



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 30 June 2017

PRESS RELEASE

SURVEY ON ACCIDENTS AT WORK, 2015

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Survey on Accidents at Work for the year 2015.

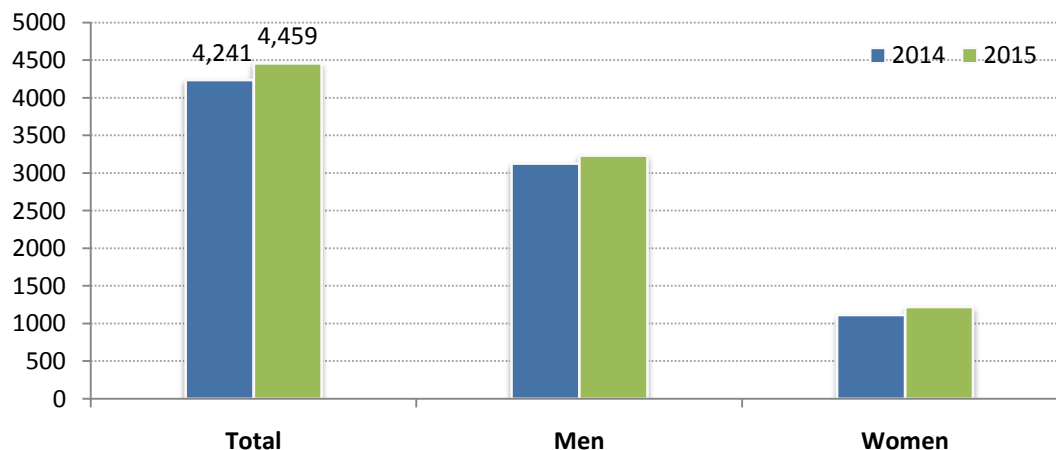
The Survey on Accidents at Work is a census survey, collecting data, on a yearly basis, on fatal and non-fatal accidents at work of employees.

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 2015/2014, 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, 2014 and 2015



Information

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A. Number of accidents at work in 2015, 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 2014.

1. Accidents by age and gender (Table 1)

In 2015, the number of accidents at work recorded an increase of 5.1% in comparison with 2014. Out of 4,459 accidents at work, which was the total number in 2015, 3,237 accidents refer to men and 1,222 to women, while the corresponding figures for 2014 were 3,127 and 1,114, respectively, the total number of accidents being 4,241.

Accordingly in 2015, 45 fatal accidents were recorded, while in 2014 the corresponding number amounted to 46. In 2015, 43 fatal accidents referred to men in comparison with 39 in 2014. The corresponding number of fatal accidents for women is 2 in 2015 and 7 in 2014.

Out of the total number of 4,459 accidents at work in 2015, 708 occurred in the age group 40-44 years followed by the age group 35-39 years with 682 accidents at work. On the contrary, a significant increase is observed for the age groups 50-54 years and 55-59 years, recording an increase of 19.2% and 22.4%, respectively.

Out of 45 fatal accidents at work in 2015, 9 accidents were recorded in the age group 40-44 years and 9 accidents in the age group 55-59 years.

Table 1. Accidents at work by age groups and gender, 2014 and 2015

Age groups	2014					2015					Change (%) 2015/2014
	Accidents at work			of which fatal		Accidents at work			of which fatal		Total
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	4,241	3,127	1,114	39	7	4,459	3,237	1,222	43	2	5.1
up to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -19	15	10	5	1	-	16	12	4	-	-	6.7
20 -24	245	192	53	-	-	246	188	58	1	-	0.4
25 -29	474	359	115	1	-	456	350	106	5	-	-3.8
30 -34	630	469	161	2	-	666	490	176	3	-	5.7
35 -39	704	518	186	4	2	682	495	187	5	2	-3.1
40 -44	707	521	186	8	2	708	518	190	9	-	0.1
45 -49	598	450	148	9	2	655	454	201	5	-	9.5
50 -54	469	321	148	6	-	559	380	179	5	-	19.2
55 -59	304	221	83	3	1	372	280	92	9	-	22.4
60- 64	83	60	23	3	-	90	64	26	1	-	8.4
65 and over	12	6	6	2	-	9	6	3	-	-	-25.0

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

In 2015 compared with 2014, the number of accidents at work recorded an increase of 28.6% in the Region of Kriti, followed by Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki with 21.5%. On the contrary, a decrease is recorded in Ipeiros (-3.8%) and in Peloponnisos (-14.1%).

In 2015, the majority of accidents at work occurred in Attiki (1,548), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (806) and Kriti (441). The lowest number of accidents is recorded in Ionia Nisia (91) and in Voreio Aigaio (87).

As regards fatal accidents at work, the biggest number is recorded in Attiki (15 accidents, 14 men and 1 woman), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (10 accidents, all referring to men) and by Kriti (5 accidents, all referring to men). No fatal accidents were recorded in four Regions, namely Thessalia, Ionia Nisia, Dytiki Ellada and Voreio Aigaio.

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

In 2015, the majority of the 4,459 accidents at work was recorded in Section Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (968 accidents, 21.7%), followed by Manufacturing (911 accidents, 20.4%) and Accommodation and food service activities (550 accidents, 12.3%).

Accordingly, the majority of fatal accidents at work in 2015 was recorded in Manufacturing (12 accidents, 26.7%), followed by Construction (10 accidents, 22.2%) and Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (7 accidents, 15.6%).

The Sections of economic activity that record the biggest increase in the number of accidents at work, in 2015 compared with 2014 are: Section Public administration and defense; compulsory social security with 119.6%, Section Information and communication with 48.6% and Section Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities with a 38.0% increase. On the contrary the biggest decrease in the number of accidents at work is recorded in Section Construction, with a decrease of 9.1%.

Graph 2. Percentage distribution of accidents at work by branch of economic activity of the employer's local unit, 2015

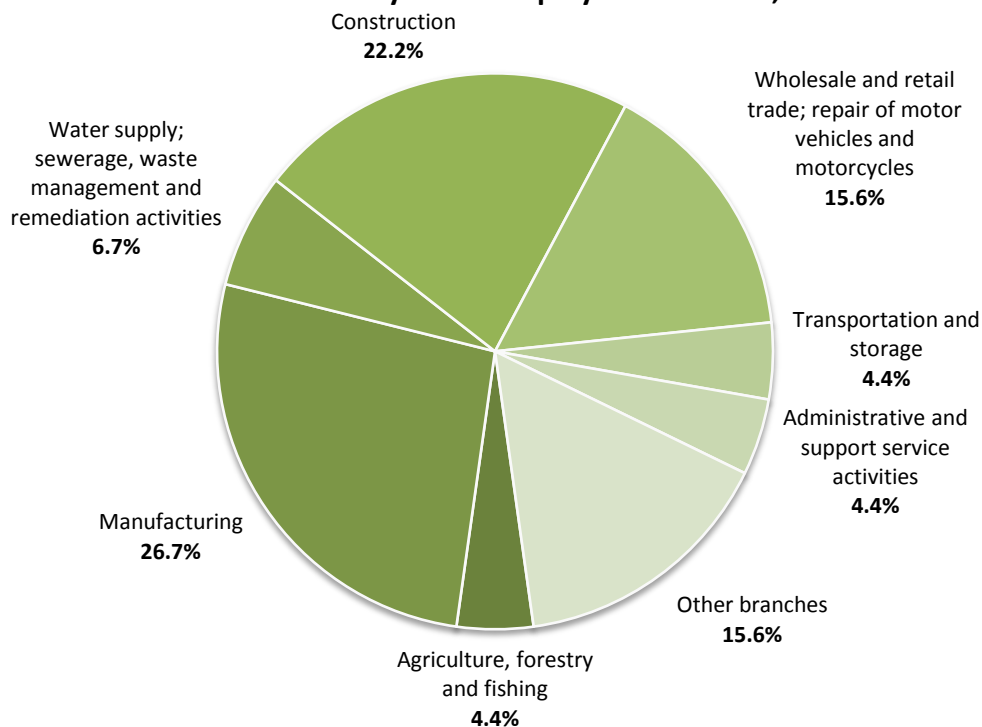


Table 2. Accidents at work by NUTS 2 region and gender, 2014 and 2015

2014						2015					Change (%) 2015/2014
Regions	Accidents at work			of which fatal		Accidents at work			of which fatal		Total
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	4,241	3,127	1,114	39	7	4,459	3,237	1,222	43	2	5.1
Attiki	1,539	1,089	450	13	2	1,548	1,076	472	14	1	0.6
Voreio Aigaio	83	64	19	1	-	87	65	22	-	-	4.8
Notio Aigaio	129	90	39	1	-	155	119	36	1	-	20.2
Kriti	343	237	106	3	1	441	294	147	5	-	28.6
Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki	144	114	30	2	-	175	144	31	1	1	21.5
Kentriki Makedonia	804	609	195	8	1	806	582	224	10	-	0.2
Dytiki Makedonia	129	114	15	2	-	151	139	12	3	-	17.1
Ipeiros	106	80	26	-	-	102	76	26	3	-	-3.8
Thessalia	159	105	54	1	-	184	137	47	-	-	15.7
Ionia Nisia	78	48	30	-	-	91	48	43	-	-	16.7
Dytiki Ellada	237	178	59	2	-	246	181	65	-	-	3.8
Stereia Ellada	292	242	50	4	3	303	253	50	2	-	3.8
Peloponnisos	198	157	41	2	-	170	123	47	4	-	-14.1

Table 3. Accidents at work by branch of economic activity of the employer's local unit of where the accident occurred, 2014 and 2015

2014					2015				Change (%) 2015/2014	
Branch of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)		Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total		4,241	100.0	46	100.0	4,459	100.0	45	100.0	5.1
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	94	2.2	2	4.3	96	2.2	2	4.4	2.1
B	Mining and quarrying	79	1.9	3	6.5	87	2.0	-	-	10.1
C	Manufacturing	883	20.8	9	19.6	911	20.4	12	26.7	3.2
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	71	1.7	-	-	98	2.2	1	2.2	38.0
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	164	3.9	1	2.2	172	3.9	3	6.7	4.9
F	Construction	453	10.7	8	17.4	412	9.2	10	22.2	-9.1
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	995	23.5	11	23.9	968	21.7	7	15.6	-2.7
H	Transportation and storage	402	9.5	5	10.9	409	9.2	2	4.4	1.7
I	Accommodation and food service activities	482	11.4	6	13.0	550	12.3	1	2.2	14.1
J	Information and communication	70	1.7	-	-	104	2.3	1	2.2	48.6
K	Financial and insurance activities	27	0.6	-	-	28	0.6	1	2.2	3.7
L	Real estate activities	11	0.3	-	-	15	0.3	1	2.2	36.4
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	72	1.7	-	-	80	1.8	1	2.2	11.1
N	Administrative and support service activities	152	3.6	-	-	161	3.6	2	4.4	5.9
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	46	1.1	1	2.2	101	2.3	-	-	119.6
P	Education	41	1.0	-	-	41	0.9	-	-	0.0
Q	Human health and social work activities	110	2.6	-	-	136	3.1	1	2.2	23.6
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	60	1.4	-	-	62	1.4	-	-	3.3
S	Other service activities	26	0.6	-	-	25	0.6	-	-	-3.8
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	3	0.1	-	-	2	0.0	-	-	-33.3
Y	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	0.0	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	100.0

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

As regards the occupation of the victim, on the basis of the available data for 2015, it is observed that most of the victims belong to the occupation category Elementary occupations (1,217 accidents, 27.3%), followed by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (947, 21.2% and Service and sales workers (815 accidents, 18.3%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2015 most of fatal accidents refer to Elementary occupations (13 accidents – 28.9%), followed by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (11 accidents, 24.4%) and Craft and related trades workers (8 accidents, 17.8%).

The biggest increase in the number of accidents at work by occupation of the victim is recorded for Clerical support workers, with an increase of 25.0% and for Elementary occupations with a 24.4% increase.

Table 4. Accidents at work by occupation of the victim, 2014 and 2015

Occupation categories	2014				2015				Change(%) 2015/2014
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,241	100.0	46	100.0	4,459	100.0	45	100.0	5.1
Managers	5	0.1	-	-	2	0.0	-	-	-60.0
Professionals	126	3.0	-	-	115	2.6	3	6.7	-8.7
Technicians and associate professionals	148	3.5	4	8.7	148	3.3	2	4.4	0.0
Clerical support workers	384	9.1	1	2.2	480	10.8	3	6.7	25.0
Service and sales workers	861	20.3	6	13.0	815	18.3	3	6.7	-5.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	74	1.7	1	2.2	76	1.7	2	4.4	2.7
Craft and related trades workers	654	15.4	6	13.0	659	14.8	8	17.8	0.8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1,011	23.8	13	28.3	947	21.2	11	24.4	-6.3
Elementary occupations	978	23.1	15	32.6	1,217	27.3	13	28.9	24.4

B. Number of accidents at work in 2015, 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 2014.

1. Accidents by type of injury (Table 5)

In 2015 out of the total number of 4,459 accidents at work, the most frequent types of injury are wounds and superficial injuries (1,771 accidents, 39.7%), bone fractures (1,682 accidents, 37.7%) and dislocations, sprains and strains (503 accidents, 11.3%).

As regards fatal accidents, out of the total number of 45 fatal accidents in 2015, 26 fatal accidents (57.8%) were caused by concussion and internal injuries and 5 (11.1%) fatal accidents by bone fractures.

Table 5. Accidents at work by type of injury, 2014 and 2015

Type of injury	2014				2015				Change(%) 2015/2014
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,241	100.0	46	100.0	4,459	100.0	45	100.0	5,1
Wounds and superficial injuries	1,707	40.3	4	8.7	1,771	39.7	3	6.7	3.7
Bone fractures	1,669	39.4	11	23.9	1,682	37.7	5	11.1	0.8
Dislocations, sprains and strains	447	10.5	-	-	503	11.3	-	-	12.5
Traumatic amputations	111	2.6	-	-	124	2.8	-	-	11.7
Concussion and internal injuries	135	3.2	20	43.5	140	3.1	26	57.8	3.7
Burns,scalds and frostbites	90	2.1	1	2.2	127	2.8	5	11.1	41.1
Poisonings and infections	6	0.1	-	-	5	0.1	1	2.2	16.7
Drowning and asphyxiation	4	0.1	4	8.7	2	0.0	1	2.2	50.0
Effects of sound, vibration and pressure	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	-
Shock	13	0.3	3	6.5	11	0.2	1	2.2	15.4
Multiple injuries	-	-	-	-	2	0.0	1	2.2	-
Other specified injuries not included under other headings	59	1.4	3	6.5	91	2.0	2	4.4	54.2

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

In 2015, out of the total number of 4,459 accidents at work, the parts of the body that were more frequently injured were the “wrist and fingers” (1,075 accidents, 24.1), the “foot” (508 accidents, 11.4%) and the “joint of foot and tibia” (467 accidents, 10.5%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2015 out of the total number of 45 fatal accidents, 23 accidents (51.1%) resulted to a fatal injury to the “head” and 16 to the “entire body” (35.6%).

Table 6. Accidents at work by the part of the body that was injured, 2014 and 2015

The part of the body that was injured	2014				2015				Change(%) 2015/2014
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,241	100.0	46	100.0	4,459	100.0	45	100.0	5.1
Entire body	136	3.2	20	43.5	145	3.3	16	35.6	6.6
The head (except the eyes)	307	7.2	20	43.5	318	7.1	23	51.1	3.6
Eyes	58	1.4	-	-	54	1.2	-	-	-6.9
Vertebral column	256	6.0	-	-	299	6.7	-	-	16.8
Thorax and mixed wounds of thorax	164	3.9	5	10.9	210	4.7	5	11.1	28.0
Abdominal walls, gut and genito-urinary organs	30	0.7	1	2.1	28	0.6	-	-	-6.7
Bones of basin	25	0.6	-	-	32	0.7	-	-	28.0
Shoulder	205	4.8	-	-	191	4.3	-	-	-6.8
Arm	181	4.3	-	-	177	4.0	-	-	-2.2
Elbow	77	1.8	-	-	94	2.1	-	-	22.1
Forearm	62	1.5	-	-	56	1.3	-	-	-9.7
Joint of forearm and wrist	159	3.7	-	-	125	2.8	-	-	-21.4
Wrist, fingers	1,062	25.0	-	-	1,075	24.1	-	-	1.1
Hip joint	49	1.2	-	-	51	1.1	-	-	4.1
Thigh	61	1.4	-	-	71	1.6	1	2.2	18.0
Knee joint	324	7.6	-	-	322	7.2	-	-	-0.6
Tibia	196	4.6	-	-	236	5.3	-	-	20.4
Joint of foot and tibia	398	9.4	-	-	467	10.5	-	-	17.3
Foot	491	11.6	-	-	508	11.4	-	-	3.5

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

In 2015, the most frequent contact-mode of injury for the total number of 4,459 accidents at work was “horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)”, with 1,702 incidents and in the second place “struck by object in motion, collision with” encompassing 975 accidents.

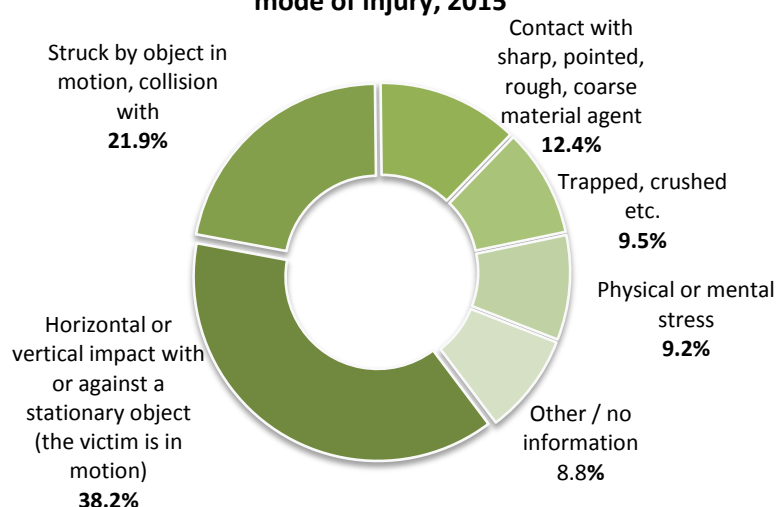
As regards fatal accidents at work which amounts to 45, the most frequent cause of death was “horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)” and “struck by object in motion, collision with”, accounting for 37.8%.

The contact – mode of injury “Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances” recorded an increase of 22.4% in 2015 compared with 2014. Furthermore, an increase of 9.7% was recorded for “horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)”.

Table 7. Accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2014 and 2015

Description of contact-mode of injury	2014				2015				Change(%) 2015/2014
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,241	100.0	46	100.0	4,459	100.0	45	100.0	5.1
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	116	2.7	4	8.7	142	3.2	7	15.6	22.4
Drowned, buried, enveloped	4	0.1	4	8.7	1	0.0	1	2.2	-75.0
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)	1,551	36.6	17	37.0	1,702	38.2	17	37.8	9.7
Struck by object in motion, collision with	991	23.4	11	23.9	975	21.9	17	37.8	-1.6
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	514	12.1	-	-	555	12.4	-	-	8.0
Trapped, crushed etc.	415	9.8	5	10.9	422	9.5	2	4.4	1.7
Physical or mental stress	459	10.8	1	2.2	408	9.2	-	-	-11.1
Bite, Kick etc. (animal or human)	46	1.1	2	4.3	59	1.3	-	-	28.3
Other contacts-modes of injury not listed in this classification	4	0.1	-	-	3	0.1	-	-	-25.0
No information	141	3.3	2	4.3	192	4.3	1	2.2	36.2

Graph 3. Percentage distribution of accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2015



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

In 2015, 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 1,311 accidents, followed by “land vehicles”, with 526 accidents.

As regards fatal accidents at work, out of 43 fatal accidents of men and 2 of women, the material agent “land vehicles” was the cause of 15 deaths (14 men and 1 woman) and the material agent “buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)” was the cause of 13 deaths (12 men and 1 woman).

Table 8. Accidents at work by material agent of contact – mode of injury, 2014 and 2015

Description of Material Agent of Contact-Mode of Injury	2014				2015				Change(%) 2015/2014
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,241	100.0	46	100.0	4,459	100.0	45	100.0	5.1
Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	1,077	25.4	5	10.9	1,311	29.4	13	28.9	21.7
Buildings, structures, surfaces - above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	290	6.8	4	8.7	271	6.1	4	8.9	-6.6
Buildings, structures, surfaces - below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	66	1.6	2	4.3	68	1.5	1	2.2	3.0
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	11	0.3	-	-	2	0.0	-	-	-81.8
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	36	0.8	3	6.5	20	0.4	-	-	-44.4
Hand tools, not powered	130	3.1	-	-	148	3.3	-	-	13.8
Hand held or hand guided tools, mechanical	120	2.8	-	-	110	2.5	-	-	-8.3
Hand tools - without specification of power source	31	0.7	-	-	16	0.4	-	-	-48.4
Machines and equipment - portable or mobile	58	1.4	1	2.2	48	1.1	-	-	-17.2
Machines and equipment - fixed	206	4.9	-	-	144	3.2	1	2.2	-30.1
Conveying, transport and storage systems	338	8.0	2	4.3	299	6.7	-	-	-11.5
Land Vehicles	681	16.1	14	30.4	526	11.8	15	33.3	-22.8
Other transport vehicles	12	0.3	2	4.3	3	0.1	-	-	-75.0
Materials, objects, products, machine or vehicle components, debris, dust	386	9.1	2	4.3	505	11.3	1	2.2	30.8
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	83	2.0	2	4.3	105	2.4	6	13.3	26.5
Safety devices and equipment	4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-100.0
Office equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	102	2.4	-	-	111	2.5	-	-	8.8
Living organisms and human beings	100	2.4	3	6.5	124	2.8	2	4.4	24.0
Bulk waste	7	0.2	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	-85.7
Physical phenomena and natural elements	6	0.1	-	-	8	0.2	-	-	33.3
Other material agents not listed in this classification	-	-	-	-	2	0.0	-	-	-
No material agent or no information	497	11.7	6	13.0	637	14.3	2	4.4	28.2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Survey on Accidents at work	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.
Legal basis	The survey on accidents at work is conducted pursuant to national legislation and more specifically Laws 551/1915 and 1846/1951 (article 8, paragraph 4 about Social insurance services) which describe policies regarding accidents at work in Greece. More recent legislation includes Laws 3850/2010 and 4075/2012, a number of IKA circulars such as 27/2011, 52/2011, 45/2010, 22/2004, 55/2001 and 15/1987, and the IKA regulation on insurance towards accidents at work. In addition, the survey is conducted in accordance to the relevant articles of Regulation 1338/2008 and its implementing regulation 349/2011 concerning the social statistics on public health, and on health and safety at work.
Reference period	The reference period is the year during which the accident occurred.
Periodicity	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.
Statistical population	Data refer mainly to employees insured by IKA who had an accident at work.
Definitions	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Methodology	<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">• Data on the insured person: gender, age of the victim, citizenship, occupation, employment status and years of months of work experience.• Data on the employer's economic activity: economic activity of the local unit of his/her enterprise, and the size of the enterprise.• 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.• 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.

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/->