

PRESS RELEASE

SURVEY ON ACCIDENTS AT WORK, 2018

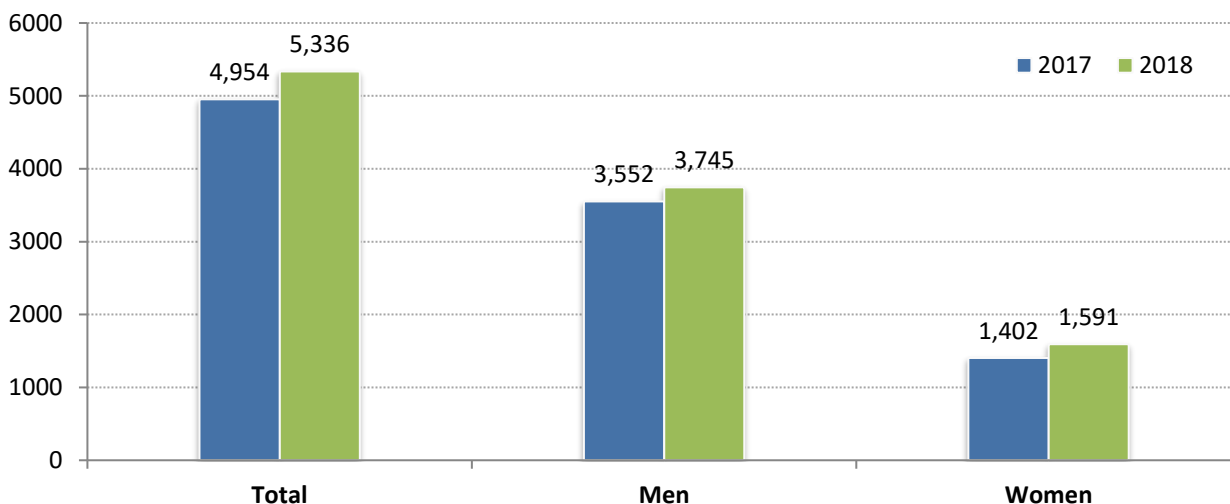
The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Survey on Accidents at Work for the year 2018.

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 2018/2017, 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, 2017 and 2018



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A. Number of accidents at work in 2018, 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 2017.

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

In 2018, the number of accidents at work recorded an increase of 7.7% in comparison with 2017. Out of 5,336 accidents at work, which was the total number in 2018, 3,745 accidents referred to men and 1,591 to women, while the corresponding figures for 2017 were 3,552 and 1,402, respectively, the total number of accidents being 4,954.

In 2018, 46 fatal accidents were recorded, while the number of fatal accidents recorded in 2017 was 47. From the fatal accidents, 41 fatal accidents referred to men and 5 fatal accidents referred to women. The corresponding number of fatal accidents in 2017 was 41 for men and 6 for women.

Out of the total number of 5,336 accidents at work in 2018, the majority of them (858) occurred in the age group 40-44 years followed by the age group 35-39 years (776). The most significant increases were observed for the age groups 65+ and 25-29 years, recording an increase of 46.7% and 16.2%, respectively.

Out of 46 fatal accidents at work in 2018, 7 accidents were recorded in the age groups 45-49 years and 55-59 and 6 accidents in the age group 40-44 years.

Table 1. Accidents at work by age group and gender, 2017 and 2018

Age groups	2017					2018					Change (%) 2018/2017
	Accidents at work			of which fatal		Accidents at work			of which fatal		Total
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	4,954	3,552	1,402	41	6	5,336	3,745	1,591	41	5	7.7
up to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -19	31	16	15	0	0	27	18	9	1	0	-12.9
20 -24	305	241	64	2	0	325	238	87	0	0	6.6
25 -29	513	396	117	2	2	596	444	152	4	1	16.2
30 -34	590	434	156	4	2	616	437	179	4	1	4.4
35 -39	759	527	232	4	0	776	551	225	4	1	2.2
40 -44	778	559	219	4	0	858	584	274	6	0	10.3
45 -49	741	541	200	9	2	753	511	242	6	1	1.6
50 -54	635	440	195	8	0	714	474	240	3	1	12.4
55 -59	438	298	140	8	0	486	350	136	7	0	11.0
60- 64	149	91	58	0	0	163	122	41	5	0	9.4
65+	15	9	6	0	0	22	16	6	1	0	46.7

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

In 2018, the majority of accidents at work occurred in Attiki (1,965), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (896) and Kriti (480). The lowest number of accidents was recorded in Voreio Aigaio (94) and in Ionia Nisia (111). As regards fatal accidents at work, the biggest number was recorded in Attiki (11 accidents, 9 men and 2 women), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (7 accidents, 6 men and 1 woman), Notio Aigaio (6 accidents, all referring to men) and Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki (6 accidents, 5 men and 1 woman).

In 2018 compared with 2017, the number of accidents at work recorded an increase of 36.3% in the Region of Ipeiros, followed by Notio Aigaio (28.4%) and Ionia Nisia (22.0%). On the contrary, a decrease was recorded in Peloponnisos (18.3%) and in Thessalia (10.5%).

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

In 2018, out of a total of 5,336 accidents at work, the majority was recorded in section Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (1,300 accidents, 24.4%), followed by Manufacturing (974 accidents, 18.3%) and Accommodation and food service activities (697 accidents, 13.1%).

Accordingly, the majority of fatal accidents at work in 2018 was recorded in Manufacturing (11 accidents, 23.9%), followed by Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10 accidents, 21.7%) and Construction (8 accidents, 17.4%).

The sections of economic activity that recorded the highest relative increase in the number of accidents at work in 2018 compared with 2017 were "Information and communication" (53.0%) and "Arts, entertainment and recreation" (46.8%).

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, 2018.

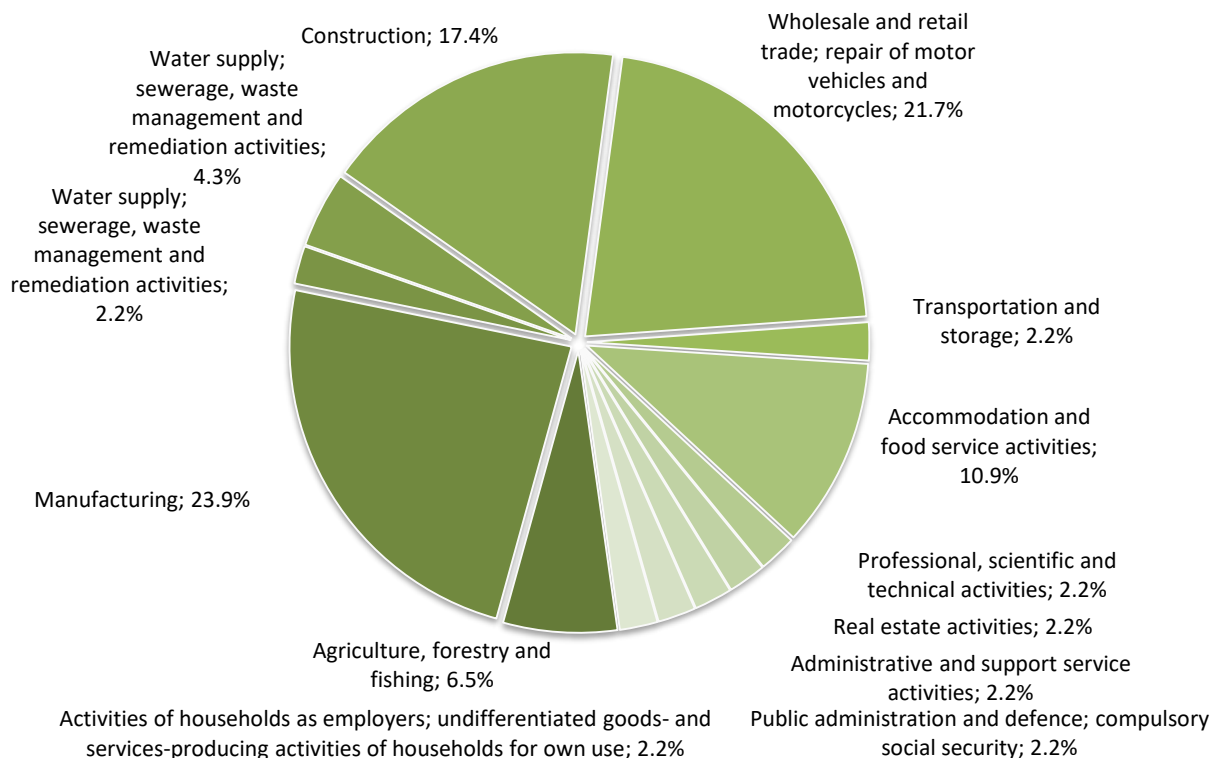


Table 2. Accidents at work by NUTS 2 region and gender, 2017 and 2018

2017						2018					Change (%) 2018/2017
Regions	Accidents at work			of which fatal		Accidents at work			of which fatal		Total
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Total	4,954	3,552	1,402	41	6	5,336	3,745	1,591	41	5	7.7
Attiki	1805	1238	567	13	1	1965	1355	610	9	2	8.9
Voreio Aigaio	81	59	22	0	1	94	70	24	0	0	16.0
Notio Aigaio	162	131	31	0	0	208	150	58	6	0	28.4
Kriti	480	302	178	2	0	480	283	197	2	0	0.0
Anatoliki Makedonia & Thraki	228	172	56	5	0	243	187	56	5	1	6.6
Kentriki Makedonia	820	611	209	7	0	896	639	257	6	1	9.3
Dytiki Makedonia	145	123	22	2	0	150	126	24	0	0	3.4
Ipeiros	102	73	29	0	0	139	98	41	0	0	36.3
Thessalia	210	156	54	3	0	188	136	52	5	0	-10.5
Ionia Nisia	91	56	35	0	0	111	68	43	0	0	22.0
Dytiki Ellada	259	196	63	4	3	287	184	103	3	1	10.8
Stereia Ellada	342	275	67	1	0	388	326	62	3	0	13.5
Peloponnisos	229	160	69	4	1	187	123	64	2	0	-18.3

Table 3. Accidents at work by section of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2) of the employer's local unit, where the accident occurred, 2017 and 2018

2017					2018				Change (%) 2018/2017	
Section of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2)		Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total		4,956	100.0	47	100.0	5,336	100.0	46	100.0	7.7
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	112	2.3	4	8.5	126	2.4	3	6.5	12.5
B	Mining and quarrying	96	1.9	1	2.1	73	1.4	0		-24.0
C	Manufacturing	941	19.0	7	14.9	974	18.3	11	23.9	3.5
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	86	1.7	1	2.1	90	1.7	1	2.2	4.7
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	199	4.0	6	12.8	221	4.1	2	4.3	11.1
F	Construction	419	8.5	7	14.9	415	7.8	8	17.4	-1.0
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1185	23.9	3	6.4	1300	24.4	10	21.7	9.7
H	Transportation and storage	501	10.1	10	21.3	556	10.4	1	2.2	11.0
I	Accommodation and food service activities	606	12.2	3	6.4	697	13.1	5	10.9	15.0
J	Information and communication	66	1.3	1	2.1	101	1.9	0		53.0
K	Financial and insurance activities	35	0.7	0		51	1.0	0		45.7
L	Real estate activities	12	0.2	0		16	0.3	1	2.2	33.3
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	82	1.7	0		117	2.2	1	2.2	42.7
N	Administrative and support service activities	210	4.2	1	2.1	176	3.3	1	2.2	-16.2
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	108	2.2	1	2.1	95	1.8	1	2.2	-12.0
P	Education	33	0.7	0		43	0.8	0		30.3
Q	Human health and social work activities	170	3.4	2	4.3	169	3.2	0		-0.6
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	47	0.9	0		69	1.3	0		46.8
S	Other service activities	40	0.8	0		43	0.8	0		7.5
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	6	0.1	0		4	0.1	1	2.2	-33.3
Y	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	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 2018, it was observed that most of the victims belonged to the category Elementary occupations (1,676 accidents, 31.4%), followed by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (1,111, 20.8%) and Service and sales workers (1,037 accidents, 19.4%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2018 most of the fatal accidents were recorded in Elementary occupations (16 accidents, 34.8%), followed by Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (12 accidents, 26.1%) and Craft and related trades workers (8 accidents, 17.4%).

In 2018 compared with 2017, the biggest increase in absolute values, in the number of accidents at work by occupation of the victim, was recorded for Elementary occupations (195 accidents), Service and sales workers (71 accidents) and Plant and machine operators, and assemblers (70 accidents).

Table 4. Accidents at work by occupation of the victim, 2017 and 2018

Occupation categories	2017				2018				Change (%) 2018/2017
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,954	100.0	47	100.0	5,336	100.0	46	100.0	7.7
Managers	4	0.1	0		10	0.2	0		150.0
Professionals	132	2.7	2	4.3	161	3.0	0		22.0
Technicians and associate professionals	141	2.8	2	4.3	159	3.0	1	2.2	12.8
Clerical support workers	505	10.2	2	4.3	551	10.3	4	8.7	9.1
Service and sales workers	966	19.5	3	6.4	1,037	19.4	4	8.7	7.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	80	1.6	3	6.4	67	1.3	1	2.2	-16.3
Craft and related trades workers	604	12.2	5	10.6	564	10.6	8	17.4	-6.6
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1,041	21.0	15	31.9	1,111	20.8	12	26.1	6.7
Elementary occupations	1,481	29.9	15	31.9	1,676	31.4	16	34.8	13.2

B. Number of accidents at work in 2018, 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 2017.

1. Accidents by type of injury (Table 5)

In 2018 out of the total number of 5,336 accidents at work, the most frequent types of injury were wounds and superficial injuries (2,171 accidents, 40.7%), bone fractures (2,042 accidents, 38.3%) and dislocations, sprains and strains (690 accidents, 12.9%).

As regards fatal accidents, out of the total number of 46 fatal accidents in 2018, 24 fatal accidents (52.2%) were caused by concussion and internal injuries and 9 (19.6%) fatal accidents by bone fractures.

Table 5. Accidents at work by type of injury, 2017 and 2018

Type of injury	2017				2018				Change (%) 2018/2017
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,954	100.0	47	100.0	5,336	100.0	46	100.0	7.7
Wounds and superficial injuries	1,930	39.0	3	6.4	2,171	40.7	3	6.5	12.5
Bone fractures	1,910	38.6	9	19.1	2,042	38.3	9	19.6	6.9
Dislocations, sprains and strains	636	12.8	0		690	12.9	0		8.5
Traumatic amputations	134	2.7	0		121	2.3	1	2.2	-9.7
Concussion and internal injuries	130	2.6	26	55.3	129	2.4	24	52.2	-0.8
Burns,scalds and frostbites	119	2.4	1	2.1	134	2.5	1	2.2	12.6
Poisonings and infections	11	0.2	1	2.1	5	0.1	1	2.2	-54.5
Drowning and asphyxiation	3	0.1	2	4.3	6	0.1	4	8.7	100.0
Effects of sound, vibration and pressure	3	0.1	0		2	0.0	0		-33.3
Effects of extreme temperature, light and radiation	2	0.0	0		1	0.0	0		-50.0
Shock	18	0.4	3	6.4	15	0.3	2	4.3	-16.7
Multiple injuries	0		0		1	0.0	1	2.2	100.0
Other specified injuries not included under other headings	58	1.2	2	4.3	19	0.4	0		-67.2

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

In 2018, out of the total number of 5,336 accidents at work, the parts of the body that were more frequently injured were the “wrist and fingers” (1,234 accidents, 23.1%), the “foot” (605 accidents, 11.3%) and the “joint of foot and tibia” (564 accidents, 10.6%).

As regards fatal accidents, in 2018 out of the total number of 46 fatal accidents, 21 accidents (45.7%) resulted to a fatal injury to the “head” and also 19 fatal accidents (41.3%) to the “Entire body”.

Table 6. Accidents at work by the part of the body that was injured, 2017 and 2018

The part of the body that was injured	2017				2018				Change (%) 2018/2017
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,954	100.0	47	100.0	5,336	100.0	46	100.0	7.7
Entire body	152	3.1	20	42.6	185	3.5	19	41.3	21.7
The head (except the eyes)	344	6.9	20	42.6	350	6.6	21	45.7	1.7
Eyes	60	1.2	0		69	1.3			15.0
Vertebral column	308	6.2	0		376	7.0	1	2.2	22.1
Thorax and mixed wounds of thorax	234	4.7	6	12.8	220	4.1	4	8.7	-6.0
Abdominal walls, gut and genito-urinary organs	27	0.5	1	2.1	25	0.5	0		-7.4
Bones of basin	17	0.3	0		26	0.5	0		52.9
Shoulder	254	5.1	0		295	5.5	0		16.1
Arm	254	5.1	0		236	4.4	0		-7.1
Elbow	90	1.8	0		101	1.9	0		12.2
Forearm	32	0.6	0		27	0.5	0		-15.6
Joint of forearm and wrist	149	3.0	0		153	2.9	0		2.7
Wrist, fingers	1,203	24.3	0		1,234	23.1	0		2.6
Hip joint	33	0.7	0		48	0.9	0		45.5
Thigh	99	2.0	0		105	2.0	1	2.2	6.1
Knee joint	352	7.1	0		398	7.5	0		13.1
Tibia	234	4.7	0		319	6.0	0		36.3
Joint of foot and tibia	517	10.4	0		564	10.6	0		9.1
Foot	595	12.0	0		605	11.3	0		1.7

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

In 2018, the most frequent contact-mode of injury for the total number of 5,336 accidents at work was “horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)”, with 2,118 incidents (39.7%) and in the second place “Struck by object in motion, collision with” encompassing 1,029 incidents (19.3%).

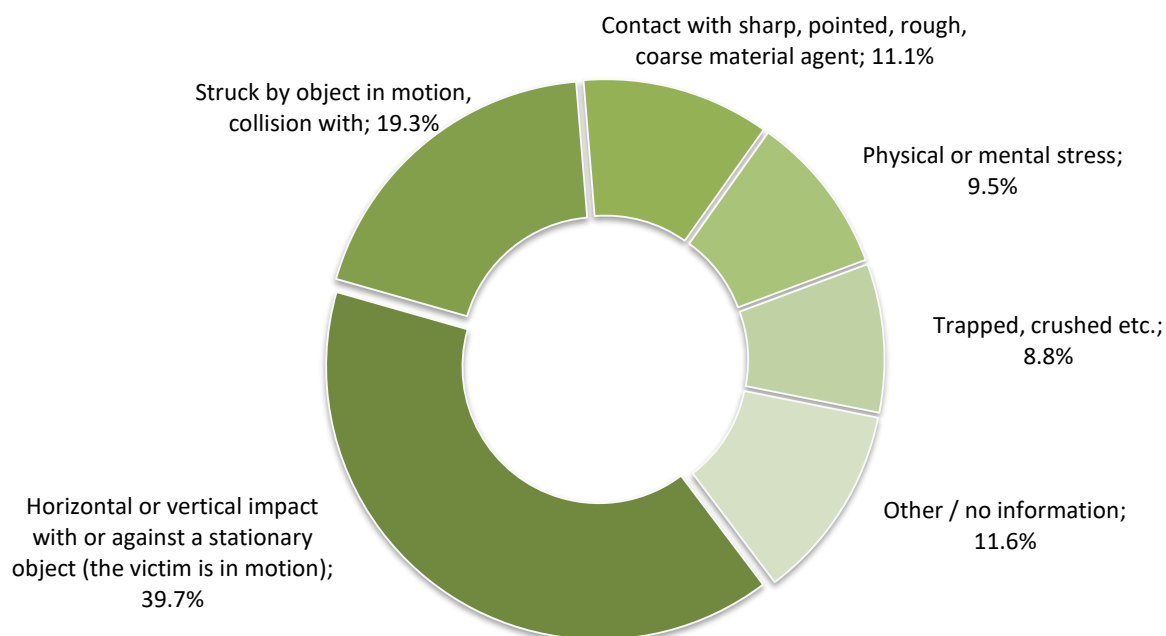
As regards fatal accidents at work which amounts to 46, the most frequent cause of death was “struck by object in motion, collision” with 26.1% (12 accidents) and “Trapped, crushed etc.” with 26.1% (12 accidents).

The contact – mode of injury “Drowned, buried, enveloped” recorded an increase of 33.3% in 2018 compared with 2017.

Table 7. Accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2017 and 2018

Description of contact-mode of injury	2017				2018				Change (%) 2018/2017
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,954	100.0	47	100.0	5,336	100.0	46	100.0	7.7
Contact with electrical voltage, temperature, hazardous substances	125	2.5	3	6.4	134	2.5	2	4.3	7.2
Drowned, buried, enveloped	3	0.1	2	4.3	4	0.1	3	6.5	33.3
Horizontal or vertical impact with or against a stationary object (the victim is in motion)	2,023	40.8	6	12.8	2,118	39.7	10	21.7	4.7
Struck by object in motion, collision with	886	17.9	15	31.9	1,029	19.3	12	26.1	16.1
Contact with sharp, pointed, rough, coarse material agent	557	11.2	0		594	11.1	0		6.6
Trapped, crushed etc.	494	10.0	14	29.8	470	8.8	12	26.1	-4.9
Physical or mental stress	448	9.0	0		507	9.5	0		13.2
Bite, Kick etc. (animal or human)	46	0.9	1	2.1	58	1.1	1	2.2	26.1
Other contacts-modes of injury not listed in this classification	3	0.1	1	2.1	1	0.0	0		-66.7
No information	369	7.4	5	10.6	421	7.9	6	13.0	14.1

Graph 3. Percentage distribution of accidents at work by contact – mode of injury, 2018



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

In 2018, 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 1,541 accidents, followed by “Land vehicles” with 604 accidents.

As regards fatal accidents at work (46), the material agent “land vehicles” was the cause of 11 deaths (9 men and 2 women) and the material agent “buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)” was the cause of 10 deaths (men).

Table 8. Accidents at work by material agent of contact – mode of injury, 2017 and 2018

Description of Material Agent of Contact-Mode of Injury	2017				2018				Change (%) 2018/2017
	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total	%	of which fatal	%	Total
Total	4,954	100.0	47	100.0	5,336	100.0	46	100.0	7.7
Buildings, structures, surfaces - at ground level (indoor or outdoor, fixed or mobile, temporary or not)	1,523	30.7	6	12.8	1,541	28.9	10	21.7	1.2
Buildings, structures, surfaces - above ground level (indoor or outdoor)	297	6.0	1	2.1	314	5.9	1	2.2	5.7
Buildings, structures, surfaces - below ground level (indoor or outdoor)	52	1.0	0		58	1.1	0		11.5
Systems for the supply and distribution of materials, pipe networks	3	0.1	0		1	0.0	0		-66.7
Motors, systems for energy transmission and storage	28	0.6	3	6.4	22	0.4	0		-21.4
Hand tools, not powered	172	3.5	0		153	2.9	0		-11.0
Hand held or hand guided tools, mechanical	106	2.1	0		115	2.2	0		8.5
Hand tools - without specification of power source	17	0.3	0		23	0.4	0		35.3
Machines and equipment - portable or mobile	44	0.9	0		48	0.9	2	4.3	9.1
Machines and equipment - fixed	148	3.0	1	2.1	150	2.8	3	6.5	1.4
Conveying, transport and storage systems	324	6.5	0		347	6.5	0		7.1
Land Vehicles	431	8.7	18	38.3	604	11.3	11	23.9	40.1
Other transport vehicles	5	0.1	1	2.1	8	0.1	2	4.3	60.0
Materials, objects, products, machine or vehicle components, debris, dust	577	11.6	3	6.4	578	10.8	1	2.2	0.2
Chemical, explosive, radioactive, biological substances	87	1.8	0		105	2.0	2	4.3	20.7
Safety devices and equipment	1	0.0	0		3	-	0		200.0
Office equipment, personal equipment, sports equipment, weapons, domestic appliances	110	2.2	0		102	1.9	0		-7.3
Living organisms and human beings	106	2.1	5	10.6	117	2.2	3	6.5	10.4
Bulk waste	1	0.0	0		-	0.0	0		-100.0
Physical phenomena and natural elements	14	0.3	2	4.3	1	0.0	0		-92.9
Other material agents not listed in this classification	5	0.1	0		6	0.1	1	2.2	20.0
No material agent or no information	903	18.2	7	14.9	1,040	19.5	10	21.7	15.2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

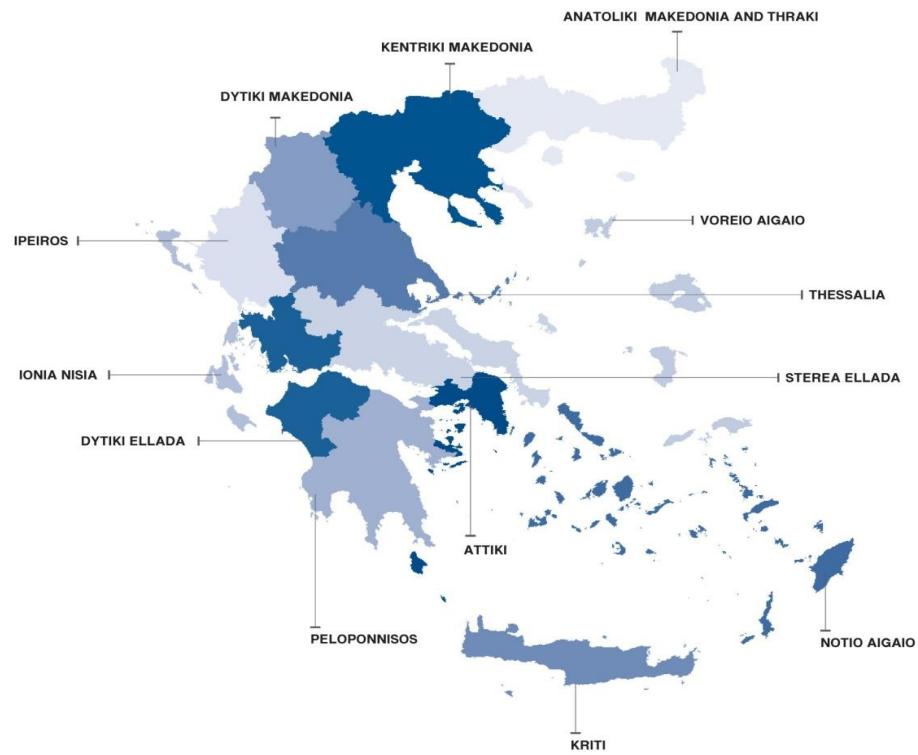
Survey on Accidents at work	Statistics on Accidents at Work have been compiled since 1998 and tabulated on a yearly basis. The main purpose of this survey is to provide users with accurate and complete information on accidents at work and their characteristics. The main user of the survey's results is 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.
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”. In addition, accidents that occur during the normal journey to or from home and place of work are also included in accordance to the Greek national Legislation. The main distinction within the accidents at work survey is between fatal and non fatal accidents. A fatal accident is defined as an accident which leads to death of the victim within one year from the accident.</p>
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 2017 and onwards, with reference year 2014, three (3) new variables are added: (1) workstation, (2) contact – mode of injury, and (3) material agent of contact – mode of injury.

Definitions of the basic variables:

- «age» is the victim's age at the time of the accident
- «economic activity of the employer» covers the main «economic» activity of the local unit of the enterprise where the victim was working
- «geographical location» is the territorial unit where the accident occurred
- «size of the enterprise» is the number of employees working at the local unit of the enterprise where the victim was working
- «employment status » of the victim, for example, employee, self-employed, apprentice etc.
- «nature of the accident» is described as the way an object or a substance causes an injury when it comes in contact with the victim.
- «material agent» is described as the object (machinery, vehicle etc.) or material, chemical and radioactive substance etc., or the state of a working environment (lack of space, lack of light, slippery floors etc.) that caused a physical or any other kind injury of the victim.
- «days lost» refers to the days the victim is absent from work due to the accident.
- «type of injury» is the physical effects on the victim.
- «workstation» is the usual or, alternatively, occasional nature of the job/post the victim held at the time of the accident.
- «contact-mode of injury» is the description of how the victim was hurt (physical or mental trauma) by the «material agent» that caused the injury.
- «material agent of the contact-mode of injury» is the object, tool or instrument with which the victim came into contact or the psychological mode of injury.

Data on the branch of economic activity of the enterprise are classified in accordance with the national classification "STAKOD 2008" (on the basis of the Statistical Classification of the Economic Activity NACE Rev.2). In addition, data on the occupation of the injured person are classified in accordance with the national classification STEP 92 (similar to ISCO-08). Employment status is classified in accordance with the International Classification ISCE. The geographical classification is based on the Nomenclature of Territorial Units, (NUTS 2 & 3).



References

More information on the survey is available on the webpage of ELSTAT
<http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE03/->