

PRESS RELEASE

SURVEY ON ACCIDENTS AT WORK, 2019

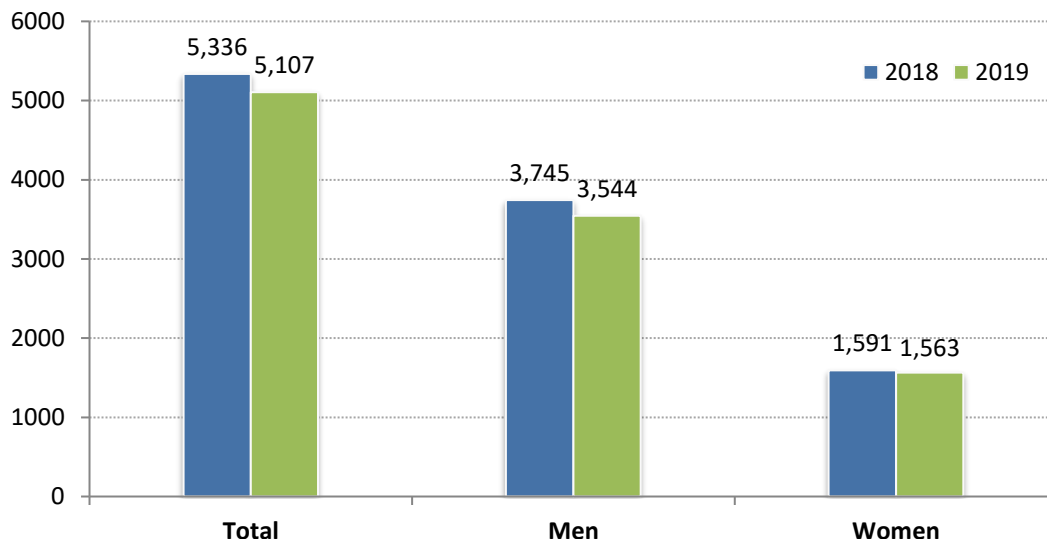
The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Survey on Accidents at Work for the year 2019.

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 2019/2018, 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 2018 and 2019



A. Number of accidents at work in 2019, 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 2018.

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

In 2019, the number of accidents at work recorded a decrease of 4.3% in comparison with 2018. Out of 5,107 accidents at work, which was the total number in 2019, 3,544 accidents referred to men and 1,563 to women, while the corresponding figures for 2018 were 3,745 and 1,591, respectively, the total number of accidents being 5,336.

In 2019, 51 fatal accidents were recorded, while the number of fatal accidents recorded in 2018 was 46. From the fatal accidents, 49 fatal accidents referred to men and 2 fatal accidents referred to women. The corresponding number of fatal accidents in 2018 was 41 for men and 5 for women.

Out of the total number of 5,107 accidents at work in 2019, the majority of them (745) occurred in the age group 40-44 years followed by the age group 35-39 years (738). The most significant increases were observed for the age groups 60-64 years and 65+, recording an increase of 24.5% and 22.7%, respectively.

Out of 51 fatal accidents at work in 2019, 12 accidents were recorded in the age groups 50-54 years and 9 accidents in the age group 55-59 years.

Table 1. Accidents at work by age group and gender, 2018 and 2019

Age groups	2018					2019					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	5,336	3,745	1,591	41	5	5,107	3,544	1,563	49	2	-4.3
up to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 -19	27	18	9	1	0	26	17	9	0	0	-3.7
20 -24	325	238	87	0	0	324	250	74	2	0	-0.3
25 -29	596	444	152	4	1	490	383	107	3	0	-17.8
30 -34	616	437	179	4	1	597	426	171	2	0	-3.1
35 -39	776	551	225	4	1	738	509	229	6	0	-4.9
40 -44	858	584	274	6	0	745	500	245	6	0	-13.2
45 -49	753	511	242	6	1	730	487	243	4	1	-3.1
50 -54	714	474	240	3	1	711	453	258	12	0	-0.4
55 -59	486	350	136	7	0	516	370	146	8	1	6.2
60- 64	163	122	41	5	0	203	132	71	5	0	24.5
65+	22	16	6	1	0	27	17	10	1	0	22.7

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

In 2019, the majority of accidents at work occurred in Attiki (1,623), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (1,013) and Kriti (447). The lowest number of accidents was recorded in Voreio Aigaio (100) and in Ionia Nisia (121). As regards fatal accidents at work, the biggest number was recorded in Attiki (15 accidents, all referring in men), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (11 accidents, 10 men and 1 woman), Dytiki Ellada (5 accidents, all referring to men) and Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki (4 accidents, all referring to men) and Thessalia (4 accidents, all referring to men).

In 2019 compared with 2018, the number of accidents at work recorded an increase of 20.9% in the Region of Peloponnisos, followed by Kentriki Makedonia (13.1%) and Ionia Nisia (9%). On the contrary, a decrease was recorded in Attiki (17.4%) and in Dytiki Makedonia (11.3%).

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

In 2019, out of a total of 5,107 accidents at work, the majority (1,316 accidents, 25.8%) was recorded in Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles; Manufacturing (907 accidents, 17.8%); followed by Accommodation and food service activities (690 accidents, 13.5%).

Accordingly, the majority of fatal accidents at work in 2019 was recorded in Construction (14 accidents, 27.5%), followed by Manufacturing (13 accidents, 25.5%), Accommodation and food service activities (5 accidents, 9.8%).

The sections of economic activity that recorded the highest relative increase in the number of accidents at work in 2019 compared with 2018 were in «Real estate activities» (50.0%), «Agriculture, forestry and fishing» (21.4%). On the contrary the biggest relative decrease recorded in the sections of «Activities of households as employers; undifferent goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use» (50.0%) and «Financial and insurance activities» (45.1%).

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, 2019.

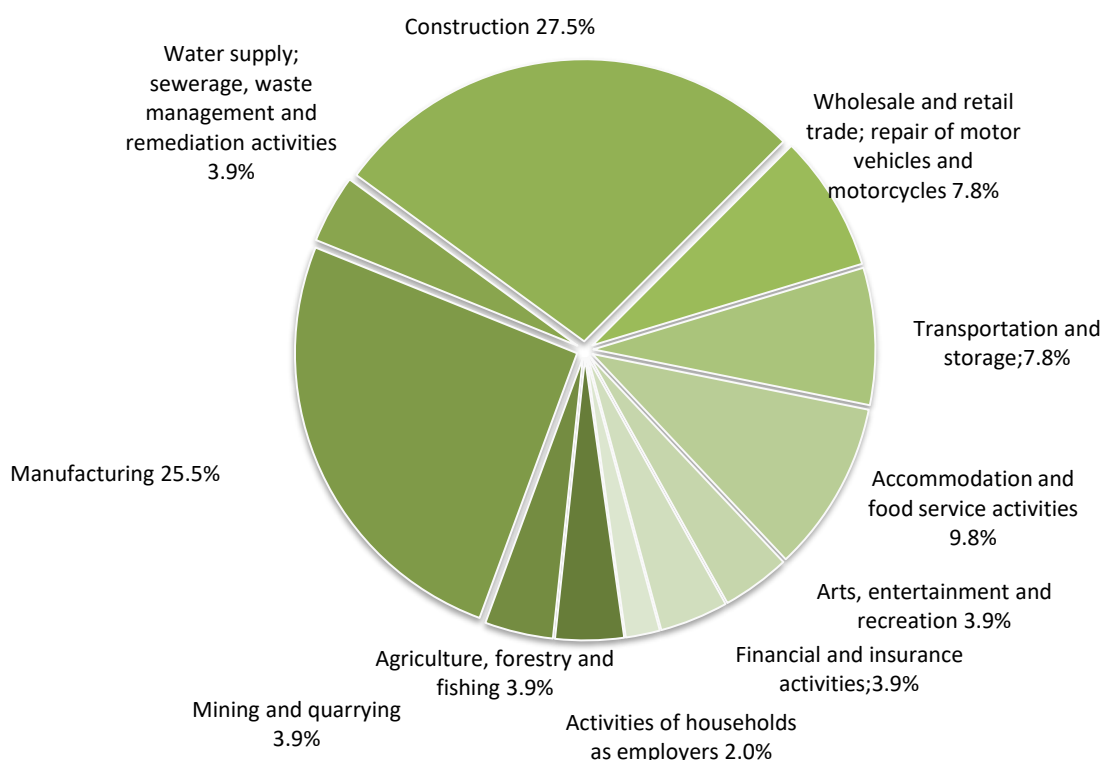


Table 2. Accidents at work by NUTS 2 region and gender, 2018 and 2019

Regions	2018					2019					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	5,336	3,745	1,591	41	5	5,107	3,544	1,563	49	2	-4.3
Attiki	1,965	1,355	610	9	2	1,623	1,111	512	15	0	-17.4
Voreio Aigaio	94	70	24	0	0	100	71	29	0	0	6.4
Notio Aigaio	208	150	58	6	0	211	144	67	2	0	1.4
Kriti	480	283	197	2	0	447	285	162	3	0	-6.9
Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki	243	187	56	5	1	261	194	67	4	0	7.4
Kentriki Makedonia	896	639	257	6	1	1,013	703	310	10	1	13.1
Dytiki Makedonia	150	126	24	0	0	133	105	28	0	0	-11.3
Ipeiros	139	98	41	0	0	132	85	47	0	0	-5.0
Thessalia	188	136	52	5	0	174	123	51	4	0	-7.4
Ionia Nisia	111	68	43	0	0	121	62	59	2	0	9.0
Dytiki Ellada	287	184	103	3	1	310	226	84	5	0	8.0
Sterea Ellada	388	326	62	3	0	356	282	74	3	0	-8.2
Peloponnisos	187	123	64	2	0	226	153	73	1	1	20.9

Table 3. Accidents at work by section of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2) of the employer's local unit, where the accident occurred, 2018 and 2019

Section of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)		2018				2019				Change (%)
		Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	2019/2018
Total		5,336	100.0	46	100.0	5,107	100.0	51	100.0	-4.3
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	126	2.4	3	6.5	153	3.0	2	3.9	21.4
B	Mining and quarrying	73	1.4	0		53	1.0	2	3.9	-27.4
C	Manufacturing	974	18.3	11	23.9	907	17.8	13	25.5	-6.9
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	90	1.7	1	2.2	84	1.6	0	0.0	-6.7
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	221	4.1	2	4.3	227	4.4	2	3.9	2.7
F	Construction	415	7.8	8	17.4	375	7.3	14	27.5	-9.6
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,300	24.4	10	21.7	1,316	25.8	4	7.8	1.2
H	Transportation and storage	556	10.4	1	2.2	505	9.9	4	7.8	-9.2
I	Accommodation and food service activities	697	13.1	5	10.9	690	13.5	5	9.8	-1.0
J	Information and communication	101	1.9	0		82	1.6	0		-19.8
K	Financial and insurance activities	51	1.0	0		28	0.5	2	3.9	-45.1
L	Real estate activities	16	0.3	1	2.2	24	0.5	0		50.0
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	117	2.2	1	2.2	89	1.7	0	0.0	-23.9
N	Administrative and support service activities	176	3.3	1	2.2	140	2.7	0		-20.5
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	95	1.8	1	2.2	102	2.0	0		7.4
P	Education	43	0.8	0		49	1.0	0		14.0
Q	Human health and social work activities	169	3.2	0		175	3.4	0		3.6
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	69	1.3	0		64	1.3	2	3.9	-7.2
S	Other service activities	43	0.8	0		41	0.8	0		-4.7
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	4	0.1	1	2.2	2	0.0	1	2.0	-50.0
Y	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0		1	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 2019, it was observed that most of the victims belonged to the category Elementary occupations (1,658 accidents, 32.5%), followed by Service and sales workers (1,081 accidents, 21.2%) and Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (977 accidents, 19.1%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2019 most of the fatal accidents were recorded in Elementary occupations (20 accidents, 39.2%), followed by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (14 accidents, 27.5%) and Craft and related trades workers (10 accidents, 19.6%).

In 2019 compared with 2018, the biggest increase in absolute values, in the number of accidents at work by occupation of the victim, was recorded for Service and sales workers (44 accidents) and Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (19 accidents) while the biggest reduction was recorded for Plant and machine operators and assemblers (134 accidents) and for the Clerical support workers (81 accidents).

Table 4. Accidents at work by occupation of the victim, 2018 and 2019

Occupation categories	2018				2019				Change (%) 2019/2018
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	5,336	100.0	46	100.0	5,107	100.0	51	100.0	-4.3
Managers	10	0.2	0		5	0.1	0		-50.0
Professionals	161	3.0	0		150	2.9	0		-6.8
Technicians and associate professionals	159	3.0	1	2.2	168	3.3	0	0.0	5.7
Clerical support workers	551	10.3	4	8.7	470	9.2	3	5.9	-14.7
Service and sales workers	1,037	19.4	4	8.7	1,081	21.2	3	5.9	4.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	67	1.3	1	2.2	86	1.7	1	2.0	28.4
Craft and related trades workers	564	10.6	8	17.4	512	10.0	10	19.6	-9.2
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1,111	20.8	12	26.1	977	19.1	14	27.5	-12.1
Elementary occupations	1,676	31.4	16	34.8	1,658	32.5	20	39.2	-1.1

B. Number of accidents at work in 2019, 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 2018.

1. Accidents by type of injury (Table 5)

In 2019 out of the total number of 5,107 accidents at work, the most frequent types of injury were Wounds and superficial injuries (2,163 accidents, 42.4%), Bone fractures (1,944 accidents, 38.1%) and Dislocations, sprains and strains (583 accidents, 11.4%).

As regards fatal accidents, out of the total number of 51 fatal accidents in 2019, 28 fatal accidents (54.9%) were caused by Concussion and internal injuries and 14 (27.5%) fatal accidents by Bone fractures.

Table 5. Accidents at work by type of injury, 2018 and 2019

Type of injury	2018				2019				Change (%) 2019/2018
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	5,336	100.0	46	100.0	5,107	100.0	51	100.0	-4.3
Wounds and superficial injuries	2,171	40.7	3	6.5	2,163	42.4	4	7.8	-0.4
Bone fractures	2,042	38.3	9	19.6	1,944	38.1	14	27.5	-4.8
Dislocations, sprains and strains	690	12.9	0		583	11.4	0	0.0	-15.5
Traumatic amputations	121	2.3	1	2.2	110	2.2	0	0.0	-9.1
Concussion and internal injuries	129	2.4	24	52.2	121	2.4	28	54.9	-6.2
Burns,scalds and frostbites	134	2.5	1	2.2	122	2.4	1	2.0	-9.0
Poisonings and infections	5	0.1	1	2.2	12	0.2	1	2.0	140.0
Drowning and asphyxiation	6	0.1	4	8.7	1	0.0	1	2.0	-83.3
Effects of sound, vibration and pressure	2	0.0	0		1	0.0	0	0.0	-50.0
Effects of extreme temperature, light and radiation	1	0.0	0			0.0		0.0	-100.0
Shock	15	0.3	2	4.3	14	0.3	2	3.9	-6.7
Multiple injuries	1	0.0	1	2.2		0.0		0.0	-100.0
Other specified injuries not included under other headings	19	0.4	0		36	0.7	0	0.0	89.5

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

In 2019, out of the total number of 5,107 accidents at work, the parts of the body that were more frequently injured were the «Wrist and fingers» (1,166 accidents, 22.8%), the «Foot» (579 accidents, 11.3%) and the «Joint of foot and tibia» (532 accidents, 10.4%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2019 out of the total number of 51 fatal accidents, 26 accidents (51.0%) resulted to a fatal injury to the «Head» and 18 fatal accidents (35.3%) to the «Entire body».

Table 6. Accidents at work by the part of the body that was injured, 2018 and 2019

The part of the body that was injured	2018				2019				Change (%) 2019/2018
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	5,336	100.0	47	100.0	5,107	100.0	51	100.0	-4.3
Entire body	185	3.5	20	42.6	162	3.2	18	35.3	-12.4
The head (except the eyes)	350	6.6	20	42.6	359	7.0	26	51.0	2.6
Eyes	69	1.3	0	-	58	1.1	0	0.0	-15.9
Vertebral column	376	7.0	0	0.0	312	6.1	0	0.0	-17.0
Thorax and mixed wounds of thorax	220	4.1	6	12.8	237	4.6	6	11.8	7.7
Abdominal walls, gut and genito-urinary organs	25	0.5	1	2.1	20	0.4	1	2.0	-20.0
Bones of basin	26	0.5	0		37	0.7	0		42.3
Shoulder	295	5.5	0		244	4.8	0		-17.3
Arm	236	4.4	0		259	5.1	0		9.7
Elbow	101	1.9	0		100	2.0	0		-1.0
Forearm	27	0.5	0		34	0.7	0		25.9
Joint of forearm and wrist	153	2.9	0		177	3.5	0		15.7
Wrist, fingers	1,234	23.1	0		1,166	22.8	0		-5.5
Hip joint	48	0.9	0		36	0.7	0		-25.0
Thigh	105	2.0	0		104	2.0	0		-1.0
Knee joint	398	7.5	0		414	8.1	0		4.0
Tibia	319	6.0	0		277	5.4	0		-13.2
Joint of foot and tibia	564	10.6	0		532	10.4	0		-5.7
Foot	605	11.3	0		579	11.3	0		-4.3

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

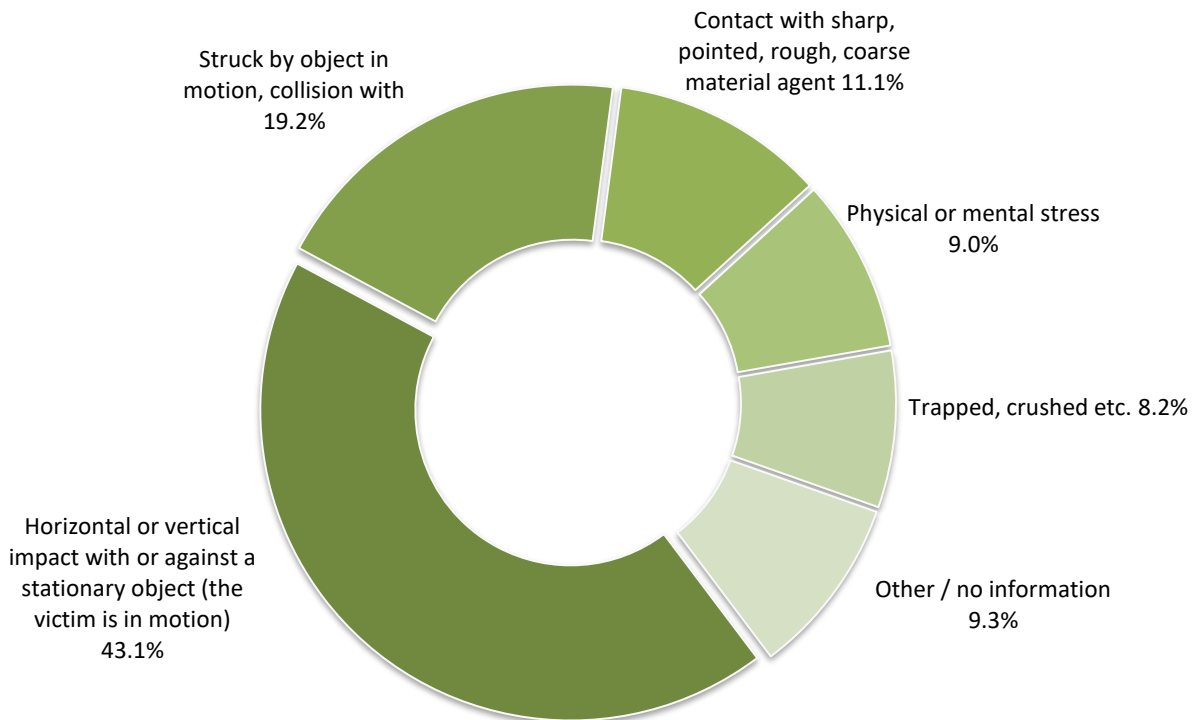
In 2019, the most frequent contact-mode of injury for the total number of 5,107 accidents at work was «Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)», with 2,202 incidents (43.1%) and in the second place «Struck by object in motion, collision with» encompassing 983 incidents (19.2%).

As regards fatal accidents at work which amounts to 51, the most frequent cause of death was «Struck by object in motion, collision» with 29.4% (15 accidents) and «Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object» with 25.5% (13 accidents).

Table 7. Accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2018 and 2019

Description of contact-mode of injury	2018				2019				Change (%) 2019/2018
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	5,336	100	46	100	5,107	100	51	100	-4.3
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	134	2.5	2	4.3	133	2.6	3	5.9	-0.7
Drowned, buried, enveloped	4	0.1	3	6.5	1	0.0	1	2.0	-75.0
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)	2,118	39.7	10	21.7	2,202	43.1	13	25.5	4.0
Struck by object in motion, collision with	1,029	19.3	12	26.1	983	19.2	15	29.4	-4.5
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	594	11.1	0		568	11.1	0	0.0	-4.4
Trapped, crushed etc.	470	8.8	12	26.1	417	8.2	12	23.5	-11.3
Physical or mental stress	507	9.5	0		461	9.0	1	2.0	-9.1
Bite, Kick etc. (animal or human)	58	1.1	1	2.2	63	1.2	1	2.0	8.6
Other contacts-modes of injury not listed in this classification	1	0.0	0		3	0.1	0	0.0	200.0
No information	421	7.9	6	13.0	276	5.4	5	9.8	-34.4

Graph 3. Percentage distribution of accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2019



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

In 2019, 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 1,668 accidents, followed by «Land vehicles» with 561 accidents.

As regards fatal accidents at work (51), the material agent «Land vehicles» was the cause of 17 deaths (16 men and 1 women) and the material agent «Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed, or mobile, temporary or not)» was the cause of 12 deaths (men).

Table 8. Accidents at work by material agent of contact – mode of injury, 2018 and 2019

Description of Material Agent of Contact-Mode of Injury	2018				2019				Change (%) 2019/2018
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	5,336	100.0	46	100.0	5,107	100.0	51	100.0	-4.3
Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	1,541	28.9	10	21.7	1,668	32.7	12	23.5	8.2
Buildings, structures, surfaces - above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	314	5.9	1	2.2	279	5.5	2	3.9	-11.1
Buildings, structures, surfaces - below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	58	1.1	0		48	0.9	0		-17.2
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	1	0.0	0		2	0.0	0		100.0
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	22	0.4	0		21	0.4	1	2.0	-4.5
Hand tools, not powered	153	2.9	0		150	2.9	0		-2.0
Hand held or hand guided tools, mechanical	115	2.2	0		126	2.5	0		9.6
Hand tools - without specification of power source	23	0.4	0		10	0.2	0		-56.5
Machines and equipment - portable or mobile	48	0.9	2	4.3	57	1.1	1	2.0	18.8
Machines and equipment - fixed	150	2.8	3	6.5	153	3.0	0		2.0
Conveying, transport and storage systems	347	6.5	2	4.3	381	7.5	1	2.0	9.8
Land Vehicles	604	11.3	11	23.9	561	11.0	17	33.3	-7.1
Other transport vehicles	8	0.1	0		10	0.2	0	0.0	25.0
Materials, objects, products, machine or vehicle components, debris, dust	578	10.8	1	2.2	444	8.7	3	5.9	-23.2
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	105	2.0	2	4.3	95	1.9	2	3.9	-9.5
Safety devices and equipment	3	0.1	0		6	0.1	0	0.0	100.0
Office equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	102	1.9	0		161	3.2	0		57.8
Living organisms and human beings	117	2.2	3	6.5	129	2.5	4	7.8	10.3
Bulk waste	0		0		2	0.0	0	0.0	200.0
Physical phenomena and natural elements	1	0.0	0		5	0.1	0		400.0
Other material agents not listed in this classification	6	0.1	1	2.2	3	0.1	1	2.0	-50.0
No material agent or no information	1,040	19.5	10	21.7	796	15.6	7	13.7	-23.5

EXPLANATORY NOTES

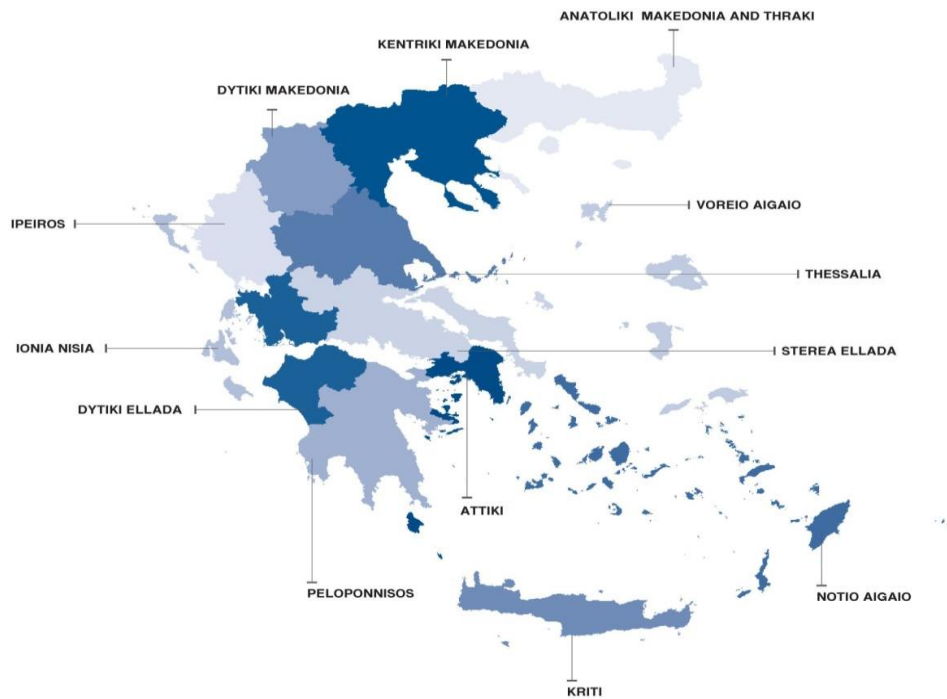
Survey on Accidents at work	Statistics on Accidents at Work have been compiled since 1998 and tabulated on a yearly basis. The main purpose of this survey is to provide users with accurate and complete information on accidents at work and their characteristics. The main user of the survey's results is 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 763. 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/>