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## PRESS RELEASE

# SURVEY ON ACCIDENTS AT WORK, 2017

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Survey on Accidents at Work for the year 2017.

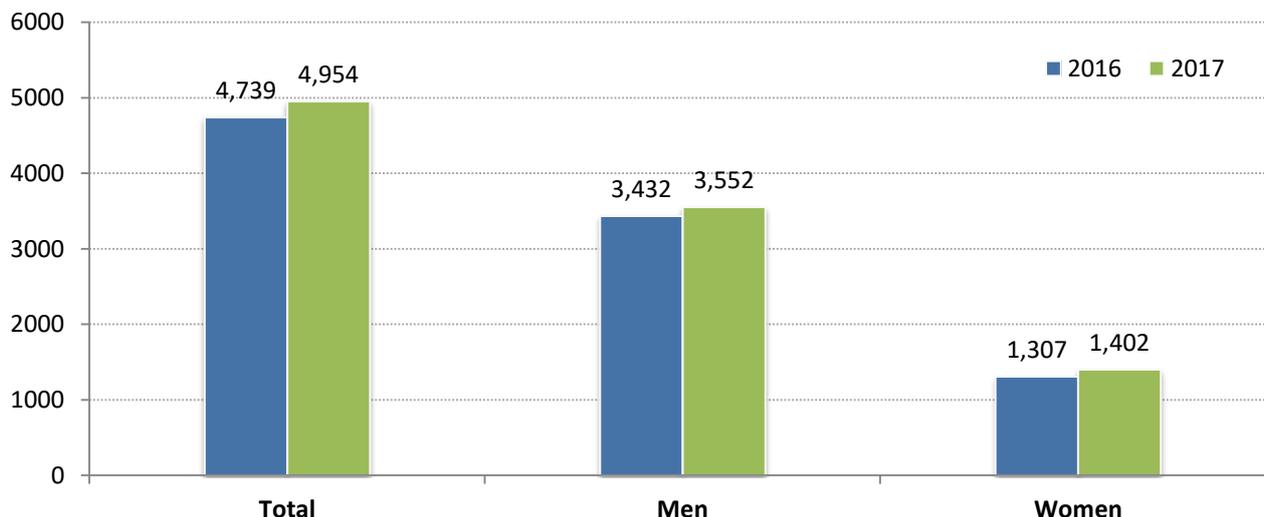
The Survey on Accidents at Work is a census survey, collecting data, on a yearly basis, on fatal and non-fatal accidents at work of employees.

More specifically, the purpose of the survey is to record:

- The number of accidents at work and their characteristics in relation to factors linked with the employee (gender, age, occupation, etc.), his/her workplace and the branch of the economic activity of the employer.
- The number of accidents at work in relation to the type of injury, the part of the body injured the contact – mode of injury and the associated material agent that led to the injury.

A quantitative description of the aforementioned variables is provided in relation to their annual change for 2017/2016, taking into consideration the most important consequence of an accident at work, i.e., whether it is fatal or non-fatal.

**Graph 1. Accidents at work by gender 2016 and 2017**



### **Information**

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**A. Number of accidents at work in 2017, by age, gender, NUTS 2 region, occupation of the victim, economic activity of the employer, consequence of the accident (fatal, non-fatal) and change in comparison with 2016.**

***1. Accidents by age and gender (Table 1, Graph1)***

In 2017, the number of accidents at work recorded an increase of 4.5% in comparison with 2016. Out of 4,954 accidents at work, which was the total number in 2017, 3,552 accidents referred to men and 1,402 to women, while the corresponding figures for 2016 were 3,432 and 1,307, respectively, the total number of accidents being 4,739.

Accordingly in 2017, 47 fatal accidents were recorded. The same number of fatal accidents recorded in 2016 (47). From the fatal accidents, 41 fatal accidents referred to men and 6 fatal accidents referred to women. The corresponding number of fatal accidents in 2016 was 43 for men and 4 for women. For women were recorded 6 fatal accidents while in 2016 were recorded 4 fatal accidents.

Out of the total number of 4,954 accidents at work in 2017, 778 occurred in the age group 40-44 years followed by the age group 35-39 years with 759 accidents at work. The more significant increases were observed for the age groups 60-64 years and 15-19 years, recording an increase of 36.7% and 29.2%, respectively.

Out of 47 fatal accidents at work in 2017, 11 accidents were recorded in the age group 45-49 years, 8 accidents in the age group 50-54 years and 8 accidents in the age group 55-59 years.

**Table 1. Accidents at work by age groups and gender, 2016 and 2017**

Age groups	2016					2017					Change (%) 2017/2016	
	Accidents at work			of which fatal		Accidents at work			of which fatal			Total
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
up to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	
15 -19	24	15	9	1	-	31	16	15	-	-	29.2	
20 -24	291	219	72	1	-	305	241	64	2	0	4.8	
25 -29	555	418	137	-	-	513	396	117	2	2	-7.6	
30 -34	607	458	149	3	-	590	434	156	4	2	-2.8	
35 -39	745	542	203	8	1	759	527	232	4	0	1.9	
40 -44	735	521	214	10	1	778	559	219	4	0	5.9	
45 -49	714	519	195	4	-	741	541	200	9	2	3.8	
50 -54	544	373	171	8	2	635	440	195	8	0	16.7	
55 -59	397	280	117	6	-	438	298	140	8	0	10.3	
60- 64	109	77	32	1	-	149	91	58	0	0	36.7	
65 and over	18	10	8	1	-	15	9	6	0	0	-16.7	

## 2. Geographical distribution of accidents at work (Table 2)

In 2017 compared with 2016, the number of accidents at work recorded an increase of 22.6% in the Region of Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki, followed by Peloponnisos (17.4%) and Thessalia (9.9%). On the contrary, a decrease was recorded in Ionia Nisia (7.1%), in Voreio Aigaio (4.7%) and in Kentriki Makedonia (1.8%). In 2017, the majority of accidents at work occurred in Attiki (1,805), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (820) and Kriti (480). The lowest number of accidents was recorded in Voreio Aigaio (81) and in Ionia Nisia (91).

As regards fatal accidents at work, the biggest number was recorded in Attiki (14 accidents, 13 men and 1 woman), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (7 accidents, all referring to men) and by Dytiki Ellada (7 accidents, 4 men and 3 woman).

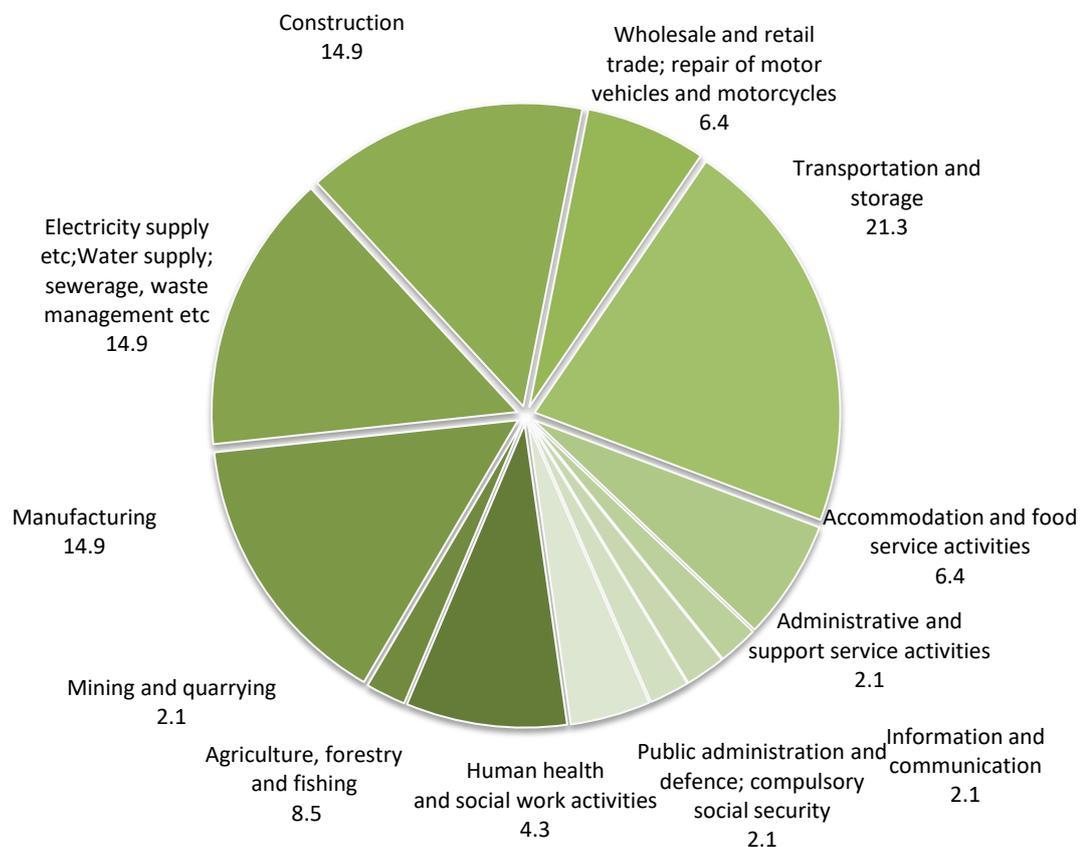
## 3. Distribution of accidents by branch of economic activity of the employer's local unit (Table 3)

In 2017, the majority of the 4,954 accidents at work was recorded in section Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (1,185 accidents, 23.9%), followed by Manufacturing (941 accidents, 19.0%) and Accommodation and food service activities (606 accidents, 12.2%).

Accordingly, the majority of fatal accidents at work in 2017 was recorded in Transportation and storage (10 accidents, 21.3%), followed by Construction (7 accidents, 14.9%) and Manufacturing (7 accidents, 14.9%).

The sections of economic activity that record the highest relative increase in the number of accidents at work, in 2017 compared with 2016 was in section Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use with 200.0% and Public administration and defence; compulsory social security with 71.4%. On the other hand, the number of accidents at work in Section Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, recorded a decrease of 23.2%.

**Graph 2. Percentage distribution of fatal accidents at work by economic activity of the local unit of employer (NACE Rev.2) where the accident occurred, 2017.**



**Table 2. Accidents at work by NUTS 2 region and gender, 2016 and 2017**

Regions	2016					2017					Change (%) 2017/2016	
	Accidents at work			of which fatal		Accidents at work			of which fatal			Total
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>	4.5	
<b>Attiki</b>	1,703	1,173	530	10	2	1,805	1,238	567	13	1	6.0	
<b>Voreio Aigaio</b>	85	64	21	4	-	81	59	22	0	1	-4.7	
<b>Notio Aigaio</b>	154	119	35	1	-	162	131	31	-	-	5.2	
<b>Kriti</b>	475	308	167	2	1	480	302	178	2	-	1.1	
<b>Anatoliki Makedonia &amp; Thraki</b>	186	145	41	5	-	228	172	56	5	-	22.6	
<b>Kentriki Makedonia</b>	835	612	223	12	1	820	611	209	7	0	-1.8	
<b>Dytiki Makedonia</b>	133	110	23	1	-	145	123	22	2	-	9.0	
<b>Ipeiros</b>	100	73	27	-	-	102	73	29	-	-	2.0	
<b>Thessalia</b>	191	150	41	2	-	210	156	54	3	-	9.9	
<b>Ionia Nisia</b>	98	62	36	-	-	91	56	35	-	-	-7.1	
<b>Dytiki Ellada</b>	249	192	57	3	-	259	196	63	4	3	4.0	
<b>Sterea Ellada</b>	335	275	60	2	-	342	275	67	1	-	2.1	
<b>Peloponnisos</b>	195	149	46	1	-	229	160	69	4	1	17.4	

**Table 3. Accidents at work by branch of economic activity of the employer's local unit of where the accident occurred, 2016 and 2017**

Branch of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)		2016				2017				Change (%)
		Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	2017/2016
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,739</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	84	1.8	1	2.1	112	2.3	4	8.5	33.3
<b>B</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	100	2.1	3	6.4	96	1.9	1	2.1	-4.0
<b>C</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	916	19.3	7	14.9	941	19.0	7	14.9	2.7
<b>D</b>	<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	112	2.4	-	0.0	86	1.7	1	2.1	-23.2
<b>E</b>	<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	196	4.1	4	8.5	199	4.0	6	12.8	1.5
<b>F</b>	<b>Construction</b>	451	9.5	11	23.4	419	8.5	7	14.9	-7.1
<b>G</b>	<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	1,139	24.0	5	10.6	1,185	23.9	3	6.4	4.0
<b>H</b>	<b>Transportation and storage</b>	501	10.6	6	12.8	499	10.1	10	21.3	-0.4
<b>I</b>	<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	558	11.8	6	12.8	606	12.2	3	6.4	8.6
<b>J</b>	<b>Information and communication</b>	85	1.8	1	2.1	66	1.3	1	2.1	-22.4
<b>K</b>	<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	31	0.7	-	0.0	35	0.7	-	0.0	12.9
<b>L</b>	<b>Real estate activities</b>	14	0.3	-	0.0	12	0.2	-	0.0	-14.3
<b>M</b>	<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	76	1.6	-	0.0	82	1.7	-	0.0	7.9
<b>N</b>	<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	156	3.3	1	2.1	210	4.2	1	2.1	34.6
<b>O</b>	<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	63	1.3	-	0.0	108	2.2	1	2.1	71.4
<b>P</b>	<b>Education</b>	37	0.8	-	0.0	33	0.7	-	0.0	-10.8
<b>Q</b>	<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	126	2.7	-	0.0	170	3.4	2	4.3	34.9
<b>R</b>	<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	57	1.2	1	2.1	47	0.9	-	0.0	-17.5
<b>S</b>	<b>Other service activities</b>	35	0.7	1	2.1	40	0.8	-	0.0	14.3
<b>T</b>	<b>Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use</b>	2	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1	-	0.0	200.0
<b>Y</b>	<b>Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	-	0.0	-

#### 4. Accidents by occupation of the victim (Table 4)

As regards the occupation of the victim, on the basis of the available data for 2017, it was observed that most of the victims belong to the occupation category Elementary occupations (1,481 accidents, 29.9%), followed by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (1,041, 21.0%) and Service and sales workers (966 accidents, 19.5%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2017 most of fatal accidents refer to Elementary occupations (15 accidents – 31.9%), followed by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (15 accidents, 31.9%) and Craft and related trades workers (5 accidents, 10.6%).

The biggest increase in the number of accidents at work by occupation of the victim, in 2017 compared with 2016, was recorded for Managers (33.3%), for Elementary occupations (21.5%) and for Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (14.3%).

**Table 4. Accidents at work by occupation of the victim, 2016 and 2017**

Occupation categories	2016				2017				Change(%) 2017/2016
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	4.5
<b>Managers</b>	3	0.1	1	-	4	0.1	0	-	33.3
<b>Professionals</b>	117	2.5	0	-	132	2.7	2	4.3	12.8
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	146	3.1	2	4.3	141	2.8	2	4.3	-3.4
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	481	10.1	2	4.3	505	10.2	2	4.3	5.0
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	935	19.7	3	6.4	966	19.5	3	6.4	3.3
<b>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</b>	70	1.5	1	2.1	80	1.6	3	6.4	14.3
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	685	14.5	6	12.8	604	12.2	5	10.6	-11.8
<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	1,083	22.9	15	31.9	1,041	21.0	15	31.9	-3.9
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	1,219	25.7	17	36.2	1,481	29.9	15	31.9	21.5

**B. Number of accidents at work in 2017, by type of injury, part of the body injured, contact – mode of injury, material agent that led to the injury, consequence of the accident (fatal, non-fatal accident) and change in comparison with 2016.**

*1. Accidents by type of injury (Table 5)*

In 2017 out of the total number of 4,954 accidents at work, the most frequent types of injury was wounds and superficial injuries (1,930 accidents, 39.0%), bone fractures (1,910 accidents, 38.6%) and dislocations, sprains and strains (636 accidents, 12.8%).

As regards fatal accidents, out of the total number of 47 fatal accidents in 2017, 26 fatal accidents (55.3%) were caused by concussion and internal injuries and 9 (19.1%) fatal accidents by bone fractures.

**Table 5. Accidents at work by type of injury, 2016 and 2017**

Type of injury	2016				2017				Change(%) 2017/2016
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>100.0</b>	47	100.0	<b>4,954</b>	<b>100.0</b>	47	100.0	4.5
Wounds and superficial injuries	1,896	40.0	2	4.3	1,930	39.0	3	6.4	1.8
Bone fractures	1,789	37.8	5	10.6	1,910	38.6	9	19.1	6.8
Dislocations, sprains and strains	593	12.5	0	0.0	636	12.8	0	0.0	7.3
Traumatic amputations	116	2.4	0	0.0	134	2.7	0	0.0	15.5
Concussion and internal injuries	129	2.7	34	72.3	130	2.6	26	55.3	0.8
Burns,scalds and frostbites	111	2.3	0	0.0	119	2.4	1	2.1	7.2
Poisonings and infections	7	0.1	1	2.1	11	0.2	1	2.1	57.1
Drowning and asphyxiation	2	0.0	2	4.3	3	0.1	2	4.3	50.0
Effects of sound, vibration and pressure	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0,0	-
Effects of extreme temperature, light and radiation	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	-
Shock	18	0.4	2	4.3	18	0.4	3	6.4	0.0
Multiple injuries	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Other specified injuries not included under other headings	77	1.6	1	2.1	58	1.2	2	4.3	-24.7

## 2. Accidents by part of the body that was injured (Table 6)

In 2017, out of the total number of 4,954 accidents at work, the parts of the body that were more frequently injured were the “wrist and fingers” (1,203 accidents, 24.3%), the “foot” (595 accidents, 12.0%) and the “joint of foot and tibia” (517 accidents, 10.4%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2017 out of the total number of 47 fatal accidents, 20 accidents (42.6%) resulted to a fatal injury to the “head” and also 20 fatal accidents (42.6%) to the “Entire body”.

**Table 6. Accidents at work by the part of the body that was injured, 2016 and 2017**

The part of the body that was injured	2016				2017				Change(%) 2017/2016
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	4.5
Entire body	142	3.0	9	19.1	152	3.1	20	42.6	7.0
The head (except the eyes)	332	7.0	26	55.3	344	6.9	20	42.6	3.6
Eyes	46	1.0	-	-	60	1.2	-	-	30.4
Vertebral column	323	6.8	-	-	308	6.2	-	-	-4.6
Thorax and mixed wounds of thorax	224	4.7	9	19.1	234	4.7	6	12.8	4.5
Abdominal walls, gut and genito-urinary organs	23	0.5	-	-	27	0.5	1	2.1	17.4
Bones of basin	37	0.8	-	-	17	0.3	-	-	-54.1
Shoulder	222	4.7	-	-	254	5.1	-	-	14.4
Arm	218	4.6	-	-	254	5.1	-	-	16.5
Elbow	81	1.7	-	-	90	1.8	-	-	11.1
Forearm	38	0.8	-	-	32	0.6	-	-	-15.8
Joint of forearm and wrist	140	3.0	-	-	149	3.0	-	-	6.4
Wrist, fingers	1,148	24.2	-	-	1,203	24.3	-	-	4.8
Hip joint	49	1.0	-	-	33	0.7	-	-	-32.7
Thigh	82	1.7	3	6.4	99	2.0	-	-	20.7
Knee joint	342	7.2	-	-	352	7.1	-	-	2.9
Tibia	248	5.2	-	-	234	4.7	-	-	-5.6
Joint of foot and tibia	476	10.0	-	-	517	10.4	-	-	8.6
Foot	568	12.0	-	-	595	12.0	-	-	4.8

## 3. Accidents by contact – mode of injury (Table 7)

In 2017, the most frequent contact-mode of injury for the total number of 4,954 accidents at work was “horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)”, with 2,023 incidents (40.8%) and in the second place “Struck by object in motion, collision with” encompassing 886 incidents (17.9%).

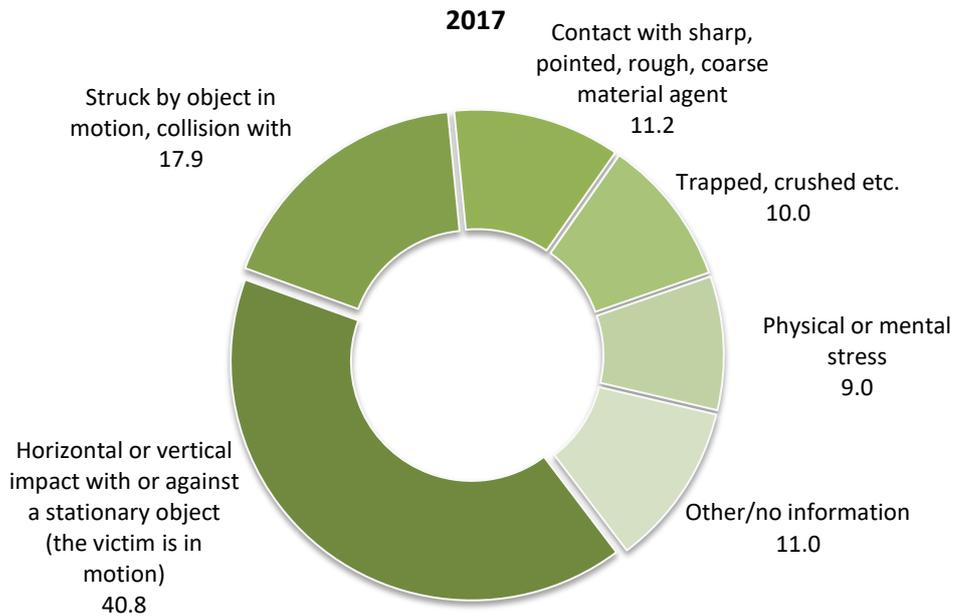
As regards fatal accidents at work which amounts to 47, the most frequent cause of death was “struck by object in motion, collision” with 31.9% (15 accidents) and “Trapped, crushed etc.” with 29.8% (14 accidents).

The contact – mode of injury “Drowned, buried, enveloped” recorded an increase of 200.0% in 2017 compared with 2016.

**Table 7. Accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2016 and 2017**

Description of contact-mode of injury	2016				2017				Change(%) 2017/2016
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	132	2.8	3	6.4	125	2.5	3	6.4	-5.3
Drowned, buried, enveloped	1	0.0	1	2.1	3	0.1	2	4.3	200.0
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)	1,778	37.5	11	23.4	2,023	40.8	6	12.8	13.8
Struck by object in motion, collision with	1,027	21.7	17	36.2	886	17.9	15	31.9	-13.7
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	561	11.8	1	2.1	557	11.2	0	0.0	-0.7
Trapped, crushed etc.	484	10.2	7	14.9	494	10.0	14	29.8	2.1
Physical or mental stress	446	9.4	-	-	448	9.0	-	-	0.4
Bite, Kick etc. (animal or human)	55	1.2	-	-	46	0.9	1	2.1	-16.4
Other contacts-modes of injury not listed in this classification	2	0.0	-	-	3	0.1	1	2.1	50.0
No information	253	5.3	7	14.9	369	7.4	5	10.6	45.8

**Graph3. Percentage distribution of accidents at work by contact - mode of injury,**



#### 4. Accidents by material agent of contact – mode of injury (Table 8)

In 2017, the material agent that caused most of the accidents at work was “buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)” with 1,523 accidents, followed by “Materials, objects, products, machine or vehicle components, debris, dust” with 577 accidents.

As regards fatal accidents at work (47), the material agent “land vehicles” was the cause of 18 deaths (13 men and 5 women) and the material agent “buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)” was the cause of 6 deaths (men).

**Table 8. Accidents at work by material agent of contact – mode of injury, 2016 and 2017**

Description of Material Agent of Contact-Mode of Injury	2016				2017				Change(%) 2017/2016
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	4.5
Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	1,395	29.4	8	17.0	1,523	30.7	6	12,8	9.2
Buildings, structures, surfaces - above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	273	5.8	1	2.1	297	6.0	1	2,1	8.8
Buildings, structures, surfaces - below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	63	1.3		0.0	52	1.0	-	-	-17.5
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	0	0.0	-	-	3	0.1	-	-	-
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	25	0.5	2	4.3	28	0.6	3	6,4	12.0
Hand tools, not powered	164	3.5	-	-	172	3.5	-	-	4.9
Hand held or hand guided tools, mechanical	87	1.8	-	-	106	2.1	-	-	21.8
Hand tools - without specification of power source	14	0.3	-	-	17	0.3	-	-	21.4
Machines and equipment - portable or mobile	33	0.7	-	-	44	0.9	-	-	33.3
Machines and equipment - fixed	141	3.0	-	-	148	3.0	1	2,1	5.0
Conveying, transport and storage systems	302	6.4	-	-	324	6.5	-	-	7.3
Land Vehicles	515	10.9	17	36.2	431	8.7	18	38,3	-16.3
Other transport vehicles	4	0.1	2	4.3	5	0.1	1	2,1	25.0
Materials, objects, products, machine or vehicle components, debris, dust	612	12.9	4	8.5	577	11.6	3	6,4	-5.7
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	94	2.0	1	2.1	87	1.8	-	-	-7.4
Safety devices and equipment	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Office equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	117	2.5	-	-	110	2.2	-	-	-6.0
Living organisms and human beings	112	2.4	3	6.4	106	2.1	5	10,6	-5.4
Bulk waste	6	0.1	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	-83.3
Physical phenomena and natural elements	5	0.1	1	2.1	14	0.3	2	4,3	180.0
Other material agents not listed in this classification	3	0.1	-	-	5	0.1	-	-	66.7
No material agent or no information	774	16.3	8	17.0	903	18.2	7	14,9	16.7

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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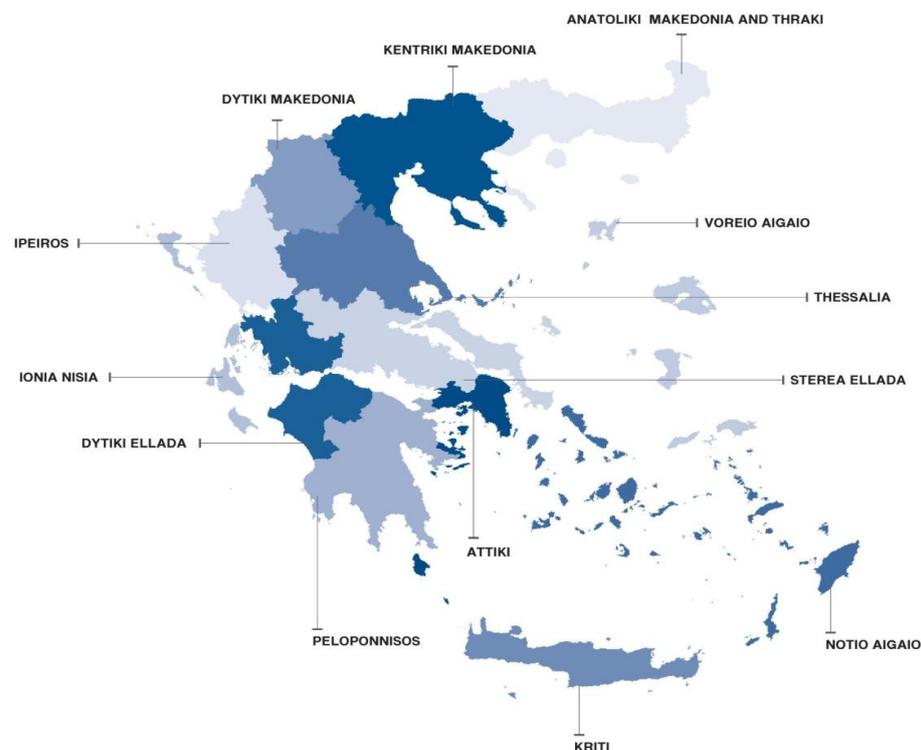
<b>Survey on Accidents at work</b>	The monitoring of Accidents at work is carried out since 1998 and the data are compiled on a yearly basis. One of the main purposes of this survey is to provide users with accurate and complete information on accidents at work. The main user of the survey's results is the Social Insurance Institute (IKA). In addition, among the users are also individuals or agencies involved in the health and insurance sectors for professional or educational – research purposes.
<b>Legal basis</b>	The survey is conducted in accordance to Regulation 1338/2008 and its implementing regulation 349/2011 concerning the social statistics on public health and on health and safety at work as well as the relative national legislation (Laws 551/1915 and 1846/1951 article 8, paragraph 4 about Social insurance services, 3850/2010 and 4075/2012), a number of IKA circulars (27/2011, 52/2011, 45/2010, 22/2004, 55/2001 and 15/1987) and the IKA regulation on insurance towards accidents at work.
<b>Reference period</b>	The reference period is the year during which the accident occurred.
<b>Periodicity</b>	Data is produced and disseminated on a predefined date. The time lag between the reference period of data and the date of their release is 18 months.
<b>Statistical population</b>	Data refer mainly to employees insured by IKA who had an accident at work.
<b>Definitions</b>	An “accident at work” is specifically defined as “a discrete occurrence in the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm”. The phrase “in the course of work” means “while engaged in an occupational activity or during the time spent at work”. In addition, accidents that occur during the normal journey to or from home and place of work are also included in accordance to the Greek national Legislation. The main distinction within the accidents at work survey is between fatal and non fatal accidents. A fatal accident is defined as an accident which leads to death of the victim within one year from the accident.
<b>Methodology</b>	<p>The survey, in accordance to the Greek legislation and the relevant IKA circulars on accidents at work, includes all the accidents at work irrespective of the number of days the victim is absent from work, or whether the accident occurred during the normal journey to or from home and work place. Although the basic distinction of accidents is between fatal and non fatal, for each and every accident at work complete information on the following variables is also collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data on the insured person: gender, age of the victim, citizenship, occupation, employment status and years of months of work experience.</li><li>• Data on the employer's economic activity: economic activity of the local unit of his/her enterprise, and the size of the enterprise.</li><li>• Data on the accident: the date of the accident, the time of the accident, the site where the accident has happened, whether it was a road traffic accident or not, the site where the victim was offered first aid, whether it was necessary or not to be transferred to a nearby hospital, the means of transportation of the victim from the site of the accident to the hospital, the nature of the accident, the material agent which lead to the injury.</li><li>• Data on the consequences of the accident: whether the accident was fatal or not, the disruption of his/her from work and the days lost, the type of injury, and the part of the body that was injured.</li></ul>

From 2016 and onwards, with reference year 2014, three (3) new variables are added: (1) workstation, (2) contact – mode of injury, and (3) material agent of contact – mode of injury.

Definitions of the basic variables:

- «age» is the victim's age at the time of the accident
- «economic activity of the employer» covers the main «economic» activity of the local unit of the enterprise where the victim was working
- «geographical location» is the territorial unit where the accident occurred
- «size of the enterprise» is the number of employees working at the local unit of the enterprise where the victim was working
- «employment status » of the victim, for example, employee, self-employed, apprentice etc.
- «nature of the accident» is described as the way an object or a substance causes an injury when it comes in contact with the victim.
- «material agent» is described as the object (machinery, vehicle etc.) or material, chemical and radioactive substance etc., or the state of a working environment (lack of space, lack of light, slippery floors etc.) that caused a physical or any other kind injury of the victim.
- «days lost» refers to the days the victim is absent from work due to the accident.
- «type of injury» is the physical effects on the victim.
- «workstation» is the usual or, alternatively, occasional nature of the job/post the victim held at the time of the accident.
- «contact-mode of injury» is the description of how the victim was hurt (physical or mental trauma) by the «material agent» that caused the injury.
- «material agent of the contact-mode of injury» is the object, tool or instrument with which the victim came into contact or the psychological mode of injury.

Data on the branch of economic activity of the enterprise are classified in accordance with the national classification "STAKOD 2008" (on the basis of the Statistical Classification of the Economic Activity NACE Rev.2). In addition, data on the occupation of the injured person are classified in accordance with the national classification STEP 92 (similar to ISCO-08). Employment status is classified in accordance with the International Classification ISCE. The geographical classification is based on the Nomenclature of Territorial Units, (NUTS 2 & 3).



## References

More information on the survey is available on the webpage of ELSTAT <http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE03/->