



TECHNICAL & SAFETY COMMITTEE

International Parachuting Commission

FAI

Responses

36 countries responded, from a possible approximately 85, a response rate of 42%.

The response rate, down on 2016, was similar to previous years and has been about this rate for the 30 years of the Safety Survey.

Once again countries are encouraged to put in place systems for the collection of the type of data in this report.

Such data is invaluable - for use by parachuting organisations, dropzones, those involved in the areas of technical and safety matters, and when dealing with authorities.

2017 Safety Report



36 countries supplied data

6,675,733 skydives were made by

1,418,443 jumpers

51 people were killed skydiving

**(these figures include Tandems; there were eight
Tandem fatalities in 2017)**

1 Fatality per

130,897 Jumps

27,813 Jumpers



51 Fatalities

- 10 Students (20%) 0-25 Freefalls
- 6 Intermediate (12%) 26-250 Freefalls
- 35 Experts (68%) 251 + Freefalls

Total 51

- Cutaway & Low/No Reserve pull 5
- No pull/low pull on main 4
- Others 42

Total 51

'Other' Fatalities (36)



▪ Tandem Fatalities	8
▪ Intentional Fast Landings	8
▪ Other Landing Errors	6
▪ Freefall Collision	4
▪ Main/Reserve Entanglement	3
▪ Incorrect Emergency Procedures	3
▪ Equipment Related	2
▪ Canopy Collision, low cutaway, reserve opening on impact	2
▪ Drowning or cutaway over water, possibly rendering jumper unconscious	1
▪ Rotating Main Canopy, no action	1
▪ Cutaway, reserve incorrectly assembled	1
▪ Reserve P/C entangled with another's c/a main, reserve did not deploy	1
▪ Canopy Collision	1
▪ Medical Issues	1

▪ Total 42



Fatalities – Largest Groups

- 1 Intentional Fast Landings of 51 8 - 16%**
 - Tandem Fatalities 8 - 16% of 51**
- 2 Other Landing Errors 6 – 12% of 51**
- 3 Freefall Collision 4 – 08% of 51**

**Canopy handling issues, combined –
14 (27% of total fatalities, 51)**

Significant Figures



- **OF THE 51 FATALITIES**

- ❑ **30 (59%) appear to have occurred with the parachutist having at least one good parachute on his/her back**
- ❑ **16 (31%) occurred after the successful deployment of the main parachute**
- ❑ **5 (10%) might have been avoided by an AAD**
- ❑ **40 (78%) appear to have been caused by human error**

**Of the 2017 fatalities 6 were First Jump Students,
2 Solo Students and 4 Tandem Students**



Some Trends & Issues

- **Continuing high percentage of fatalities, 14 (27% of 51) resulting from canopy handling, canopy control, and landing issues.**
- **Roughly similar percentage distribution of fatalities between Student/Intermediate/Expert as in previous years . The category ‘Expert Skydiver’ continues to have the most fatalities, but it has the biggest numbers of jumps.**
- **AAD and RSL are both now widely used.**

Tandem - Solo



- ❑ Tandems 18.8% of all jumps, Tandem + Solo
- ❑ 5,419,149 Solo jumps – 1,256,584 Tandems
- ❑ Tandem Fatalities 8; Solo Fatalities 43 (51 total)

Distribution of Reports



This Report, along with the Power Point presentation, and material listed below, has been sent by e-mail to all respondents and to all other countries for which the T&S Committee has e-mail addresses, and by e-mail to all IPC Delegates

2017 Safety Survey Report

2017 Safety Survey Report Power Point Presentation

Safety Survey 2018 Form

Safety Survey 2018 Notes

Parachuting Aircraft Incidents/Accidents Report 2018

APPEAL

Those countries who did not report for 2017 are requested to make a special effort to do so for 2018. The compilation of data is to the benefit of the country gathering same, and to the worldwide skydiving community.