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PRESS RELEASE

SURVEY ON ACCIDENTS AT WORK, 2020

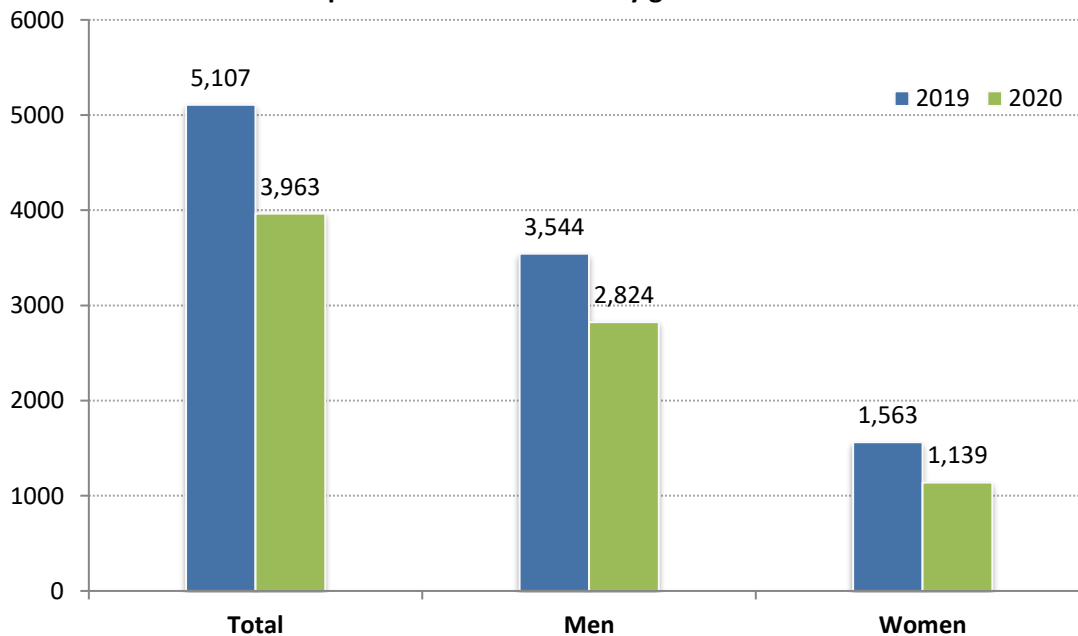
The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Survey on Accidents at Work for the year 2020.

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.), the 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 2020/2019, 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 2019 and 2020



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A. Number of accidents at work in 2020, 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 2019.

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

In 2020, the number of accidents at work recorded a decrease of 22.4% in comparison with 2019. Out of 3,963 accidents at work, which was the total number in 2020, 2,824 accidents referred to men and 1,139 to women, while the corresponding figures for 2019 were 3,544 and 1,563, respectively, the total number of accidents being 5,107.

In 2020, 41 fatal accidents were recorded, while the number of fatal accidents recorded in 2019 was 51. From the fatal accidents, 38 fatal accidents referred to men and 3 fatal accidents referred to women. The corresponding number of fatal accidents in 2019 was 49 for men and 2 for women.

Out of the total number of 3,963 accidents at work in 2020, the majority of them (583) occurred in the age group 50-54 years followed by the age group 40-44 years (574). The most significant decreases were observed for the age groups 15-19 years and 35-39 years, recording a decrease of 34.6% and 28.2%, respectively.

Out of 41 fatal accidents at work in 2020, 9 accidents were recorded in the age groups 55-59 years and 7 accidents in the age group 50-54 years.

Table 1. Accidents at work by age group and gender, 2019 and 2020

Age groups	2019					2020					Change (%)
	Accidents at work			of which fatal		Accidents at work			of which fatal		Total
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	5,107	3,544	1,563	49	2	3,963	2,824	1,139	38	3	-22.4
up to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 -19	26	17	9	0	0	17	16	1	0	0	-34.6
20 -24	324	250	74	2	0	243	198	45	2	0	-25.0
25 -29	490	383	107	3	0	363	275	88	1	0	-25.9
30 -34	597	426	171	2	0	451	338	113	3	1	-24.5
35 -39	738	509	229	6	0	530	378	152	2	0	-28.2
40 -44	745	500	245	6	0	574	416	158	4	2	-23.0
45 -49	730	487	243	4	1	559	396	163	5	0	-23.4
50 -54	711	453	258	12	0	583	392	191	7	0	-18.0
55 -59	516	370	146	8	1	447	289	158	9	0	-13.4
60- 64	203	132	71	5	0	173	114	59	5	0	-14,8
65+	27	17	10	1	0	23	12	11	0	0	-14.8

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

In 2020, the majority of accidents at work occurred in Attiki (1,228), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (782) and Sterea Ellada (321). The lowest number of accidents was recorded in Ionia Nisia (80) and in Dytiki Makdedonia (89). As regards fatal accidents at work, the biggest number was recorded in Attiki (11 accidents, 9 men and 2 women), followed by Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki (7 accidents, all referring to men), Kentriki Makedonia (5 accidents, all referring to men), Thessalia (4 accidents, all referring to men) and Dytiki Ellada (4 accidents, 3 men and 1 woman).

In 2020 compared with 2019, the number of accidents at work recorded the biggest decrease of 35.8% in the Region of Kriti, followed by Notio Aigaiio (35.5%), Ionia Nisia (33,9%) and Dytiki Makedonia (33.1%).

3. Distribution of accidents by branch of economic activity of the employer's local unit (Table 3, Graph 2)

In 2020, out of a total of 3,963 accidents at work, the majority (1,093 accidents, 27.6%) was recorded in Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles; Manufacturing (759 accidents, 19.2%); followed by Transportation and storage (399 accidents, 10.1%).

Accordingly, the majority of fatal accidents at work in 2020 was recorded in Construction (10 accidents, 24.4%), followed by Wholesale and retail trade, Repair of motor vehicles (9 accidents, 22.0%) and Manufacturing (8 accidents, 19.5%).

The sections of economic activity that recorded the highest decrease in the number of accidents at work in 2020 compared with 2019 were «Art, entertainment and recreation» (68.8%), «Education» (55.1%), «Real estate activities» (54.2%) and «Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies» (with no accidents in 2020). On the contrary an increase in the number of accidents at work, recorded only in the sections of «Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use» (50.0%), «Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply» (27.4%), «Human health and social work activities» (16.0%) and in «Information and communication» (7.3%).

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, 2020.

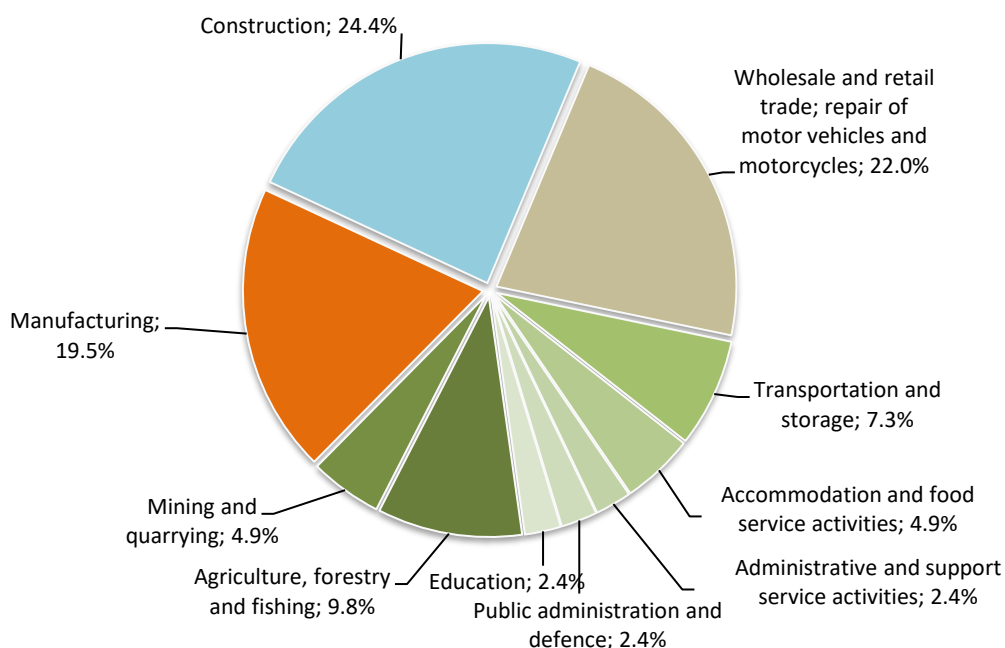


Table 2. Accidents at work by NUTS 2 region and gender, 2019 and 2020

Regions	2019					2020					Change (%)
	Accidents at work			of which fatal		Accidents at work			of which fatal		Total
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	5,107	3,544	1,563	49	2	3,963	2,824	1,139	38	3	-22,4
Attiki	1,623	1,111	512	15	0	1,228	864	364	9	2	-24,3
Voreio Aigaio	100	71	29	0	0	93	62	31	0	0	-7,0
Notio Aigaio	211	144	67	2	0	136	95	41	0	0	-35,5
Kriti	447	285	162	3	0	287	198	89	3	0	-35,8
Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki	261	194	67	4	0	227	172	55	7	0	-13,0
Kentriki Makedonia	1,013	703	310	10	1	782	559	223	5	0	-22,8
Dytiki Makedonia	133	105	28	0	0	89	71	18	1	0	-33,1
Ipeiros	132	85	47	0	0	112	77	35	0	0	-15,2
Thessalia	174	123	51	4	0	154	112	42	4	0	-11,5
Ionia Nisia	121	62	59	2	0	80	51	29	2	0	-33,9
Dytiki Ellada	310	226	84	5	0	231	164	67	3	1	-25,5
Sterea Ellada	356	282	74	3	0	321	250	71	3	0	-9,8
Peloponnisos	226	153	73	1	1	223	149	74	1	0	-1,3

Table 3. Accidents at work by section of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2) of the employer's local unit, where the accident occurred, 2019 and 2020

Section of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)		2019				2020				Change (%)
		Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	2020/2019
Total		5,107	100.0	51	100.0	3,963	100.0	41	100.0	-22.4
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	153	3.0	2	3.9	83	2.1	4	9.8	-45.8
B	Mining and quarrying	53	1.0	2	3.9	48	1.2	2	4.9	-9.4
C	Manufacturing	907	17.8	13	25.5	759	19.2	8	19.5	-16.3
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	84	1.6	0	0.0	107	2.7	0	0.0	27.4
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	227	4.4	2	3.9	145	3.7	0	0.0	-36.1
F	Construction	375	7.3	14	27.5	345	8.7	10	24.4	-8.0
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,316	25.8	4	7.8	1,093	27.6	9	22.0	-16.9
H	Transportation and storage	505	9.9	4	7.8	399	10.1	3	7.3	-21.0
I	Accommodation and food service activities	690	13.5	5	9.8	342	8.6	2	4.9	-50.4
J	Information and communication	82	1.6	0		88	2.2	0	0.0	7.3
K	Financial and insurance activities	28	0.5	2	3.9	19	0.5	0	0.0	-32.1
L	Real estate activities	24	0.5	0	0.0	11	0.3	0	0.0	-54.2
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	89	1.7	0	0.0	54	1.4	0	0.0	-39.3
N	Administrative and support service activities	140	2.7	0	0.0	113	2.9	1	2.4	-19.3
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	102	2.0	0	0.0	78	2.0	1	2.4	-23.5
P	Education	49	1.0	0	0.0	22	0.6	1	2.4	-55.1
Q	Human health and social work activities	175	3.4	0	0.0	203	5.1	0	0.0	16.0
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	64	1.3	2	3.9	20	0.5	0	0.0	-68.8
S	Other service activities	41	0.8	0	0.0	31	0.8	0	0.0	-24.4
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	2	0.0	1	2.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	50.0
Y	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	0	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 2020, it was observed that most of the victims belonged to the category Elementary occupations (1,260 accidents, 31.8%), followed by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (823 accidents, 20.8%) and by Service and sales workers (757 accidents, 19.1%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2020 most of the fatal accidents were recorded in Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (15 accidents, 36.6%), followed by Elementary occupations (11 accidents, 26.8%), and Craft and related trades workers (6 accidents, 14.6%).

In 2020 compared with 2019, the biggest decrease in absolute values, in the number of accidents at work by occupation of the victim, was recorded for Elementary occupations (398 accidents), Service and sales workers (324 accidents), Plant and machine operators and assemblers (154 accidents) and Craft and related trades workers (99 accidents).

Table 4. Accidents at work by occupation of the victim, 2019 and 2020

Occupation categories	2019				2020				Change (%) 2020/2019
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	5,107	100.0	51	100.0	3,963	100.0	41	100.0	-22.4
Managers	5	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	-60.0
Professionals	150	2.9	0	0.0	129	3.3	2	4.9	-14.0
Technicians and associate professionals	168	3.3	0	0.0	157	4.0	0	0.0	-6.5
Clerical support workers	470	9.2	3	5.9	377	9.5	1	2.4	-19.8
Service and sales workers	1,081	21.2	3	5.9	757	19.1	4	9.8	-30.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	86	1.7	1	2.0	45	1.1	2	4.9	-47.7
Craft and related trades workers	512	10.0	10	19.6	413	10.4	6	14.6	-19.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	977	19.1	14	27.5	823	20.8	15	36.6	-15.8
Elementary occupations	1,658	32.5	20	39.2	1,260	31.8	11	26.8	-24.0

B. Number of accidents at work in 2020, 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 relative change in comparison with 2019.

1. Accidents by type of injury (Table 5)

In 2020 out of the total number of 3,963 accidents at work, the most frequent types of injury were Wounds and superficial injuries (1,732 accidents, 43.7%), Bone fractures (1,518 accidents, 38.3%) and Dislocations, sprains and strains (405 accidents, 10.2%).

As regards fatal accidents, out of the total number of 41 fatal accidents in 2020, 24 fatal accidents (58.5%) were caused by Concussion and internal injuries and 6 (14.6%) fatal accidents by Bone fractures.

Table 5. Accidents at work by type of injury, 2019 and 2020

Type of injury	2019				2020				Change (%)
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	5,107	100.0	51	100.0	3,963	100	41	100.0	-22.4
Wounds and superficial injuries	2,163	42.4	4	7.8	1,732	43.7	5	12.2	-19.9
Bone fractures	1,944	38.1	14	27.5	1,518	38.3	6	14.6	-21.9
Dislocations, sprains and strains	583	11.4	0	0.0	405	10.2	0	0.0	-30.5
Traumatic amputations	110	2.2	0	0.0	91	2.3	0	0.0	-17.3
Concussion and internal injuries	121	2.4	28	54.9	88	2.2	24	58.5	-27.3
Burns,scalds and frostbites	122	2.4	1	2.0	83	2.1	1	2.4	-32.0
Poisonings and infections	12	0.2	1	2.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	-66.7
Drowning and asphyxiation	1	0.0	1	2.0	4	0.1	2	4.9	300.0
Effects of sound, vibration and pressure	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Shock	14	0.3	2	3.9	10	0.3	3	7.3	-28.6
Other specified injuries not included under other headings	36	0.7	0	0.0	27	0.7	0	0.0	-25.0

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

In 2020, out of the total number of 3,963 accidents at work, the parts of the body that were more frequently injured were the «Wrist and fingers» (957 accidents, 24.1%), the «Foot» (464 accidents, 11.7%) and the «Joint of foot and tibia» (404 accidents, 10.2%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2020 out of the total number of 41 fatal accidents, 19 accidents (46.3%) resulted to a fatal injury to the «Head» and 15 fatal accidents (36.6%) to the «Entire body».

Table 6. Accidents at work by the part of the body that was injured, 2019 and 2020

The part of the body that was injured	2019				2020				Change (%) 2020/2019
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	5,107	100.0	51	100.0	3,963	100	41	100	-22.4
Entire body	162	3.2	18	35.3	129	3.3	15	36.6	-20.4
The head (except the eyes)	359	7.0	26	51.0	272	6.9	19	46.3	-24.2
Eyes	58	1.1	0	0.0	40	1.0	0	0.0	-31.0
Vertebral column	312	6.1	0	0.0	206	5.2	0	0.0	-34.0
Thorax and mixed wounds of thorax	237	4.6	6	11.8	190	4.8	6	14.6	-19.8
Abdominal walls, gut and genito-urinary organs	20	0.4	1	2.0	26	0.7	1	2.4	30.0
Bones of basin	37	0.7	0	0.0	15	0.4	0	0.0	-59.5
Shoulder	244	4.8	0	0.0	204	5.1	0	0.0	-16.4
Arm	259	5.1	0	0.0	225	5.7	0	0.0	-13.1
Elbow	100	2.0	0	0.0	69	1.7	0	0.0	-31.0
Forearm	34	0.7	0	0.0	30	0.8	0	0.0	-11.8
Joint of forearm and wrist	177	3.5	0	0.0	104	2.6	0	0.0	-41.2
Wrist, fingers	1,166	22.8	0	0.0	954	24.1	0	0.0	-18.2
Hip joint	36	0.7	0	0.0	22	0.6	0	0.0	-38.9
Thigh	104	2.0	0	0.0	88	2.2	0	0.0	-15.4
Knee joint	414	8.1	0	0.0	289	7.3	0	0.0	-30.2
Tibia	277	5.4	0	0.0	232	5.9	0	0.0	-16.2
Joint of foot and tibia	532	10.4	0	0.0	404	10.2	0	0.0	-24.1
Foot	579	11.3	0	0.0	464	11.7	0	0.0	-19.9

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

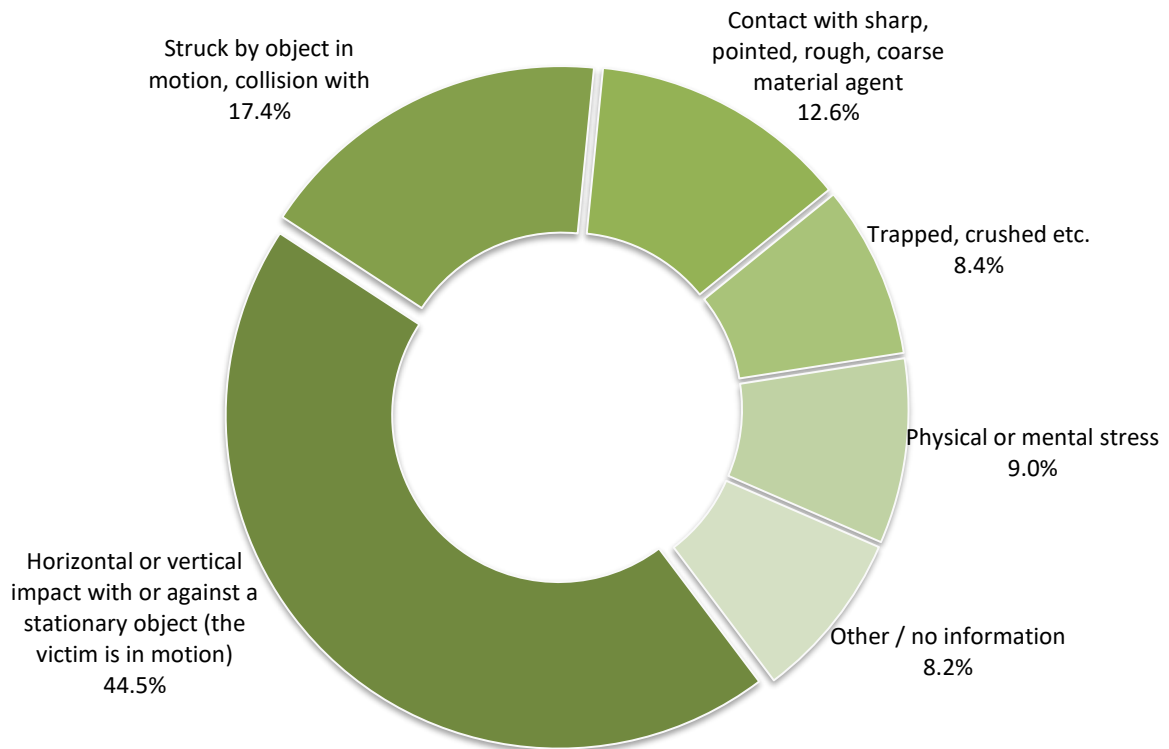
In 2020, the most frequent contact-mode of injury for the total number of 3,963 accidents at work was «Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)», with 1,763 incidents (44.5%) and in the second place «Struck by object in motion, collision with» encompassing 688 incidents (17.4%).

As regards fatal accidents at work which amounts to 41, the most frequent cause of death was «Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object» with 31.7% (13 accidents), «Struck by object in motion, collision» with 22% (9 accidents) and «Trapped, crushed etc.» with 22% (9 accidents).

Table 7. Accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2019 and 2020

Description of contact-mode of injury	2019				2020				Change (%)
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	2020/2019
Total	5,107	100	51	100	3,963	100	51	100	-22.4
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	133	2.6	3	5.9	90	2.3	4	9.8	-32.3
Drowned, buried, enveloped	1	0.0	1	2.0	1	0.0	1	2.4	0.0
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)	2,202	43.1	13	25.5	1,763	44.5	13	31.7	-19.9
Struck by object in motion, collision with	983	19.2	15	29.4	688	17.4	9	22.0	-30.0
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	568	11.1	0	0.0	499	12.6	0	0.0	-12.1
Trapped, crushed etc.	417	8.2	12	23.5	332	8.4	9	22.0	-20.4
Physical or mental stress	461	9.0	1	2.0	356	9.0	0	0.0	-22.8
Bite, Kick etc. (animal or human)	63	1.2	1	2.0	40	1.0	2	4.9	-36.5
Other contacts-modes of injury not listed in this classification	3	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	33.3
No information	276	5.4	5	9.8	190	4.8	3	7.3	-31.2

Graph 3. Percentage distribution of accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2020



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

In 2020, 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 1,341 accidents, followed by «Materials, objects, products, machine or vehicle components, debris, dust» with 451 accidents.

As regards fatal accidents at work (41), the material agent «Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed, or mobile, temporary or not)» was the cause of 9 deaths (men) and the material agent «Land vehicles» was the cause of 8 deaths (7 men and 1 woman).

Table 8. Accidents at work by material agent of contact – mode of injury, 2019 and 2020

Description of Material Agent of Contact-Mode of Injury	2019				2020				Change (%) 2020/2019
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	5,107	100.0	51	100.0	3,963	100.0	41	100.0	-22.4
Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	1,668	32.7	12	23.5	1,341	33.8	9	22.0	-19.6
Buildings, structures, surfaces - above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	279	5.5	2	3.9	221	5.6	3	7.3	-20.8
Buildings, structures, surfaces - below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	48	0.9	0	0.0	38	1.0	2	4.9	-20.8
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	-50.0
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	21	0.4	1	2.0	13	0.3	1	2.4	-38.1
Hand tools, not powered	150	2.9	0	0.0	141	3.6	0	0.0	-6.0
Hand held or hand guided tools, mechanical	126	2.5	0	0.0	102	2.6	0	0.0	-19.0
Hand tools - without specification of power source	10	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.2	0	0.0	-40.0
Machines and equipment - portable or mobile	57	1.1	1	2.0	30	0.8	2	4.9	-47.4
Machines and equipment - fixed	153	3.0	0	0.0	132	3.3	0	0.0	-13.7
Conveying, transport and storage systems	381	7.5	1	2.0	232	5.9	3	7.3	-39.1
Land Vehicles	561	11.0	17	33.3	440	11.1	8	19.5	-21.6
Other transport vehicles	10	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
Materials, objects, products, machine or vehicle components, debris, dust	444	8.7	3	5.9	451	11.4	2	4.9	1.6
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	95	1.9	2	3.9	68	1.7	3	7.3	-28.4
Safety devices and equipment	6	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	-33.3
Office equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	161	3.2	0	0.0	61	1.5	0	0.0	-62.1
Living organisms and human beings	129	2.5	4	7.8	82	2.1	1	2.4	-36.4
Bulk waste	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Physical phenomena and natural elements	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	2.4	-80.0
Other material agents not listed in this classification	3	0.1	1	2.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
No material agent or no information	796	15.6	7	13.7	596	15.0	6	14.6	-25.1

EXPLANATORY NOTES

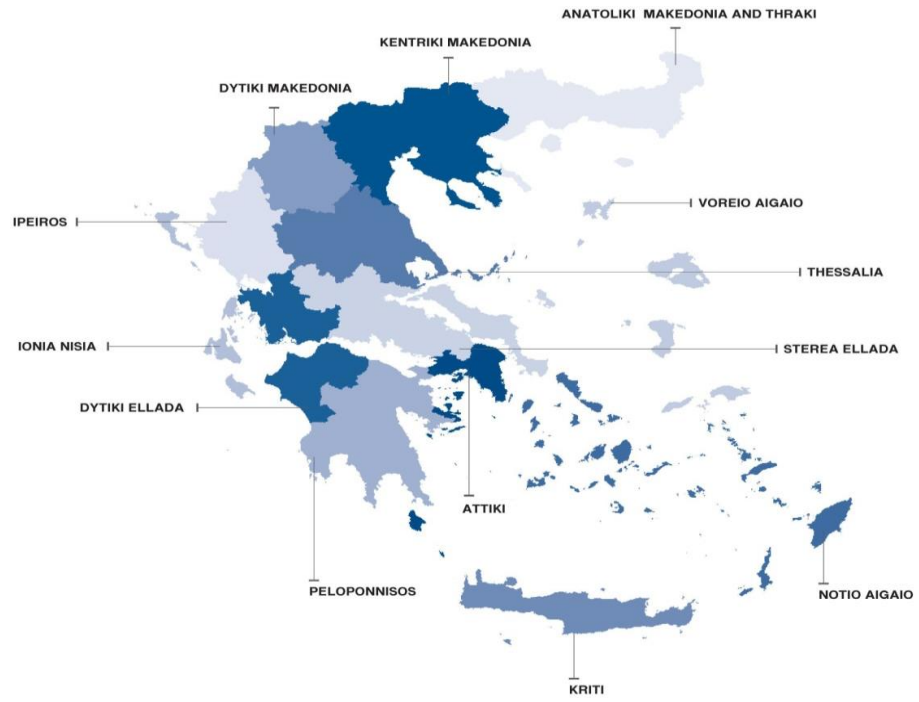
Survey on Accidents at work	Statistics on Accidents at Work have been compiled since 1998 and tabulated on a yearly basis. The main purpose of this survey is to provide users with accurate and complete information on accidents at work and their characteristics. The main user of the survey's results is the Single Social Security Fund (EFKA) as well as the Ministry of Labour and Eurostat. 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 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.
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 EFKA who had an accident at work. From the year 2021 with reference year 2019, data on occupational accidents are also collected for the self-employed persons insured in the former OAEE, which amounted to 595. More detailed data will be presented in future publications.
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”.</p> <p>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 EFKA 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. From the year 2020 and onwards with reference year 2018, two more (2) new variables are added: (1) deviation (2) work environment.

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.
- «deviation» refers to the description of the last unnatural event that led to the accident.
- «work environment», the place of work, the work area or the place where the victim was or worked just before the accident.

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/>