

Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)

Country: Greece

Compiling agency: ELSTAT

Domain name: Accidents At Work

ELSTAT metadata

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1. Contact

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2. Introduction

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The survey on Accidents at Work pertains to the collection of annual data on accidents at work (fatal and non fatal). It is conducted pursuant to national legislation and more specifically Laws 551/1915 and 1846/1951 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 the 1338/2008 EU regulation and implementing law on the community statistics on public health and health and safety at work.

3. Metadata update

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3.1 Metadata last certified	November 2016
3.2 Metadata last posted	October 2016
3.3 Metadata last update	October 2016

4. Statistical presentation

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4.1 Data description

Collection and presentation of data on the number of accidents occurring at work (fatal or non fatal) is based on the duplicate of the Statement of Accident at Work which is submitted by the employer or the employee to the local Branches of the Social Insurance Institute (IKA) for employees insured under IKA, and on the equivalent information send to ELSTAT by other employers (ΔΕΗ- Public Power Corporation S.A., OTE Group - Hellenic Telecommunications Organization S.A., ΕΛ.ΠΕ- Hellenic Petroleum, ΕΛΤΑ- Hellenic Post, etc.) on behalf of their employees.

Data presented in the form of Tables include the following:

1. Number of Accidents at Work, by age groups and by percentage distribution.
2. Number of Accidents at Work, by type of injury and by percentage distribution.
3. Number of Accidents at Work, by the part of the body that was injured and by percentage distribution.
4. Number of Accidents at Work, by branch of economic activity of the local unit of the employer (NACE Rev. 2) and by Region (YPA) where the accident has occurred.
5. Number Accidents at work, by occupation of the injured person (ISCO-08) and Region (YPA) where the accident occurred.
6. Number of Accidents at Work, by branch of economic activity of the local unit of the employer (NACE Rev.2) and by whether or not accidents are characterized as road traffic accidents.
7. Number of Accidents at Work, by occupation of the injured person (ISCO-08) and by whether or not accidents are characterized as road traffic accidents.
8. Number of Accidents at Work, fatal or non fatal, by contact - mode of injury and sex.
9. Number of Accidents at Work, fatal or non fatal, by material agent of contact - mode of injury and sex.
10. Number of Accidents at work, fatal or non fatal, by workstation and sex.

The lowest geographical level of data dissemination is the Department (NUTS 3).

The reference population for the Accidents at Work survey is the reference population used by the Labour Force survey.

4.2 Classification system

For the data with reference year 2007, the branch of economic activity of the enterprise was classified in compliance with the national classification STAKOD 91 (which is based on the Statistical Classification of the Economic Activity NACE Rev.1). For the data from 2008 onwards, STAKOD 2008 is used (based on the

Statistical Classification of the Economic Activity NACE Rev.2).

For the data with reference year 2010 the occupation of the injured person was classified in compliance with the national classification STEP 92 is (which is the corresponding classification of occupations of the International Labour Office (ISCO-88) and of the European Union -ISCO-COM 88). From 2011 onwards, ISCO-08 is used.

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).

4.3 Sector coverage

The survey covers:

- all branches of economic activity of the enterprise according to **STAKOD 08** (local unit of the employer) at a 2-digit level. (The survey does not cover at a 4-digit level the following branches: 8422 Defense Activities, 8423 Justice and Judicial activities, 8424 Activities of public order and safety, 8425 Fire activities excluding only seasonal firefighters which are covered),
- all the categories of occupations of the injured person according to **ISCO 08** at a 2-digit level.

4.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

“Accident at work” is not strictly defined within the Greek Legislation. However, in ESAW methodology 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”. According to ESAW methodology commuting accidents are excluded. On the contrary, in ELSTAT’s survey, 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.

Data are collected for all the types of accidents at work (fatal and non fatal), and the basic variables are:

- Data on the insured person: gender, age of the victim, citizenship, occupation, employment status and work experience.
- Data on the employer’s economic activity: economic activity of the local unit of his/her enterprise, and its size
- 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 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 absence from work and the days lost, the type of injury, the part of the body that was injured.

From 2016 onwards and 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» as IKA mentions in its circulars, is described as the way an object or a substance causes an injury when it comes in contact with the victim.
- «material agent» as IKA mentions in its circulars, 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.

4.5 Statistical unit

A unique number for every case, which defines every entry and ensures that every entry represents a specific incidence of accident at work, in order to avoid double counting.

4.6 Statistical population

Data refer to employees mainly insured by IKA who had an accident at work.

4.7 Reference area

The survey covers Greece in total. Data are available at the level of the Department (NUTS 3).

4.8 Time coverage

For the years 1998 – 2014 data are available on ELSTAT's website on an annual basis.

4.9 Base period

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5. Unit of measure

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The number of accidents at work and their percentage distribution of accidents at work.

6. Reference period

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The reference period is the year during which the accident occurred.

7. Institutional mandate

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7.1 Legal acts and other agreements

The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is as follows:

- **Law 3832/2010** (Government Gazette No 38, Issue A): *"Hellenic Statistical System Establishment of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an Independent Authority"*, as amended and in force
- **Regulation on the Operation and Administration of the Hellenic Statistical Authority** (ELSTAT), 2012, (Government Gazette No 2390, Issue B, 28-8-2012)
- **Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, on the European statistics (Official Journal of the European Union L 87/164).
- **Article 14 of the Law 3470/2006** (Government Gazette No 132, Issue A): *"National Export Council, tax regulations and other provisions"*.
- **Article 3, paragraph 1c, of the Law 3448/2006** (Government Gazette No 57, Issue A): *"For the further use of information coming from the public sector and the settlement of matters falling within the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization"*.
- **European Statistics Code of Practice**, adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005 and promulgated in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005 on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical Authorities, after its revision, which was adopted on 28 September 2011 by the European Statistical System

Committee.

- **Presidential Decree 226/2000** (Government Gazette No 195, Issue A): *"Organization of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece"*.
- **Articles 4, 12 , 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Law 2392/1996** (Government Gazette No 60, Issue A): *"Access of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece to administrative sources and administrative files, Statistical Confidentiality Committee, settlement of matters concerning the conduct of censuses and statistical works, as well as of matters of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece"*.

The Legal Framework is detailed in the following link:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/legal-framework>

7.2 Data sharing

Transmission of data is mandatory for all Member-States by Eurostat in accordance to the European Regulation No 1338/08 and the Implementing Regulation 349/2011.

8. Confidentiality

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8.1 Confidentiality policy

The issues concerning the observance of statistical confidentiality by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) are arranged by articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Law 3832/2010 as in force, by Articles 8, 10 and 11(2) of the Regulation on Statistical Obligations of the agencies of the Hellenic Statistical System and by Articles 10 and 15 of the Regulation on the Operation and Administration of ELSTAT.

More precisely:

ELSTAT disseminates the statistics in compliance with the statistical principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and in particular with the principle of statistical confidentiality.

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistical-confidentiality?inheritRedirect=true>

8.2 Confidentiality – data treatment

- ELSTAT protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units that have provided them by the disclosure of individual information directly received for statistical purposes or indirectly supplied from administrative or other sources. ELSTAT takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by ELSTAT if and only if:
 - a) these data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation on Statistical Obligations of the agencies of the Hellenic Statistical System (ELSS), in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or
 - b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.
- The confidential data that are transmitted by ELSS agencies to ELSTAT are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task and appointed by an act of the President of ELSTAT.
- ELSTAT may grant researchers conducting statistical analyses for scientific purposes access to data that enable the indirect identification of the statistical units concerned. The access is granted provided the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a) an appropriate request together with a detailed research proposal in conformity with current scientific standards have been submitted;

b) the research proposal indicates in sufficient detail the set of data to be accessed, the methods of analyzing them, and the time needed for the research;

c) a contract specifying the conditions for access, the obligations of the researchers, the measures for respecting the confidentiality of statistical data and the sanctions in case of breach of these obligations has been signed by the individual researcher, by his/her institution, or by the organization commissioning the research, as the case may be, and by ELSTAT.

- Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the Statistical Confidentiality Committee (SCC) operating in ELSTAT. The responsibilities of this Committee are to make recommendations to the President of ELSTAT on:
 - the level of detail at which statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible;
 - the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users;
 - the granting to researchers access to confidential data for scientific purposes.
- The staff of ELSTAT, under any employment status, as well as the temporary survey workers who are employed for the collection of statistical data in statistical surveys conducted by ELSTAT, who acquire access by any means to confidential data, are bound by the principle of confidentiality and must use these data exclusively for the statistical purposes of ELSTAT. After the termination of their term of office, they are not allowed to use these data for any purpose.
- Violation of data confidentiality and/or statistical confidentiality by any civil servant or employee of ELSTAT constitutes the disciplinary offence of violation of duty and may be punished with the penalty of final dismissal.
- ELSTAT, by its decision, may impose a penalty amounting from ten thousand (10,000) up to two hundred thousand (200,000) euros to anyone who violates the confidentiality of data and/or statistical confidentiality. The penalty is always imposed after the hearing of the defense of the person liable for the breach, depending on the gravity and the repercussions of the violation. Any relapse constitutes an aggravating factor for the assessment of the administrative sanction.

9. Release policy

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9.1 Release calendar

Data for reference year 2014 are released on the 31/10/2016, and for 2015 on the 29/06/2017.

9.2 Release calendar access

The press release calendar is available at <http://www.statistics.gr/en/calendar>

9.3 User access

According to the legal framework of the Community and the «European Code of Good Practice», ELSTAT with respect to professional independency and through an objective, professional and transparent way in which all users are treated equally without permitting any access of any form on data by users prior to their announcement, provides to all users the following:

-Publishes the main tables with data on the following link: <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SHE03/->

-Above all published tabulated data, ELSTAT also provides data to users via ELSTAT's library.

10. Frequency of dissemination

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The frequency of dissemination of the data related to the survey on Accidents at Work is annual.

11. Dissemination format	Top
11.1 News release	
News releases are published on the ELSTAT's website.	
11.2 Publications	
Press releases are published on ELSTAT's website.	
11.3 On-line database	
Not available.	
<u>11.3.1 Data tables - consultations</u>	
Total access to the website as regards to the above survey for the calendar year 2015 amounts to 1141 hits.	
11.4 Micro-data access	
Micro data are available to users upon request at the: Division of Statistical Information and Publications 46, Peireos & Eponiton str., 185 10 Piraeus Tel. (+30) 213-1352173, FAX: (+30) 213-1352022 e-mail : data.dissem@statistics.gr	
11.5 Other	
http://dlib.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/	
<u>11.5.1 Metadata – consultations</u>	
Not calculated. Last available data were validated in November 2015.	

12. Accessibility of documentation	Top
12.1 Documentation on methodology	
The methodology compiled for the survey on Accidents at Work is defined by ELSTAT taking into consideration international practices and guidelines, recommendations and standards of Eurostat. The methodological manual of Eurostat is the «European statistics on accidents at work (ESAW) methodology», which is available at the following link: http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/european-statistics-on-accidents-at-work-esaw--pbKSRA12102/	
12.1.1 Metadata completeness - rate	
The metadata completeness rate is 100%.	

13. Quality management	Top
13.1 Quality assurance	
The quality of the survey is assured given that for the collection of data the duplicate of the «Statement of Accident at Work» is used. Once this is completed by the employers or the employees, it is then submitted to the local Branches of the Social Insurance Institute (IKA) for the reimbursement of the victim. In the case of the employees not insured by IKA, their employers undertake the responsibility to send the relevant data for any accidents which have occurred at their working sites to ELSTAT. It is worth mentioning that their data follow the format of IKA's «Statement of Accident at Work».	
Moreover, the quality of the survey is further ensured by the following procedures of statistical processing of data: once primary data is collected in electronic format (for data with reference year 2011 onwards), these are logically checked and codified in accordance to the Statistical Classifications. During computer processing, standards and checks are carried out in order to identify and dully correct any errors. After the completion of the aforementioned actions, data are tabulated and checked in order to ensure comparability of time series.	
13.2 Quality assessment	

The survey on Accidents at Work is considered reliable. The concepts and definitions of the variables along with the methodology used are compliant with European and international standards and guidelines. Data are processed in order to ensure comparability of data in the time series.

14. Relevance

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14.1 User needs

Main user of the survey is the Social Insurance Institute (IKA). Moreover, data is transmitted to the Ministry of Labour and Eurostat. Other users are individual users or agencies involved in the health and insurance sectors for professional or educational – research reasons.

14.2 User satisfaction

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/user-satisfaction-survey>

14.3 Completeness

The completeness of the Accidents at Work survey is considered satisfactory on the basis of the users' and EUROSTAT's needs defined in the aforementioned methodology.

15. Accuracy and reliability

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15.1 Overall accuracy

The overall accuracy of the survey on Accidents at Work is considered satisfactory since the survey is a census survey.

15.2 Sampling error

The Accidents at Work survey is a census survey, therefore there are no sampling errors.

15.3 Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors refer to errors on account of unclear answers to the questionnaire, which by means of logical checks are identified and duly corrected. The survey covers the whole range of accidents at work since in order for the victim to get the reimbursement he/she is obliged to submit the Statement of the Accident at work.

15.3.1 Coverage error

The survey is a census survey. There is no coverage error.

15.3.1.1 Over-coverage – rate

No.

15.3.1.2 Common units – proportion

Not applicable, data are collected only from administrative sources.

15.3.2 Measurement error

Any erroneous data concerning the value of some variables are corrected after ELSTAT's contact with the administrative source.

15.3.3 Non response error

Non-response rate is 100%.

15.3.4 Processing error

Checks are carried out during the coding of the electronic files and any errors in the entered data are duly corrected.

15.3.5 Model assumption error

n/a

16. Timeliness and punctuality

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16.1 Timeliness

The time lag between the reference period of data and the date of their release is 18 months.

16.2 Punctuality

Data is produced and disseminated on a predefined date.

17. Comparability

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17.1 Comparability - geographical

Common definitions of variables and common methods for the production of data are used in all the geographical regions of Greece and also in all EU Member States.

17.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient

n/a

17.2 Comparability – over time

From 1998 until 2007 data were comparable due to the use of common definitions of variables and data production methods. There was no issue of comparability over-time.

From 2008 onwards, data is not fully comparable as regards to economic activity, since the new Statistical Classification of Economic Activities NACE-2 is used.

Moreover, data for the year 2011 onwards is not comparable as regards to occupation, since the new Statistical Classification of Occupations ISCO-08 is used.

Finally, the results for the three (3) recently added variables [(1) workstation, (2) contact – mode of injury, and (3) material agent of contact – mode of injury] are not comparable, hence it is the first time they are published.

18. Coherence

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18.1 Coherence cross-domain

There is a certain level of cross-domain coherence with data that are published by IKA. In addition, for the first time and for reference year 2014, ELSTAT has included in its survey accidents at work which were reported by employers or employees who were not insured by IKA.

18.1.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics

n/a, the survey is annual.

18.1.2 Coherence – National Accounts

n/a, there are no common data with National Accounts surveys.

18.2 Coherence - internal

The tables produced by the survey on Accidents at Work are internally coherent.

19. Cost and burden

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Not evaluated.

20. Data revision

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20.1 Revision policy

The data related to the Accidents at Work survey have not been revised.

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) has adopted the present revision policy:

<http://www.statistics.gr/policies>

20.2 Revision practice

No revision of the data of the survey on Accidents at Work.

21. Statistical processing	Top
21.1 Source data	
Primary data of the Accidents at Work survey refer to the duplicate of the Statement of Accident at Work that is submitted by the employees or the employers to the local Branches of the Social Insurance Institute (IKA) or send to ELSTAT. The aforementioned Administrative Sources, mainly IKA, provide ELSTAT with primary data of the survey in hardcopies until 2010 and in electronic format from 2011 onwards.	
21.2 Frequency of data collection	
Annual.	
21.3 Data collection	
<p>Personal data are collected. For data collection, the duplicate of the Statement of Accident at Work is used that is submitted by the employees or the employers to the local Branches of the Social Insurance Institute (IKA). In the case of the employees not insured by IKA, their employers undertake the responsibility to send to ELSTAT the relevant data, in the form again of a "Statement of Accident at Work" (completed by employees and employers) for any accidents that have occurred at their working sites.</p> <p>This Statement is in any case mandatory for the reimbursement of the victim.</p> <p>The above Administrative Sources provided the Regional Statistical Offices of ELSTAT' with primary data of the survey in hardcopies, which were then transmitted to ELSTAT's central offices. For data with reference year 2011 onwards, data is transmitted mainly electronically but only to ELSTATs central offices.</p>	
21.4 Data validation	
Data are validated through logical checks related to the comparability of data over time. Checks also encompass comparisons with previous years in order to identify and duly correct any errors.	
21.5 Data compilation	
<p>Compilation of tables with data on Accidents at Work by branch of economic activity of the local unit of the employer, by occupation and by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - type of injury - age groups and gender - part of the body injured - geographical location where the accident occurred - time and month when the accident occurred - number of employees working in the local unit where the accident happened - employment status of the victim - means of transportation that was used to carry the victim - characterization of the accident as road accident or not - nature of the accident - material agent that led to the accident <p>ELSTAT, for reference year 2014 and for the first time, compiles tables with the number of accidents at work by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - workstation and sex - contact – mode of injury - material agent of contact – mode of injury <p>Corresponding tables are also compiled for fatal accidents.</p>	
21.5.1 Imputation – rate	
n/a, the survey is a census survey.	
21.6 Adjustment	
No.	

21.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

n/a.

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