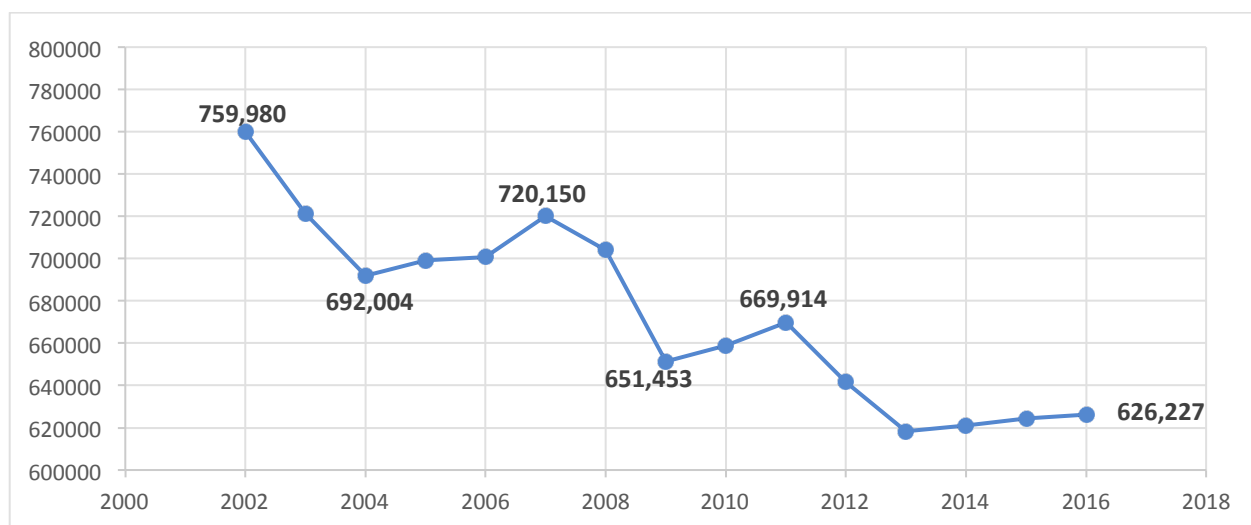
Number of recognized accidents at work / 1st payment since 2009

Year	1 st payment	at least 4 days off	Fatal accidents	Frequency rate
2009	651,453	581,816	538	36.0
2010	658,847	590,639	529	36.0
2011	669,914	602,576	552	36.2
2012	641,655	578,619	562	35.0
2013	618,274	559,409	542	33.7
2014	621,124	562,654	530	34.0
2015	624,525	566,050	545	33.9
2016	626,227	566,634	514	33.8

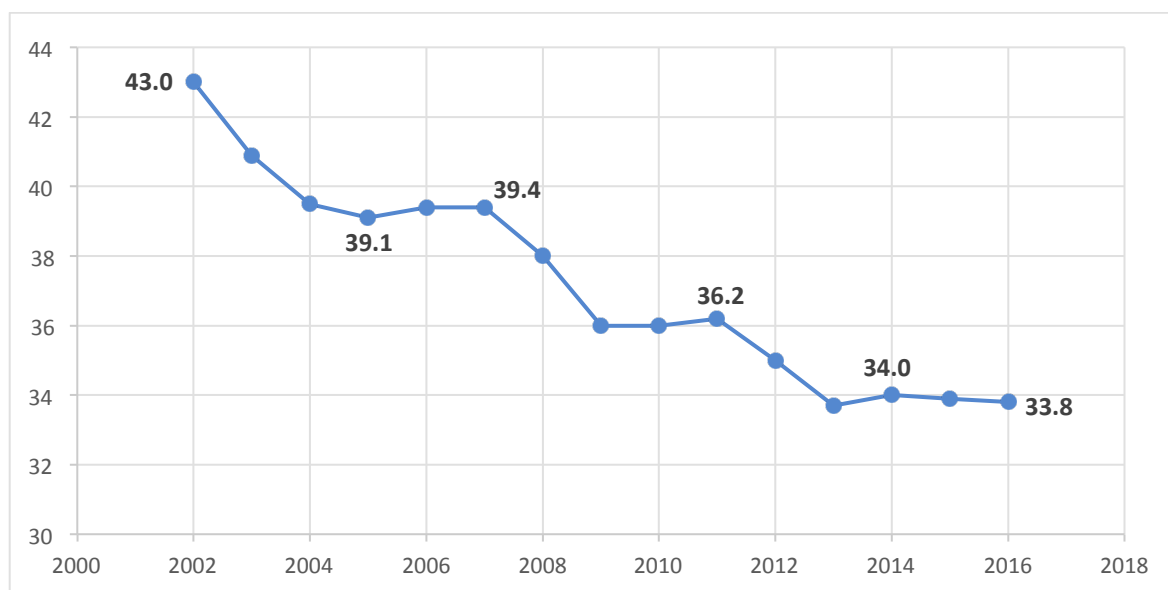
The difference between the 861,167 recognitions in the "recognition activity" table and the 626,227 accidents with 1st payment is caused by the fact that all recognitions don't lead to a payment. In this case 234,940 recognized accidents at work didn't lead to payment, which is 27% of all recognized accidents in the year 2016.

⁹ The permanent disability rates' sum includes all individual disability rates fatal or not.

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) - 2016

Activity branch	Accidents with a first payment	with permanent disability	fatal	number of compensated days off
Metallurgical industry	49,455	3,137	54	2,787,325
Construction	88,273	6,017	112	6,212,118
Transportation, utilities, printing, communication	93,489	5,385	127	6,742,156
Food	110,307	4,969	43	6,658,338
Chemical, rubber, plastic products	10,212	626	13	627,030
Wood, furnishings, paper and cardboard, textile, clothing, leather and pelt, quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, recycling	17,345	1,163	16	1,064,865
Trades (not food)	48,906	2,681	43	3,248,829
Service I (banks, insurances, administrations,...)	49,243	2,317	32	2,510,824
Service II (health service...)	158,997	7,907	74	10,757,593
Total	626,227	34,202	514	40,609,078

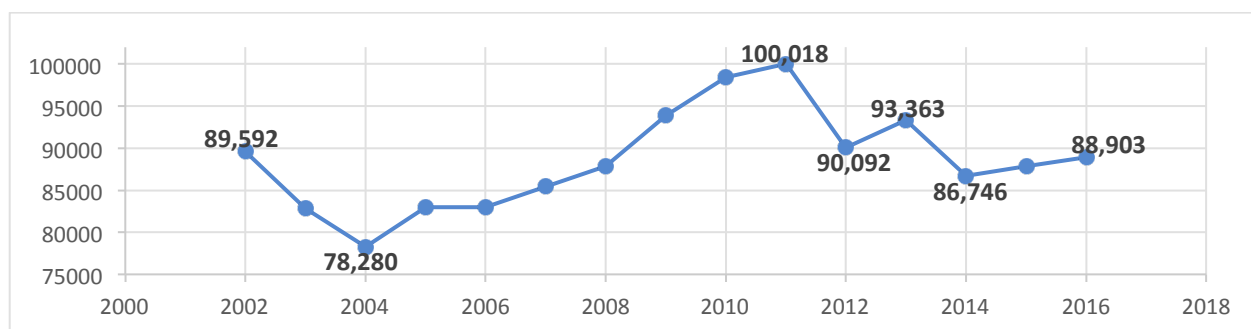
Distribution of accidents at work per activity branch expressed in rates - 2016

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, printing, communication	43.1	29.0%	2.0%	192
Food	47.0	29.9%	1.7%	13
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 (not food)	22.4	14.8%	0.9%	3.7
Service I (banks, insurances, administrations,...)	10.7	7.7%	0.4%	3,7
Service II (health service...)	44.8	30.8%	2.0%	16.5
Total	34.0	22.9%	1.4%	14.1

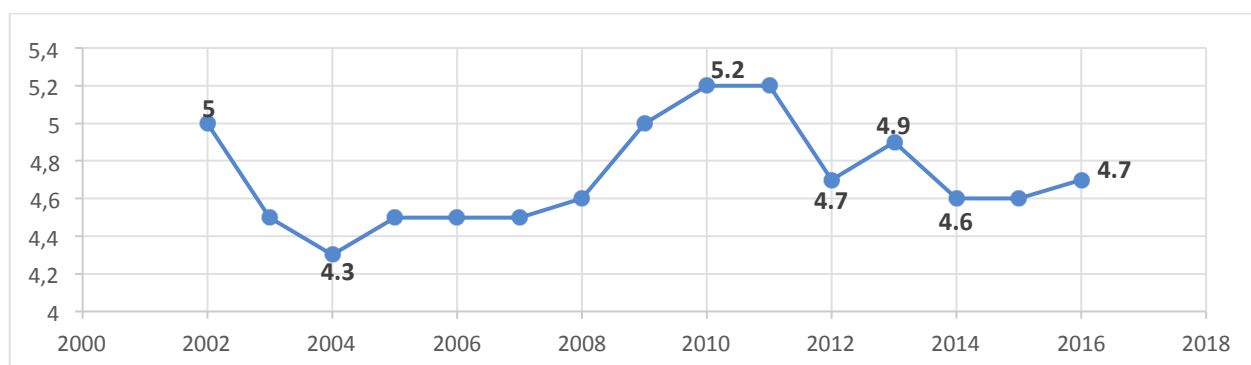
Number of recognized commuting accidents with at least one day/4 days of absence from work / 1st payment during the year

Year	Commuting accidents + 1 day	Commuting accidents + 4 days	Fatal
2009	93,840	*	356
2010	98,429	*	359
2011	100,018	*	393
2012	90,092	78,238	323
2013	93,363	80,936	306
2014	86,746	75,007	281
2015	87,838	75,583	276
2016	88,903	76,295	254

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



Commuting accidents' distribution per activity branch in absolute value - 2016 data

Activity branch	First payment	with permanent disability	Fatal	Number of compensated days off	IF
Metallurgical industry	5,809	514	34	441,286	3.5%
Construction	4,656	365	29	375,247	3.2%
Transportation, utilities, printing, communication	8,893	669	22	667,558	4.1%
Food	15,306	922	47	1,140,888	6.4%
Chemical, rubber, plastic products	1,256	108	15	82,148	3.1%
Wood, furnishings, paper and cardboard, textile, clothing, leather and pelt, quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, recycling	1,345	99	3	108,892	3.4%
Trades (not food)	9,297	665	22	592,868	4.2%
Service I (banks, insurances, administrations,...)	17,289	1,212	30	882,269	3.8%
Service II (health service...)	23,603	1,624	47	1,733,932	7.0%
Total	87,454	6,178	249	6,025,088	4.7%

3- Occupational diseases

Count of occupational diseases (ODs)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ods with 1 st payment	49,341	50,688	55,057	54,015	51,452	51,631	50,960	48,762
Ods with a 1 st payment during the year	45,472	46,308	50,314	49,288	46,859	47,275	46,758	44,892
Permanent disability	24,734	24,961	27,132	29,267	27,450	25,840	25,537	24,499
Number of victims with Ods with a 1 st payment	22,683	22,146	23,871	25,686	24,153	22,919	22,736	21,793
Fatal	564	533	570	523	430	368	381	382
Number of compensated days off	9,328,041	9,771,667	10,765,577	10,748,158	10,196,080	10,554,153	10,850,511	10,903,558
Number of periarthritic pathologies	37,728	39,874	43,359	42,148	40,613	40,936	40,220	38,740
Total of MSDs	41,125	43,241	47,441	46,538	44,680	45,079	44,349	42,535

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.

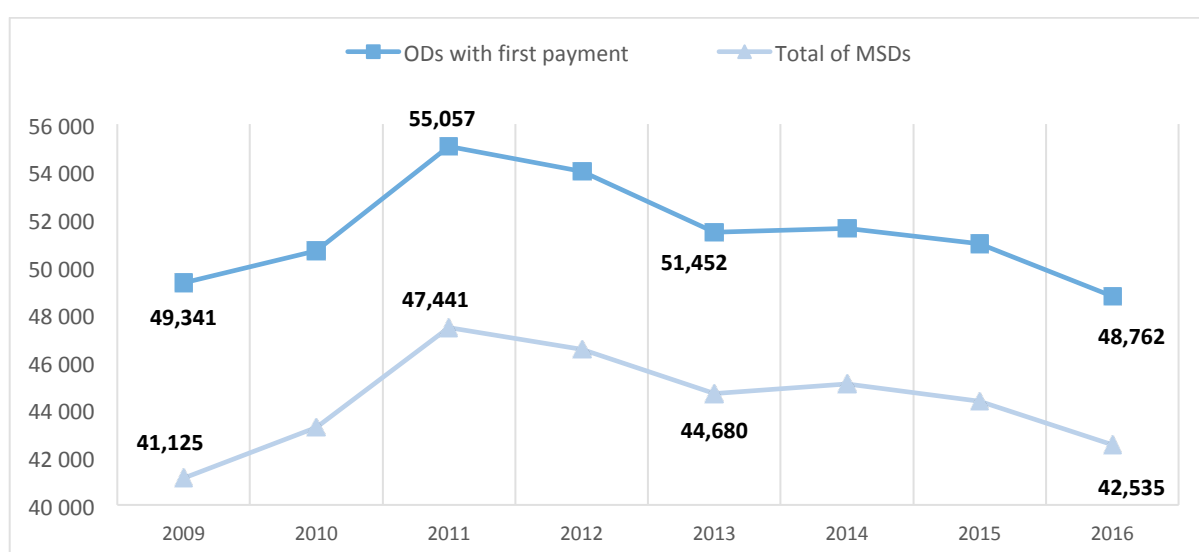
Count of occupational diseases giving right to a first compensation during the reference year, listed in the main occupational diseases tables

Disease	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Articular diseases	43,359	42,148	40,613	40,936	40,220	38,740
Meniscus chronic lesions	517	533	552	513	556	485
Vibration-induced diseases / machine-tools	144	160	164	138	146	127
Lumbar spine chronic affections / heavy loads	3,042	3,209	2,892	3,022	2,926	2,701
Lumbar spine chronic affections / vibrations	379	488	459	470	501	482
Asbestos dust-induced diseases	3,869	3,501	3,168	2,816	2,720	2,436
Asbestos-induced bronchogenic carcinoma	1,008	1,031	897	857	976	909
	248	264	194	212	191	189
Rhinitis and occupational asthma	222	225	241	211	236	191
Proliferative bladder lesions caused by aromatic amines and their salts	90	72	60	78	72	73
Diseases caused by infectious agents in health services	76	76	62	72	83	82
	89	136	107	139	112	129
Allergic eczema	274	295	267	280	260	235
Noise-induced diseases	973	1,017	844	822	799	704
Other tables	926	646	585	616	576	561
Out of tables	*	214	347	449	586	718
TOTAL	55,057	54,015	51,452	51,631	50,960	48,762

Distribution of the number of occupational diseases giving right to a first payment during 2016 per activity branch

Activity branch	First payment	with permanent disability	fatal	Number of compensated days off
Metallurgical industry	6,198	3,196	48	1,247,007
Construction	6,547	3,388	24	1,562,480
Transportation, utilities, printing, communication	3,209	1,503	11	754,776
Food	9,750	3,948	1	2,397,814
Chemical, rubber, plastic products	1,636	863	10	370,757
Wood, furnishings, paper and cardboard, textile, clothing, leather and pelt, quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, recycling	2,550	1,252	13	611,657
Trades (not food)	2,448	1181	4	572,161
Service I (banks, insurances, administrations,...)	1,819	842	5	390,882
Service II (health service...)	7,530	3301	0	1,718,442
Subtotal	41,687	19,474	116	9,625,976
Office and headquarters construction	67	24	2	13,017
Other specific occupations	765	427	0	155,989
OD special account	6,243	4,574	264	1,108,576
TOTAL	48,762	24,499	382	10,903,558

Number of recognized occupational diseases' trend for the 2009-2016 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, periarthric diseases due to specific repetitive gestures and work postures (table 57) are the most numerous.

Trend of the number of recognized occupational cancers (in figures and percentages)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asbestos	1,579	1,415	1,363	1,469	1,409
Excluding asbestos	323	292	322	335	369
TOTAL	1,902	1,707	1,685	1,804	1,178
Asbestose	83%	83%	81%	81%	79%
Excluding asbestos	17%	17%	19%	19%	21%

Trend of the number of the work-related psychic troubles (expressed in figures and percentages)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Post-traumatic stress syndrome	18	36	33	41	65
Anxiety disorders	6	30	39	50	68
Depression	57	157	243	327	460
Others	1	0	0	4	3
Favourable opinions	82	223	315	422	596
Non-favourable opinion	123	256	342	400	542
TOTAL	205	479	657	822	1,138

CRRMP's number of positive decisions concerning work-related psychic troubles from 2012 to 2016 (Occupational Diseases Recognition Regional Committee).

4- Financial data

In 2016, out of a global amount of receipts close to EUR 12,802 billion, the Occupational Injury Insurance allocated 8.769 billion to social benefits (including the sums allocated to the FCAATA¹⁰). An amount of 2,550 million is devoted to solidarity transfer payments made by the Occupational Injury Insurance to other social security schemes out of which EUR 1 billion paid to the sickness fund to compensate occupational related claims which should have been taken care of by the Occupational Injury Insurance (underreporting, etc.), 430 million allocated for a dedicated asbestos victims' compensation scheme, 277 allocated to the mines scheme, etc.

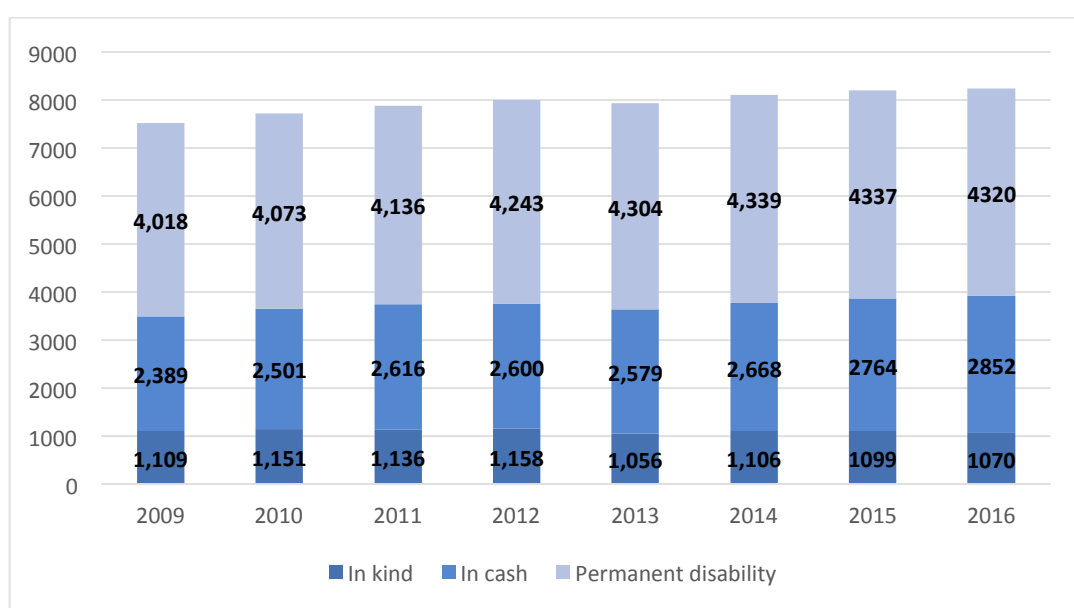
¹⁰ Fonds de cessation anticipée des travailleurs de l'amiante - Asbestos workers' early retirement scheme. Since 2012, the amounts allocated to the FCAATA are integrated to the occupational injuries accounts. The balance is made of various charges including management expenses.

Compensation amounts (except for asbestos - FCAATA) paid for occupational injuries
Amounts in million €

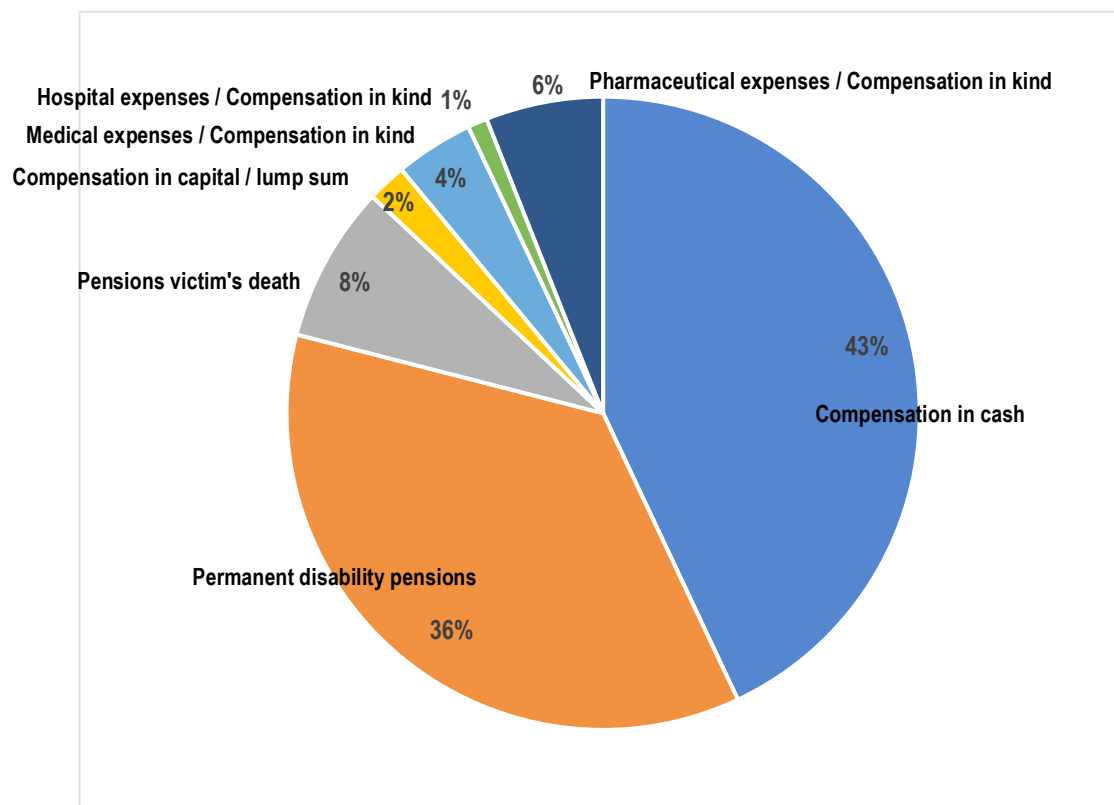
Year	In kind	In cash	for permanent disability	Total
2009	1,109	2,389	4,018	7,516
2010	1,151	2,501	4,073	7,725
2011	1,136	2,616	4,136	7,888
2012	1,158	2,600	4,243	8,001
2013	1,056	2,579	4,304	7,939
2014	1,106	2,668	4,339	8,113
2015	1,099	2,764	4,337	8,200
2016	1,070	2,852	4,320	8,242

- 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.

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



Amounts' distribution per type of benefits expressed in percentage 2016



Pensions and compensation in capital amount for nearly 46% of incurred expenses. Cash compensation amounts to 43% of the expenses against 11% for the compensation in kind.

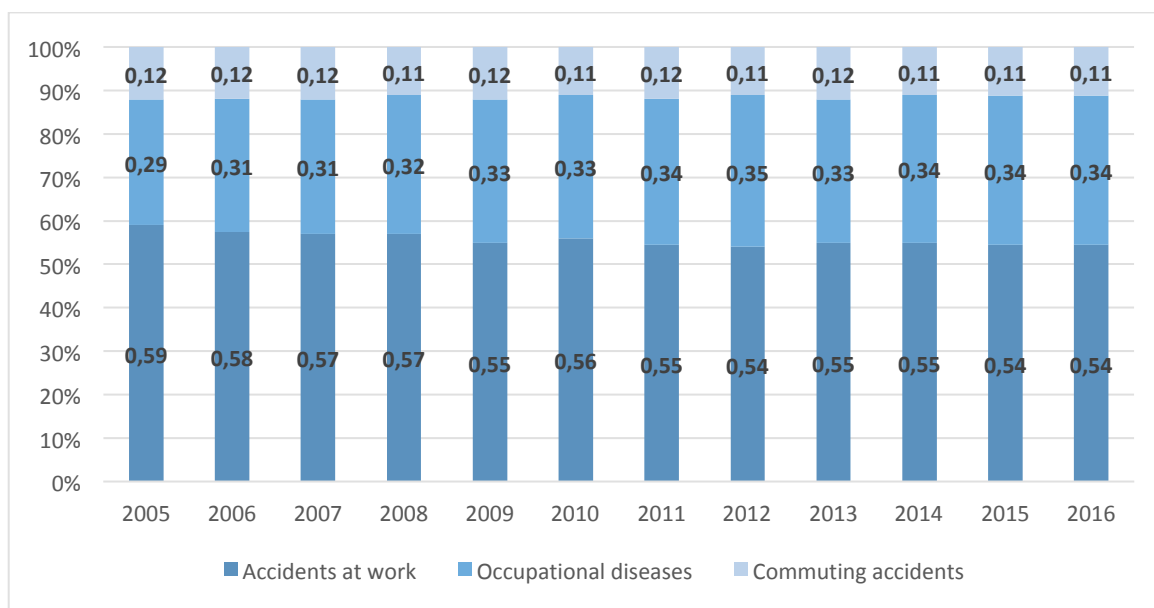
Detail of the permanent disability compensation Amounts in million €

Year	Total	to insured workers	to eligible parties	as a lump sum
2009	4,018	2,817	1,058	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
2014	4,339	3,018	1,193	129
2015	4,337	3,017	1,196	124
2016	4,320	2,995	1,208	118

Number of paid pensions

Year	Total	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
2015	1 374 606	1 286 476	88 130
2016	1 363 320	1 275 975	87 345

2005-2016 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 2016

Type of occupational risk	Part of occupational injuries	Cost incurred by the insurance
Accidents at work	79%	55%
Occupational diseases	9%	34%
Commuting accidents	12%	11%
Total	100%	100%

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%.

Statistical data sources

Concerning accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases, data come from the Occupational Injury Insurance (CNAM-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 2016* (2016 Management report):

http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/document_PDF_a_telecharger/brochures/Rapport%20de%20Gestion_2016.pdf

and from the document *Faits marquants 2016* (2016 Points of interest):

http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/document_PDF_a_telecharger/brochures/FaitsMarquants_2016.pdf

To find out more about health and safety at work in France:

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

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 find out more about occupational health and safety in France (in French only):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

http://www.cleiss.fr/docs/regimes/regime_france.html



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