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## PRESS RELEASE

### SURVEY ON ACCIDENTS AT WORK, 2016

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Survey on Accidents at Work for the year 2016.

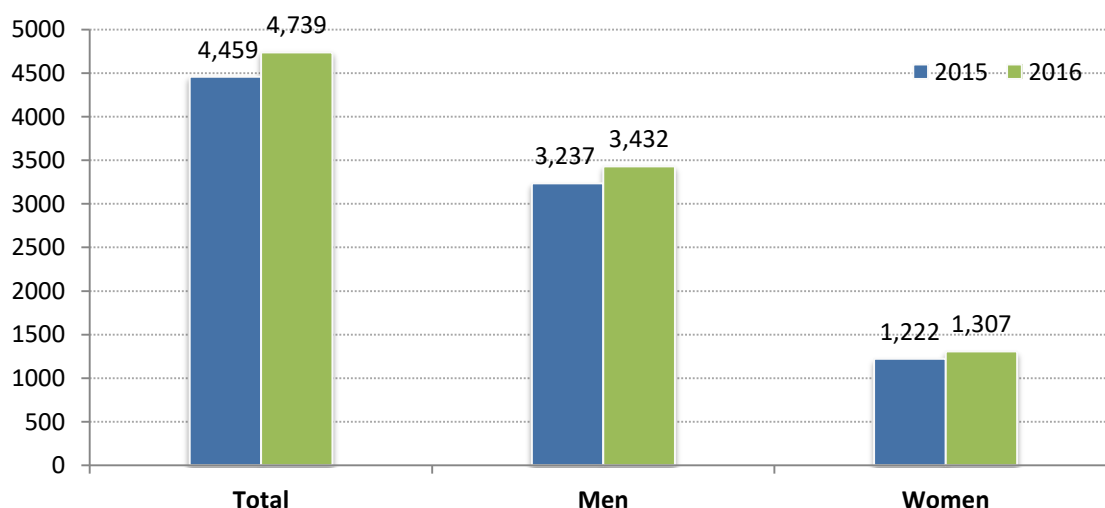
The Survey on Accidents at Work is a census survey, collecting data, on a yearly basis, on fatal and non-fatal accidents at work of employees.

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 2016/2015, 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 2015 and 2016**



#### **Information**

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**A. Number of accidents at work in 2016, 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 2015.**

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

In 2016, the number of accidents at work recorded an increase of 6.3% in comparison with 2015. Out of 4,739 accidents at work, which was the total number in 2016, 3,432 accidents refer to men and 1,307 to women, while the corresponding figures for 2015 were 3,237 and 1,222, respectively, the total number of accidents being 4,459.

Accordingly in 2016, 47 fatal accidents were recorded, while in 2015 the corresponding number amounted to 45. In 2016 as in 2015, 43 fatal accidents referred to men. The corresponding number of fatal accidents for women is 4 in 2016 and 2 in 2015.

Out of the total number of 4,739 accidents at work in 2016, 745 occurred in the age group 35-39 years followed by the age group 40-44 years with 735 accidents at work. The more significant increases are observed for the age groups 15-19 years and 25-29 years, recording an increase of 50.0% and 21.7%, respectively.

Out of 47 fatal accidents at work in 2016, 11 accidents were recorded in the age group 40-44 years and 10 accidents in the age group 50-54 years.

**Table 1. Accidents at work by age groups and gender, 2015 and 2016**

Age groups	2015					2016					Change (%) 2016/2015
	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>4,459</b>	<b>3,237</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	6,3
<b>up to 15 years</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
<b>15 -19</b>	16	12	4	-	-	25	16	9	1	-	50,0
<b>20 -24</b>	246	188	58	1	-	291	219	72	1	-	18,3
<b>25 -29</b>	456	350	106	5	-	555	418	137	-	-	21,7
<b>30 -34</b>	666	490	176	3	-	606	457	149	3	-	-9,0
<b>35 -39</b>	682	495	187	5	2	745	542	203	8	1	9,2
<b>40 -44</b>	708	518	190	9	-	735	521	214	10	1	3,8
<b>45 -49</b>	655	454	201	5	-	714	519	195	4	-	9,0
<b>50 -54</b>	559	380	179	5	-	544	373	171	8	2	-2,7
<b>55 -59</b>	372	280	92	9	-	397	280	117	6	-	6,7
<b>60- 64</b>	90	64	26	1	-	109	77	32	1	-	21,1
<b>65 and over</b>	9	6	3	-	-	18	10	8	1	-	100,0

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

In 2016 compared with 2015, the number of accidents at work recorded an increase of 14.7% in the Region of Peloponnisos, followed by Sterea Ellada (10.6%) and Attiki (10.0%). On the contrary, a decrease is recorded in Dytiki Makedonia (11.9%) and in Voreio Aigaio (2.3%).

In 2016, the majority of accidents at work occurred in Attiki (1,703), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (835) and Kriti (475). The lowest number of accidents is recorded in Voreio Aigaio (85) and in Ionia Nisia (98).

As regards fatal accidents at work, the biggest number is recorded in Kentriki Makedonia (13 accidents, 12 men and 1 woman), followed by Attiki (12 accidents, 10 men and 2 women) and by Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki (5 accidents, all referring to men). No fatal accidents were recorded in two Regions, namely Ipeiros and Ionia Nisia.

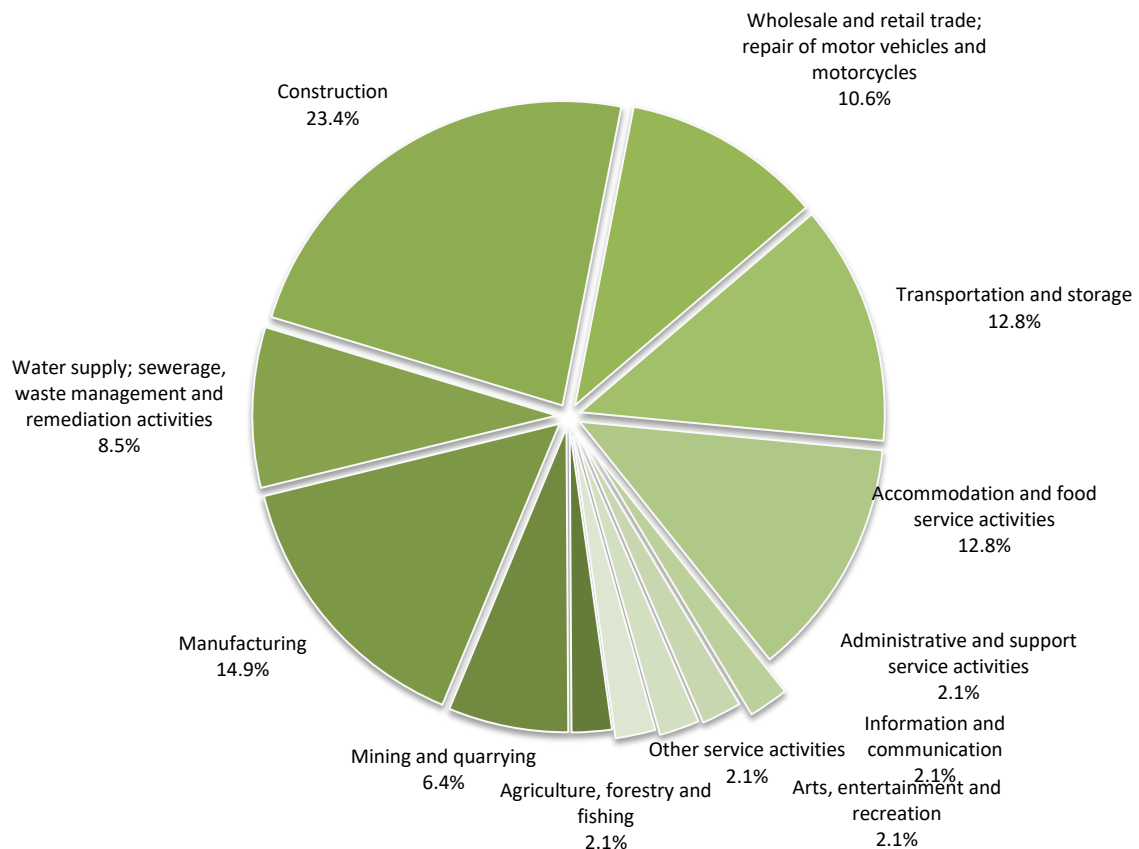
## 3. Distribution of accidents by branch of economic activity of the employer's local unit (Table 3)

In 2016, the majority of the 4,739 accidents at work was recorded in Section Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (1,139 accidents, 24.0%), followed by Manufacturing (916 accidents, 19.3%) and Accommodation and food service activities (558 accidents, 11.8%).

Accordingly, the majority of fatal accidents at work in 2016 was recorded in Construction (11 accidents, 23.4%), followed by Manufacturing (7 accidents, 14.9%), Accommodation and food service activities (6 accidents, 12.8%) and Transportation and storage (6 accidents, 12.8%).

The Sections of economic activity that record the highest relative increase in the number of accidents at work, in 2016 compared with 2015 are: Other service activities with 40.0% and Transportation and storage with 22.5%. On the other hand, the number of accidents at work in Section Public administration and defense; compulsory social security, recorded a relative decrease of 37.6%.

**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, 2016.**



**Table 2. Accidents at work by NUTS 2 region and gender, 2015 and 2016**

2015						2016					Change (%) 2016/2015
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	4,459	3,237	1,222	43	2	4,739	3,432	1,307	43	4	6.3
Attiki	1,548	1,076	472	14	1	1,703	1,173	530	10	2	10.0
Voreio Aigaio	87	65	22	-	-	85	64	21	4	-	-2.3
Notio Aigaio	155	119	36	1	-	154	119	35	1	-	-0.6
Kriti	441	294	147	5	-	475	308	167	2	1	7.7
Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki	175	144	31	1	1	186	145	41	5	-	6.3
Kentriki Makedonia	806	582	224	10	-	835	612	223	12	1	3.6
Dytiki Makedonia	151	139	12	3	-	133	110	23	1	-	-11.9
Ipeiros	102	76	26	3	-	100	73	27	-	-	-2.0
Thessalia	184	137	47	-	-	191	150	41	2	-	3.8
Ionia Nisia	91	48	43	-	-	98	62	36	-	-	7.7
Dytiki Ellada	246	181	65	-	-	249	192	57	3	-	1.2
Stereia Ellada	303	253	50	2	-	335	275	60	2	-	10.6
Peloponnisos	170	123	47	4	-	195	149	46	1	-	14.7

**Table 3. Accidents at work by branch of economic activity of the employer's local unit of where the accident occurred, 2015 and 2016**

2015					2016				Change (%) 2016/2015	
Branch of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)		Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total		4,459	100.0	45	100.0	4,739	100.0	47	100.0	6.3
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	96	2.2	2	4.4	84	1.8	1	2.1	-12.5
B	Mining and quarrying	87	2.0	-	-	100	2.1	3	6.4	14.9
C	Manufacturing	911	20.4	12	26.7	916	19.3	7	14.9	0.5
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	98	2.2	1	2.2	112	2.4		0.0	14.3
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	172	3.9	3	6.7	196	4.1	4	8.5	14.0
F	Construction	412	9.2	10	22.2	451	9.5	11	23.4	9.5
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	968	21.7	7	15.6	1,139	24.0	5	10.6	17.7
H	Transportation and storage	409	9.2	2	4.4	501	10.6	6	12.8	22.5
I	Accommodation and food service activities	550	12.3	1	2.2	558	11.8	6	12.8	1.5
J	Information and communication	104	2.3	1	2.2	85	1.8	1	2.1	-18.3
K	Financial and insurance activities	28	0.6	1	2.2	31	0.7		0.0	10.7
L	Real estate activities	15	0.3	1	2.2	14	0.3		0.0	-6.7
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	80	1.8	1	2.2	76	1.6		0.0	-5.0
N	Administrative and support service activities	161	3.6	2	4.4	156	3.3	1	2.1	-3.1
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	101	2.3	-	-	63	1.3		0.0	-37.6
P	Education	41	0.9	-	-	37	0.8		0.0	-9.8
Q	Human health and social work activities	136	3.1	1	2.2	126	2.7		0.0	-7.4
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	62	1.4	-	-	57	1.2	1	2.1	-8.1
S	Other service activities	25	0.6	-	-	35	0.7	1	2.1	40.0
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2	0.0	-	-	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Y	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	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 2016, it is observed that most of the victims belong to the occupation category Elementary occupations (1,219 accidents, 25.7%), followed by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (1,083, 22.9%) and Service and sales workers (935 accidents, 19.7%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2016 most of fatal accidents refer to Elementary occupations (17 accidents – 36.2%), followed by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (15 accidents, 31.9%) and Craft and related trades workers (6 accidents, 12.8%).

The biggest increase in the number of accidents at work by occupation of the victim, in 2016 compared with 2015, is recorded for Managers, with an increase of 50.0%, for Service in sales workers with a 14.7% and Plant and machine operators, and assemblers with a 14.4%.

**Table 4. Accidents at work by occupation of the victim, 2015 and 2016**

Occupation categories	2015				2016				Change(%) 2016/2015
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Managers</b>	2	0.0	-	-	3	0.1	1	-	50.0
<b>Professionals</b>	115	2.6	3	6.7	117	2.5	0	-	1.7
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	148	3.3	2	4.4	146	3.1	2	4.3	-1.4
<b>Clerical support workers</b>	480	10.8	3	6.7	481	10.1	2	4.3	0.2
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	815	18.3	3	6.7	935	19.7	3	6.4	14.7
<b>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</b>	76	1.7	2	4.4	70	1.5	1	2.1	-7.9
<b>Craft and related trades workers</b>	659	14.8	8	17.8	685	14.5	6	12.8	3.9
<b>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>	947	21.2	11	24.4	1,083	22.9	15	31.9	14.4
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	1,217	27.3	13	28.9	1,219	25.7	17	36.2	0.2

**B. Number of accidents at work in 2016, 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 2015.**

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

In 2016 out of the total number of 4,739 accidents at work, the most frequent types of injury are wounds and superficial injuries (1,896 accidents, 40.0%), bone fractures (1,789 accidents, 37.8%) and dislocations, sprains and strains (593 accidents, 12.5%).

As regards fatal accidents, out of the total number of 47 fatal accidents in 2016, 34 fatal accidents (72.3%) were caused by concussion and internal injuries and 5 (10.6%) fatal accidents by bone fractures.

**Table 5. Accidents at work by type of injury, 2015 and 2016**

Type of injury	2015				2016				Change(%) 2016/2015
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Wounds and superficial injuries</b>	1,771	39.7	3	6.7	1,896	40.0	2	4.3	7.1
<b>Bone fractures</b>	1,682	37.7	5	11.1	1,789	37.8	5	10.6	6.4
<b>Dislocations, sprains and strains</b>	503	11.3	0	0.0	593	12.5	0	0.0	17.9
<b>Traumatic amputations</b>	124	2.8	0	0.0	116	2.4	0	0.0	-6.5
<b>Concussion and internal injuries</b>	140	3.1	26	57.8	129	2.7	34	72.3	-7.9
<b>Burns,scalds and frostbites</b>	127	2.8	5	11.1	111	2.3	0	0.0	-12.6
<b>Poisonings and infections</b>	5	0.1	1	2.2	7	0.1	1	2.1	40.0
<b>Drowning and asphyxiation</b>	2	0.0	1	2.2	2	0.0	2	4.3	0.0
<b>Effects of sound, vibration and pressure</b>	1	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
<b>Shock</b>	11	0.2	1	2.2	18	0.4	2	4.3	63.6
<b>Multiple injuries</b>	2	0.0	1	2.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	-50.0
<b>Other specified injuries not included under other headings</b>	91	2.0	2	4.4	77	1.6	1	2.1	-15.4

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

In 2016, out of the total number of 4,739 accidents at work, the parts of the body that were more frequently injured were the “wrist and fingers” (1,148 accidents, 24.2), the “foot” (568 accidents, 12.0%) and the “joint of foot and tibia” (476 accidents, 10.0%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2016 out of the total number of 47 fatal accidents, 26 accidents (55.3%) resulted to a fatal injury to the “head”, 9 (19.1%) to the “entire body” and 9 (19.1%) “Thorax and mixed wounds of thorax”.

**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	2015				2016				Change(%) 2016/2015
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Entire body	145	3.3	16	35.6	142	3.0	9	19.1	-2.1
The head (except the eyes)	318	7.1	23	51.1	332	7.0	26	55.3	4.4
Eyes	54	1.2	-	-	46	1.0	-	-	-14.8
Vertebral column	299	6.7	-	-	323	6.8	-	-	8.0
Thorax and mixed wounds of thorax	210	4.7	5	11.1	224	4.7	9	19.1	6.7
Abdominal walls, gut and genito-urinary organs	28	0.6	-	-	23	0.5	-	-	-17.9
Bones of basin	32	0.7	-	-	37	0.8	-	-	15.6
Shoulder	191	4.3	-	-	222	4.7	-	-	16.2
Arm	177	4.0	-	-	218	4.6	-	-	23.2
Elbow	94	2.1	-	-	81	1.7	-	-	-13.8
Forearm	56	1.3	-	-	38	0.8	-	-	-32.1
Joint of forearm and wrist	125	2.8	-	-	140	3.0	-	-	12.0
Wrist, fingers	1,075	24.1	-	-	1,148	24.2	-	-	6.8
Hip joint	51	1.1	-	-	49	1.0	-	-	-3.9
Thigh	71	1.6	1	2.2	82	1.7	3	6.4	15.5
Knee joint	322	7.2	-	-	342	7.2	-	-	6.2
Tibia	236	5.3	-	-	248	5.2	-	-	5.1
Joint of foot and tibia	467	10.5	-	-	476	10.0	-	-	1.9
Foot	508	11.4	-	-	568	12.0	-	-	11.8

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

In 2016, the most frequent contact-mode of injury for the total number of 4,739 accidents at work was “horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)”, with 1,778 incidents (37.5%) and in the second place “struck by object in motion, collision with” encompassing 1,027 incidents (36.2%).

As regards fatal accidents at work which amounts to 47, the most frequent cause of death was “struck by object in motion, collision” with 36.2% (17 accidents) and “horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)” with 23.4% (11 accidents).

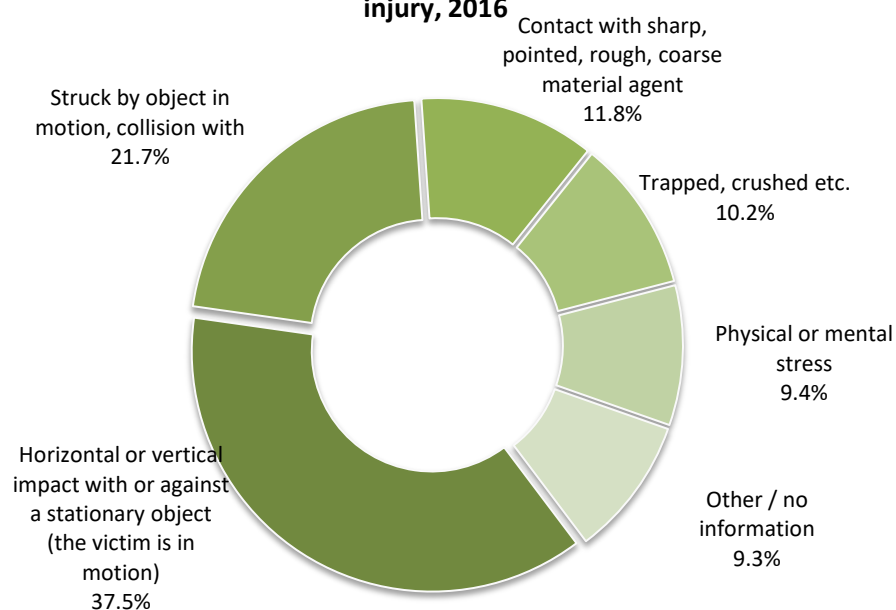
The contact – mode of injury “Trapped, crushed etc.” recorded an increase of 14.7% in 2016 compared with 2015. Furthermore, an increase of 9.3% was recorded for “Physical or mental stress”.



**Table 7. Accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2015 and 2016**

Description of contact-mode of injury	2015				2016				Change(%) 2016/2015
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	142	3.2	7	15.6	132	3	3	6.4	-7.0
Drowned, buried, enveloped	1	0.0	1	2.2	1	0	1	2.1	0.0
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)	1,702	38.2	17	37.8	1,778	38	11	23.4	4.5
Struck by object in motion, collision with	975	21.9	17	37.8	1027	22	17	36.2	5.3
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	555	12.4	-	-	561	12	1	2.1	1.1
Trapped, crushed etc.	422	9.5	2	4.4	484	10	7	14.9	14.7
Physical or mental stress	408	9.2	-	-	446	9	-	-	9.3
Bite, Kick etc. (animal or human)	59	1.3	-	-	55	1	-	-	-6.8
Other contacts-modes of injury not listed in this classification	3	0.1	-	-	2	0	-	-	-33.3
No information	192	4.3	1	2.2	253	5	7	14.9	31.8

**Graph 3. Percentage distribution of accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2016**



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

In 2016, 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 1,395 accidents, followed by “land vehicles”, with 515 accidents.

As regards fatal accidents at work (47), out of 43 fatal accidents of men and 4 of women, the material agent “land vehicles” was the cause of 17 deaths (15 men and 2 women) and the material agent “buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)” was the cause of 8 deaths (men).

**Table 8. Accidents at work by material agent of contact – mode of injury, 2015 and 2016**

Description of Material Agent of Contact-Mode of Injury	2015				2016				Change(%) 2016/2015
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	6,3
Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	1,311	29.4	13	28.9	1,395	29	8	17.0	6.4
Buildings, structures, surfaces - above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	271	6.1	4	8.9	273	6	1	2.1	0.7
Buildings, structures, surfaces - below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	68	1.5	1	2.2	63	1		0.0	-7.4
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	2	0.0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-100.0
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	20	0.4	-	-	25	1	2	4.3	25.0
Hand tools, not powered	148	3.3	-	-	164	3	-	-	10.8
Hand held or hand guided tools, mechanical	110	2.5	-	-	87	2	-	-	-20.9
Hand tools - without specification of power source	16	0.4	-	-	14	0	-	-	-12.5
Machines and equipment - portable or mobile	48	1.1	-	-	33	1	-	-	-31.3
Machines and equipment - fixed	144	3.2	1	2.2	141	3	-	-	-2.1
Conveying, transport and storage systems	299	6.7	-	-	302	6	-	-	1.0
Land Vehicles	526	11.8	15	33.3	515	11	17	36.2	-2.1
Other transport vehicles	3	0.1	-	-	4	0	2	4.3	33.3
Materials, objects, products, machine or vehicle components, debris, dust	505	11.3	1	2.2	612	13	4	8.5	21.2
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	105	2.4	6	13.3	94	2	1	2.1	-10.5
Safety devices and equipment	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	111	2.5	-	-	117	2	-	-	5.4
Living organisms and human beings	124	2.8	2	4.4	112	2	3	6.4	-9.7
Bulk waste	1	0.0	-	-	6	0	-	-	500.0
Physical phenomena and natural elements	8	0.2	-	-	5	0	1	2.1	-37.5
Other material agents not listed in this classification	2	0.0	-	-	3	0	-	-	50.0
No material agent or no information	637	14.3	2	4.4	774	16	8	17.0	21.5

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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 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.
<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>	<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. 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>
<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></ul>

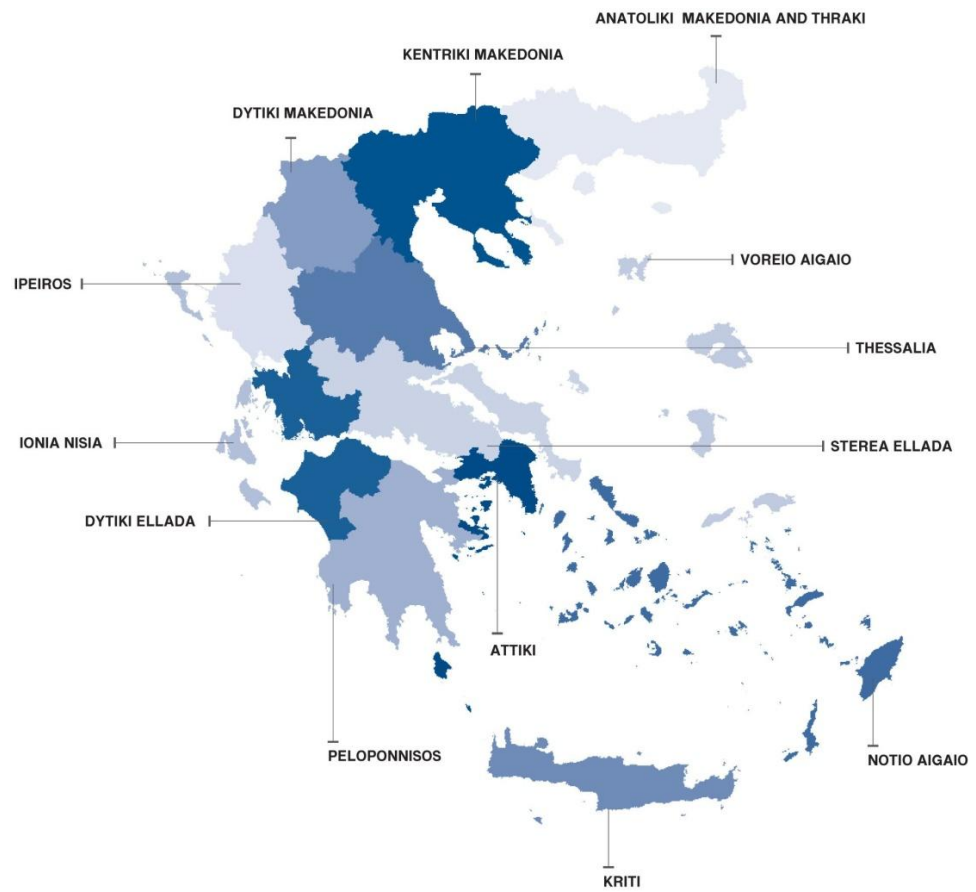
- Data on the consequences of the accident: whether the accident was fatal or not, the disruption of his/her from work and the days lost, the type of injury, and the part of the body that was injured.

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/->