

2024 Safety Statistics

May 2025

Welcome



- IMCA produces an annual report with a breakdown of safety statistical data (covering injuries, fatalities, and reporting activity) as supplied by IMCA contractor members.
- This summary report provides a quick snapshot of the IMCA safety statistics for 2024. This information is also available to both IMCA members and non-members on our website.
- This information offers valuable insights into safety performance of IMCA contracting members highlighting trends and allowing IMCA members and non-members to assess their performance against real-life benchmarks.
- The summary focuses on a few important reporting areas such as injury rates, fatalities and other key indicators, including comparison charts with other leading associations across the marine contracting industry.
- If you have any questions about the report or information contained within it or how to be involved in the future, please reach out to any member of the HSS Team.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Nick Hough".

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Adrian White".

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2024 at a glance



1015

Total million hours
2023: 958 million hours



549

Million hours offshore
2023: 490 million hours



3

Fatalities reported
2023: 6



Line of fire

Most common
cause of LTIs



489

Safety Observation Frequency Rate
2023: 440



LTIFR

Lost Time Injury frequency Rate
(Fatalities + LTIs) x 1,000,000 / Total hours worked



0.30

Total LTIFR
2023: 0.30



0.35

Offshore LTIFR
2023: 0.41



TRIR

Total Recordable Injury Rate
(Fatalities + LTIs + Restricted Work Cases + Medical Treatment cases) x 1,000,000 / Total hours worked



1.10

Total TRIR
2023: 1.07



1.38

Offshore TRIR
2023: 1.47



FAR

Fatal Accident Rate
(FAR = Fatalities x 100,000,000 / Total hours worked)



0.30

Total FAR
2023: 0.63



0.18

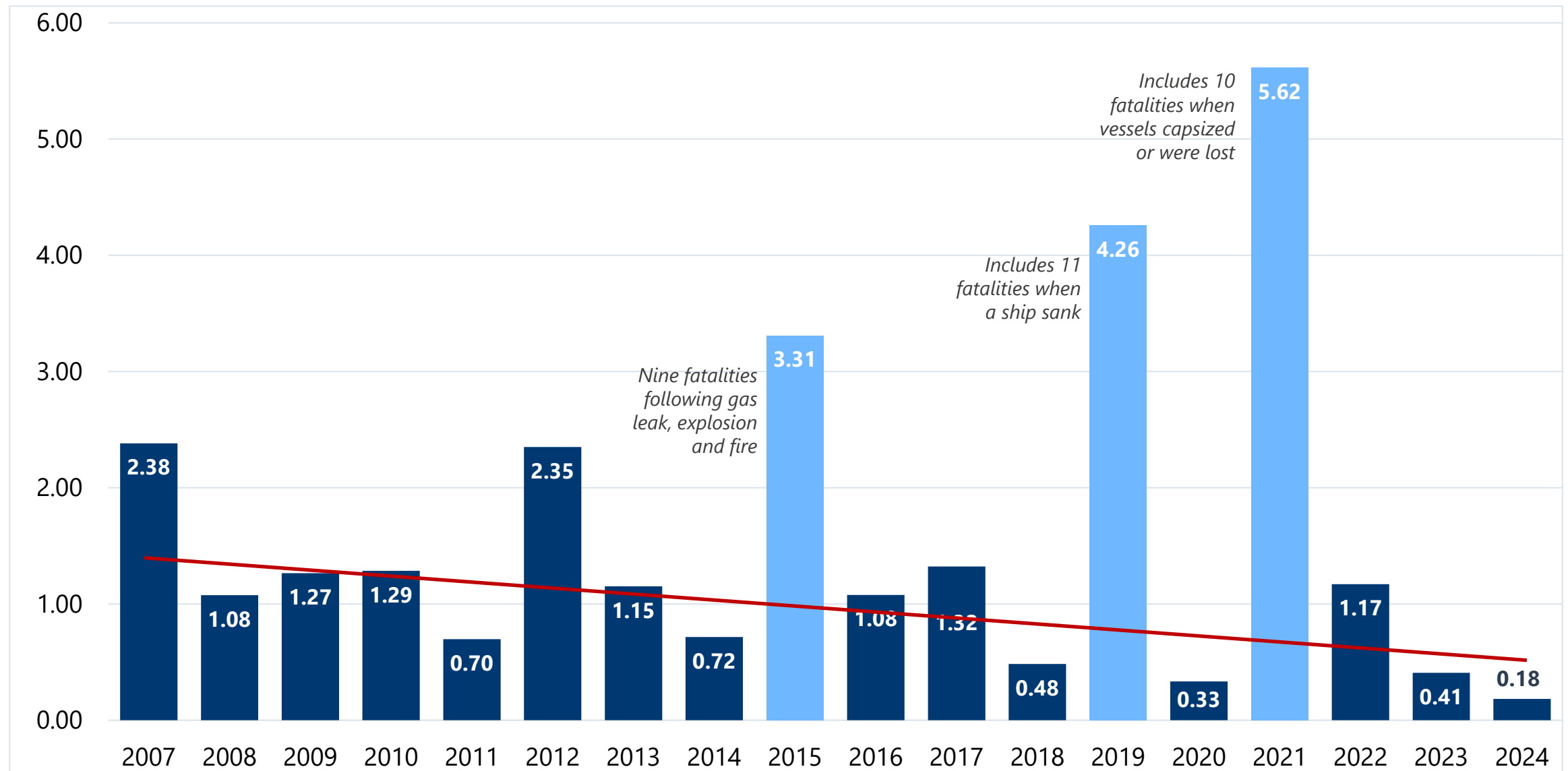
Offshore FAR
2023: 0.41



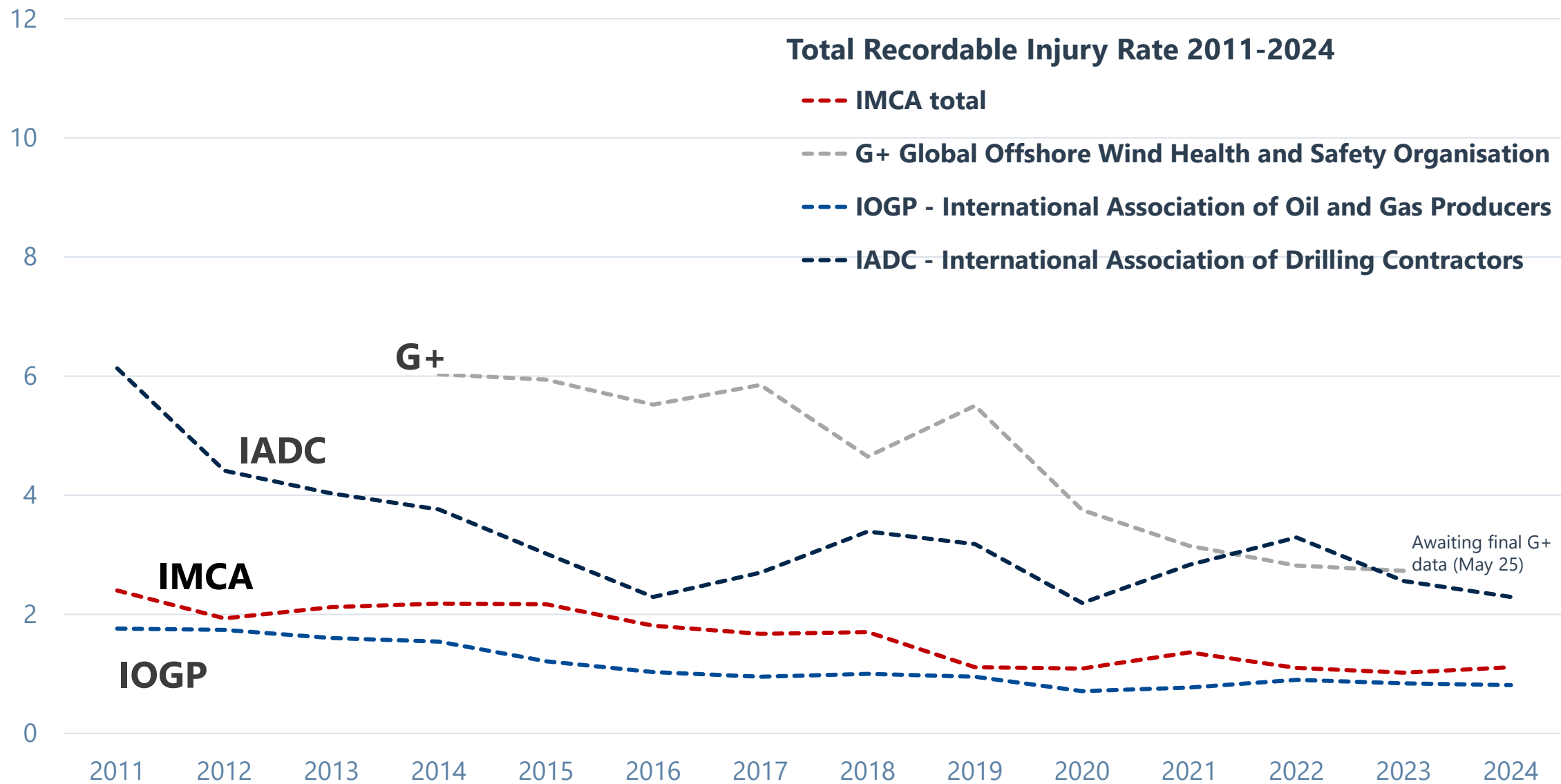
Summary

- An improvement in IMCA contractors reporting from 181 to 198 (approx. 50% of the IMCA membership)
- An increase in recorded man hours recorded from 958 million to 1015 million hours
- Slight increase in TRIR from 1.07 to 1.10
- LTIFR remains unchanged for a second year at 0.30
- FAR decreased from 0.63 in 2023 to 0.30 in 2024
- Decrease in reported fatalities from 6 in 2023 to 3 in 2024 (2 offshore and 1 onshore)
 - A line of fire fatality;
 - A worker fatality injured at a rig site;
 - A worker was crushed when a trench collapsed at a land location
- Line of fire is still the main cause of LTI's (43% in 2023 and 52% in 2024)
- Slips and trips is the second main cause of LTI's (26% in 2023 and 22% in 2024)

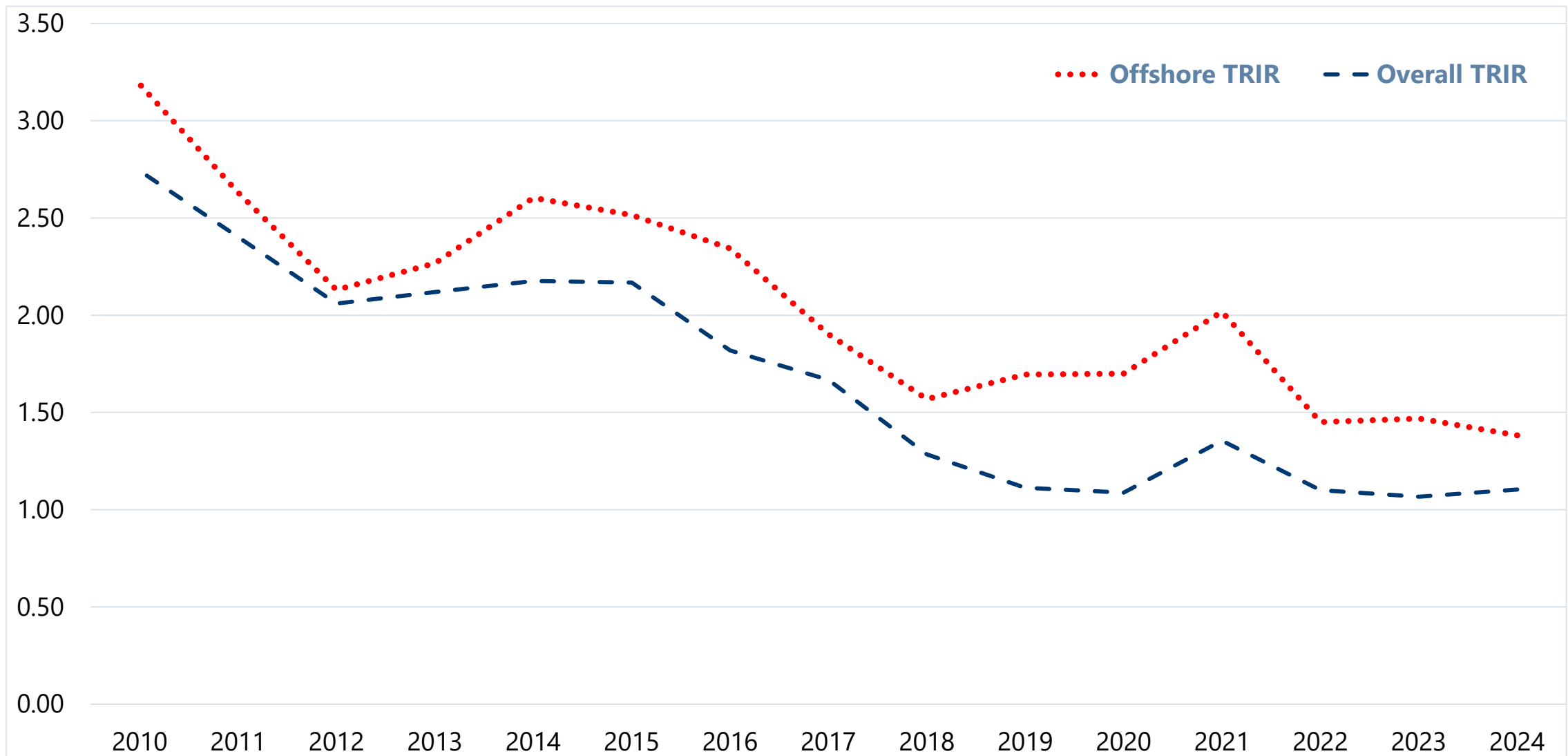
Fatal Accident Rate (offshore)



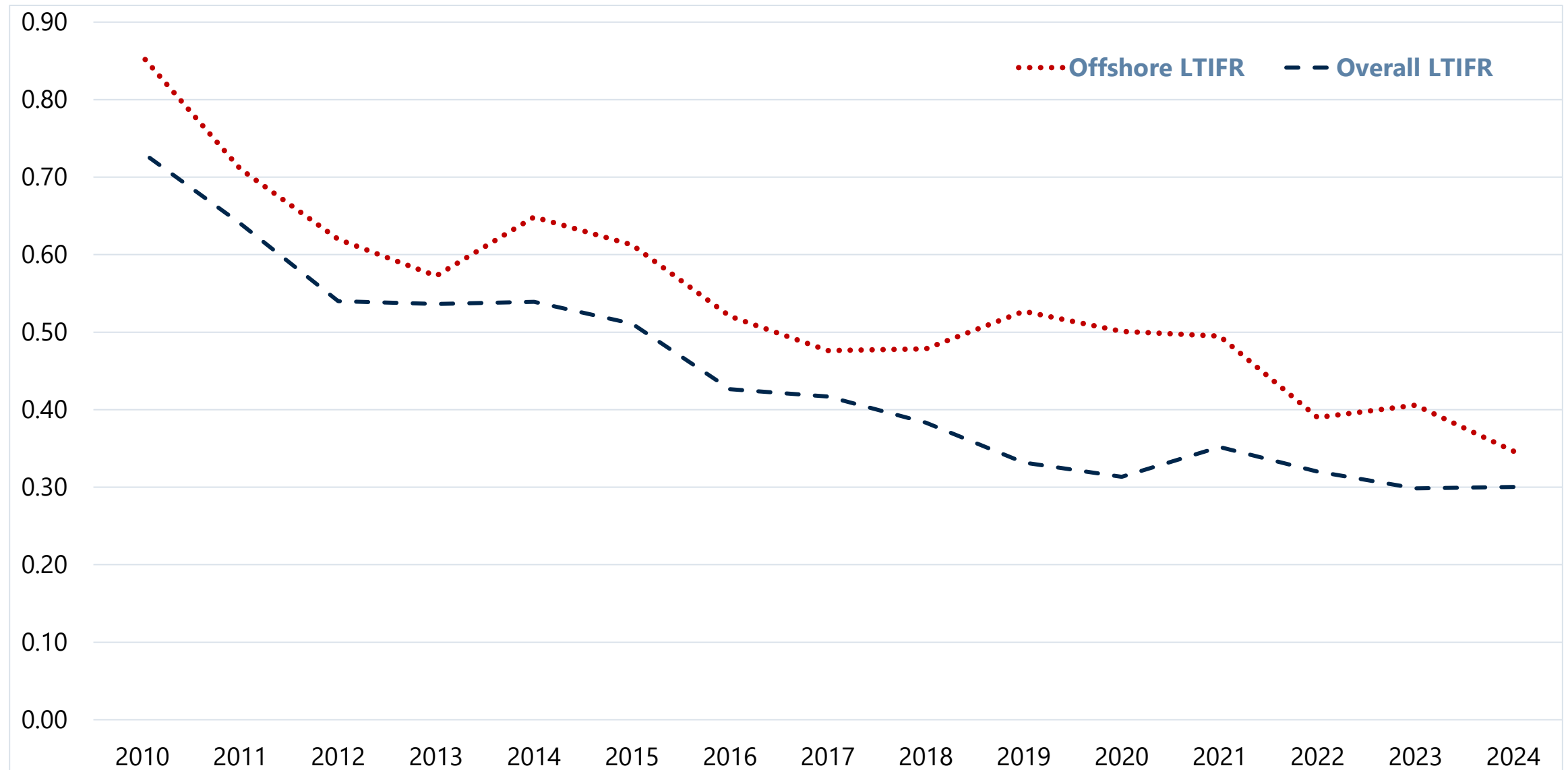
Comparison with other Associations



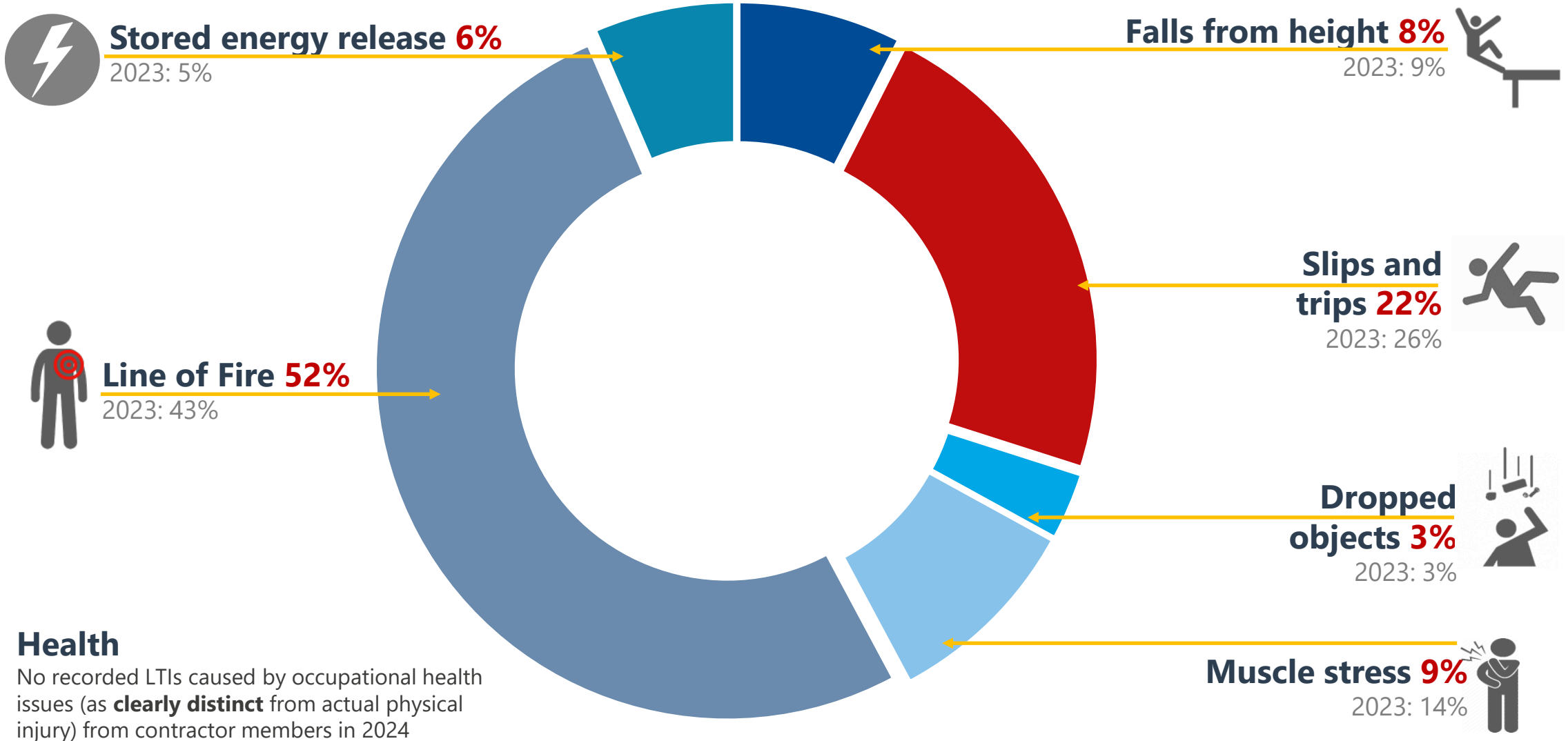
Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)



Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

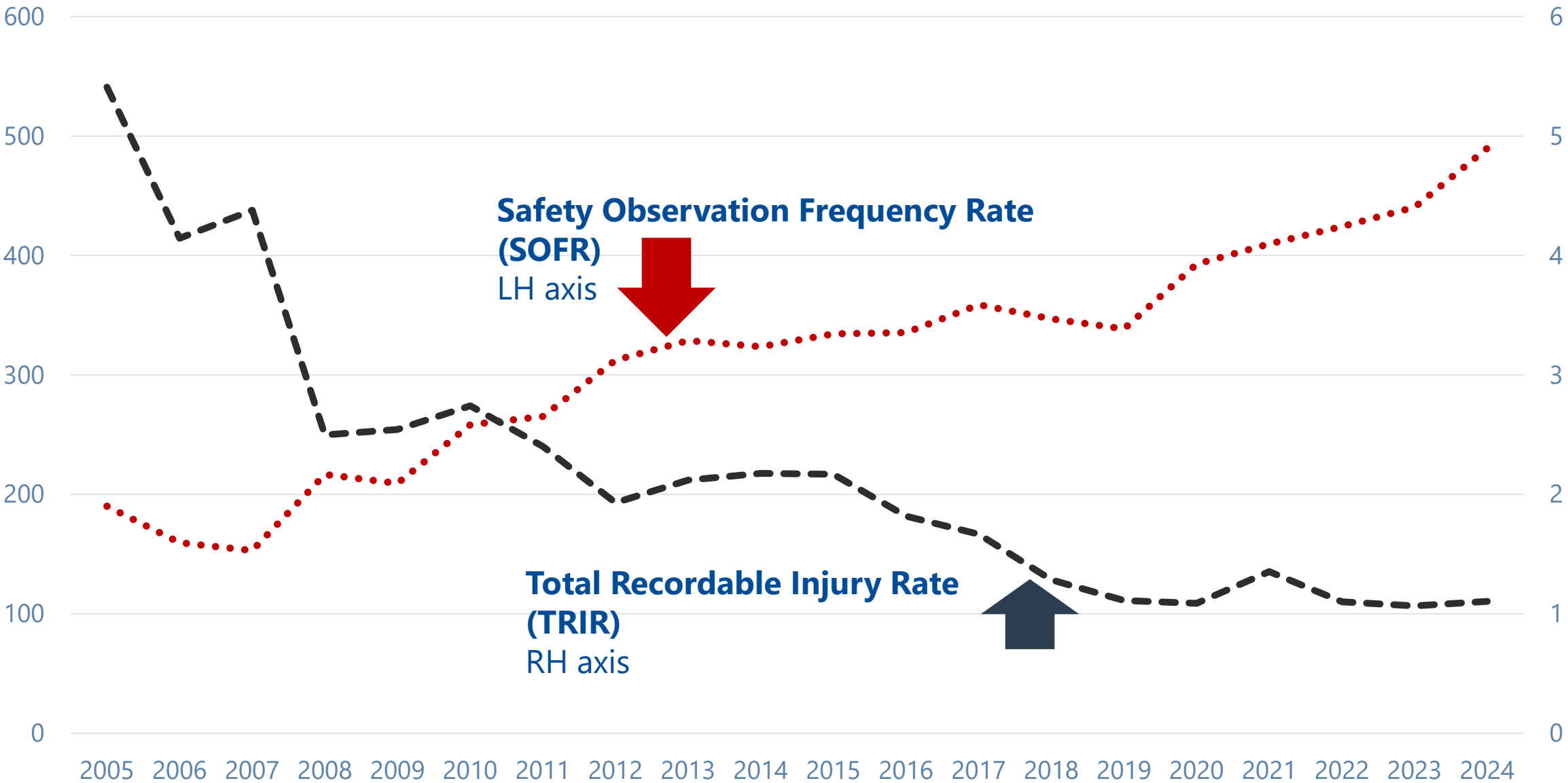


Main causes of LTI's in 2024





Observations v Recordables



Company banding

- Banding allows peer-group comparison
- % of total 1015 million hours worked

Band A

Biggest companies

> 10 million hours worked
68% of total hours
50% of LTIs

Band B

5-10 million hours worked
17% of total hours
17% of LTIs

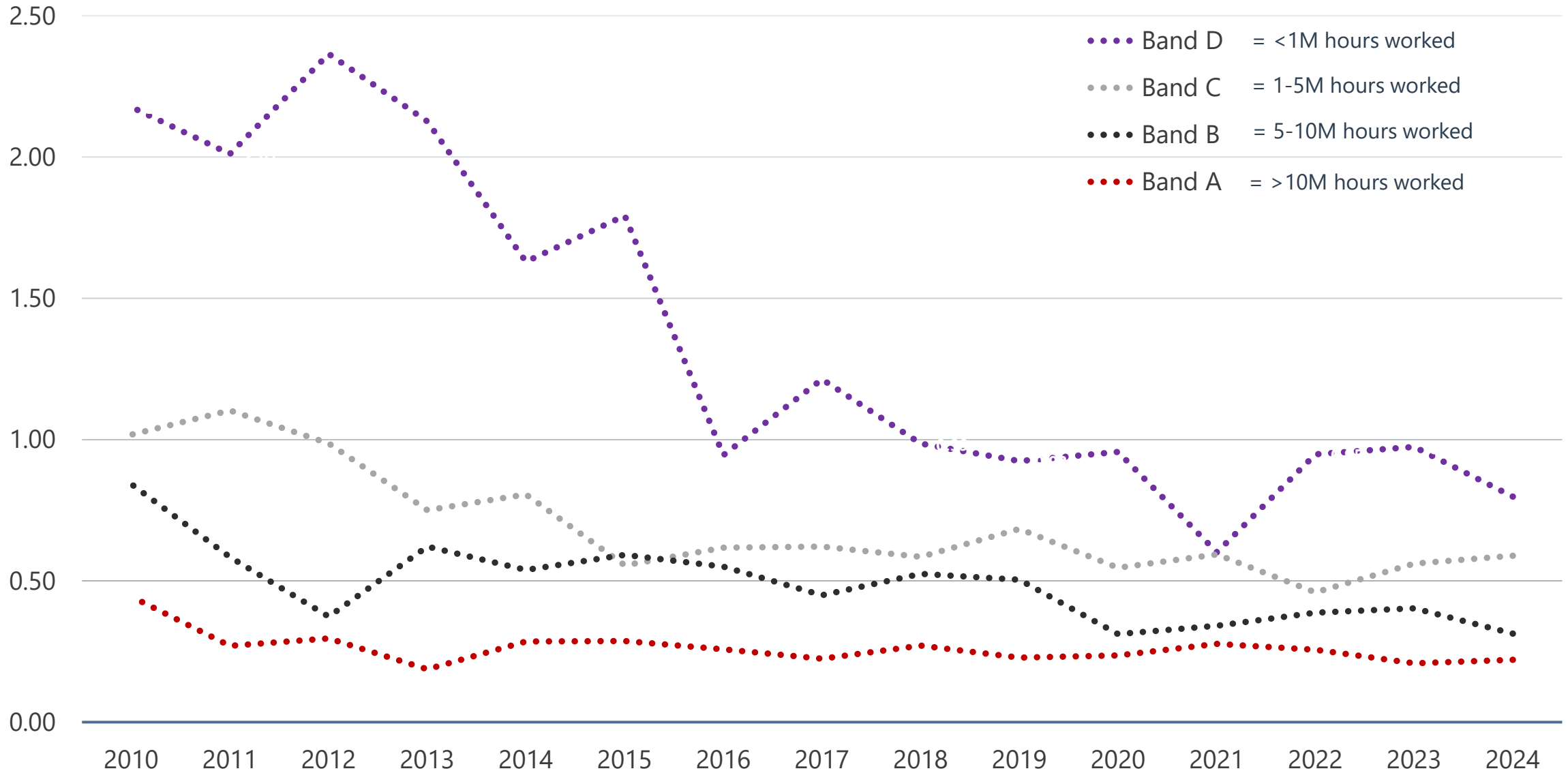
Band C

1-5 million hours worked
12% of total hours
25% of LTIs

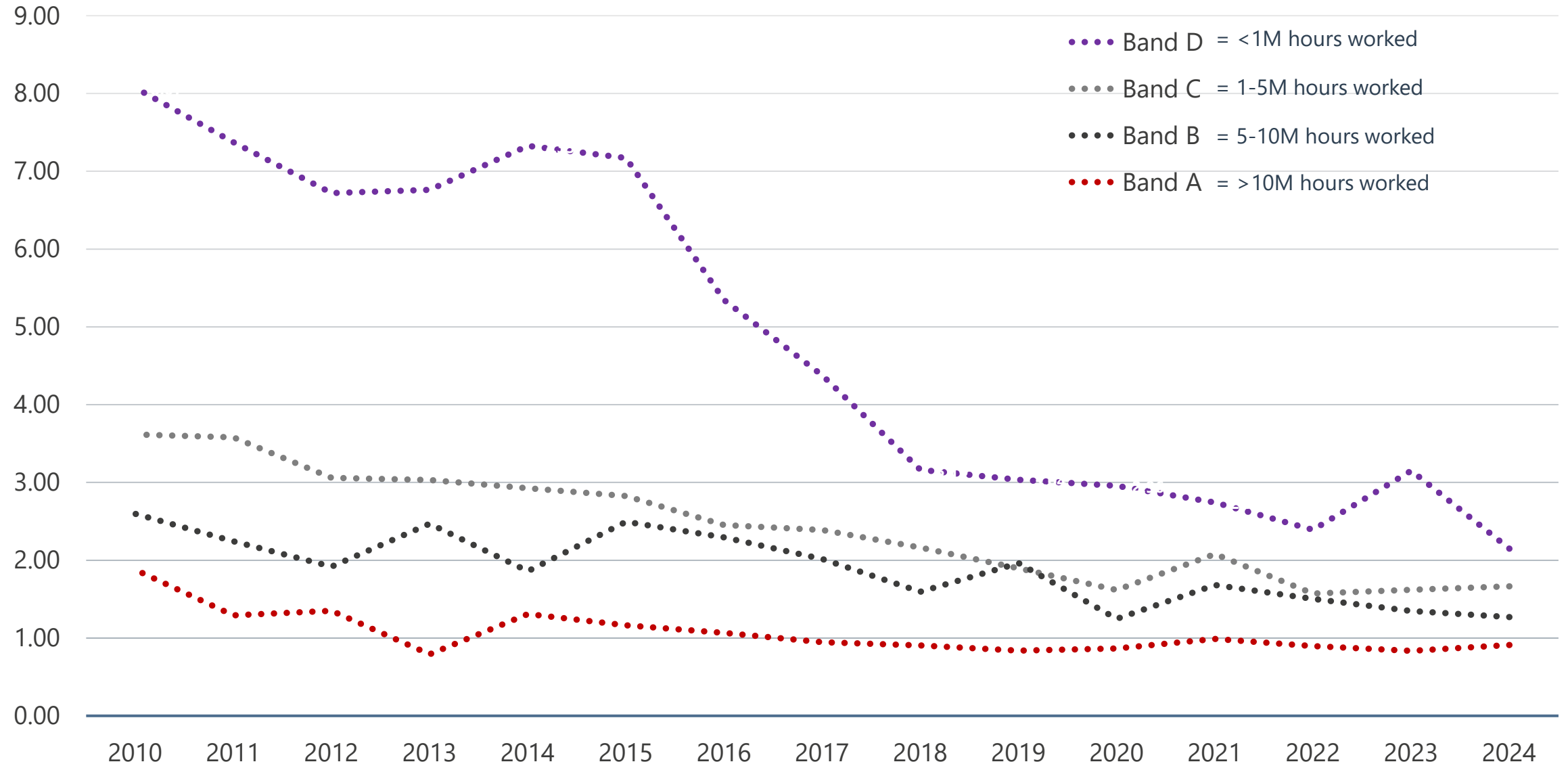
Band D

Smallest companies < 1 million hours worked,
3% of total hours,
9% of LTIs

LTIFR by Company Band



TRIR by Company Band



Total LTIFR and TRIR by Company Band



	Band A		Band B		Band C		Band D		IMCA	
	LTIFR	TRIR	LTIFR	TRIR	LTIFR	TRIR	LTIFR	TRIR	LTIFR	TRIR
2024	0.22	0.91	0.31	1.27	0.59	1.66	0.80	2.15	0.30	1.10
2023	0.21	0.83	0.40	1.34	0.56	1.64	0.97	3.15	0.30	1.07
2022	0.26	0.90	0.39	1.50	0.46	1.57	0.95	2.39	0.32	1.10
2021	0.28	0.99	0.33	1.68	0.59	2.08	0.60	2.74	0.35	1.35
2020	0.24	0.87	0.31	1.25	0.55	1.62	0.96	2.96	0.31	1.09
2019	0.23	0.84	0.50	1.96	0.68	1.89	0.92	3.04	0.33	1.11
2018	0.27	0.90	0.53	1.60	0.58	2.16	0.99	3.16	0.39	1.70
2017	0.22	0.95	0.45	2.01	0.62	2.39	1.21	4.38	0.42	1.67
2016	0.26	1.07	0.55	2.29	0.62	2.45	0.94	5.34	0.43	1.82
2015	0.29	1.16	0.59	2.49	0.56	2.82	1.79	7.17	0.49	2.15
2014	0.29	1.31	0.54	1.86	0.81	2.93	1.63	7.33	0.54	2.18
2013	0.19	0.79	0.62	2.47	0.75	3.03	2.13	6.76	0.54	2.12
2012	0.30	1.35	0.37	1.92	0.99	3.06	2.36	6.72	0.51	1.93
2011	0.27	1.29	0.58	2.24	1.10	3.58	2.01	7.37	0.64	2.40
2010	0.44	1.88	0.84	2.60	1.02	3.62	2.18	8.07	0.73	2.74
2009	0.40	1.78	0.64	2.58	1.41	4.66	1.74	5.90	0.67	2.54
2008	0.43	1.70	1.14	3.81	1.18	3.78	2.41	7.93	0.72	2.50
2007	0.78	2.82	1.24	4.57	1.44	6.07	1.64	9.20	1.09	4.38

Definitions

- **Total company hours** – hours worked by employees across the entire organisation, including overtime.
- **Offshore hours** – hours worked on vessels, barges, boats or any other offshore structures or installations, based on a 12-hour day.
- **Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)** – the number of LTIs (including fatalities) per million hours worked.
- **Total recordable injuries rate (TRIR)** – the number of recordable injuries (fatalities, LTIs and medical treatments) per million hours worked.
- **Safety Observations Frequency Rate (SOFR)** – the number of safety observations per 200,000 hours worked.
- **Fatal Accident Rate (FAR)** – the number of fatalities per 100 million hours worked.

IMCA uses the international standardised definitions to calculate TRIR & LTIFR. With the high value of recorded man hours, the use of a larger denominator for calculation, results in smaller, more interpretable rate values.

Data for 1997-2017 was separated into offshore/onshore categories, with an 'overall' combining the two. From 2018, data is collected and reported as offshore/total, with the historical 'overall' figure used for comparison.



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