



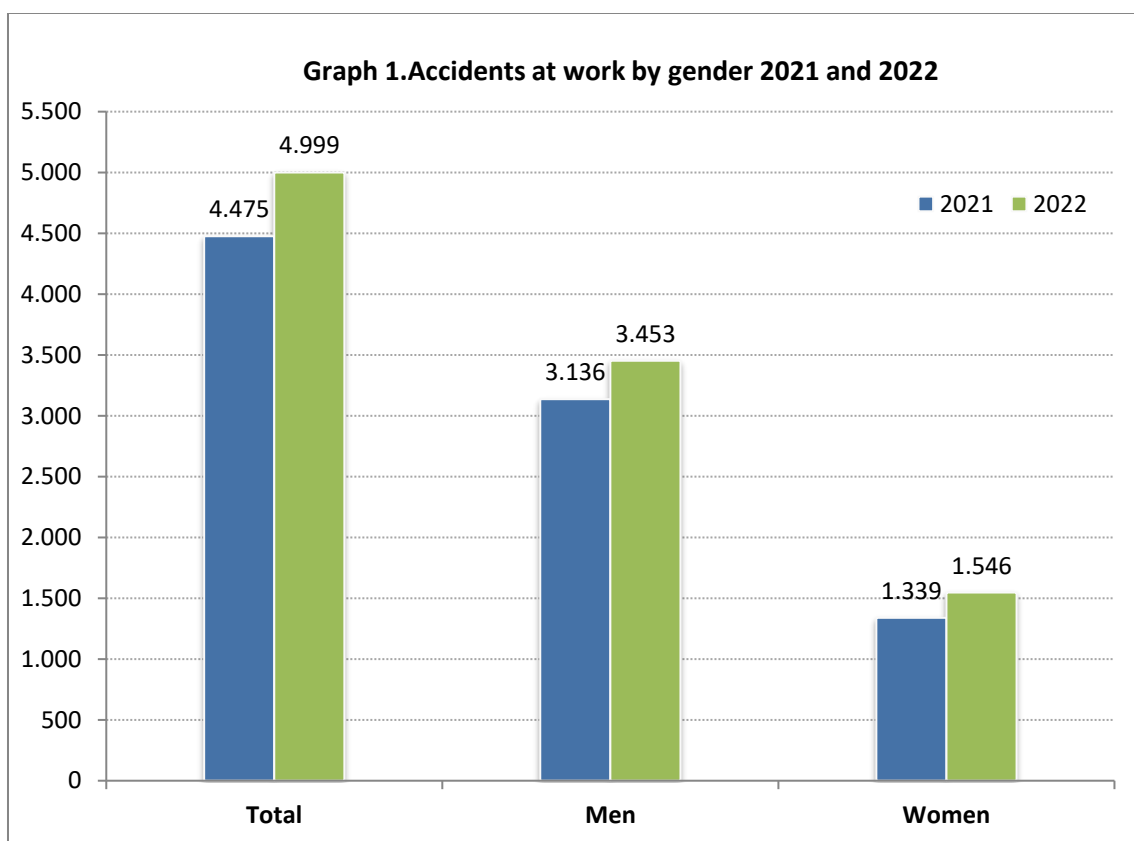
## SURVEY ON ACCIDENTS AT WORK, 2022

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Survey on Accidents at Work for the year 2022.

The Survey on Accidents at Work is a census, 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 2022/2021, taking into consideration the most important consequence of an accident at work, i.e., whether it is fatal or non-fatal.



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**A. Number of accidents at work in 2022, 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 2021.**

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

In 2022, the number of accidents at work recorded an increase of 11.7% in comparison with 2021. Out of 4,999 accidents at work, which was the total number in 2022, 3,453 accidents referred to men and 1,546 to women, while the corresponding figures for 2021 were 3,136 and 1,339, respectively, the total number of accidents being 4,475.

In 2022, 35 fatal accidents were recorded, while the number of fatal accidents recorded in 2021 was 31. From the fatal accidents in 2022, 34 fatal accidents referred to men and 1 fatal accident referred to woman. The corresponding number of fatal accidents in 2021 was 30 for men and 1 for woman.

Out of the total number of 4,999 accidents at work in 2022, most of them (772) occurred in the age group 45-49 years followed by the age group 40-44 years (745).

The most significant increase when comparing the years 2022 to 2021 was observed for the age groups 15-19 and 40-44 years, i.e. an increase of 64.3% and 26.3% respectively.

Out of 35 fatal accidents at work in 2022, 8 accidents were recorded to people in the age group 55-59, 7 accidents to people in the age group 45-49 and 6 accidents to people in the age group 50-54 years.

**Table 1. Accidents at work by age group and gender, 2021 and 2022**

Age groups	2021					2022					Change (%)
	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>4,475</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>3,453</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.7</b>
up to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 -19	28	26	2	0	0	46	37	9	0	0	64.3
20 -24	317	252	65	0	0	332	248	84	0	0	4.7
25 -29	391	297	94	0	0	441	342	99	2	0	12.8
30 -34	459	355	104	2	0	476	353	123	0	0	3.7
35 -39	605	440	165	2	0	552	394	158	2	0	-8.8
40 -44	590	397	193	1	0	745	499	246	4	0	26.3
45 -49	637	392	245	6	1	772	517	255	7	0	21.2
50 -54	684	451	233	7	0	717	447	270	6	0	4.8
55 -59	514	353	161	9	0	624	425	199	8	0	21.4
60 -64	207	144	63	3	0	256	168	88	3	0	23.7
65+	43	29	14	0	0	38	23	15	2	1	-11.6

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

In 2022, the majority of accidents at work occurred in Attiki (1,521), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (969) and Kriti (462). The lowest number of accidents was recorded in Voreio Aigaiο (53) and in Ionia Nisia (93). As regards fatal accidents at work, the biggest number was recorded in Attiki (8 accidents, all referring to men), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (5 accidents, all referring to men) and Thessalia (5 accidents, all referring to men) and Sterea Ellada (4 accidents, all referring to men).

In 2022 compared with 2021, the number of accidents at work recorded the biggest relative increase in the Regions of Ipeiros (47.3%), Attiki (30.3%) and Thessalia (21.4%).

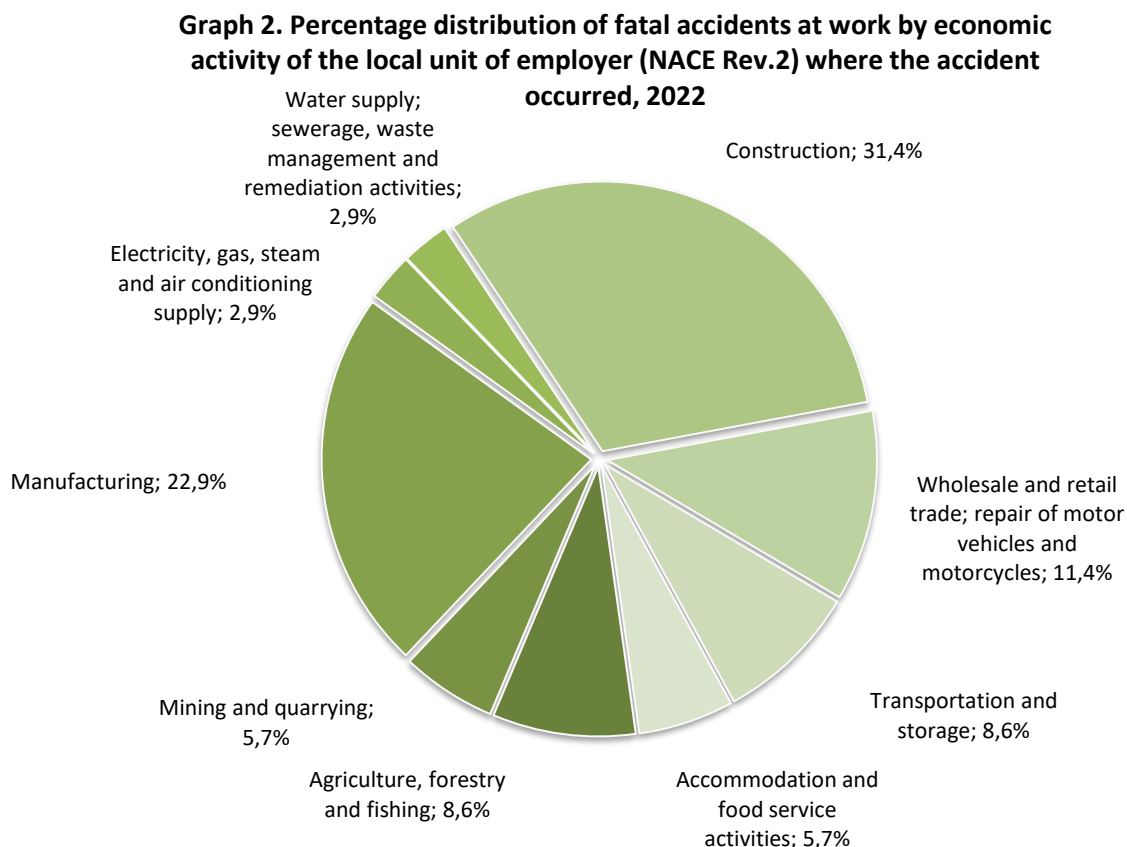
## 3. Distribution of accidents by branch of economic activity of the employer's local unit (Table 3, Graph 2)

In 2022, out of a total of 4,999 accidents at work, the majority (1,247 accidents, 24.9%) was recorded in Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles; Manufacturing (992 accidents, 19.8%); and Accommodation and food service activities (769 accidents, 15.4%).

Accordingly, the majority of fatal accidents at work in 2022 was recorded in Construction (11 accidents, 31.4%), followed by Manufacturing (8 accidents, 22.9%) and Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles (4 accidents, 11.4%).

The sections of economic activity that recorded the highest increase in the number of accidents at work for the year 2022 compared to 2021 were the "Arts, entertainment and recreation" section by 58.5%, the "Information and Communication" section by 54.2% and the "Real estate activities" section by 50.0%

The greatest decrease in the number of accidents at work, for the year 2022, was recorded in the sections of «Mining and quarrying» by 26.2%, «Administrative and support service activities» by 13.0% and «Other service activities» by 12.5%.



**Table 2. Accidents at work by NUTS 2 region and gender, 2021 and 2022**

Regions	2021					2022					Change (%) 2022/2021
	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>4,475</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>3,453</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11,7</b>
<b>Attiki</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30.3</b>
<b>Voreio Aigaio</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-41.8</b>
<b>Notio Aigaio</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Kriti</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Anatoliki Makedonia &amp; Thraki</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>Kentriki Makedonia</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Dytiki Makedonia</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Ipeiros</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47.3</b>
<b>Thessalia</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21.4</b>
<b>Ionia Nisia</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-6.1</b>
<b>Dytiki Ellada</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Sterea Ellada</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-12.3</b>
<b>Peloponnisos</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>

**Table 3. Accidents at work by section of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2) of the employer's local unit, where the accident occurred, 2021 and 2022**

Section of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)		2021				2022				Change (%)
		Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	2022/2021
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,475</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11.7</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-26.2</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>54.2</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8,2</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-13.0</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-6.1</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>Q</b>	<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-11.0</b>
<b>R</b>	<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>58.5</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-12.5</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Y</b>	<b>Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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

As regards the occupation of the victim of an accident at work, of the 4,999 accidents in the year 2022, most of the victims belonged to the category Elementary occupations (1,848 accidents, 37%), followed by Service and sales workers (943 accidents, 18,9%) and by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (925 accidents, 18.5%).

As regards fatal accidents, the most fatal accidents in the year 2022 were recorded in Elementary occupations (15 accidents, 42.9%), followed by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (11 accidents, 31.4%) and Craft and related trades workers (5 accidents, 14.3%).

In 2022 compared with 2021, the biggest increase in absolute values in the number of accidents at work by occupation of the victim was recorded among Elementary occupations (291 accidents), Service and sales workers (100 accidents) and for Craft and related trades workers (72 accidents).

**Table 4. Accidents at work by occupation of the victim, 2021 and 2022**

Occupation categories	2021				2022				Change (%) 2022/2021
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Managers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
Professionals	134	3.0	1	3.2	145	2.9	0	0.0	8.2
Technicians and associate professionals	137	3.1	0	0.0	152	3.0	0	0.0	10.9
Clerical support workers	374	8.4	2	6.5	430	8.6	2	5.7	15.0
Service and sales workers	843	18.8	3	9.7	943	18.9	2	5.7	11.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	61	1.4	0	0.0	65	1.3	0	0.0	6.6
Craft and related trades workers	419	9.4	8	25.8	491	9.8	5	14.3	17.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	950	21.2	6	19.4	925	18.5	11	31.4	-2.6
Elementary occupations	1,557	34.8	11	35.5	1,848	37.0	15	42.9	18.7

**B. Number of accidents at work in 2022, 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 2021.**

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

In 2022 out of the total number of 4,999 accidents at work, the most frequent types of injury were Wounds and superficial injuries (2,053 accidents, 41.1%), Bone fractures (1,902 accidents, 38.0%) and Dislocations, sprains, and strains (682 accidents, 13.6%).

As regards the fatal accidents, out of the total number of 35 fatal accidents in 2022, 23 fatal accidents (65.7%) were caused by Concussion and internal injuries, 5 fatal accidents (14.3%) by Wounds and superficial injuries, 3 fatal accidents (8.6%) by Bone fractures and 3 fatal accidents (8.6%) by Burns, scalds and frostbites.

**Table 5. Accidents at work by type of injury, 2021 and 2022**

Type of injury	2021				2022				Change (%) 2022/2021
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1107</b>
Wounds and superficial injuries	1,971	44.0	4	12.9	2,053	41.1	5	14.3	4.2
Bone fractures	1,644	36.7	2	6.5	1,902	38.0	3	8.6	15.7
Dislocations, sprains, and strains	538	12.0	0	0.0	682	13.6	0	0.0	26.8
Traumatic amputations	116	2.6	0	0.0	120	2.4	0	0.0	3.4
Concussion and internal injuries	90	2.0	19	61.3	105	2.1	23	65.7	16.7
Burns, scalds and frostbites	73	1.6	0	0.0	104	2.1	3	8.6	42.5
Poisonings and infections	3	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	66.7
Drowning and asphyxiation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
Effects of sound, vibration, and pressure	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
Effects of extreme temperature, light and radiation	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Shock	17	0.4	4	12.9	7	0.1	1	2.9	-58.8
Multiple injuries	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
Other specified injuries not included under other headings	22	0.5	2	6.5	20	0.4	0	0.0	-9.1

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

In 2022, out of the total number of 4,999 accidents at work, the parts of the body that were more frequently injured were the «Wrist and fingers» (1,159 accidents, 23.2%), the «Joint of foot and tibia» (575 accidents, 11.5%) and the «Foot» (531 accidents, 10.6%).

As regards the fatal accidents in 2022, out of the total number of 35 fatal accidents, 18 accidents (51.4%) resulted to a fatal injury to the «Head», 10 accidents (28.6%) to the «Entire body», and 7 fatal accidents (20.0%) to the Thorax.

**Table 6. Accidents at work by the part of the body that was injured, 2021 and 2022.**

The part of the body that was injured	2021				2022				Change (%) 2022/2021
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Entire body	116	2.6	12	38.7	135	2.7	10	28.6	16.4
The head (except the eyes)	274	6.1	12	38.7	310	6.2	18	51.4	13.1
Eyes	49	1.1	0	0.0	63	1.3	0	0.0	28.6
Vertebral column	262	5.9	0	0.0	315	6.3	0	0.0	20.2
Thorax and mixed wounds of thorax	238	5.3	7	22.6	268	5.4	7	20.0	12.6
Abdominal walls, gut and genito-urinary organs	29	0.6	0	0.0	28	0.6	0	0.0	-3.4
Bones of basin	24	0.5	0	0.0	21	0.4	0	0.0	-12.5
Shoulder	232	5.2	0	0.0	273	5.5	0	0.0	17.7
Arm	292	6.5	0	0.0	327	6.5	0	0.0	12.0
Elbow	70	1.6	0	0.0	80	1.6	0	0.0	14.3
Forearm	5	0.1	0	0.0	18	0.4	0	0.0	260.0
Joint of forearm and wrist	123	2.7	0	0.0	121	2.4	0	0.0	-1.6
Wrist, fingers	1,050	23.5	0	0.0	1,159	23.2	0	0.0	10.4
Hip joint	56	10.3	0	0.0	72	1.4	0	0.0	28.6
Thigh	87	1.9	0	0.0	91	1.8	0	0.0	4.6
Knee joint	349	7.8	0	0.0	387	7.7	0	0.0	10.9
Tibia	242	5.4	0	0.0	225	4.5	0	0.0	-7.0
Joint of foot and tibia	536	12.0	0	0.0	575	11.5	0	0.0	7.3
Foot	441	9.9	0	0.0	531	10.6	0	0.0	20.4

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

In 2022, the most frequent contact-mode of injury for the total number of 4,999 accidents at work was «Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)» with 2,360 incidents (47.2%) and in the second place οαϛ «Struck by object in motion, collision with» encompassing 1,014 incidents (20.3%).

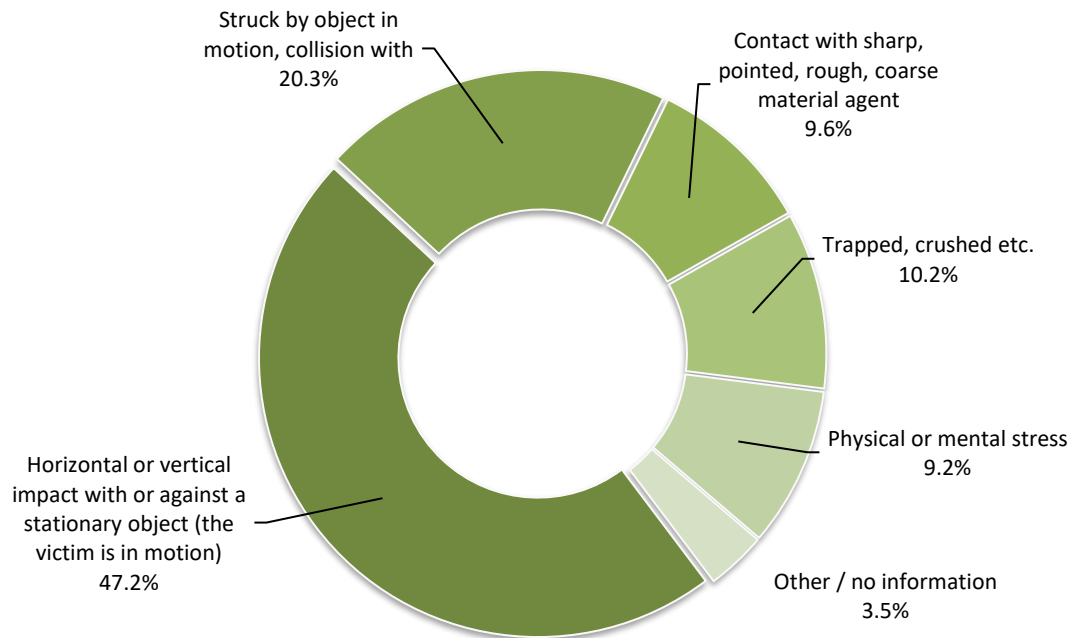
As regards the fatal accidents at work, which amounts to 35, the most frequent cause of death was «Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object» with 45.7% (16 accidents), «Struck by object in motion, collision» with 25.7% (9 accidents), «Trapped, crushed etc.» with 17.1% (6 accidents) and «Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances» with 11.4% (4 accidents).



**Table 7. Accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2021 and 2022.**

Description of contact-mode of injury	2021				2022				Change (%)
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	2022/2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	83	1.9	4	12.9	107	2.1	4	11.4	28.9
Drowned, buried, enveloped	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)	2,066	46.2	12	38.7	2,360	47.2	16	45.7	14.2
Struck by object in motion, collision with	870	19.4	8	25.8	1,014	20.3	9	25.7	16.6
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	513	11.5	0	0.0	479	9.6	0	0.0	-6.6
Trapped, crushed etc.	363	8.1	4	12.9	511	10.2	6	17.1	40.8
Physical or mental stress	463	10.3	2	6.5	462	9.2	0	0.0	-0.2
Bite, Kick etc. (animal or human)	52	1.2	1	3.2	47	0.9	0	0.0	-9.6
Other contacts-modes of injury not listed in this classification	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
No information	65	1.5	0	0.0	19	0.4	0	0.0	-70.8

**Graph 3. Percentage distribution of accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2022**



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

In 2022, 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 2,004 accidents, followed by «Land Vehicles» with 742 accidents.

As regards the fatal accidents at work (35), the material agent «Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed, or mobile, temporary or not)» was the cause of 14 deaths and the material agent «Land vehicles» was the cause of 10 deaths.

**Table 8. Accidents at work by material agent of contact – mode of injury, 2021 and 2022**

Description of Material Agent of Contact-Mode of Injury	2021				2022				Change (%) 2022/2021
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	1,800	40.2	9	29.0	2,004	40.1	14	40.0	11.3
Buildings, structures, surfaces - above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	109	2.4	0	0.0	153	3.1	0	0.0	40.4
Buildings, structures, surfaces - below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	19	0.4	3	9.7	28	0.6	2	5.7	47.4
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	26	0.6	2	6.5	25	0.5	1	2.9	-3.8
Hand tools, not powered	144	3.2	0	0.0	172	3.4	0	0.0	19.4
Handheld or hand guided tools, mechanical	85	1.9	0	0.0	110	2.2	0	0.0	29.4
Hand tools - without specification of power source	8	0.2	0	0.0	9	0.2	0	0.0	12.5
Machines and equipment - portable or mobile	31	0.7	0	0.0	48	1.0	0	0.0	54.8
Machines and equipment - fixed	152	3.4	1	3.2	146	2.9	1	2.9	-3.9
Conveying, transport and storage systems	250	5.6	0	0.0	301	6.0	0	0.0	20.4
Land Vehicles	596	13.3	10	32.3	742	14.8	10	28.6	24.5
Other transport vehicles	2	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	50.0
Materials, objects, products, machine or vehicle components, debris, dust	446	10.0	1	3.2	414	8.3	1	2.9	-7.2
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	51	1.1	0	0.0	75	1.5	4	11.4	47.1
Safety devices and equipment	5	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	40.0
Office equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	93	2.1	0	0.0	106	2.1	0	0.0	14.0
Living organisms and human beings	84	1.9	1	3.2	98	2.0	1	2.9	16.7
Bulk waste	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
Physical phenomena and natural elements	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	-
Other material agents not listed in this classification	3	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	2.9	-33.3
No material agent or no information	571	12.8	4	12.9	555	11.1	0	0.0	-2.8

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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<b>Survey on Accidents at work</b>	Statistics on Accidents at Work have been compiled since 1998 and tabulated on a yearly basis. The purpose of the survey is to provide users with accurate and complete information on accidents at work and their characteristics.
<b>Legal basis</b>	Regulations 1338/2008 and 349/2011 concerning the social statistics on public health and on health and safety at work, as well as the relative national legislation
<b>Reference period</b>	The year during which the accident occurred.
<b>Periodicity</b>	Yearly
<b>Statistical population</b>	Data refer mainly to employees insured by EFKA. In 2022, for the self-employed persons insured in the former OAEE, accidents at work amounted to 604. Crew members of ships with a maritime accident are surveyed separately and announced at the link: <a href="https://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SMA33/">https://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SMA33/</a>
<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”.</p> <p>In addition, accidents that occur during the normal journey to or from home and place of work are also included in accordance with 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>
<b>Methodology</b>	<p>The survey 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 workplace. Although the basic distinction of accidents is between fatal and non-fatal, for each and every accident at work information on the following variables is also collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data on the insured person: gender, age of the victim, citizenship, occupation, employment status and years of months of work experience.</li><li>• Data on the employer’s economic activity: economic activity of the local unit of his/her enterprise, and the size of the enterprise.</li><li>• Data on the accident: the date of the accident, the time of the accident, the site where the accident has happened, whether it was a road traffic accident or not, the site where the victim was offered first aid, whether it was necessary or not to be transferred to a nearby hospital, the means of transportation of the victim from the site of the accident to the hospital, the nature of the accident, the material agent which lead to the injury.</li><li>• Data on the consequences of the accident: whether the accident was fatal or not, the disruption of his/her from work and the days lost, the type of injury, and the part of the body that was injured.</li></ul> <p>From 2016 and onwards, with reference year 2014, three (3) new variables were added: (1) workstation, (2) contact – mode of injury, and (3) material agent of contact – mode of injury.</p> <p>From the year 2020 and onwards with reference year 2018, two more (2) new variables were added: (1) deviation (2) work environment.</p>

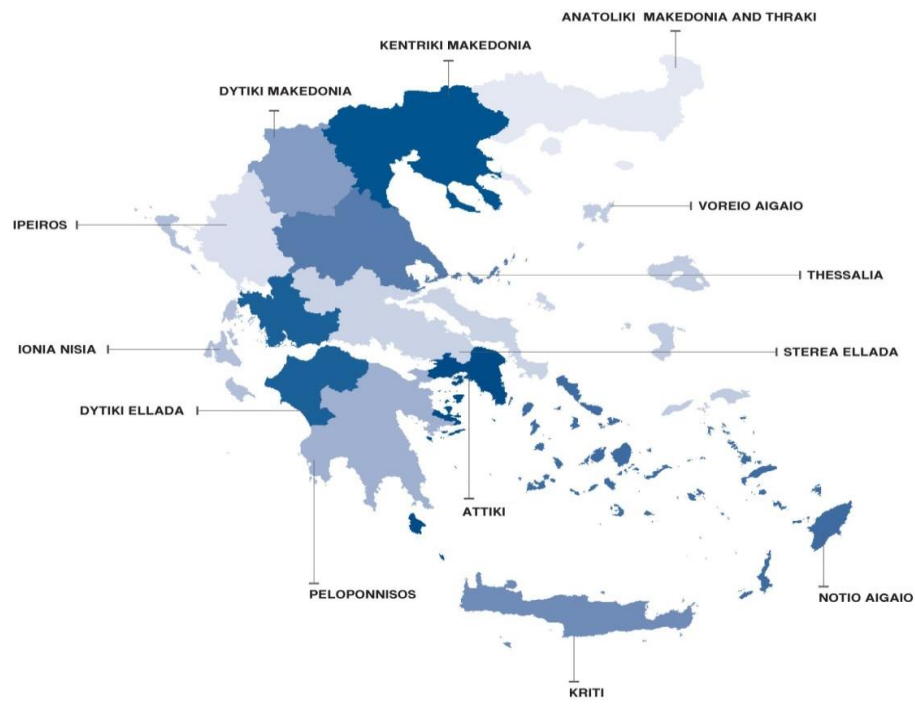
Definitions of the basic variables:

- «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.

For the classification of the economic activity the national classification "STAKOD 2008" (based on the Statistical Classification of the Economic Activity NACE Rev.2) is used.

For the classification of occupation of the injured person the national classification STEP 08 (based on 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/>