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Statistical review of occupational injuries

FRANCE

2010 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/MP²* [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.

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

² On the 1st of July 2010, the *Commissions régionales des AT et des MP* – CRAT-MP [Regional Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases Committees] were set up.

In addition to CNAMTS-DRP, at national level, the network is composed of the **Caisses d'assurance retraite et de santé au travail, CARSAT**³ [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 101 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.

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 him/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 of 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.

³ 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].

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 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 limit⁴ 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 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. 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*

⁴ 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 sewage works.

*agricole de la Sécurité sociale*⁵

[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*⁶ [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 benefits⁷: 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 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 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.

⁵ Ref. ed835

⁶ Ref. TJ 19

⁷ 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.

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 - 2010* [2010 Management report]:

http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/document_PDF_a_telecharger/brochures/Rapport%20de%20gestion%202010.pdf

and from the document *Compte rendu d'activité 2010* [2010 Annual Report].

http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/document_PDF_a_telecharger/brochures/2010%20Annual%20report.pdf

Introduction to occupational diseases (in English)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2010, the occupational injury insurance insures **18,299,717** divided up into **2,044,216** operation units⁸.

Main activity branches

Activity branch	Workers	Operation units
Metallurgical industry	1,765,842	110,378
Construction	1,575,551	331,555
Transportation, Utilities ⁹ , Printing, Communication	2,088,154	250,425
Food	2,292,886	343,427
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	433,678	9,644
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	491,936	46,424
Trades (non-food)	2,267,866	511,805
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	4,296,631	325,255
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	3,107,173	320,697
Subtotal	18,299,717	2,249,610

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 4,999 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

Recognition activity during the 2010 reference year

Kind of injury	Number of notifications	Number of recognitions	Refusals and filings ¹⁰	Recognition rate
Accidents at work	1,285,672	995,488	257,340	79.5%
Commuting accidents	189,429	137,251	40,520	77.2%
Occupational diseases	110,828	71,194	32,222	68.8%
Total	1,585,929	1,203,933	330,082	78.5%

⁸ 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 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.

⁹ Water, Gas, Electricity

¹⁰ 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.

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 \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 working hours. This rate does not take into account fatal accidents.
- The severity index is equal to the sum of the permanent disability rate¹¹ 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.

¹¹ 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 about 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 year¹²

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

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

Data covering the 9 main activity branches

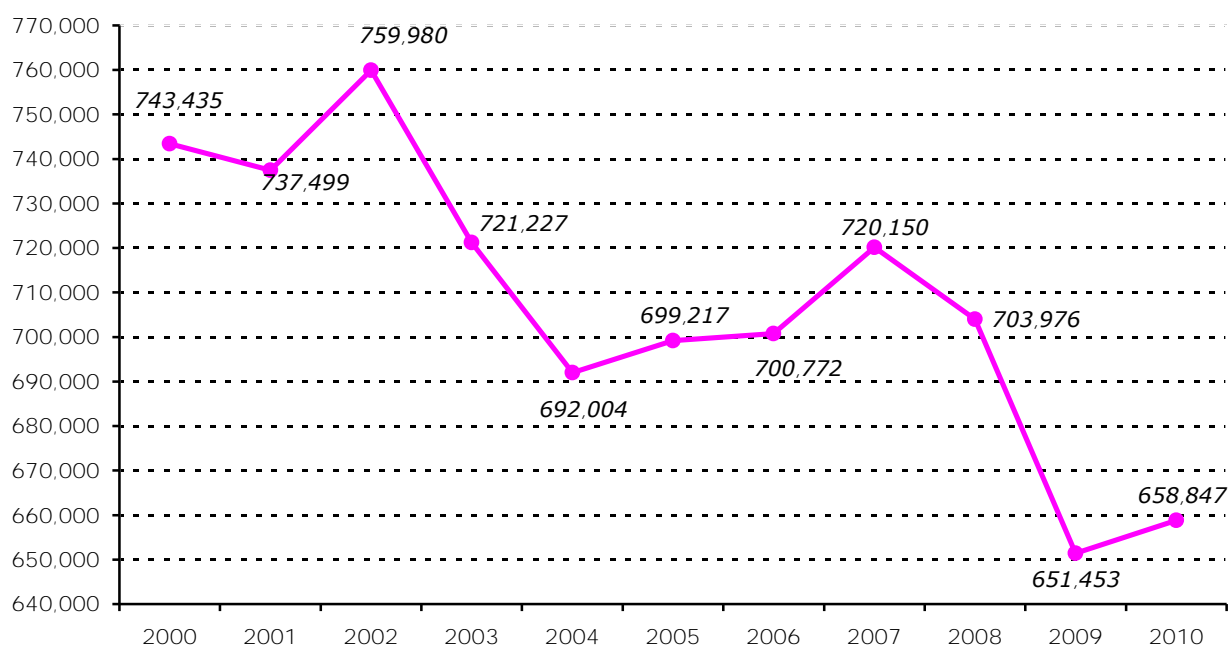
Fatal accidents at work

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

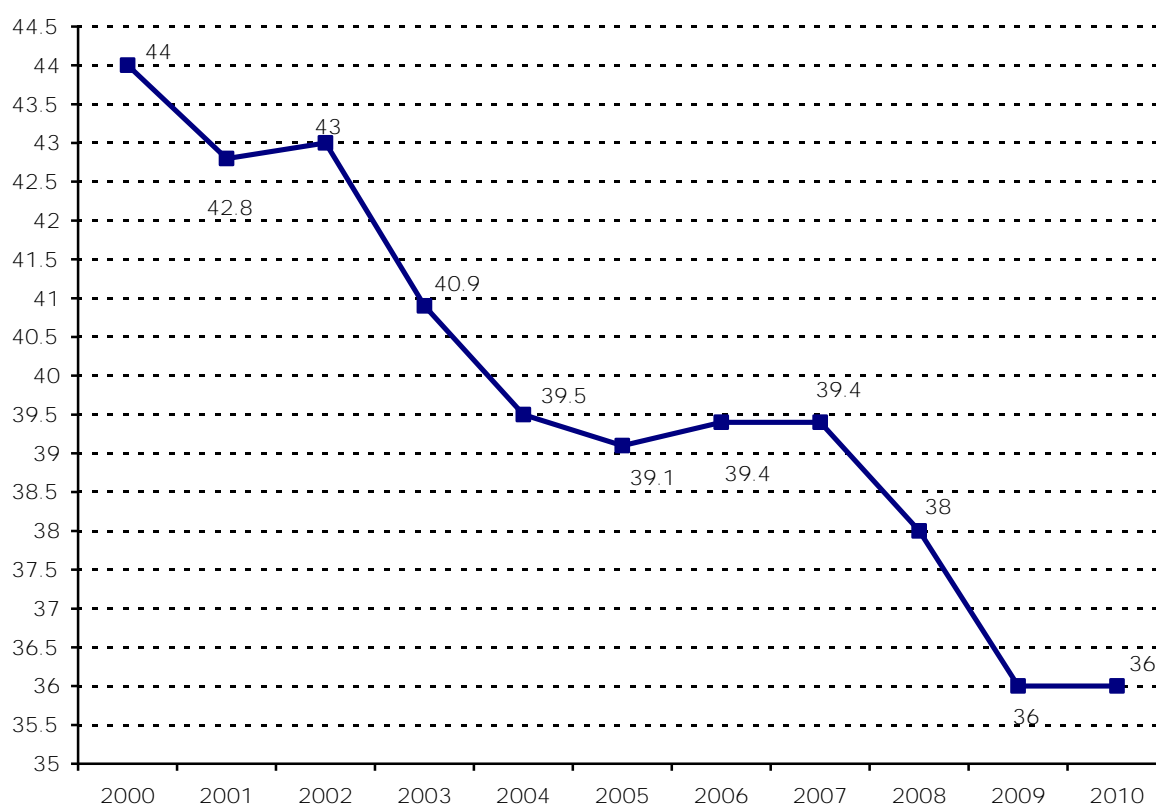
Data covering the 9 main activity branches

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 at work with at least one day of absence from work for the 9 main activity branches



Accidents at work incidence rate for 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	63,385	4,240	54	3,079,506
Construction	115,405	8,299	118	6,903,179
Transportation, Utilities, Printing, Communication	95,441	5,891	116	5,853,179
Food	113,776	5,735	49	5,952,467
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	12,938	894	9	692,965
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	25,016	1,889	29	1,359,190
Trades (non food)	54,736	3,551	42	3,162,849
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	42,439	2,363	40	8,243,939
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	135,711	8,314	72	8,243,045
Total	658,847	41,179	529	37,194,643

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	36.2	22.2	1.1	15.5
Construction	73.2	46.7	2.8	40.0
Transportation, Utilities, Printing, Communication	45.7	29.6	1.8	20.7
Food	49.6	30.9	1.6	15.0
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	29.8	18.8	1.0	13.5
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	50.9	31.6	1.7	26.8
Trades (non food)	24.1	15.1	0.9	10.4
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	9.9	6.8	0.3	4.2
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	43.7	29.1	1.8	18.1
Global rate	36.0	23.3	1.3	15.7

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	166,140	10,084	16	9,761,947
Fall from height	74,936	6,725	58	6,175,907
Manual handling	225,532	12,522	15	11,815,552
Mass in motion	30,745	1,627	14	1,261,350
Lifting	21,272	1,366	20	1,291,181
Vehicles	21,383	1,923	105	1,498,591
Machines	20,684	1,910	12	914,145
Earthmoving vehicles	944	126	13	86,153
Portable tools	37,571	1,501	0	1,041,328
Apparatus containing fluids	7,134	221	4	169,672
Vapours, gas, dusts, combustibles, ionising or non-ionising radiations	1,066	82	3	42,479
Electricity	713	74	5	44,662
Various: games and sports, fights and attacks, non classified material agents elsewhere	33,997	1,995	33	1,966,718
Non classified accidents due to lack of information, faintness, sudden death or not	16,730	1,020	231	1,124,958
Total	658,847	41,176	529	37,194,643

Data covering the 9 main activity branches

4.2 Commuting accidents

Number of recognized accidents during the reference year¹³

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

Data covering the 9 main activity branches and the additional groups

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

Year	Total
2007	85,442
2008	87,855
2009	93,840
2010	98,429

Data covering the 9 main activity branches and the additional groups

Fatal work and commuting accidents

Year	Total
2007	407
2008	387
2009	356
2010	359

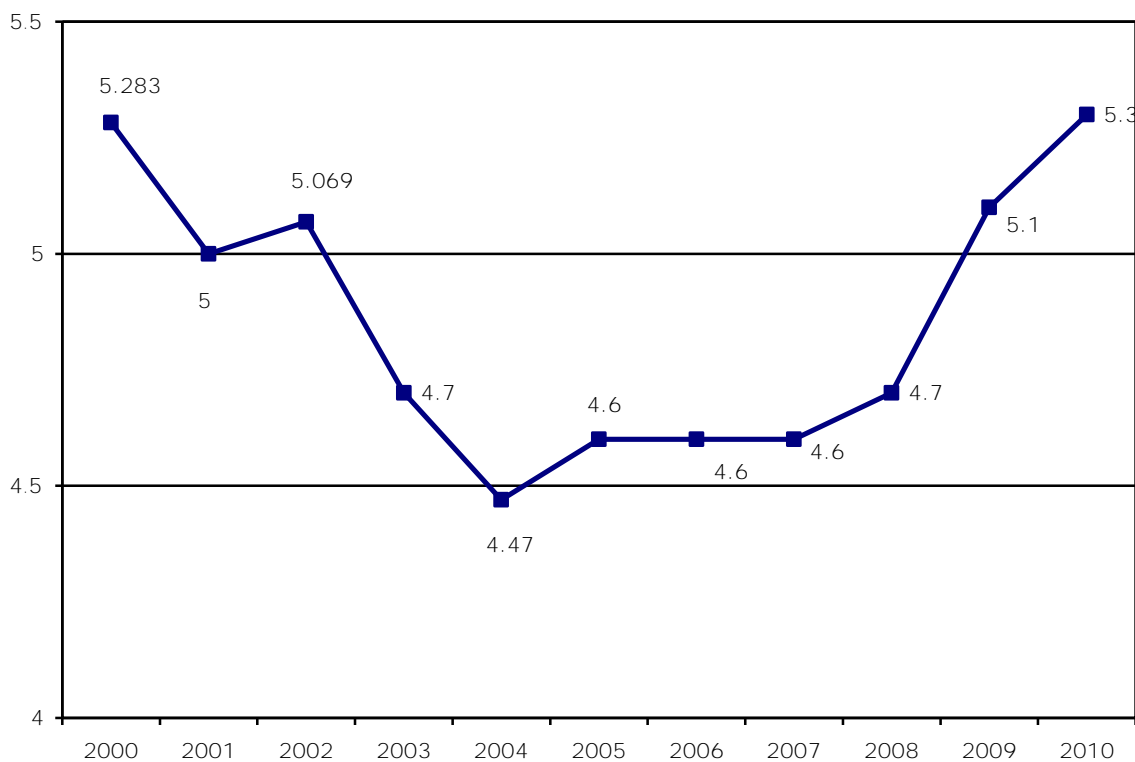
Data covering the 9 main activity branches and the additional groups

¹³ 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's 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	7,125	723	47	499,147
Construction	7,344	614	47	521,532
Transportation, Utilities, Printing, Communication	9,353	838	42	641,689
Food	16,995	1,169	51	1,146,631
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	1,480	143	8	94,187
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	1,999	205	9	149,559
Trades (non food)	10,602	866	28	657,052
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	16,821	1,316	42	791,068
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	24,246	1,842	79	1,604,606
Construction branch offices and headquarters	147	9	0	6,709
Other offices and headquarters	342	32	1	17,449
Other specific occupations	1,975	290	5	180,830
Total	98,429	8,047	359	6,130,459

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	57,738	5,415	303	3,826,804
Fall on the same level	26,092	1,626	9	1,533,990
Fall from height	8,472	522	0	518,580
Other	6,127	484	47	431,085
Total	98,429	8,047	359	6,130,459

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	61.5	64.3	85.1	63.0
Fall on the same level	27.8	19.3	2.5	25.3
Fall from height	9.0	6.2	0.0	8.5
Other	6.5	5.8	13.2	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

Fatal accidents at 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

Within this table are gathered data of the 9 main activity branches for the fatal accidents at work and data of the same branches plus the additional groups for the fatal commuting accidents.

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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
With days off	75,488	77,984	78,565	77,365	77,849
<i>of which with permanent disability</i>	8,928	8,569	7,884	7,915	7,305
<i>of which fatal</i>	448	492	465	398	404
Number of compensated days off	5,046,405	5,163,883	5,360,668	5,345,990	5,287,379

This table gathers the fatal accidents while driving for work for the 9 main activity branches plus the fatal commuting accidents of the 9 main activity branches combined with the additional groups.

Work-related while working road accidents' trend

While driving for work	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
With days off	20,697	20,837	20,394	19,465	20,417
<i>of which with permanent disability</i>	2,534	2,387	2,157	2,025	1,908
<i>of which fatal</i>	111	142	132	92	101
Number of compensated days off	1,499,094	1,492,916	1,489,509	1,456,580	1,476,882

In 2010, among the 101 fatal accidents while driving for work, 28 of them had a private vehicle as a material agent or 27.7% of the total.

Data for these accidents are considering only the 9 main activity branches.

Work-related commuting road accidents' trends

Commuting	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
With days off	54,791	57,147	58,171	57,900	57,432
<i>of which with permanent disability</i>	6,394	6,182	5,727	5,890	5,397
<i>of which fatal</i>	337	350	333	306	303
Number of compensated days off	3,547,311	3,670,967	3,871,159	3,889,410	3,810,497

In 2010, among the 303 fatal commuting accidents, 148 of them had a private vehicle as a material agent or 48.8% of the total.

Data for these commuting accidents are considering the 9 main activity branches plus 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	6,982	704	28	498,275
Light utility vehicles - less than 3.5 tons	1,552	137	12	111,859
Trucks – more than 3.5 tons	2,355	225	27	197,526
Road public transportation	726	53	2	51,510
Motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters,	3,680	261	5	227,326
Bicycles	915	53	0	46,905
Pedestrians hurt by a vehicle	1,028	170	5	114,476
Not listed above	929	81	4	67,925
No information	2,250	224	18	161,080
Total	20,417	1,908	101	1,476,882

Data for these accidents are considering only 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	26,630	2,353	148	1,571,422
Light utility vehicles - less than 3.5 tons	482	59	0	71,160
Trucks – more than 3.5 tons	463	81	2	43,852
Road public transportation	638	62	0	42,321
Motorcycles, mopeds, motor scooters,	17,653	1,553	82	1 245,341
Bicycles	3,595	292	4	195,600
Pedestrians hurt by a vehicle	1,539	283	11	178,207
Not listed above	587	66	1	34,016
No information	5,845	648	55	428,488
Total	57,432	5,397	303	3,810,497

Data for these accidents are considering only the 9 main activity branches.

5. Occupational diseases

Count of occupational diseases (ODs)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of recognized ODs during the reference year ¹⁴	53,605	59,884	69,643	71,194
ODs with a first payment during the year	43,832	45,411	49,341	50,688
Number of victims with ODs with a first payment	42,432	43,269	45,472	46,308
<i>of which new permanent disability</i>	22,625	23,134	24,734	24,961
<i>of which victims with new permanent disability</i>	21,668	21,976	22,683	22,146
<i>of which fatal</i>	420	425	564	533
Number of compensated days off	7,842,306	8,709,700	9,328,041	9,771,667

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 and which are taken in charge by the sickness insurance (latency period). 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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Articular diseases	29,379	30,968	33,682	37,728	39,874
Asbestos dust-induced diseases	5,864	5,336	4,597	4,298	3,780
Lumbar spine chronic affections / heavy loads	2,251	2,406	2,338	2,485	2,433
Noise-induced diseases	1,126	1,214	1,076	1,048	925
Asbestos-induced bronchogenic carcinoma	867	956	914	981	962
Lumbar spine chronic affections / vibrations	411	392	377	363	381
Meniscus chronic lesions	316	360	372	387	422
Allergic eczema	315	341	298	277	293
Silicata inhalation-induced pneumoconiosis	320	347	274	308	232
Rhinitis and occupational asthma	259	249	244	222	217
Vibration-induced diseases / machine-tools	161	154	157	162	131
Wood dust-induced diseases	101	87	99	87	95
Diseases caused by infectious agents in health services	52	64	98	84	77
Diseases caused by cement	111	118	97	94	73
Diseases listed in other tables	773	840	788	817	791
Total number of diseases	42,306	43,832	45,411	49,341	50,688

¹⁴ 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 2010 per activity branch

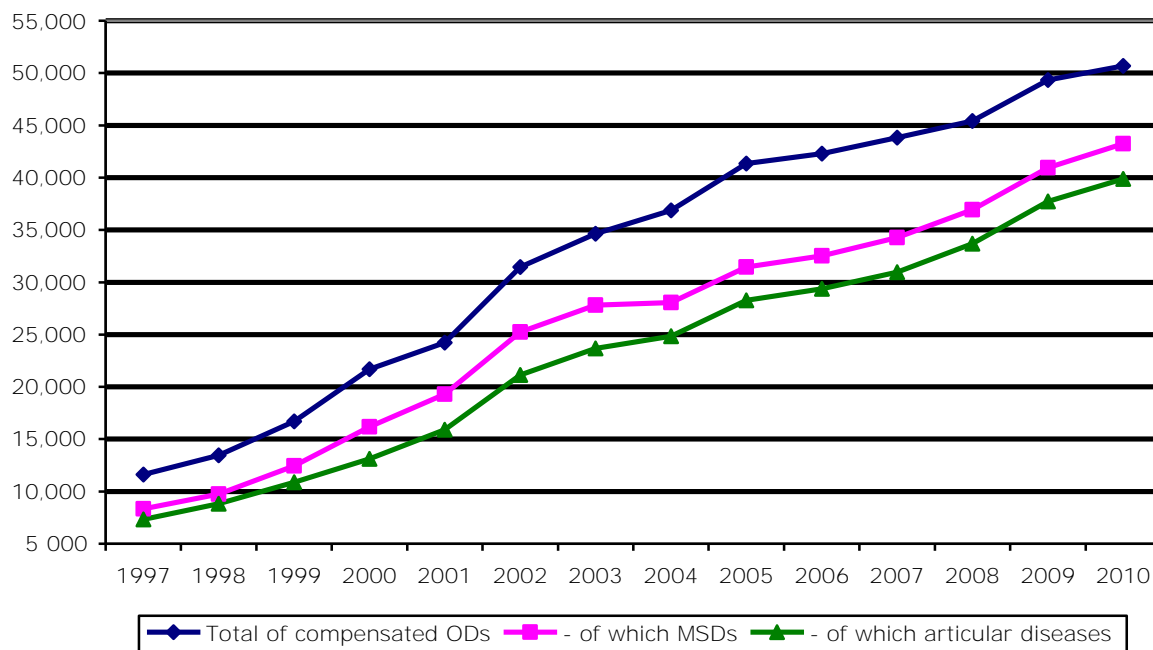
Activity branches	Number of ODs	New permanent disability	Fatal	Number of compensated days off
Metallurgical industry	6,936	3,417	41	1,284,529
Construction	6,006	2,913	27	1,232,451
Transportation, Utilities, Printing, Communication	2,752	1,299	9	580,735
Food	10,379	3,838	2	2,216,808
Chemical, Rubber, Plastic products	1,865	898	12	368,541
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and cardboard, Textile, Clothing, Leather and pelt, Quarrying and manufacturing of mineral products, Recycling	3,276	1,484	14	640,019
Trades (non food)	2,357	1,062	10	484,045
Service I (Banks, insurances, administrations, etc.)	1,820	840	4	328,555
Service II (Health services, etc.) and temporary work	6,991	2,903	0	1,428,638
Construction offices and headquarters	23	13	2	2,642
Other offices and headquarters	55	21	0	7,063
Other specific occupations	617	279	2	105,386
OD special account ⁽¹⁾	7,611	5,994	410	1,092,255
Total	50,688	24,961	533	9,771,667

⁽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.

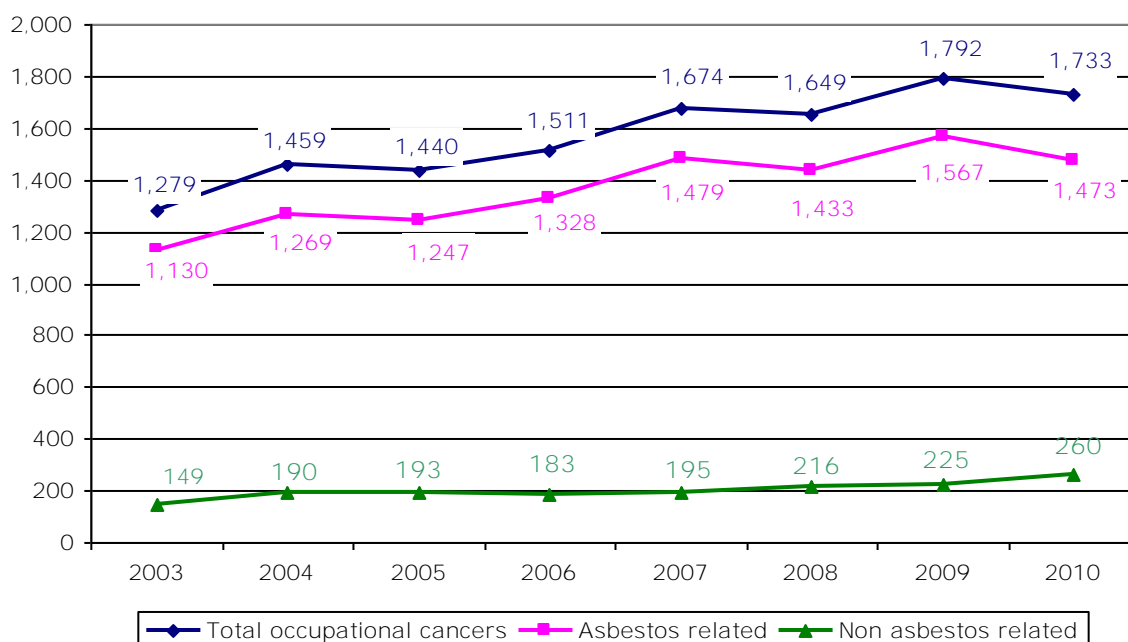
Trend of the number of recognized occupational diseases with a first payment during the 1997-2010 period



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. Among MSDs articular diseases due to specific repetitive gestures and work postures (table 57) are the most numerous.

Occupational cancers data



Count of occupational cancers with a first payment by the occupational risks insurance from 2003 to 2010, following a first work stoppage, the granting of a disability rate or the victim's death.

6. Financial data

In 2010, out of a global amount close to EUR 10.338 billion, the occupational injury insurance allocated 7,725 million to social benefits. An amount of 2,452 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...) ; 1.195 billion is allocated to the asbestos fund (880 million for asbestos industry workers' early retirements benefits and 315 million for a dedicated asbestos victims' compensation). The balance is made of various charges including management charges.

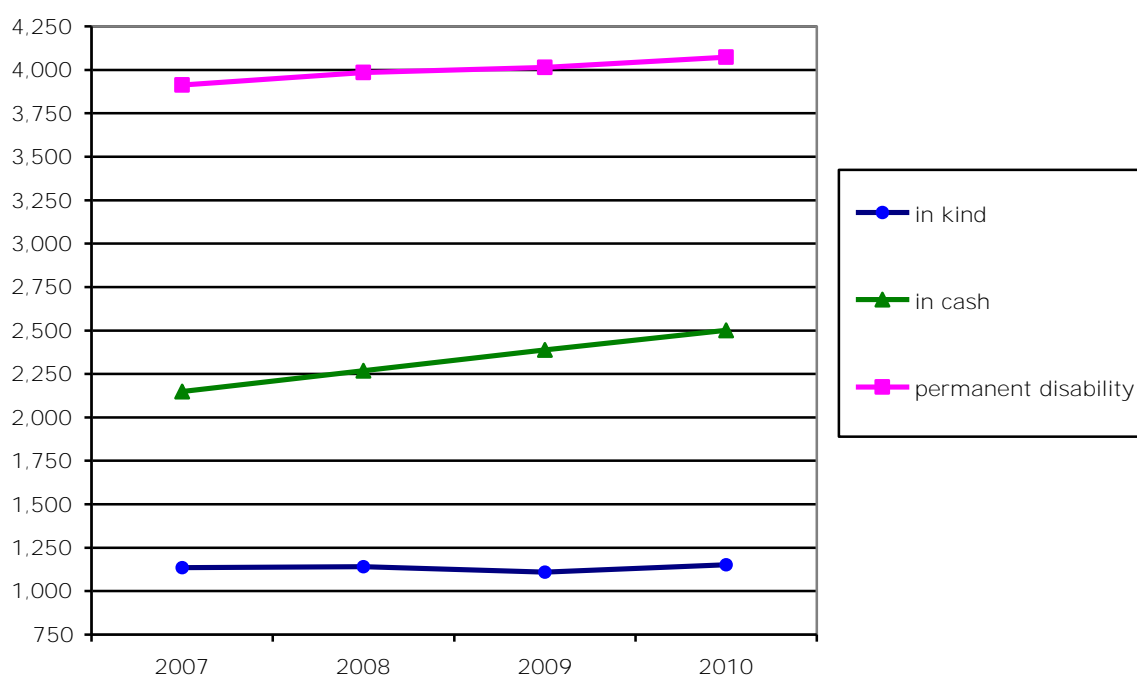
Amounts compensation (except for asbestos) paid for occupational injuries

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

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. Prosthesis 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

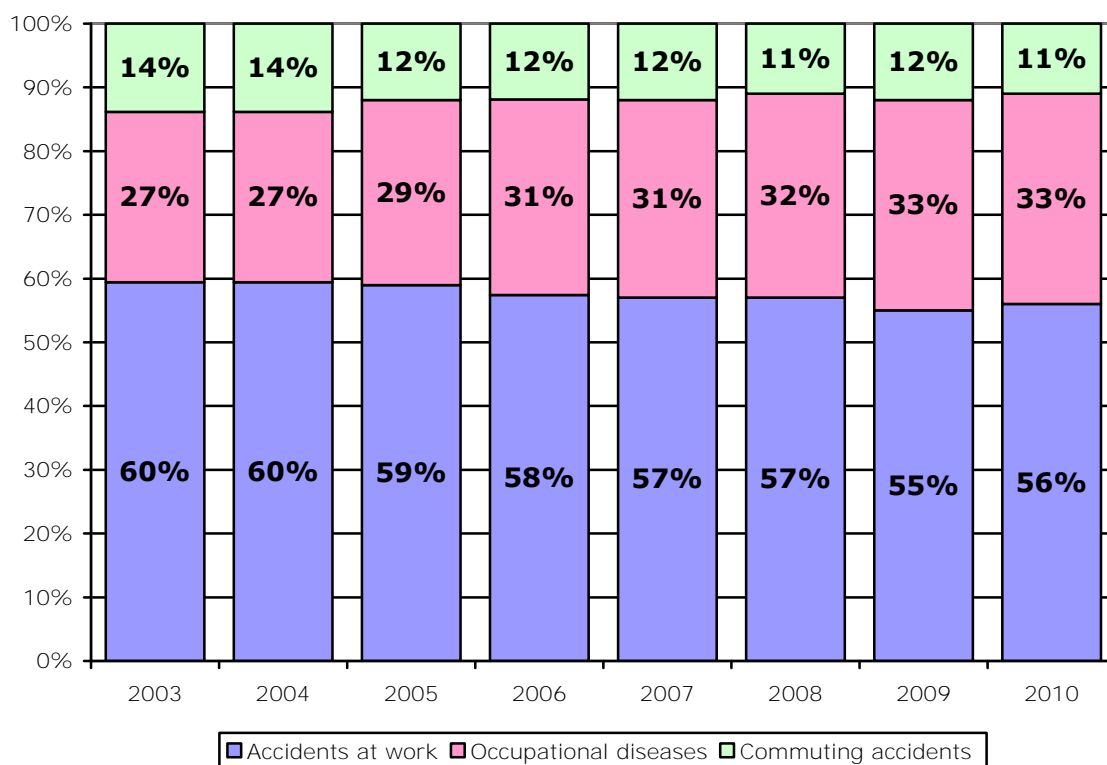
Amounts in million Euros

Amounts' distribution per type of cost expressed in percentage for 2010

Permanent disability pensions	39%
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	6%
Pharmaceutical expenses – compensation in kind	1%
	100%

Pensions and compensation in capital amount for nearly 51% of incurred expenses. Cash compensation amounts to 36% of the expenses against 13% for the compensation in kind.

2003-2010 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 2010

Type of occupational risk	Number of occupational injuries	Cost incurred by the insurance
Accidents at work	79%	55%
Occupational diseases	9%	32%
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.



Founded in 1991, EUROGIP is a French organization, whose activities are organized around five areas: enquiries, EU projects, information-communication, standardization and coordination of notified bodies. All have in common European aspects of the insurance or the prevention of accidents at work and occupational diseases.

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