

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY LIGUE
MEMBER REPORT

SAFETY DATA TRENDS

2019-2023

BENCHMARKING INSIGHTS FOR EHS TEAMS

ABOUT THE DATA

- Data was self-reported by members of the International Security Ligue in 2024 for data from 2022 and 2023.
- This report builds on two previous data collection rounds, one covering 2019 and another covering 2020-2021.
- Thanks to Tom Dolan of Lowers Risk Group who organized data collection and compiled data and notes for this member report.
- Additional thanks to the members of the Ligue's Safety & Security Working Group for steering this project; especially to those who were willing to share their recent experiences for inclusion in this report, as these inputs provide valuable context to the data.

RESULTS SUMMARY

Data from the most recent collection period strongly underscores the need for sustained attention and investment in employee safety, as most categories suggest that adverse safety events at security firms are occurring as or more often than in recent years.

- Data shows an upward trend in both recordable and lost time injuries in Security Services Divisions at member companies.
- Members reported a lost time injury rate of 6.89 per 1,000 employees for employees in Security Services Divisions. This 6.89 figure is the highest reported by members since data collection began in 2019.
- Injuries in Cash Management divisions were largely flat during the most recent study period but are well below benchmarks established in the first year of data collection.
- Fatalities are on a sharp downward trend in Cash Management Divisions and flat or slightly up in others.
- Fatalities resulting from attacks have increased since 2021.
- Since 2021, lost time injuries in Europe and North America have been basically flat.
- Recordable injuries in South America have been on a steady trend upward since 2019.
- From 2022 to 2023, recordable injury rates fell in three regions: Europe, Asia and Australia, and increased in South America.
- By far, slips, trips and falls are the most common cause of employee injuries.

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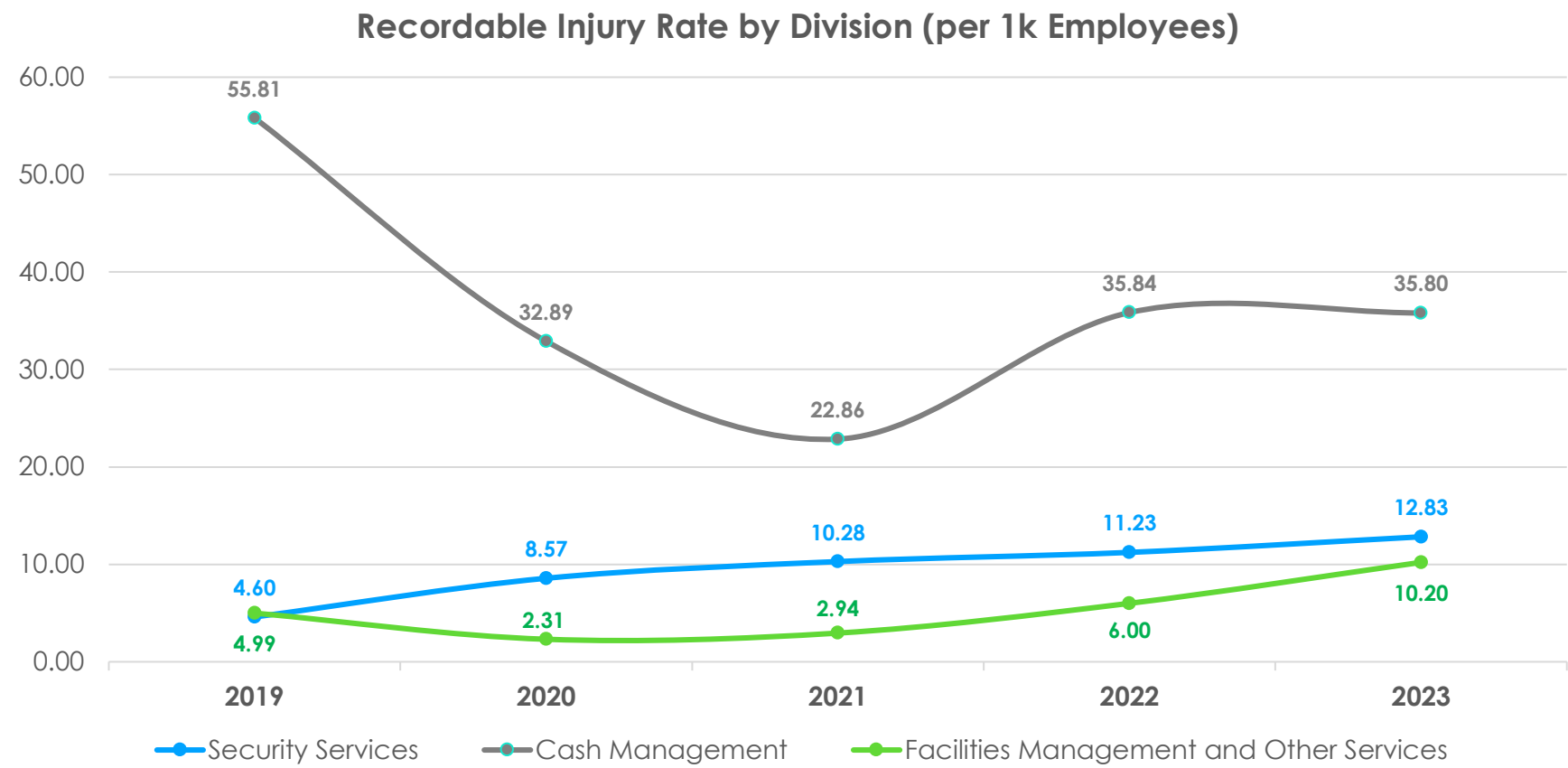
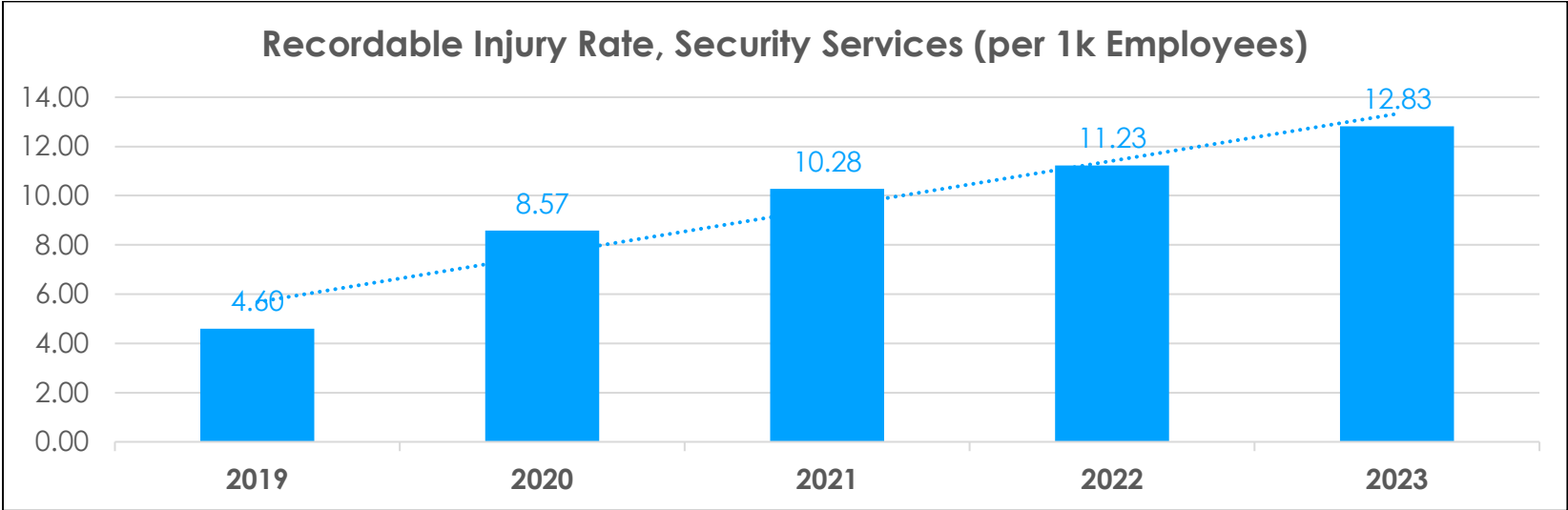
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INJURIES BY DIVISION

All three divisions (Cash Management, Security Services, and Facilities Management) saw increases in both recordable and lost time injury rates during the most recent study period, 2021-2023.



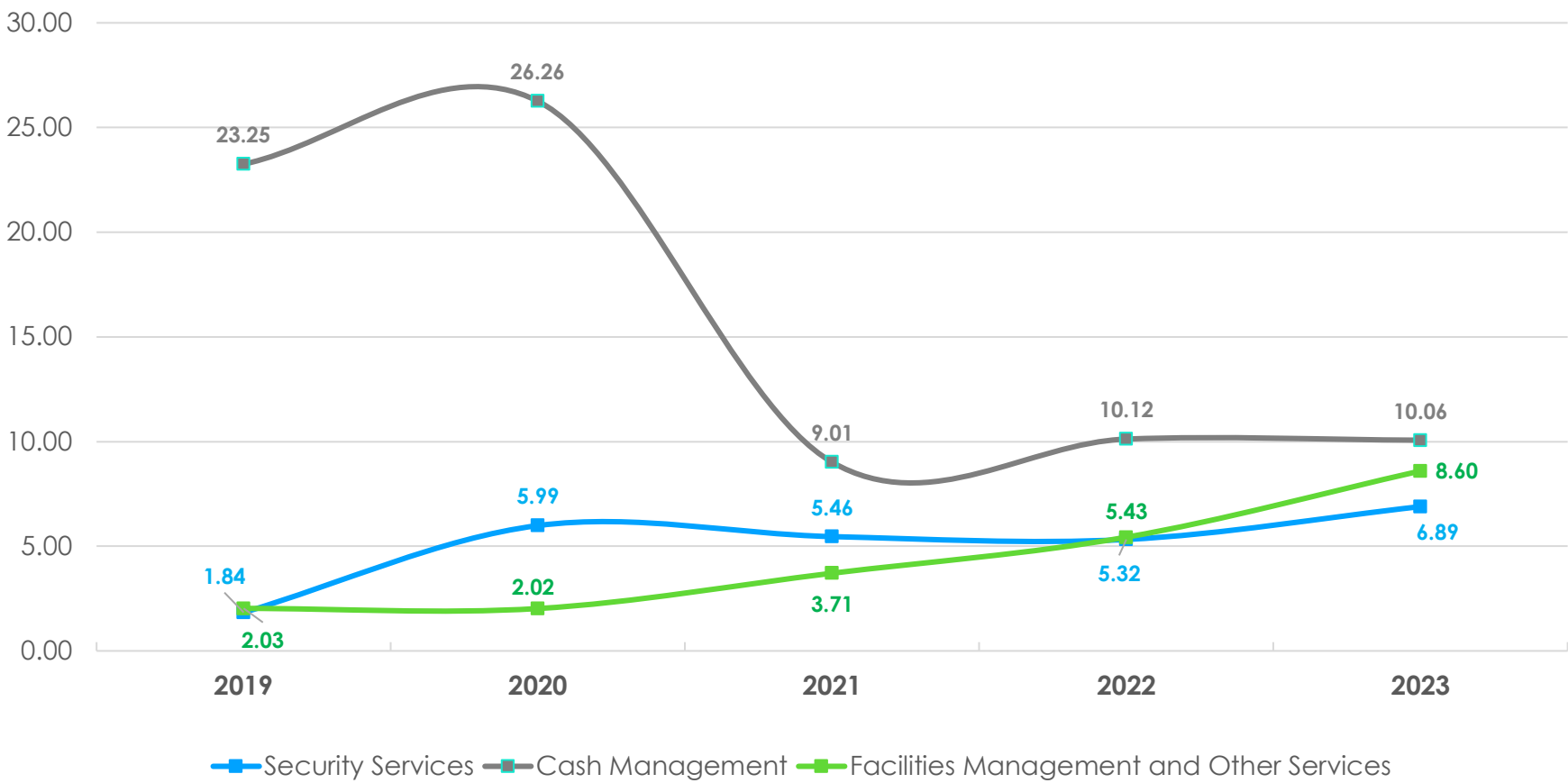
S&S Working Group Member

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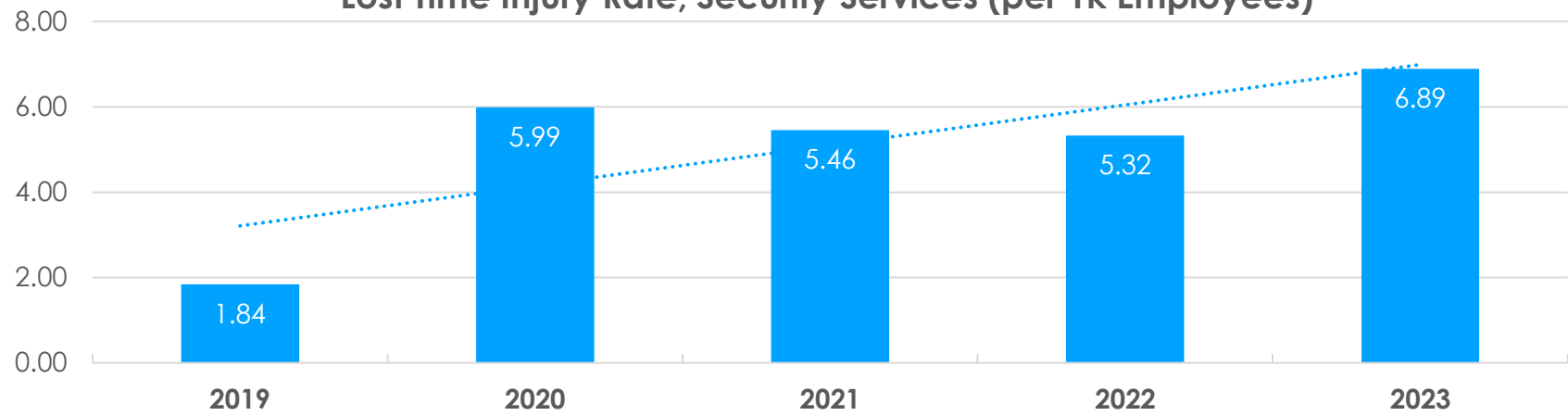
We are pleased that “recordable injuries” and “lost time injuries” have been on the decline in recent years. “Slips, trips and falls” are still the main cause of recordable accidents at work. Even though the total number of accidents at work has fallen, we are committed to investigate the causes even better in order to find efficient ways of preventing future accidents. Specific training and instructions help us to make our employees more aware, as their own behaviour is often a key driver of accidents. The more aware employees are of the dangers, the more efficiently accidents can be avoided. This also involves reducing “near misses” and “unsafe conditions”. Another finding is that dangerous activities that are rarely performed require special attention. Employees need to be constantly sensitized and trained in this area.

With the data from the Ligue, we are pleased to have access to a data basis that is focused on our industry. Even if the measurement of specific criteria is different in the various regions of the world and the data therefore cannot be compared exactly across regions, the data helps us to recognize relevant trends. This gives us the opportunity to manage occupational safety measures at an early stage.

Lost Time Injury Rate by Division (per 1k Employees)



Lost Time Injury Rate, Security Services (per 1k Employees)



S&S Working Group Member



We have a target of reducing the group injury rate with five percent annually. Unfortunately, we did not reach that target in 2023. Some of the increase is due to better quality in processes and in the reported data, and we are investigating other reasons for the increase. We are also looking into the definitions of work-related injuries and how they are actually interpreted. Different interpretations might lead to different categories of injuries being reported, for example, first-aid injuries might be included in one country but not in another. The most common causes for work-related injuries are still slips, trips and falls, and we continue training employees on how to avoid these.

Even though the number of recordable and lost time injuries, and the injury rates, have increased slightly the past couple of years, many different H&S activities are carried out in the organization. In many countries in Europe, telematics is now used in the vehicle fleet, which improves driving behaviour and decreases road accidents. The technology is being evaluated also in other geographies. In another division, one week per year is dedicated to different health and safety activities, in addition to the regular H&S work.

S&S Working Group Member

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Whilst the ever-present impacts from high frequency and normally low impact incidents such as slips, trips and falls remain common there are interesting trends in other areas.

It is pleasing to report that despite a large number of large-scale environmental events, military and social escalations and natural disasters, that good planning and operational management have seen the continuation of vital service provision and the protection of critical infrastructure without serious injury or harm to any of our employees.

The steady increase in use, improvement in quality and the overlay of data analytics and Ai detection of in vehicle technology has seen both an improvement in behavior and reduction in the severity of injuries.

We have experience two areas that have required focus:

- 1. The balance of personal technology use by security officers in lone working positions, in alleviating inattention and boredom and causing a distraction has been prevalent in a number of areas and represents a significant opportunity to improve safety in operations through better engagement and balanced interaction.
- 2. The hazards relating to the operation of gates that the business is not responsible for the design, installation and maintenance of and the control of vehicle movements in and around entrances continue to be challenging and represent a significant proportion of the more serious incidents experienced.

TOP CAUSES OF EMPLOYEE INJURIES

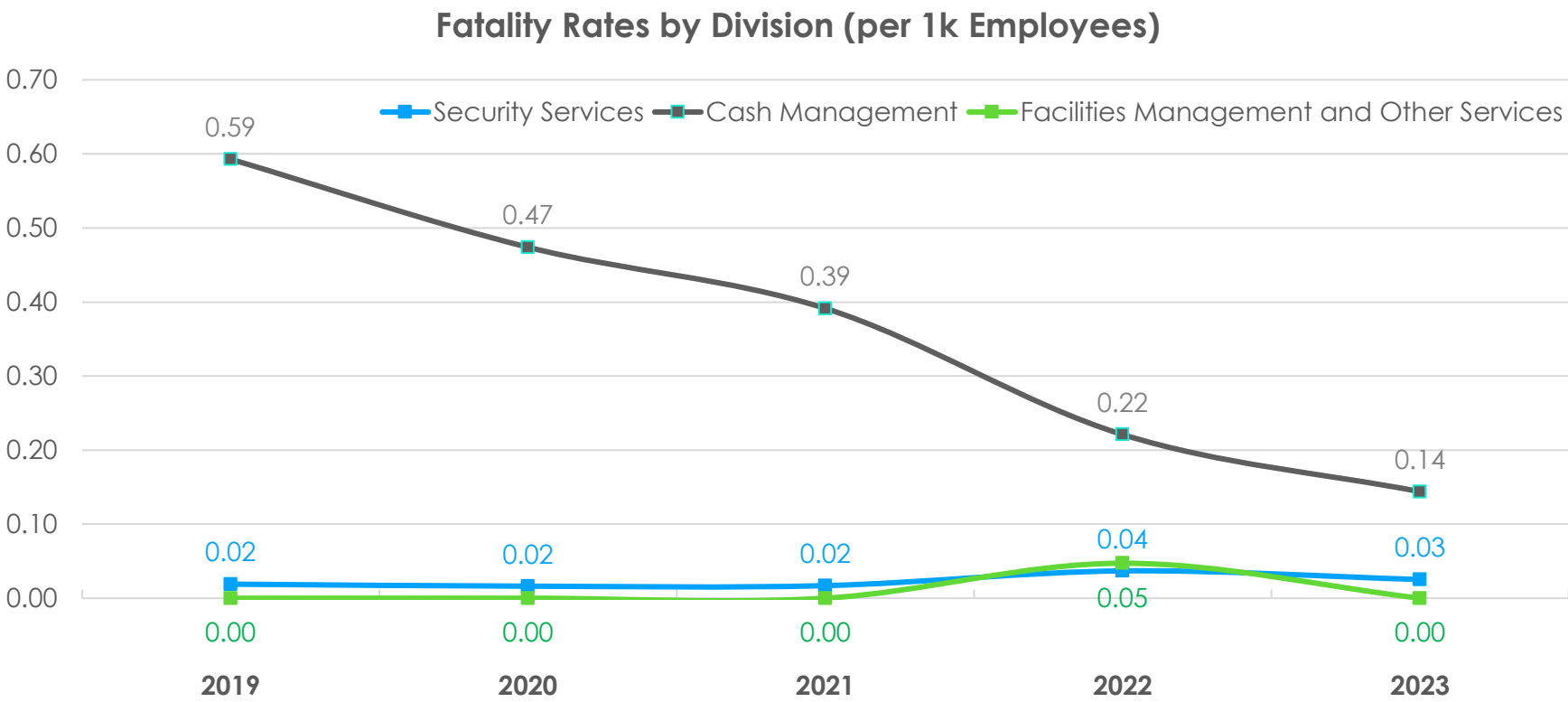
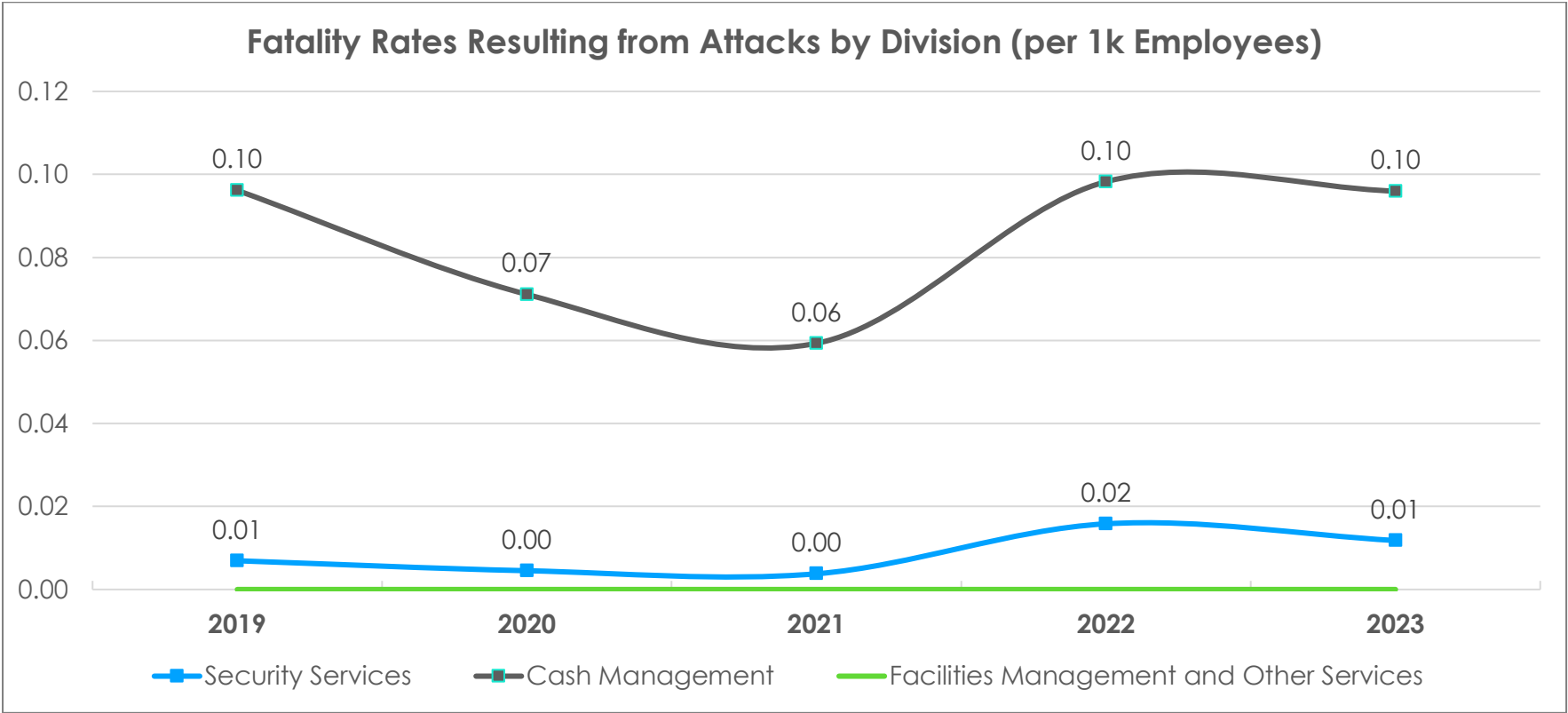
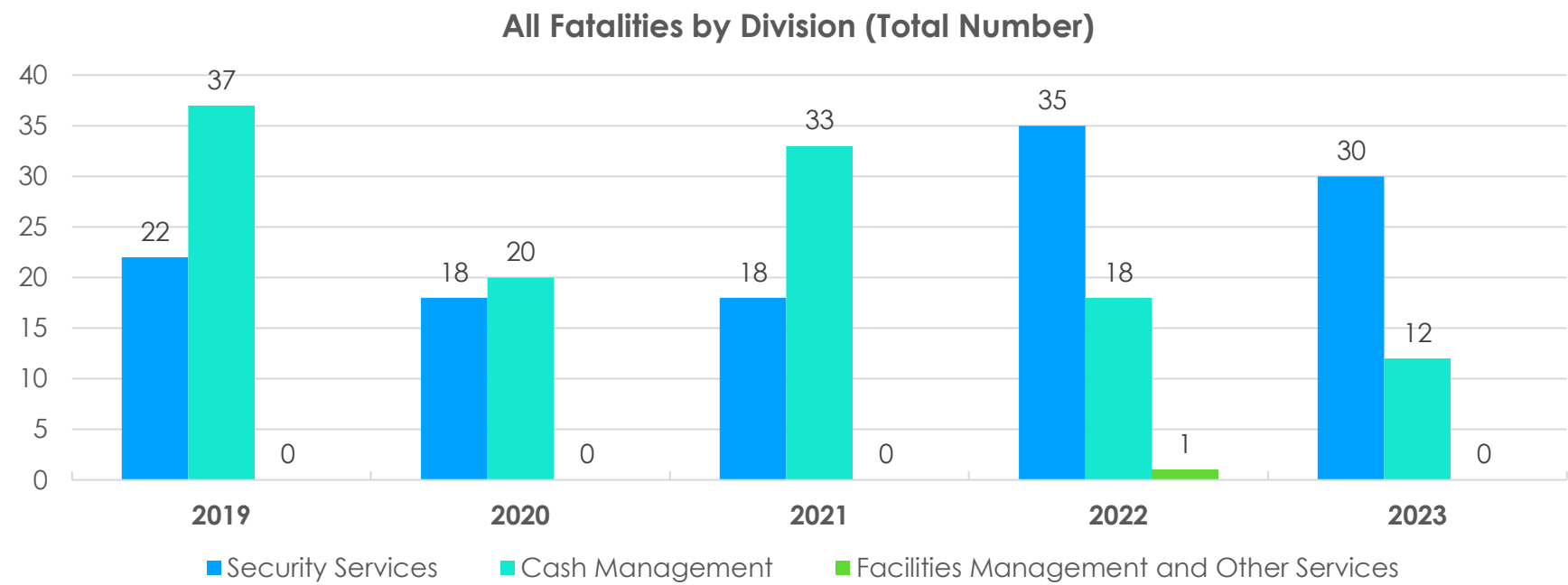
Participating membership reported the following as the most frequent causes of injury (2023).

- 1: Falls, Slips, Trips
- 2: Overexertion/Bodily Reaction (Lifting/Repetitive Motion Injuries)
- 3: Violence/Other Injuries Caused by Persons/Animals
- 4: Transportation Incidents
- 5: Contact w/ Objects/Equipment
- 6: Exposure to Harmful Substances/Environments
- 7: All Other Events
- 8: Fires/Explosions

Notes on comparison to the order from last analysis (2022): Falls remain a top cause and were the most frequently reported by far, over 2x the following most common. The next four (Overexertion, Violence, Transport, Contact) were all comparable to one another. Remainders were rare.

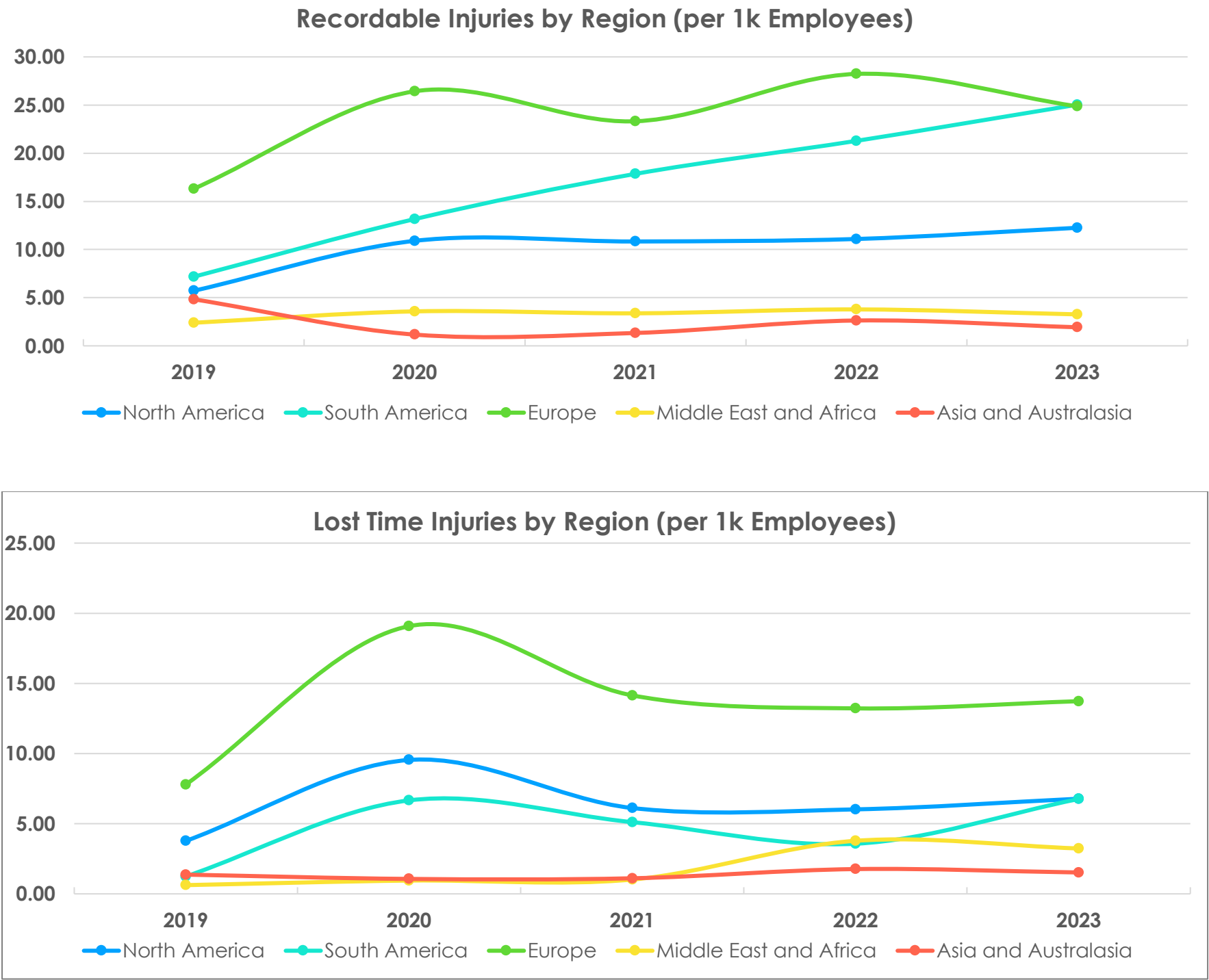
FATALITIES BY DIVISION

Fatality rates in the Cash Management division fell significantly between 2021 and 2023 , although fatalities resulting specifically from attacks rose slightly. Fatality rates in the Security Services division remained generally consistent. (Rates are higher in Cash divisions, but the total number of annual fatalities is comparable with Security Services because it employs a far greater number of employees.

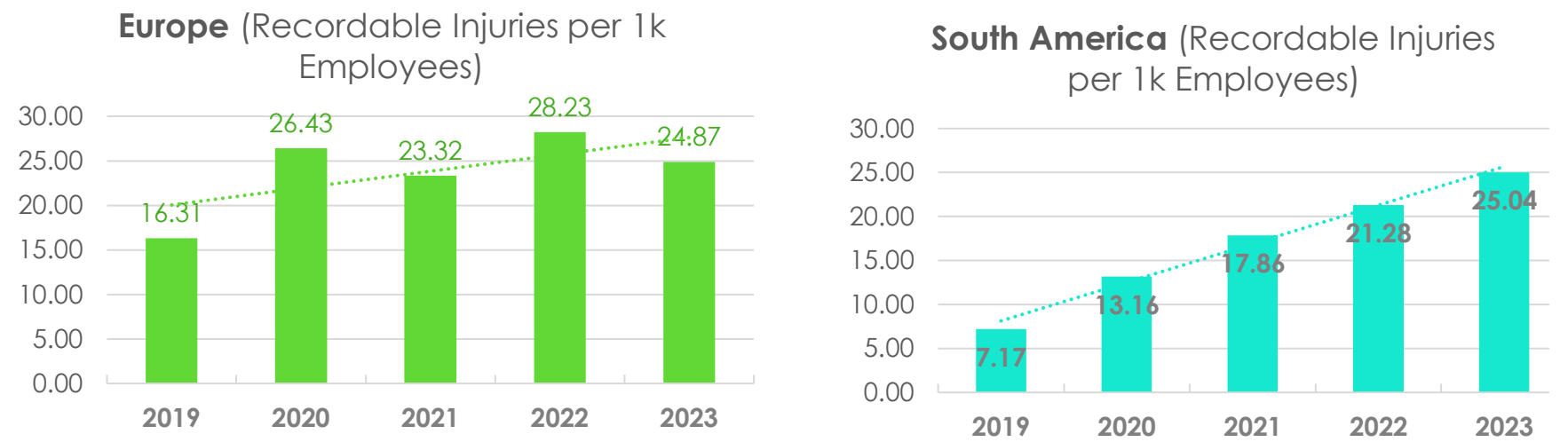


REGIONAL ANALYSIS

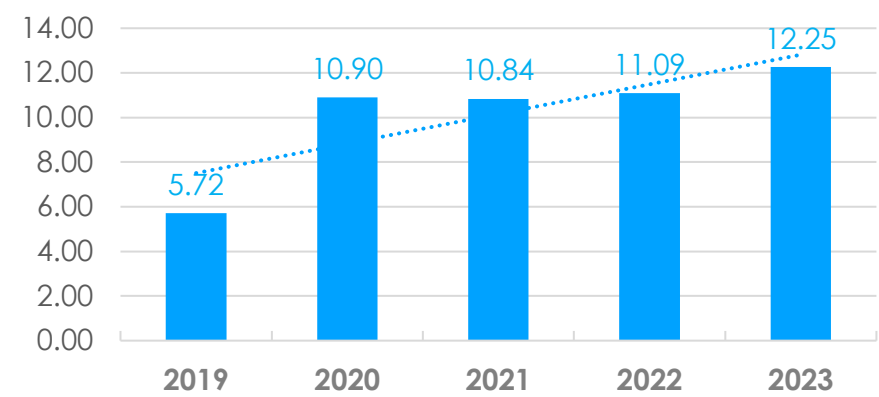
Both Recordable Injuries and Lost Time injuries are most prevalent in Europe, North America, and South America. In all three of these regions, Lost Time injury rates peaked in 2020, possibly the result of COVID, before falling and plateauing through 2023. Differences in regional reporting requirements and cultures impact comparisons from one region to another.



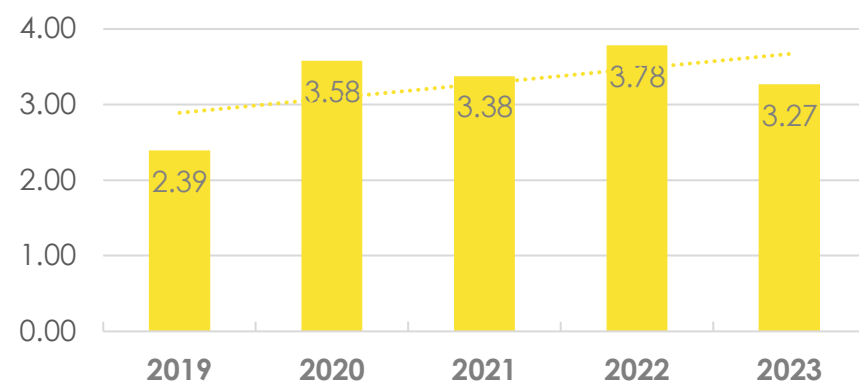
RECORDABLE INJURY RATES, BY REGION



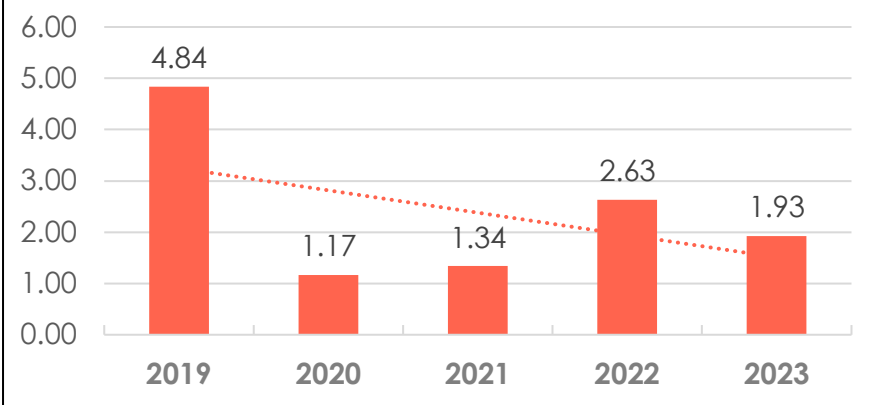
North America (Recordable Injuries per 1k Employees)



Middle East and Africa (Recordable Injuries per 1k Employees)

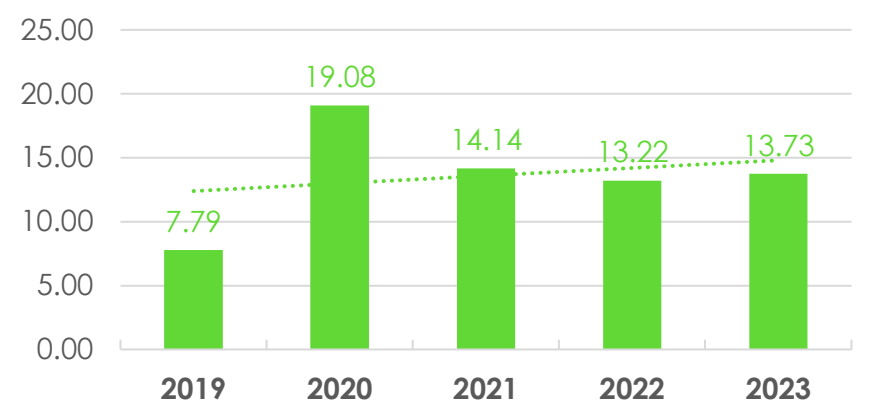


Asia and Australia (Recordable Injuries per 1k Employees)

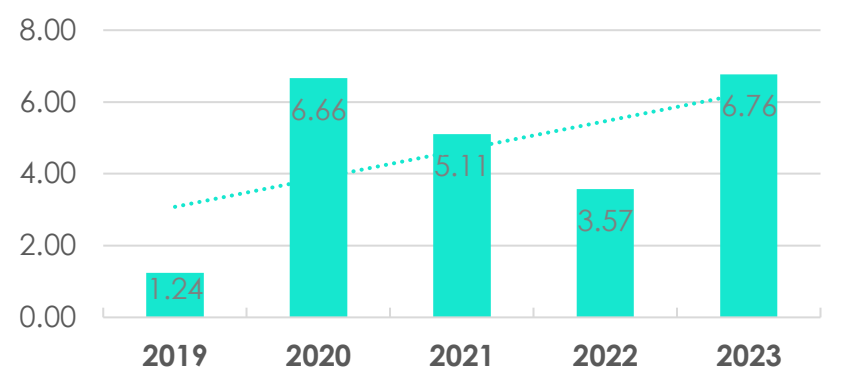


LOST TIME INJURY RATES, BY REGION

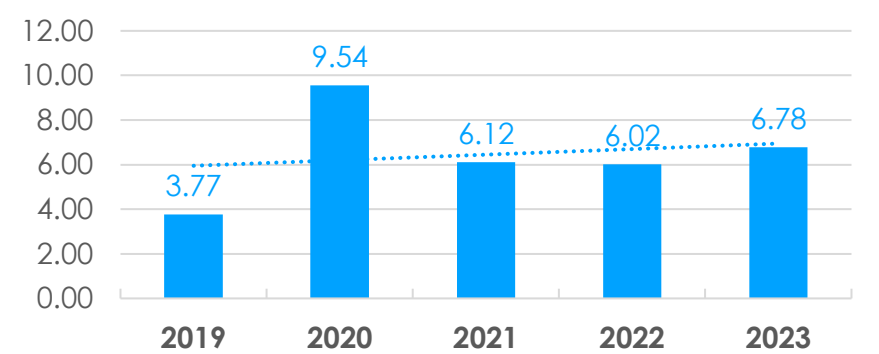
Europe (Lost Time Injuries per 1k Employees)



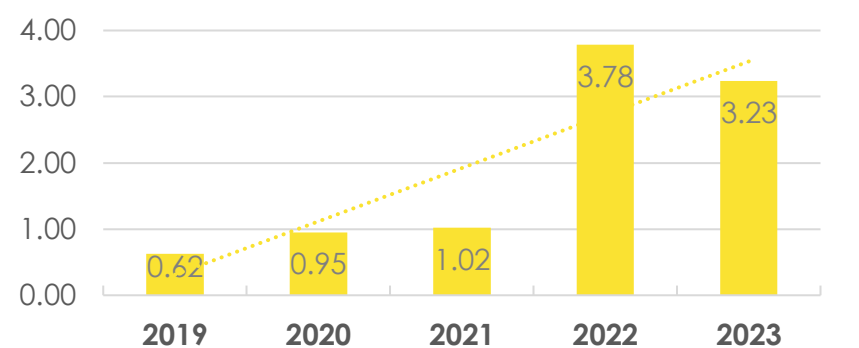
South America (Lost Time Injuries per 1k Employees)

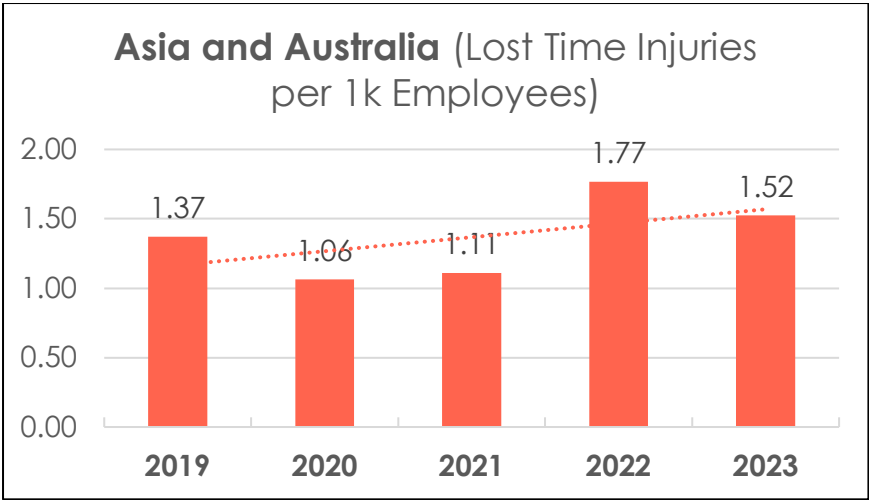


North America (Lost Time Injuries per 1k Employees)



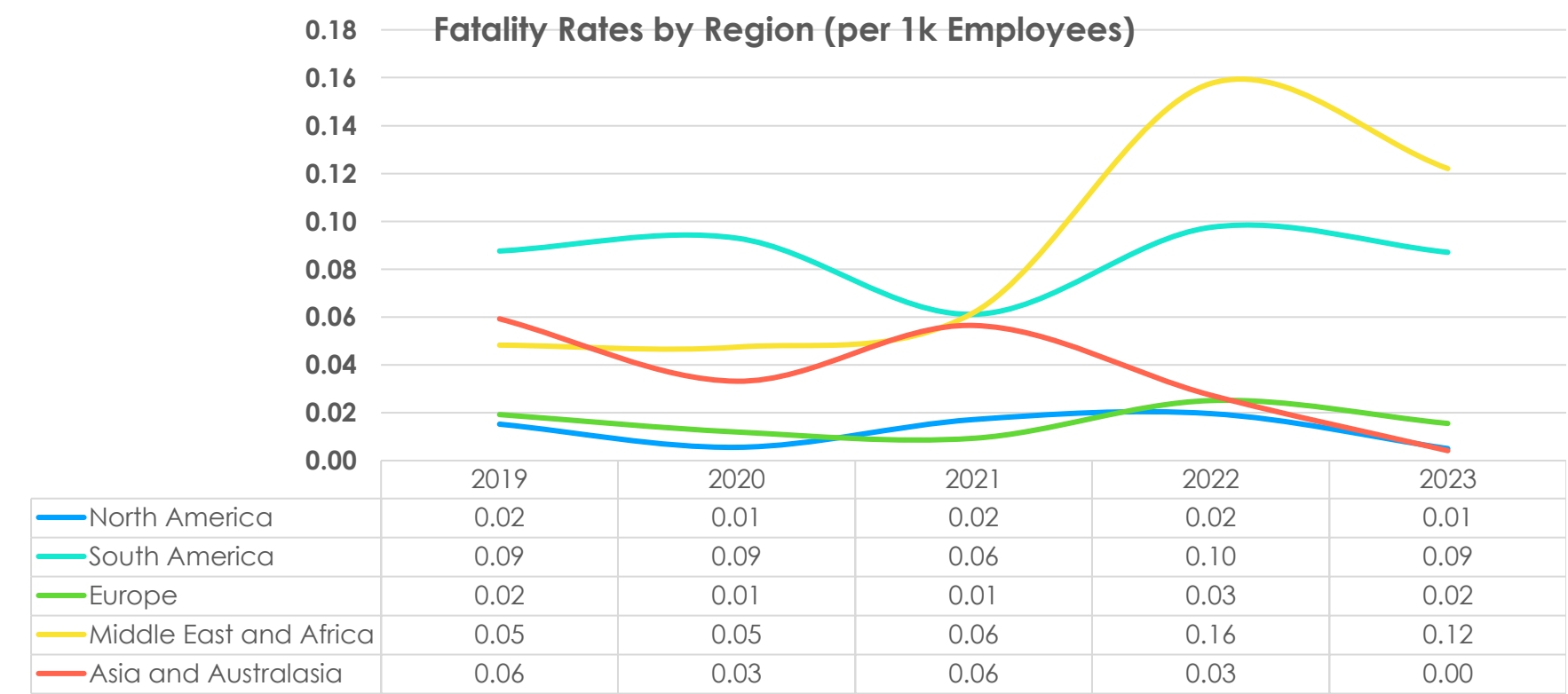
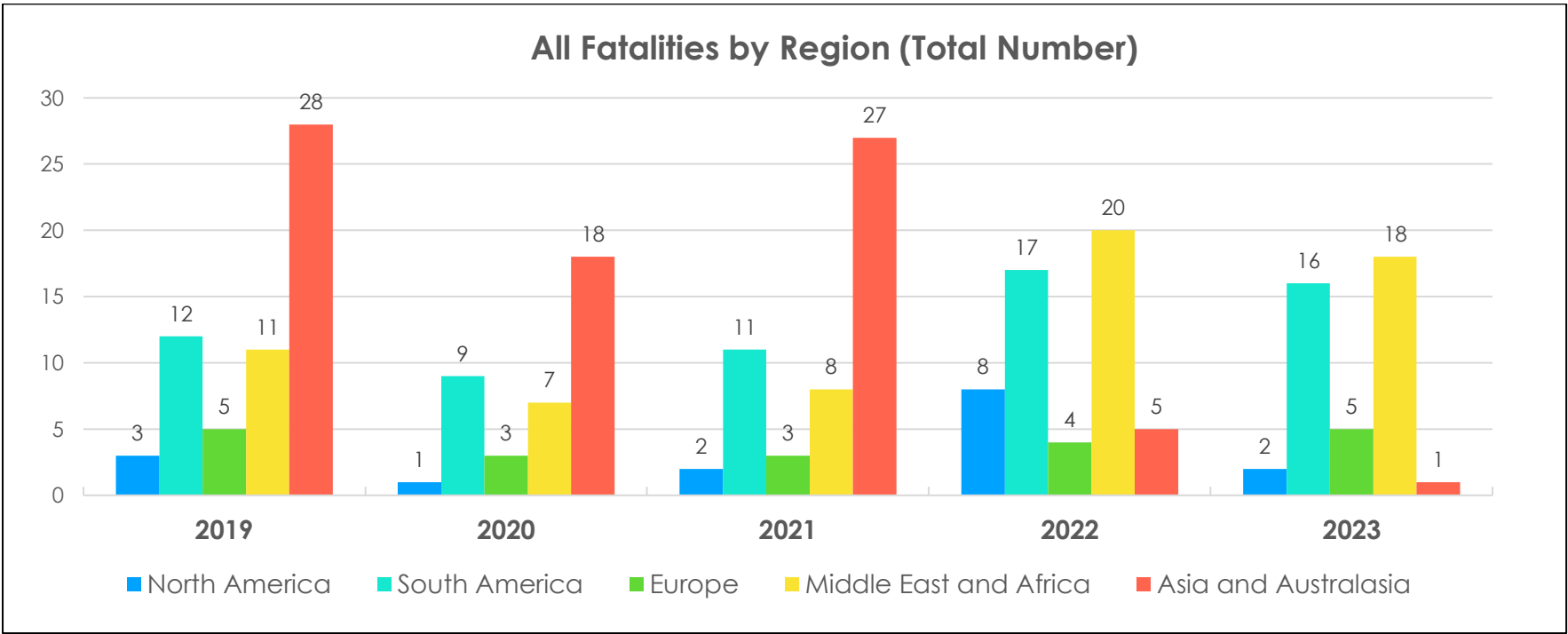
Middle East and Africa (Lost Time Injuries per 1k Employees)



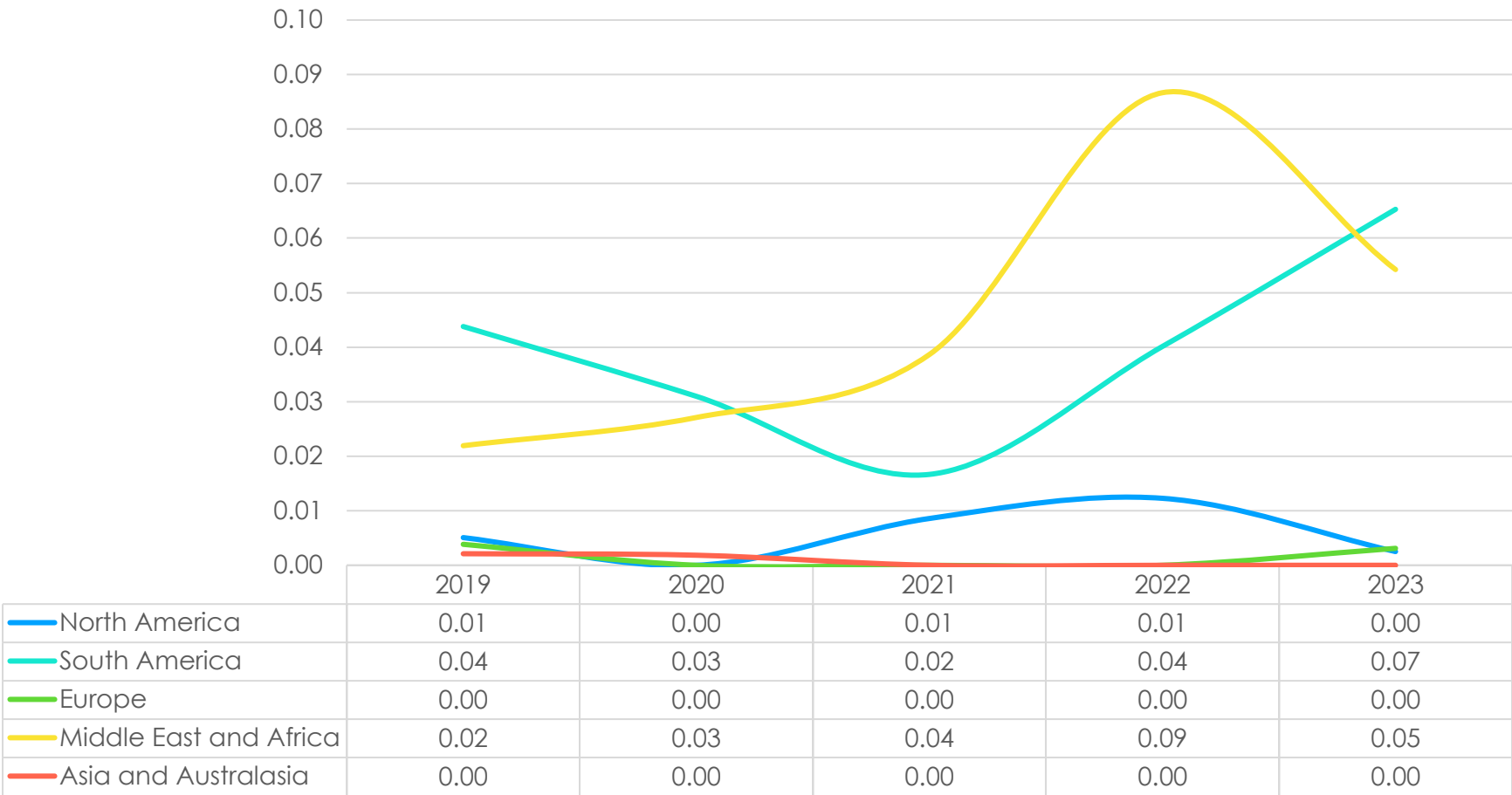


FATALITIES, BY REGION

The total number of Fatalities has fluctuated from year to year in most regions between 2021 and 2023, while a greater number of fatalities occurring in 2022 and 2023 resulted specifically from attacks in both the Cash Management and Security Services divisions.



Fatalities Resulting from Attacks by Region (per 1k Employees)



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