



SURVEY ON ACCIDENTS AT WORK, 2024

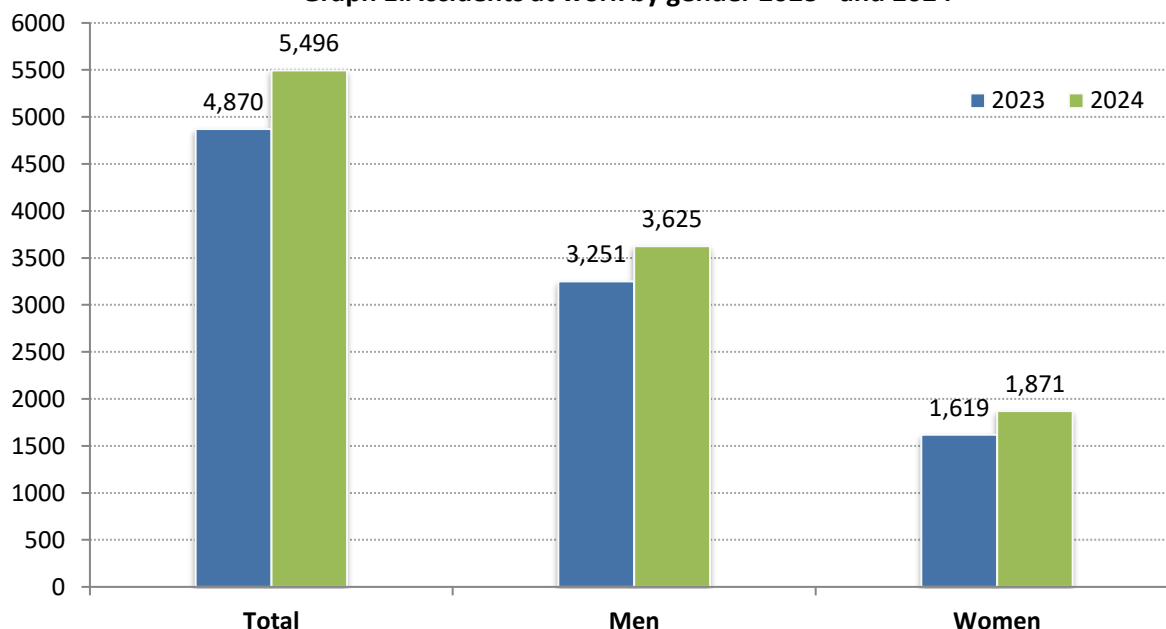
The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Accidents at Work survey for the year 2024. The announcement also presents the revised data on fatal accidents for the year 2023 after including accidents reported to the Labour Inspectorate.

The Survey on Accidents at Work is conducted on a yearly basis, collecting data on fatal and non-fatal accidents at work of employees. Specifically, the purpose of the survey is to record:

- The number of accidents at work and their characteristics in relation to factors associated with the employee (gender, age, occupation, etc.), the workplace and the employer 's economic activity.
- 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.

The above variables are described quantitatively, and their changes between the years 2023 and 2024 are examined, taking into consideration the most significant consequence of a work accident—namely, whether it was fatal or not.

Graph 1. Accidents at work by gender 2023* and 2024



* Revised data

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A. Number of accidents at work in 2024 by age, gender, NUTS 2 Region, occupation of the victim, economic activity of the employer, consequence of the accident (fatal, non-fatal) and percentage change in comparison with 2023

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

The number of accidents at work in 2024 recorded an increase of 12.9% in comparison with 2023. Out of the total of 5,496 accidents at work in 2024, 3,625 accidents involved men and 1,871 involved women, while the corresponding figures for 2023 were 3,251 and 1,619, respectively, the total number of accidents being 4,870.

In 2024, 66 fatal accidents at work were recorded, of which 62 fatal accidents involved men, and 4 involved women. In 2023 the corresponding fatal accidents amounted to 74, of which 70 were men and 4 were women.

Out of the total number of 5,496 accidents at work in 2024, most occurred in people in the age group 50-54 years (853 accidents) followed by the age group 45-49 years (810 accidents).

The most significant change in accidents at work, when comparing the years 2024 to 2023, was observed in the age groups 65+ and 25-29 years with an increase of 83.6% and a decrease of 3.8% respectively.

Of the 66 fatal accidents at work in 2024, 15 accidents were recorded to people in the age group 50-54 years, 9 accidents to people in the age group 45-49 years, 8 accidents to people in the age group 55-59 years and 6 accidents were recorded in the age group 60-64 years.

Table 1. Accidents at work by age group and gender, 2023 and 2024

Age groups	2023*					2024					Change (%) 2024/2023	
	Accidents at work			of which fatal		Accidents at work			of which fatal			Total
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Total	4,870	3,251	1,619	70	4	5,496	3,625	1,871	62	4	12.9	
up to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 -19	40	33	7	0	0	46	36	10	0	0	15.0	
20 -24	269	203	66	0	0	334	253	81	4	0	24.2	
25 -29	444	324	120	6	0	427	309	118	2	1	-3.8	
30 -34	424	312	112	5	0	489	367	122	5	1	15.3	
35 -39	509	368	141	4	0	557	378	179	5	1	9.4	
40 -44	686	464	222	4	1	770	526	244	5	0	12.2	
45 -49	766	484	282	11	2	810	504	306	9	0	5.7	
50 -54	704	438	266	14	1	853	495	358	15	0	21.2	
55 -59	657	402	255	13	0	712	440	272	8	0	8.4	
60 -64	310	186	124	10	0	386	236	150	6	1	24.5	
65+	61	37	24	3	0	112	81	31	3	0	83.6	

* Revised data

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

In 2024, most of the accidents at work occurred in Attiki (1,389), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (1,335) and Kriti (488). The lowest number of accidents at work was recorded in Voreio Aigaio (109), Ionia Nisia (109) and in Dytiki Makedonia (140). As regards fatal accidents at work, the highest number was recorded in Attiki (16 accidents, 15 in men and 1 in a woman) and in Kentriki Makedonia (9 accidents, all in men) followed by Peloponnisos (9 accidents, 8 in men and 1 in a woman), Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki and Ionia Nisia (5 accidents, all in men).

In 2024 compared with 2023, the number of accidents at work recorded the highest increase in the Regions of Voreio Aigaio (53.5%) and of Ipeiros (39.5%), while the largest decrease was recorded in the Regions of Notio Aigaio (21.2%) and of Ionia Nisia (9.9%).

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

Based on the distribution of total work accidents by economic activity of the employer's local unit, in 2024, out of a total of 5,496 accidents at work, the majority (1,459 accidents, 26.5%) occurred in the "Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles" Section, followed by "Manufacturing" (1,223 accidents, 22.3%) and "Accommodation and Food Service Activities" (718 accidents, 13.1%).

Accordingly, the most fatal accidents at work in 2024 were recorded in "Construction" Section (17 accidents, 25.8%), followed by "Accommodation and Food Service Activities" (12 accidents, 18.2%), "Manufacturing" (11 accidents, 16.7%), "Transportation and Storage" (7 accidents, 10.6%) and the "Water Supply: Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities" Section (5 accidents, 7.6%).

The economic activity sectors that presented the largest increase in the number of accidents at work for the year 2024 compared to 2023 were the Sections of "Public administration and Defense; compulsory social security" by 35.9%, "Other service activities" by 34.8%, "Administrative and support service activities" by 30.9% and the "Manufacturing" Section by 27.3%.

The largest decrease in the number of accidents at work for the year 2024 was recorded in the sections of «Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply» by 30.8%, «Arts, entertainment and recreation» by 9.4% and «Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing» by 7.4%.

Graph 2. Percentage distribution of fatal accidents at work by economic activity of the employer's local unit (NACE Rev. 2), 2024

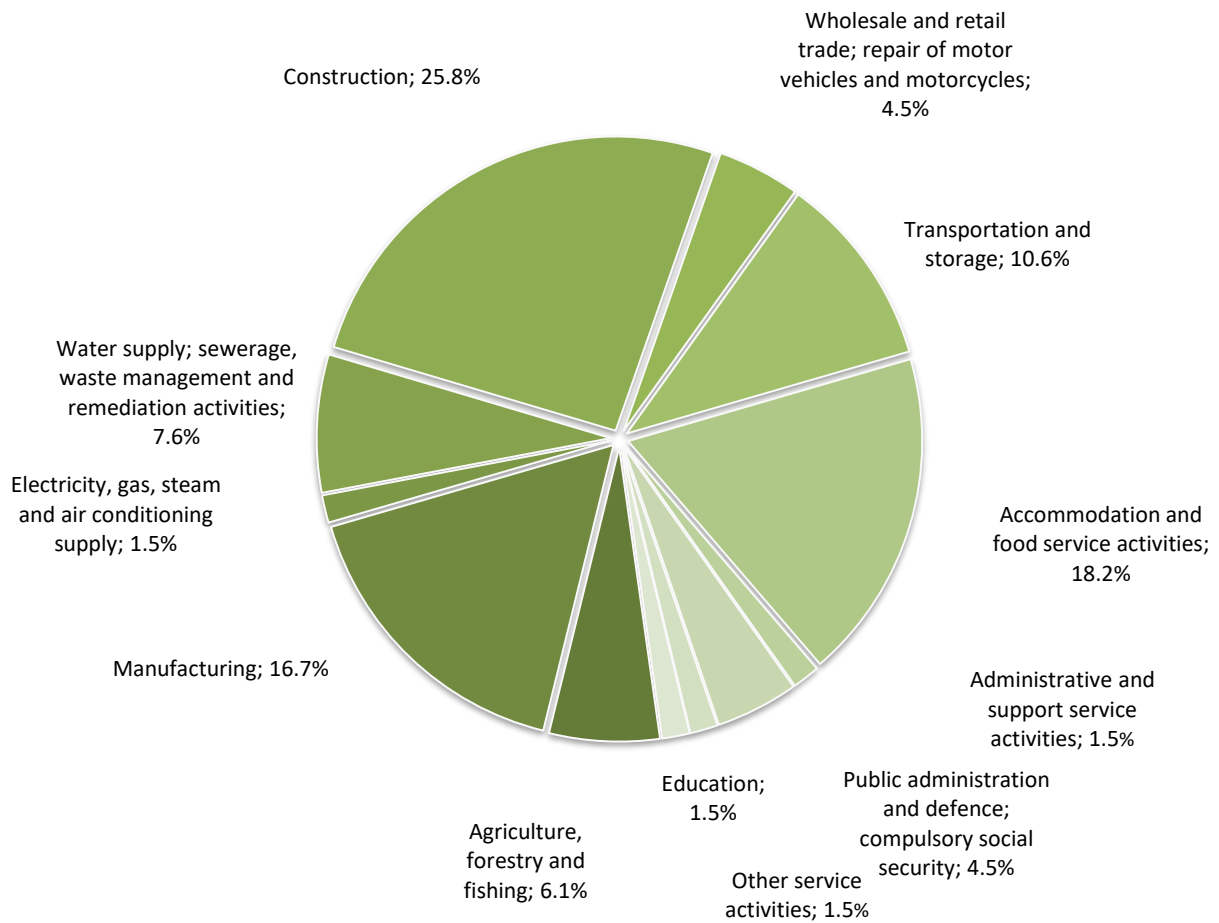


Table 2. Accidents at work by NUTS 2 Region and gender, 2023 and 2024

Regions	2023*					2024					Change (%) 2024/2023
	Accidents at work			of which fatal		Accidents at work			of which fatal		Total
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	4,870	3,251	1,619	70	4	5,496	3,625	1,871	62	4	12.9
Attiki	1,431	980	451	13	1	1,389	930	459	15	1	-2.9
Voreio Aigaio	71	49	22	0	0	109	67	42	2	0	53.5
Notio Aigaio	203	129	74	2	0	160	100	60	4	0	-21.2
Kriti	436	251	185	6	1	488	275	213	2	0	11.9
Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki	282	200	82	7	0	332	244	88	5	0	17.7
Kentriki Makedonia	1,011	679	332	17	0	1,335	861	474	9	0	32.0
Dytiki Makedonia	119	92	27	0	0	140	110	30	1	0	17.6
Ipeiros	114	69	45	2	0	159	97	62	3	1	39.5
Thessalia	277	184	93	9	0	370	237	133	1	1	33.6
Ionia Nisia	121	69	52	1	0	109	62	47	5	0	-9.9
Dytiki Ellada	274	194	80	4	1	328	224	104	4	0	19.7
Stereia Ellada	293	212	81	6	0	303	239	64	3	0	3.4
Peloponnisos	238	143	95	3	1	274	179	95	8	1	15.1

* Revised data

Table 3. Accidents at work by economic activity (NACE Rev. 2) of the employer's local unit, 2023 and 2024

Section of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)	2023*				2024				Change (%)
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	2024/2023
Total	4,870	100.0	74	100.0	5,496	100	66	100.0	12.9
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95	2.0	1	1.4	88	1.6	4	6.1	-7.4
B Mining and quarrying	46	0.9	4	5.4	50	0.9	0	0.0	8.7
C Manufacturing	961	19.7	12	16.2	1,223	22.3	11	16.7	27.3
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	78	1.6	1	1.4	54	1.0	1	1.5	-30.8
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	240	4.9	4	5.4	234	4.3	5	7.6	-2.5
F Construction	437	9.0	22	29.7	429	7.8	17	25.8	-1.8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,206	24.8	9	12.2	1,459	26.5	3	4.5	21.0
H Transportation and storage	451	9.3	13	17.6	498	9.1	7	10.6	10.4
I Accommodation and food service activities	688	14.1	5	6.8	718	13.1	12	18.2	4.4
J Information and communication	59	1.2	0	0.0	61	1.1	0	0.0	3.4
K Financial and insurance activities	15	0.3	0	0.0	14	0.3	0	0.0	-6.7
L Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	--
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	30	0.6	0	0.0	32	0.6	0	0.0	6.7
N Administrative and support service activities	136	2.8	1	1.4	178	3.2	1	1.5	30.9
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	92	1.9	1	1.4	125	2.3	3	4.5	35.9
P Education	57	1.2	0	0.0	55	1.0	1	1.5	-3.5
Q Human health and social work activities	202	4.1	1	1.4	195	3.5	0	0.0	-3.5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	53	1.1	0	0.0	48	0.9	0	0.0	-9.4
S Other service activities	23	0.5	0	0.0	31	0.6	1	1.5	34.8
T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Y Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	--

* Revised data

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

As regards the occupation of the person who suffered the work accident, out of the 5,496 accidents in the year 2024, most accidents occurred in Elementary occupations (2,245 accidents, 40.8%), followed by Service and Sales workers (1,050 accidents, 19.1%) and by Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers (884 accidents, 16.1%).

As regards fatal accidents, most fatal accidents at work in the year 2024 were recorded in Elementary occupations (29 accidents, 43.9%) followed by Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers (15 accidents, 22.7%) and Craft and Related Trades workers (14 accidents, 21.2%).

In 2024 compared with 2023, the largest increase in the number of accidents at work in terms of absolute values, as regards the occupation of the victim, was recorded among Elementary occupations (329 accidents) and Service and sales workers (129 accidents), while the largest decrease in absolute values was recorded in Professionals (8 accidents).

Table 4. Accidents at work by occupation of the victim, 2023 and 2024

Occupation categories	2023*				2024				Change (%)
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,870	100.0	74	100.0	5,496	100.0	66	100.0	12.9
Managers	2	0.04	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Professionals	151	3.1	1	1.4	143	2.6	1	1.5	-5.3
Technicians and associate professionals	165	3.4	1	1.4	164	3.0	0	0.0	-0.6
Clerical support workers	405	8.3	3	4.1	506	9.2	2	3.0	24.9
Service and sales workers	921	18.9	5	6.8	1,050	19.1	3	4.5	14.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	43	0.9	1	1.4	41	0.7	2	3.0	-4.7
Craft and related trades workers	441	9.1	12	16.2	463	8.4	14	21.2	5.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	826	17.0	22	29.7	884	16.1	15	22.7	7.0
Elementary occupations	1,916	39.3	29	39.2	2,245	40.8	29	43.9	17.2

* Revised data

B. Number of accidents at work in 2024, 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 percentage change compared to 2023.

1. Accidents by type of injury (Table 5)

In 2024, out of a total of 5,946 accidents at work, the most common types of injury were Wounds and Superficial Injuries (2,334 accidents, 42.5%), Bone Fractures (2,015 accidents, 36.7%) and Dislocations, Sprains, and Strains (727 accidents, 13.2%).

As regards the fatal accidents at work, out of a total of 66 fatal accidents in 2024, 29 fatal accidents (43.9%) were caused by Concussion and Internal Injuries, 19 (28.8%) by Wounds and Superficial Injuries, 9 by Bone fractures (13.6%), 3 (4.5%) by Burns, Scalds and Frostbites, 3 (4.5%) by Drowning and Asphyxiation and 3 fatal accidents (4.5%) by Shock.

Table 5. Accidents at work by type of injury, 2023 and 2024

Type of injury	2023*				2024				Change (%) 2024/2023
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,870	100.0	74	100.0	5,496	100.0	66	100.0	12.9
Wounds and superficial injuries	2,042	41.9	18	24.3	2,334	42.5	19	28.8	14.3
Bone fractures	1,844	37.9	9	12.2	2,015	36.7	9	13.6	9.3
Dislocations, sprains, and strains	611	12.5	0	0.0	727	13.2	0	0.0	19.0
Traumatic amputations	111	2.3	0	0.0	138	2.5	0	0.0	24.3
Concussion and internal injuries	122	2.5	36	48.6	114	2.1	29	43.9	-6.6
Burns, scalds and frostbites	103	2.1	3	4.1	132	2.4	3	4.5	28.2
Poisonings and infections	5	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	40.0
Drowning and asphyxiation	4	0.1	3	4.1	6	0.1	3	4.5	50.0
Effects of sound, vibration, and pressure	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Effects of extreme temperature, light and radiation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	--
Shock	16	0.3	3	4.1	16	0.3	3	4.5	0.0
Multiple injuries	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	--
Other specified injuries not included under other headings	11	0.2	2	2.7	7	0.1	0	0.0	-36.4

* Revised data

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

In 2024, out of a total of 5,496 accidents at work, the body parts with the most frequent injuries were the «Wrist and Fingers» (1,448 accidents, 26.3%), the «Joint of foot and tibia» (646 accidents, 11.8%) and the «Foot» (595 accidents, 10.8%).

As regards the fatal accidents in 2024, out of the total of 66 fatal accidents, 32 accidents (48.5%) resulted in a fatal «Entire body» injury, 26 accidents (39.4%) involved a fatal «Head» injury, and 8 accidents (12.1%) involved a fatal injury to the Thorax.

Table 6. Accidents at work by the part of the body that was injured, 2023 and 2024.

The body part that was injured	2023*				2024				Change (%)
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	2024/2023
Total	4,870	100.0	74	100.0	5,496	100.0	66	100.0	12.9
Entire body	141	2.9	29	39.2	141	2.6	32	48.5	0.0
The head (except the eyes)	294	6.0	29	39.2	293	5.3	26	39.4	-0.3
Eyes	48	1.0	0	0.0	38	0.7	0	0.0	-20.8
Vertebral column	300	6.2	0	0.0	304	5.5	0	0.0	1.3
Thorax and mixed wounds of thorax	247	5.1	16	21.6	281	5.1	8	12.1	13.8
Abdominal walls, gut and genito-urinary organs	27	0.6	0	0.0	48	0.9	0	0.0	77.8
Bones of basin	32	0.7	0	0.0	30	0.5	0	0.0	-6.3
Shoulder	245	5.0	0	0.0	259	4.7	0	0.0	5.7
Arm	182	3.7	0	0.0	236	4.3	0	0.0	29.7
Elbow	102	2.1	0	0.0	145	2.6	0	0.0	42.2
Forearm	54	1.1	0	0.0	51	0.9	0	0.0	-5.6
Joint of forearm and wrist	66	1.4	0	0.0	65	1.2	0	0.0	-1.5
Wrist, fingers	1,267	26.0	0	0.0	1,448	26.3	0	0.0	14.3
Hip joint	63	1.3	0	0.0	76	1.4	0	0.0	20.6
Thigh	74	1.5	0	0.0	73	1.3	0	0.0	-1.4
Knee joint	343	7.0	0	0.0	447	8.1	0	0.0	30.3
Tibia	267	5.5	0	0.0	314	5.7	0	0.0	17.6
Joint of foot and tibia	576	11.8	0	0.0	646	11.8	0	0.0	12.2
Foot	542	11.1	0	0.0	595	10.8	0	0.0	9.8
Not answered	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	--

* Revised data

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

In 2024, out of a total of 5,496 accidents at work the most frequent contact-mode of injury factor was «Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)» in 2,597 cases (47.3%) and «Struck by object in motion, collision with» in 1,026 cases (18.7%).

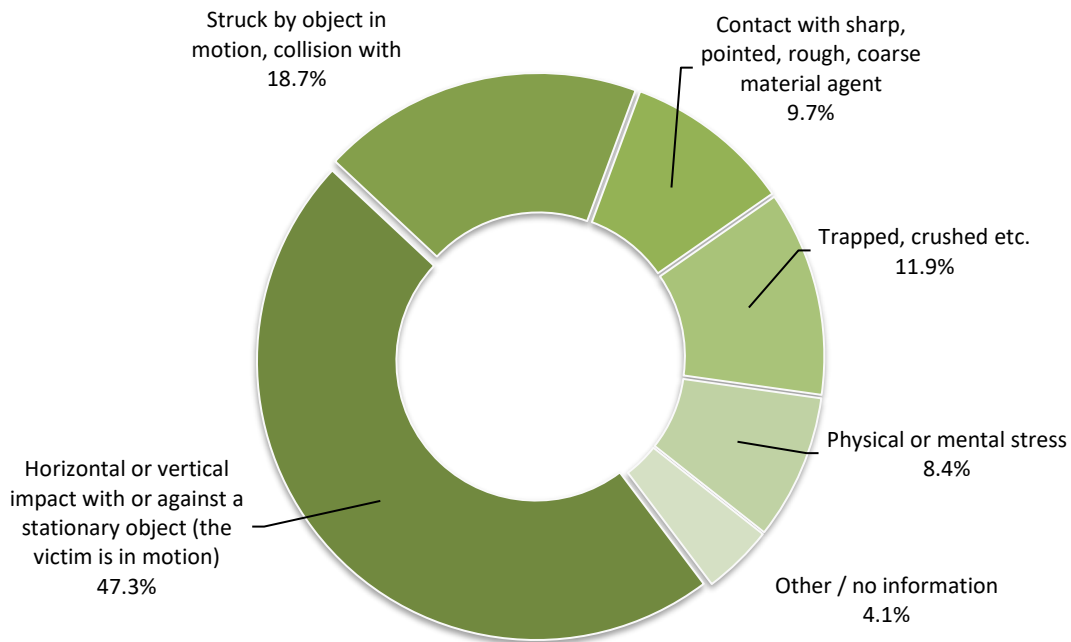
The fatal accidents at work amounted to 66, of which the most frequent causes of death were «Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)» (24 accidents, 36.4%), «Struck by object in motion, collision with» (17 accidents, 25.8%) and «Trapped, crushed etc.» (17 accidents, 25.8%).

Table 7. Accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2023 and 2024

Description of contact-mode of injury	2023*				2024				Change (%) 2024/2023
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,870	100.0	74	100.0	5,496	100.0	66	100.0	12.9
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	117	2.4	5	6.8	152	2.8	5	7.6	29.9
Drowned, buried, enveloped	4	0.1	4	5.4	3	0.1	3	4.5	-25.0
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)	2,292	47.1	21	28.4	2,597	47.3	24	36.4	13.3
Struck by object in motion, collision with	961	19.7	21	28.4	1,026	18.7	17	25.8	6.8
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	438	9.0	0	0.0	532	9.7	0	0.0	21.5
Trapped, crushed etc.	625	12.8	21	28.4	654	11.9	17	25.8	4.6
Physical or mental stress	381	7.8	0	0.0	462	8.4	0	0.0	21.3
Bite, Kick etc. (animal or human)	36	0.7	0	0.0	54	1.0	0	0.0	50.0
Other contacts-modes of injury not listed in this classification	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	--
No information	16	0.3	2	2.7	15	0.3	0	0.0	-6.3

* Revised data

Graph 3. Percentage distribution of accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2024



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

In 2024, most accidents at work were caused by material agents, such as «Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed, or mobile, temporary, or not)» (2,307 accidents), followed by «Land Vehicles» (718 accidents).

Out of the 66 fatal accidents at work, the material agent «Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed, or mobile, temporary or not)» is associated with 24 deaths, and the «Land vehicles» is associated with 13 deaths."

Table 8. Accidents at work by material agent of contact – mode of injury, 2023 and 2024

Description of Material Agent of Contact-Mode of Injury	2023*				2024				Change (%) 2024/2023
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,870	100.0	74	100.0	5,496	100.0	66	100.0	12.9
Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	1,954	40.1	19	25.7	2,307	42.0	24	36.4	18.1
Buildings, structures, surfaces - above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	153	3.1	3	4.1	138	2.5	2	3.0	-9.8
Buildings, structures, surfaces - below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	21	0.4	2	2.7	30	0.5	1	1.5	42.9
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	4	0.1	1	1.4	7	0.1	0	0.0	75.0
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	15	0.3	1	1.4	19	0.3	3	4.5	26.7
Hand tools, not powered	166	3.4	0	0.0	194	3.5	0	0.0	16.9
Handheld or hand guided tools, mechanical	127	2.6	0	0.0	116	2.1	0	0.0	-8.7
Hand tools - without specification of power source	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Machines and equipment - portable or mobile	41	0.8	8	10.8	33	0.6	2	3.0	-19.5
Machines and equipment - fixed	154	3.2	1	1.4	209	3.8	3	4.5	35.7
Conveying, transport and storage systems	313	6.4	2	2.7	350	6.4	3	4.5	11.8
Land Vehicles	741	15.2	15	20.3	718	13.1	13	19.7	-3.1
Other transport vehicles	7	0.1	3	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
Materials, objects, products, machine or vehicle components, debris, dust	394	8.1	9	12.2	434	7.9	8	12.1	10.2
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	74	1.5	3	4.1	104	1.9	1	1.5	40.5
Safety devices and equipment	7	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
Office equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	96	2.0	0	0.0	116	2.1	0	0.0	20.8
Living organisms and human beings	67	1.4	2	2.7	94	1.7	1	1.5	40.3
Bulk waste	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Physical phenomena and natural elements	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	2	3.0	--
Other material agents not listed in this classification	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0
No material agent or no information	530	10.9	5	6.8	617	11.2	3	4.5	16.4

* Revised data

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Survey on Accidents at work	Statistics on Accidents at Work have been compiled since 1998 on a yearly basis. The aim of the survey is to provide users with reliable and comprehensive information on the number of accidents at work and their characteristics.
Legal basis	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
Reference period	The year during which the accident occurred.
Periodicity	Yearly
Statistical population	<p>Data refer mainly to employees insured by EFKA.</p> <p>As of the reference year 2023, fatal accidents at work recorded by the Labour Inspectorate are also included. Crew members of ships with a maritime accident are investigated by the Port Authorities and are also included in the survey.</p> <p>In 2024, for the self-employed persons insured in the former OAEE, accidents at work amounted to 621.</p>
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 with the Greek national Legislation.</p> <p>Accidents at work are divided into fatal and non-fatal accidents. A fatal accident is defined as an accident, which results in the death of the victim within a period of up to one year from the accident.</p>
Methodology	<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 accident at work 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 or 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 were 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 (2) new variables were added: (1) deviation (2) work environment.

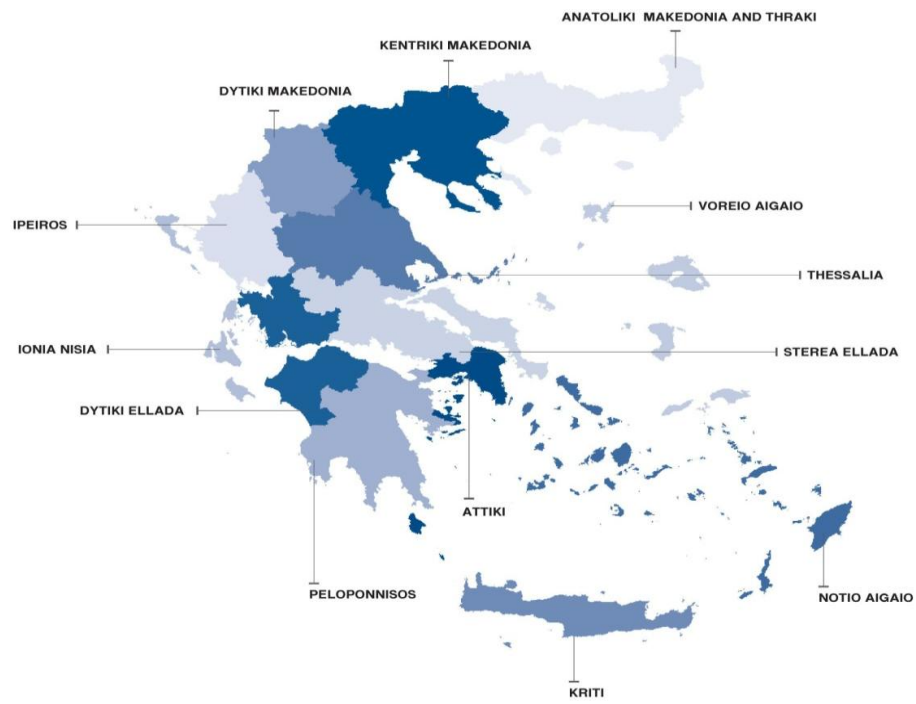
Definitions of the basic variables:

- «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.

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/en/statistics/-/publication/SHE03/->