

***Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI)
International Skydiving Commission (ISC)***



2022 ISC SAFETY SURVEY REPORT

2022 – 35th Year of IPC/ISC Safety Reports

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The material in this report is for ISC use. The publication, in part or in whole, of this report, in any form, is subject to prior approval from the Chair of the ISC Technical & Safety Committee. Where information is published it must be carried in general or aggregate terms, without reference to specific countries.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Safety Report for 2022 marks the 35th year for which an IPC/ISC Safety Report has been published. The response rate is similar to previous years, at 57.5% - 46 countries responding from a possible 80. This percentage return is more-or-less the same as in previous years. The mix of responding countries is slightly different, see 1 and 2 below.

Despite strenuous efforts, year on year, it has proven extremely difficult to substantially increase the numbers of responding countries.

The countries which responded for 2022 are noted in Table 12, page 17, and responding countries for other years can also be seen in that table.

1. **Four countries which did not supply data for 2021 did so for 2022 –**

The T&S Committee and the ISC regard these responses as very important and are very grateful to these countries for taking part in this survey.

2. **Three countries which supplied data for 2021 did not do so for 2022 –**

3. The questionnaire, which elicited 46 responses, was sent to about 80 countries; efforts being made at various times during 2023, and in 2024, to both obtain responses and to bring more countries into the reporting system. The response rate (46 in 80) was therefore 57.5%.

The variation in responses is an important factor which renders year-to-year comparison of figures invalid, as the mix of respondents differs from year to year (see 1 and 2 above).

Aims

The aims of the survey were:

1. To collect information on the number of fatalities in skydiving worldwide in 2022.
2. To establish reliable and valid figures for skydiving risks during 2022.
3. To establish reliable and valid key figures for worldwide skydiving activity in 2022.
4. To establish reliable and valid risk figures based on statistics from four countries over a period of 59 years. (see 3.2, page 6)

2 METHODS

2.1 Information collection, preparation and distribution of the report

The method used to collect the data is the same as in previous years. This work was organised by the Technical & Safety Committee of the International Skydiving Commission (FAI).

The methods used to analyse figures for this report are as used in previous years.

The survey form and questions were the same as in previous years and this is designed to allow countries, and respondents, to become familiar with the survey and with reporting.

This report is produced by the Technical & Safety Committee of the International Skydiving Commission of the *Fédération Aéronautique Internationale*.

This 2022 Safety Report, with a Power Point presentation summary, has been sent by e-mail to all FAI countries in which there is a parachuting organisation and for which the Technical & Safety Committee has a contact. The report, with the Power Point presentation and other material, was distributed to ISC Delegates, at the Plenary Meeting of the International Skydiving Commission in Orlando, Florida, USA, 3-4 February 2024.

Further copies are available, by e-mail, from the Technical & Safety Committee of ISC (e-mail: liammcnulty43@gmail.com).

2.2 Data processing methods

No changes have been made to data submitted; the figures being exactly as they have been returned by responding countries.

2.3 Survey Problems

Similar problems were encountered with the 2022 Safety Survey as in previous years.

These problems are:

- 1 The relatively low response rate – 57.5%.
- 2 Most countries give estimates only, rather than exact figures.
- 3 Four of the 2022 respondents were new, for 2022, while three countries which responded for 2021 did not do so for 2022.
- 4 One country which responded reported no skydiving activity in 2022, and another country could not supply data.

However, it should be noted that most of the countries with large numbers of skydivers and skydives did respond to the 2022 Safety Survey.

Notwithstanding the problems encountered with a survey of this kind, the survey results are of value, when used with caution, and bearing the limitations in mind.

Thanks are extended to the people who collected and forwarded the data.

The Technical & Safety Committee of ISC shall continue to pursue the goal of obtaining more responses to the annual Safety Survey.

3 RESULTS

The report results are based on two sources of information:-

- 1 **Total of respondents – 46 countries.**
- 2 **Key figure information over a period of 60 years in the four countries – Finland, France, Norway and Sweden.**

Where any discrepancies arise it is because data is taken from the report sheets exactly as it is returned. No attempt is made to change or ‘correct’ figures.

3.1 Total

3.1.1 Skydiving Safety Figures 2022

Table 1, 2022

46 Countries	Numbers		Number of fatalities				Leading causes of fatalities							
	jumpers	jumps	total	stud.	interm.	exp.	cutaway no res.	low cutaway	no/low main act.	f/fall collision	intent fast land	other landing	tandem fatalities	other causes
Solo	108,224	6,073,350	54	16	9	29	0	3	5	2	11	17	5	11
Tandem	1,815,438	1,815,438												
GRAND TOTALS	1,923,662	7,888,788												

The survey response indicates that in 2022, 7.9 million jumps were made by 1.9 million jumpers in the 46 countries which supplied data for the survey.

Note: –

These total figures INCLUDE TANDEM (see table 1 above)
Data on Tandem jumps is on Pages 12/13.

3.1.2 Primary Skydiving Figures 1989 – 2022

Table 2, 2022

Year & No. countries	Number Jumpers	Number Jumps	Number Fatalities	Jumps		Jumpers per Fatality
				per Jumper	per Fatality	
1989 - 34 countries	340715	5564137	97	16	57362	3513
1990 - 32 countries	316994	5189991	70	16	74143	4528
1991 - 35 countries	245162	4848025	74	20	65514	3313
1992 - 35 countries	300586	4591980	59	15	77830	5095
1993 - 38 countries	370679	5267754	101	14	52156	3670
1994 - 40 countries	285253	5064125	70	18	72345	4075
1995 - 38 countries	322322	5562691	64	17	86917	5036
1996 - 40 countries	323300	6013691	76	19	79128	4254
1997 - 37 countries	404198	6843299	78	17	87735	5182
1998 - 33 countries	332603	5596753	72	17	77733	4619
1999 - 26 countries	335867	5594191	60	17	93237	5598
2000 - 27 countries	355405	5750464	63	16	91277	5641
2001 - 31 countries	417202	6872438	92	16	74700	4535
2002 - 33 countries	357155	5769010	73	16	79028	4893
2003 - 39 countries	402513	6335624	82	16	77264	4909
2004 - 39 countries	493250	5332756	53	11	100618	9307
2005 - 36 countries	806515	6147351	64	8	96052	12602
2006 - 39 countries	832683	5958194	51	7	116827	16327
2007 - 41 countries	837831	6222629	68	7	91509	12321
2008 - 44 countries	918436	5770169	70	6	82431	13121
2009 - 40 countries	955558	5452521	62	6	87944	15412
2010 - 40 countries	1164200	6420087	66	6	97274	17639
2011 - 36 countries	1122022	6079723	52	5	116918	21577
2012 - 37 countries	1059937	5230563	53	5	98690	19999
2013 - 39 countries	1381239	6805975	57	5	119403	24232
2014 - 37 countries	1314867	6237725	31	5	201217	42415
2015 - 37 countries	1325838	6627023	60	5	110450	22097
2016 - 40 countries	1375159	7523610	39	5	192913	35260
2017 - 36 countries	1418443	6675733	51	5	130897	27813
2018 - 42 countries	1527205	6364651	44	4	144651	34709
2019 - 46 countries	1534538	6886653	44	4	156515	34876
2020 - 45 countries	1018973	5315101	31	5	171455	32870
2021 - 45 countries	1204060	6653482	32	6	207921	37627
2022 - 46 countries	1923662	7888788	54	4	146089	35623

Table 2, 2022 - shows the following –

Risk Factor 1 - Jumps per one fatality for 46 countries which provided data for 2022 – 146,089

Risk Factor 2 - Jumpers per one fatality for 46 countries which provided data for 2022 – 35,623

These Risk Factors are inclusive of Tandems.

It is not valid to make direct comparisons year-to-year, because of the differences in the numbers of respondents and in the mix of responding countries. Earlier figures are given for general information.

3.1.3 Fatalities in Subgroups

Category	Number of Fatalities	% of Fatalities
Students	16	30%
Intermediate	9	17%
Expert	29	54%
TOTAL	54	101%

Distribution of fatalities in 2022, in numbers and percentages in each category, also showing figures for the years 1990 to 2022 inclusive *Table 3, 2022.*

Table 3, 2022

FATALITIES	1990	%	1991	%	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%
Student	24	34	27	38	23	39	29	29	19	27	12	19	13	17	22	28	16	22	16	27	19	30	27	29	15	21
Intermediate	23	33	20	28	21	36	30	30	27	39	24	37	20	26	20	26	4	6	15	25	15	24	23	25	14	19
Expert	23	33	25	35	15	25	42	41	24	34	28	44	43	57	36	46	52	72	29	48	29	46	42	46	44	60
TOTAL	70	100	72	101	59	100	101	100	70	100	64	100	76	100	78	100	72	100	60	100	63	100	92	100	73	100

FATALITIES	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%
Student	14	17	8	15	15	23	11	22	16	24	18	26	12	19	10	15	10	19	11	20	9	16	3	10	11	18
Intermediate	28	34	11	21	19	30	9	18	16	24	13	19	14	23	9	14	7	13	11	20	10	18	7	23	11	18
Expert	40	49	34	64	30	47	31	60	36	53	39	56	36	58	47	71	35	67	31	60	38	67	21	68	38	63
TOTAL	82	100	53	100	64	100	51	100	68	101	70	101	62	100	66	100	52	99	53	100	57	101	31	101	60	99

FATALITIES	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
Student	5	13	10	20	4	9	8	18	4	12.9	3	9	16	30
Intermediate	7	18	6	12	13	30	5	11	8	26	5	16	9	17
Expert	27	69	35	68	27	61	31	70	19	61	24	75	29	54
TOTAL	39	100	51	100	44	100	44	99	31	100	32	100	54	101

CAUSES	1990	%	1991	%	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%
Cut-away, no res.	11	14	12	16	12	20	9	9	15	21	11	17	4	5	5	6	1	2	3	3	5	3	3	2	3	
Cut-away, low res.	20	30	15	20	3	5	12	12	1	1	15	23	12	16	14	18	2	3	7	12	5	8	13	14	4	5
No/low main pull	12	17	18	24	11	19	20	20	13	19	16	25	13	17	18	23	14	19	9	15	7	11	12	13	12	16
Other	27	39	29	39	33	56	60	59	41	59	22	34	47	62	41	53	55	76	42	70	48	76	64	70	55	75
TOTAL	70	100	74	99	59	100	101	100	70	100	64	99	76	100	78	100	72	99	60	100	63	100	92	100	73	99

CAUSES	2003	%	2004	%	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%
Cut-away, no res.	5	6	0	0	4	6	1	2	7	10	3	4	2	3	1	1.5	0	0	2	4	2	3.5	2	6	3	5
Cut-away, low res.	11	13	3	6	10	16	4	8	4	6	4	6	2	3	5	8	1	2	5	9.5	11	19	2	6	4	7
No/low main pull	11	13	3	6	6	9	9	18	5	7	5	7	7	11	9	13.5	7	13	5	9.5	6	10.5	2	6	3	5
Other	55	67	47	87	44	69	37	72	52	76	58	83	51	82	51	77	44	85	41	77	38	67	25	81	50	83
TOTAL	82	99	53	99	64	100	51	100	68	99	70	100	62	99	66	100	52	100	53	100	57	100	31	99	60	100

CAUSES	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%	2021	%	2022	%
Cut-away, no res.	2	5	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cut-away, low res.	0	0	4	8	4	9	5	11	1	3	2	6	3	6
No/low main pull	1	2.5	4	8	2	5	0	0	1	3	1	3.5	5	9
Other	36	92.5	42	82	37	84	39	89	29	94	29	90.5	46	85
TOTAL	39	100	51	100	44	100	44	100	31	100	32	100	54	100

Distribution of 'Other' Fatalities

Table 4, 2022

<i>Other Fatalities</i>		Number	% of 46
Other Landing Errors		17	37%
Intentional Fast Landings		11	24%
Tandem Fatalities		5	11%
Freefall Collision		2	4%
Equipment problems		2	4%
Medical issues, (one - sudden death in freefall)		2	4%
Incorrect emergency procedures		1	2%
Main malfunction, cutaway, reserve rotated, brakes not released, perhaps unconscious		1	2%
Interference with reserve		1	2%
Unstable deployment, line twists, brakes released before clearing line twists, student rotated to ground		1	2%
Low altitude entanglement while doing CF		1	2%
Entanglement due to out-of-sequence deployment		1	2%
Main malfunction, no cutaway, spun in under malfunctioned main		1	2%
TOTAL		46	100%

Three largest groupings into which 2022 fatalities fall (all 46 countries – all 54 fatalities)

- 1 Largest category - 17 (31% of 54) Other Landing Errors
- 2 Second-largest category - 11 (20% of 54) Intentional Fast Landings
- 3 Third-largest categories - 5 (9% of 54) Tandem Fatalities
5 (9% of 54) No or low activation of Main Canopy

Fatalities with jumper still having serviceable equipment; all 46 countries, 54 fatalities.

- 1 It appears that 43 (80%) of the 54 fatalities happened with the jumper having at least one good parachute.
- 2 It appears that 29 (55%) of the 54 fatalities occurred after the successful deployment of the main parachute.
These figures are arrived at through scrutiny of the reported data and the discounting of some fatalities, where the circumstances are unclear, or the fatalities do not appear to fall into either of these categories 1 or 2.

3.2 A 60-Year Study from Four Countries.

This is a study of skydiving safety over a period of 60 years (1963 to 2022 inclusive), in Finland, France, Norway and Sweden.

Special importance is attached to this section of the report.

The compilation of accurate data results in validity of trends and comparisons, due to the consistency of the reporting and the accuracy of the figures.

3.2.1 The Value and Usefulness of this Study

The figures from these four countries have been used over a long period of years because they are accurate and reliable figures in numbers of jumps, of jumpers and of fatalities. This gives the opportunity to:-

- 1 Establish authoritative figures for fatality risks in skydiving.
- 2 Give skydiving countries reliable and valid figures as reference for safety work.
- 3 Encourage countries to establish methods of collecting exact data for monitoring the safe development of skydiving.
- 4 Help eliminate 'opinion' and replace it with facts and figures as a basis for debate on safety.

It is important to be able to make valid comparisons and discern trends, if and when such exist, in safety advances or dis-improvements. This is best done by long-term collection of figures from the same, reliable, sources. As might be expected, the fatality rates, as a ratio to jumps made, are high in the early years of this study.

The advances over time in knowledge, instruction and equipment show in the marked improvement in this rate in the more recent years of the study. The earlier years' figures still affect the long-term statistics.

There are factors which affect, over the years, movements and trends in the whole area of safety and incidents in parachuting, e.g., changes in type of equipment in use, advances in equipment design and features and advancement in safety devices. When any in-depth study or comparison of any period is made, such changes and developments must be taken into account.

In addition to the 60-year figures, the last five years, 2018 to 2022 inclusive, have been taken as a separate exercise. This gives an indication of trends in more recent times in the four countries: – Finland, France, Norway and Sweden.

3.2.2 Finland 1963 – 2022

Table 5, 2022, Finland

Year	Jumps	Fatalities	Jumpers	Account Fatalities	Account Jumps	Account Jumpers	Fatality /Jumps	Fatality /Jumpers
1963	338	0	10	0	338	10	na	na
1964	1111	0	30	0	1449	40	na	na
1965	1515	0	50	0	2964	90	na	na
1966	2057	1	70	1	5021	160	5021	160
1967	3298	0	100	1	8319	260	8319	260
1968	3798	2	100	3	12117	360	4039	120
1969	5532	0	150	3	17649	510	5883	170
1970	9633	0	220	3	27282	730	9094	243
1971	13005	2	250	5	40287	980	8057	196
1972	9600	0	250	5	49887	1230	9977	246
1973	11000	2	280	7	60887	1510	8698	216
1974	10586	0	300	7	71473	1810	10210	259
1975	12235	0	460	7	83708	2270	11958	324
1976	13586	1	534	8	97294	2804	12162	351
1977	11127	0	544	8	108421	3348	13553	419
1978	14289	0	635	8	122710	3983	15339	498
1979	17896	0	741	8	140606	4724	17576	591
1980	23597	1	855	9	164203	5579	18245	620
1981	24151	0	999	9	188354	6578	20928	731
1982	25362	0	999	9	213716	7577	23746	842
1983	30126	0	1191	9	243842	8768	27094	974
1984	32438	3	1111	12	276280	9879	23023	823
1985	30100	0	1055	12	306380	10934	25532	911
1986	30734	0	1284	12	337114	12218	28093	1018
1987	33820	0	1309	12	370934	13527	30911	1127
1988	42599	0	1546	12	413533	15073	34461	1256
1989	49071	1	1784	13	462604	16857	35585	1297
1990	52586	0	2118	13	515190	18975	39630	1460
1991	53453	0	2025	13	568643	21000	43742	1615
1992	54732	0	2032	13	623375	23032	47952	1772
1993	64167	3	2000	16	687542	25032	42971	1565
1994	47998	1	2169	17	735540	27201	43267	1600
1995	49546	1	2431	18	785086	29632	43616	1646
1996	52980	0	3280	18	838066	32912	46559	1829
1997	56287	1	3100	19	894353	36012	47071	1895
1998	55030	0	2565	19	949383	38577	49968	2030
1999	57536	0	2708	19	1006919	41285	52996	2173
2000	49828	1	3100	20	1056747	44385	52837	2219
2001	49963	1	3056	21	1106710	47441	52700	2259
2002	56181	1	3043	22	1162891	50484	52859	2295
2003	45317	1	2771	23	1208208	53255	52531	2315
2004	45132	1	2521	24	1253340	55776	52223	2324
2005	44723	0	3127	24	1298063	58903	54086	2454
2006	42779	0	3254	24	1340842	62157	55868	2590
2007	37699	0	2346	24	1378541	64503	57439	2688
2008	36758	0	2402	24	1415299	66905	58971	2788
2009	46935	0	3840	24	1462234	70745	60926	2948
2010	40482	0	3535	24	1502716	74280	62613	3095
2011	45666	0	3997	24	1548382	78277	64516	3262
2012	44951	0	4486	24	1593333	82763	66389	3448
2013	52840	1	5489	25	1646173	88252	65847	3530
2014	42261	1	4548	26	1688434	92800	64940	3569
2015	38015	1	3706	27	1726449	96506	63943	3574
2016	37468	0	3358	27	1763917	99864	65330	3699
2017	38650	0	3400	27	1802567	103264	66762	3825
2018	37897	1	3708	28	1840464	106972	65731	3820
2019	34348	0	3476	28	1874812	110448	66958	3945
2020	32934	0	3243	28	1907746	113691	68134	4060
2021	37194	0	3462	28	1944940	117153	69462	4184
2022	34095	0	3477	28	1979035	120630	70680	4308
TOTAL	1979035	28	120630				70680	4308

In Finland the transition from round to ram-air canopies began to occur on a larger scale in 1975. All experienced jumpers were using ram-air main canopies in 1980. The transition to ram-air student canopies took place from 1986 to 1988.

5 YEARS - 2018 TO 2022								
Year	Jumps	Fatalities	Jumpers	Account Fatalities	Account Jumps	Account Jumpers	Fatality/ Jumps	Fatality/ Jumpers
2018	37897	1	3708	1	37897	3708	37897	3708
2019	34348	0	3476	1	72245	7184	72245	7184
2020	32934	0	3243	1	105179	10427	105179	10427
2021	37194	0	3462	1	142373	13889	142373	13889
2022	34095	0	3477	1	176468	17366	176468	17366
TOTAL	176468	1	17366	1			176468	17366

Risk Factors	1963 – 2022	2018 – 2022
Risk Factor 1 (fatality - jumps)	1: 70,680	1: 176,468
Risk Factor 2 (fatality - jumpers)	1: 4,308	1: 17,366

3.2.3 France 1963 – 2022

Table 6, 2022, France

Year	Jumps	Fatalities	Jumpers	Account Fatalities	Account Jumps	Account Jumpers	Fatality /Jumps	Fatality /Jumpers
1963	79041	2	2140	2	79041	2140	39521	1070
1964	103005	2	2732	4	182046	4872	45512	1218
1965	109452	2	3694	6	291498	8566	48583	1428
1966	122465	1	5790	7	413963	14356	59138	2051
1967	156248	4	6964	11	570211	21320	51837	1938
1968	179861	2	7468	13	750072	28788	57698	2214
1969	204716	2	7447	15	954788	36235	63653	2416
1970	185124	2	6648	17	1139912	42883	67054	2523
1971	195073	3	7291	20	1334985	50174	66749	2509
1972	132415	5	6982	25	1467400	57156	58696	2286
1973	228660	4	7982	29	1696060	65138	58485	2246
1974	225426	2	7915	31	1921486	73053	61983	2357
1975	286467	6	8622	37	2207953	81675	59674	2207
1976	286453	3	8770	40	2494406	90445	62360	2261
1977	262893	8	9501	48	2757299	99946	57444	2082
1978	267861	8	9689	56	3025160	109635	54021	1958
1979	264280	13	10193	69	3289440	119828	47673	1737
1980	243246	7	9531	76	3532686	129359	46483	1702
1981	284848	6	10191	82	3817534	139550	46555	1702
1982	320453	5	10598	87	4137987	150148	47563	1726
1983	348268	10	18143	97	4486255	168291	46250	1735
1984	379784	13	21772	110	4866039	190063	44237	1728
1985	394213	10	20501	120	5260252	210564	43835	1755
1986	394837	7	20946	127	5655089	231510	44528	1823
1987	397250	6	21006	133	6052339	252516	45506	1899
1988	419229	8	25640	141	6471568	278156	45898	1973
1989	475601	13	30201	154	6947169	308357	45111	2002
1990	496287	4	28132	158	7443456	336489	47110	2130
1991	473460	9	25284	167	7916916	361773	47407	2166
1992	486617	7	25360	174	8403533	387133	48296	2225
1993	472777	5	30143	179	8876310	417276	49588	2331
1994	482352	8	21000	187	9358662	438276	50046	2344
1995	519571	6	21258	193	9878233	459534	51183	2381
1996	490065	7	25768	200	10368298	485302	51841	2427
1997	536872	8	28552	208	10905170	513854	52429	2470
1998	520661	7	31095	215	11425831	544949	53143	2535
1999	547853	9	32325	224	11973684	577274	53320	2577
2000	481812	6	33281	230	12455496	610555	54154	2655
2001	558257	2	35964	232	13013753	646519	56094	2787
2002	595675	8	39246	240	13609428	685765	56706	2857
2003	649793	10	42362	250	14259221	728127	57037	2913
2004	602976	6	49497	256	14862197	777624	58055	3038
2005	627291	4	46804	260	15489488	824428	59575	3171
2006	620914	5	44329	265	16110402	868757	60794	3278
2007	629363	2	46911	267	16739765	915668	62696	3429
2008	588079	7	29904	274	17327844	945572	63240	3451
2009	618940	2	29859	276	17946784	975431	65025	3534
2010	590158	5	38910	281	18536942	1014341	65968	3610
2011	633831	2	41084	283	19170773	1055425	67741	3729
2012	634225	3	53581	286	19804998	1109006	69248	3878
2013	616121	8	93843	294	20421119	1202849	69460	4091
2014	648933	0	99972	294	21070052	1302821	71667	4431
2015	578810	7	98535	301	21648862	1401356	71923	4656
2016	598844	0	103180	301	22247706	1504536	73913	4998
2017	598900	0	103200	301	22846606	1607736	75902	5341
2018	679926	2	122566	303	23526532	1730302	77645	5711
2019	591210	3	63000	306	24117742	1793302	78816	5860
2020	352616	2	46616	308	24470358	1736829	79449	5639
2021	484833	2	68500	310	24955191	1908418	80501	6156
2022	595316	2	67931	312	25550507	1976349	81893	6334
TOTAL	25550507	312	1976349				81893	6334

5 YEARS - 2018 TO 2022								
Year	Jumps	Fatalities	Jumpers	Account Fatalities	Account Jumps	Account Jumpers	Fatality/ Jumps	Fatality/ Jumpers
2018	679926	2	122566	2	679926	122566	339963	61283
2019	591210	3	63000	5	1271136	185566	254227	37113
2020	352616	2	46616	7	1623752	232182	231965	33169
2021	484833	2	68500	9	2108585	300682	234287	33409
2022	595316	2	67931	11	2703901	368613	245809	33510
TOTAL	2703901	11	368613				245809	33510

Risk Factors	1963 – 2022	2018 - 2022
Risk Factor 1 (fatality - jumps)	1: 81,893	1: 245,809
Risk Factor 2 (fatality - jumpers)	1: 6,334	1: 33,510

3.2.4 Norway 1963 – 2022

Table 7, 2022, Norway

Year	Jumps	Fatalities	Jumpers	Account Fatalities	Account Jumps	Account Jumpers	Fatality /Jumps	Fatality /Jumpers
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	na
1964	198	0	149	0	198	149	na	na
1965	813	0	200	0	1011	349	na	na
1966	1235	0	256	0	2246	605	na	na
1967	895	0	277	0	3141	882	na	na
1968	998	0	245	0	4139	1127	na	na
1969	2032	1	383	1	6171	1510	6171	1510
1970	3823	0	386	1	9994	1896	9994	1896
1971	6850	0	462	1	16844	2358	16844	2358
1972	7606	0	523	1	24450	2881	24450	2881
1973	6074	1	657	2	30524	3538	15262	1769
1974	8895	0	781	2	39419	4319	19710	2160
1975	14941	1	946	3	54360	5265	18120	1755
1976	17162	2	1088	5	71522	6353	14304	1271
1977	19898	1	1211	6	91420	7564	15237	1261
1978	18468	1	1403	7	109888	8967	15698	1281
1979	19674	0	1452	7	129562	10419	18509	1488
1980	22960	3	1645	10	152522	12064	15252	1206
1981	22090	2	1564	12	174612	13628	14551	1136
1982	23602	0	1645	12	198214	15273	16518	1273
1983	25478	0	1749	12	223692	17022	18641	1419
1984	29514	1	1965	13	253206	18987	19477	1461
1985	25159	1	2160	14	278365	21147	19883	1511
1986	38293	0	2455	14	316658	23602	22618	1686
1987	44635	2	2633	16	361293	26235	22581	1640
1988	45649	1	2754	17	406942	28989	23938	1705
1989	43939	0	2992	17	450881	31981	26522	1881
1990	44228	1	3371	18	495109	35352	27506	1964
1991	40308	0	2108	18	535417	37460	29745	2081
1992	42486	3	3522	21	577903	40982	27519	1952
1993	48876	0	3482	21	626779	44464	29989	2117
1994	40816	1	3343	22	667595	47807	30345	2173
1995	44170	0	3512	22	711765	51319	32353	2333
1996	46311	1	3849	23	758076	55168	32960	2399
1997	49545	1	1533	24	807621	56701	33651	2363
1998	46836	0	1102	24	854457	57803	35602	2408
1999	47943	1	2449	25	902400	60252	36096	2410
2000	50557	2	2120	27	952957	62372	35295	2310
2001	58203	0	1946	27	1011160	64318	37450	2382
2002	62636	2	2394	29	1073796	66712	37027	2300
2003	70436	1	2270	30	1144232	68982	38141	2299
2004	63019	1	1666	31	1207251	70648	38944	2279
2005	64552	0	3606	31	1271803	74254	41026	2395
2006	62630	0	3777	31	1334433	78031	43046	2517
2007	50698	0	3642	31	1385131	81673	44682	2635
2008	50753	0	3428	31	1435884	85101	46319	2745
2009	54654	0	4005	31	1490538	89106	48082	2874
2010	61645	0	4869	31	1552183	93975	50070	3031
2011	59929	1	5074	32	1612112	99049	50379	3095
2012	56491	2	5201	34	1668603	104250	49077	3066
2013	59311	2	4363	36	1727914	108613	47998	3017
2014	60199	0	5042	36	1788113	113655	49670	3157
2015	62820	0	5480	36	1850933	119135	51415	3309
2016	67672	1	5965	37	1918605	125100	51854	3381
2017	67324	0	5777	37	1985929	130877	53674	3537
2018	67388	1	5621	38	2053317	136498	54035	3592
2019	67559	1	5221	39	2120876	141719	54381	3634
2020	63209	0	4209	39	2184085	145928	56002	3742
2021	92324	0	7280	39	2276409	153208	58369	3928
2022	84696	0	6926	39	2361105	160134	60541	4106
TOTAL	2361105	39	160134				60541	4106

5 YEARS - 2018 TO 2022								
Year	Jumps	Fatalities	Jumpers	Account Fatalities	Account Jumps	Account Jumpers	Fatality /Jumps	Fatality /Jumpers
2018	67388	1	5621	1	67388	5621	67388	5621
2019	67559	1	5221	2	134947	10842	67474	5421
2020	63209	0	4209	2	333152	26793	166576	13397
2021	92324	0	7280	2	357804	28108	178902	14054
2022	84696	0	6926	2	375176	29257	187588	14629
TOTAL	375176	2	29257				187588	14629

Risk Factors	1963 – 2022	2018- 2022
Risk Factor 1 (fatality – jumps)	1: 60,541	1: 187,588
Risk Factor 2 (fatality – jumpers)	1: 4,106	1: 14,629

3.2.5 Sweden 1963-2022

Table 8, 2022, Sweden

Year	Jumps	Fatalities	Jumpers	Account Fatalities	Account Jumps	Account Jumpers	Fatality /Jumps	Fatality /Jumpers
1963	879	0	220	0	879	220	na	na
1964	1526	0	277	0	2405	497	na	na
1965	1269	1	377	1	3674	874	3674	874
1966	2151	0	371	1	5825	1245	5825	1245
1967	2920	1	487	2	8745	1732	4373	866
1968	4629	0	639	2	13374	2371	6687	1186
1969	6587	0	849	2	19961	3230	9981	1615
1970	7268	0	907	2	27229	4127	13615	2064
1971	8307	3	1049	5	35536	5176	7101	1035
1972	10810	0	1061	5	46346	6237	9269	1248
1973	12748	2	1023	7	59094	7260	8442	1037
1974	13064	1	1010	8	72158	8270	9020	1034
1975	17675	1	1144	9	89833	9414	9981	1046
1976	20749	0	1586	9	110582	11000	12287	1222
1977	25326	3	2009	12	135908	13019	11326	1085
1978	26561	1	2150	13	162469	15149	12498	1165
1979	30954	1	2400	14	193423	17559	13816	1254
1980	31509	2	2441	16	224932	20000	14058	1250
1981	29775	2	2564	18	254707	22564	14150	1254
1982	30726	1	2137	19	285433	24701	15023	1300
1983	35698	2	2581	21	321131	27282	15292	1299
1984	43692	2	2681	23	364823	29963	15862	1303
1985	46208	0	2278	23	411031	32241	17871	1402
1986	52490	0	2849	23	463521	35090	20153	1526
1987	51327	1	2448	24	514848	37538	21452	1564
1988	57715	1	2436	25	572563	39974	22903	1599
1989	70475	1	2969	26	643038	42943	24732	1651
1990	77257	1	3258	27	720295	46201	26678	1711
1991	95415	0	3175	27	815710	49376	30211	1829
1992	103706	0	3635	27	919416	53011	34052	1963
1993	105497	4	3662	31	1024913	56673	33062	1828
1994	99724	2	3346	33	1124637	60019	34080	1819
1995	112512	1	3563	34	1237149	63582	36387	1870
1996	109950	1	3733	35	1347099	67315	38489	1923
1997	118437	0	3214	35	1465536	70529	41872	2015
1998	96758	1	3088	36	1562294	73617	43397	2045
1999	111454	0	2793	36	1673748	76410	46493	2123
2000	108128	0	3158	36	1781876	79568	49497	2210
2001	125465	3	3022	39	1907341	82590	48906	2118
2002	134429	1	2750	40	2041770	85340	51044	2134
2003	109004	0	2651	40	2150774	87991	53769	2200
2004	96013	0	2521	40	2246787	90512	56170	2263
2005	96206	1	6478	41	2342993	96990	57146	2366
2006	94900	0	6920	41	2437893	103910	59461	2534
2007	75100	0	6896	41	2512993	110806	61293	2703
2008	83213	0	6628	41	2596206	117434	63322	2864
2009	66081	0	7178	41	2662287	124612	64934	3039
2010	73061	0	7936	41	2735348	132548	66716	3233
2011	89400	1	9702	42	2824748	142250	67256	3387
2012	64171	0	9387	42	2888919	151637	68784	3610
2013	80609	0	11491	42	2969528	163128	70703	3884
2014	85877	0	11071	42	3055405	174199	72748	4148
2015	84720	1	11030	43	3140125	185229	73026	4308
2016	79907	0	9820	43	3220032	195049	74884	4536
2017	70863	0	8565	43	3290895	203614	76532	4735
2018	72703	2	8943	45	3363598	212557	74747	4723
2019	67251	0	7793	45	3430849	220350	76241	4897
2020	57273	0	7426	45	3488122	227776	77514	5062
2021	68722	0	7826	45	3556844	235602	79041	5236
2022	70549	3	6918	48	3627393	242520	75571	5053
TOTAL	3627393	48	242520				75571	5053
5 YEARS - 2018 TO 2022								
Year	Jumps	Fatalities	Jumpers	Account Fatalities	Account Jumps	Account Jumpers	Fatality/ Jumps	Fatality/ Jumpers
2018	72703	2	8943	2	72703	8943	36352	4472
2019	67251	0	7793	2	139954	16736	69977	8368
2020	57273	0	7426	2	197227	24162	98614	12081
2021	68722	0	7826	2	336812	31988	168406	15994
2022	70549	3	6918	5	336498	38906	67300	7781
TOTAL	336498	5	38906				67300	7781

Risk Factors	1963 – 2022	2018 - 2022
Risk Factor 1 (fatality – jumps)	1: 75,571	1: 67,300
Risk Factor 2 (fatality – jumpers)	1: 5,053	1: 7,781

3.2.6 Four Countries - Finland, France, Norway, Sweden – 1963 to 2022 and 2018 to 2022

Key safety figures for the four countries, for the two periods, 1963 - 2022 and 2018 - 2022, are presented in Table 9 and Table 10.

Table 9, 2022

60 Year Period 1963 - 2022					
Country	Jumps	Fatalities	Jumpers	Risk 1	Risk 2
				Fatality - Jumps	Fatality - Jumpers
Finland	1979035	28	120630	70680	4308
France	25550507	312	1976349	81893	6334
Norway	2361105	39	160134	60541	4106
Sweden	3627393	48	242520	75571	5053
TOTAL	33518040	427	2499633	78497	5854

Table 10, 2022

5 Year Period 2018- 2022					
Country	Jumps	Fatalities	Jumpers	Risk 1	Risk 2
				Fatality - Jumps	Fatality - Jumpers
Finland	176468	1	17366	176468	17366
France	2703901	11	368613	245809	33510
Norway	375176	2	29257	187588	14629
Sweden	336498	5	38906	67300	7781
TOTAL	3592043	19	454142	189055	23902

SPECIAL QUESTIONS

3.3 Special Questions

The special questions, aimed at ascertaining trends, if such exist, and gathering specific information, were asked again for the 2022 survey.

3.3.1 Question1 – How many first jumps were made in your country in 2022?

- By Static Line, IAD, JAD (total number)
- By Accelerated Freefall (total number)
- By Tandem Freefall (total number)

This data can be found, in Table 11, Page 16. 41 countries supplied data. It will be noted that AFF is used more than Static Line/IAD for first jumpers, in a ratio of roughly 3:1

3.3.2 Question 2 - How widely are Square Mains and Square Reserves used on first jumps?

41 countries answered this question.

In 37 of the 41 countries (89%) all first jumps were made on Ram-air Mains and Ram-air Reserves.

The majority of countries now use Ram-air mains and Ram-air reserves on First Jumps. This data can be found, in Table 11, Page 16.

3.3.3 Question 3 - What percentage of all skydivers uses AAD regularly?

In 24 countries all skydivers, at all levels, use AAD.

The use of AAD is widespread; this data can be found, in Table 11, Page 16.

44 Countries responded to this question

Students

ALL Students in 44 countries used AAD.

Intermediate

ALL Intermediate jumpers in 31 countries (70% of 44) used AAD

Expert

ALL Expert skydivers in 25 countries (57% of 44) used AAD.

3.3.4 Question 4 - How many times in 2022 did the use of AAD save jumpers' lives?

53 AAD saves were reported.

Note:- *Firings/saves may not be reported, due to field servicing of AADs.*

While there are many varying factors in an AAD firing, the large number reported as saving lives is significant. The actual number of 'saves' may in fact be somewhat greater than the reported 53, as AADs can be field-serviced. The widespread use of AAD would appear to be a major factor in the reduction of skydiving fatalities.

3.3.5 Question 5 - Fatalities breakdown between male and female

Of the 46 responding countries 16 reported skydiving fatalities, totalling 54.

Of the 54 fatalities 45 (83%) were male and 9 (17%) were female.

Year	Total	Male	Female	Year	Total	Male	Female
2022	54	45 (83%)	9 (17%)	2008	70	63 (90%)	7 (10%)
2021	32	29 (91%)	3 (9%)	2007	68	64 (94%)	4 (06%)
2020	31	27 (87%)	4 (13%)	2006	51	40 (78%)	11 (22%)
2019	44	38 (86%)	6 (14%)	2005	64	54 (84%)	10 (16%)
2018	44	38 (86%)	6 (14%)	2004	53	44 (83%)	10 (16%)
2017	51	46 (90%)	5 (10%)	2003	82	67 (82%)	9 (17%)
2016	39	32 (82%)	7 (18%)	2002	73	?	?
2015	60	54 (90%)	6 (10%)	2001	90	75 (83%)	15 (17%)
2014	31	30 (97%)	1 (3%)	2000	63	57 (90%)	6 (10%)
2013	57	50 (88%)	7 (12%)	1999	60	55 (92%)	5 (08%)
2012	53	46 (87%)	7 (13%)	1998	72	53 (74%)	13 (18%)
2011	51	43 (84%)	8 (16%)	1997	78	64 (82%)	13 (17%)
2010	66	57 (86%)	9 (14%)	1996	76	65 (86%)	11 (14%)
2009	62	58 (94%)	4 (06%)	1995	64	55 (86%)	9 (14%)

3.3.6 Question 6 - How many Tandem Descents were made in your country in 2022?

A total of 1,815,438 Tandem descents were made in the 46 countries.

1. Tandem jumps amounted to 23% of all jumps, Solos plus Tandems, made in 2022 – in the 46 reporting countries.
2. Tandem jumps compared to Solo jumps in 2022 were 30% - in the 46 reporting countries.

These figures are up on those for 2021, when they were 16% and 18% respectively

There were five Tandem fatalities in 2022

3.3.7 Question 7 - How many of the 2022 fatalities were First Jump Students?

Year	Total Fatalities	First jump fatalities
2022	54	5 (9.3%)
2021	32	3 (9%) – One Solo, Two Tandem Students
2020	31	3 (9.7%) – 1 was a Tandem Student
2019	44	3 (7%)
2018	44	0 (0%)
2017	51	6 (12%) this figure includes the four Student Tandem fatalities
2016	39	1 (2.6%)
2015	60	5 (8.3%)
2014	31	0 (0%)
2013	57	3 (5.3%)
2012	53	5 (9.4%)
2011	52	0 (0%)
2010	66	4 (6.1%)
2009	62	6 (9.7%)
2008	70	8 (11.4%)
2007	68	5 (7.4%)
2006	51	5 (9.8%)
2005	64	3 (4.7%)
2004	53	3 (5.7%)
2003	82	2 (2.4%)
2002	73	8 (11%)
2001	92	12 (13%)
2000	63	6 (9.5%)

3.3.8 Question 8 - What percentage of Jumpers use RSL on Reserves?

41 countries responded to this question.

<u>100% use of RSL</u>		
<i>Students</i>	<i>Intermediate Jumpers</i>	<i>Expert Jumpers</i>
38 countries (93% of 41)	16 countries (39% of 41)	4 countries (2% of 41) <i>Degree of RSL usage varies greatly with Expert jumpers. In 27 of the 41 countries the usage is high, over 70%</i>

See Table 11, page 16, for full data

3.3.9 Comments

13 of the 46 responding countries added comments or explanatory information in their reporting.

4 SOME CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Equipment

By carefully and conservatively studying the replies it would appear that 43 (80%) of the 54 fatalities occurred with the skydiver having at least one good parachute. This figure of 43 includes *Intentional Fast Landings* and *Other Landing Errors*. There were some instances, e.g. – Medical Problems, when this issue is not of relevance.

Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
2022	80%	2014	65%	2006	73%	1998	64%
2021	53%	2013	74%	2005	53%	1997	85%
2020	77%	2012	74%	2004	66%	1996	71%
2019	80%	2011	85%	2003	79%	1995	95%
2018	55%	2010	67%	2002	94%	1994	81%
2017	59%	2009	71%	2001	84%	1993	75%
2016	46%	2008	69%	2000	73%	1992	59%
2015	77%	2007	47%	1999	85%	1991	75%

It would appear that two of the fatalities may have been prevented by an AAD.

There does not appear to be any case in which an AAD might have saved any of the other 52 fatalities.

Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
2022	3.7%	2014	16%	2006	16%	1998	26%
2021	3%	2013	37%	2005	16%	1997	38%
2020	3%	2012	19%	2004	11%	1996	26%
2019	0%	2011	17%	2003	20%	1995	73%
2018	0%	2010	15%	2002	23%	1994	57%
2017	10%	2009	16%	2001	35%	1993	56%
2016	5%	2008	14%	2000	27%		
2015	10%	2007	24%	1999	38%		

4.2 Human Error and Instruction & Reinforcement of Training

Possibly 43 (80%) of the 54 fatalities may have been caused by human error on the part of the skydiver.

In the case of some fatalities it is not possible to determine whether human error was or was not a factor, and in other cases human error was not a factor.

This percentage is consistently high over many years and it points to the constant need to reinforce training and safety procedures at all levels in skydiving.

Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
2022	80%	2014	74%	2006	80%	1998	68%
2021	72%	2013	89%	2005	84%	1997	88%
2020	81%	2012	74%	2004	79%	1996	92%
2019	80%	2011	87%	2003	77%	1995	94%
2018	68%	2010	89%	2002	90%	1994	94%
2017	78%	2009	79%	2001	94%	1993	90%
2016	74%	2008	67%	2000	80%		
2015	70%	2007	81%	1999	84%		

The 2008 figure is relatively low due to there being a relatively large number of fatalities, arising from medical issues, in that year.

It appears that 28 of the 54 fatalities (52%) occurred after the successful deployment of the main parachute – all in the categories *Intentional Fast Landings* and *Other Landing Errors*.

Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
2022	52%	2015	48%	2009	48%
2021	44%	2014	35%	2008	50%
2020	55%	2013	46%	2007	50%
2019	64%	2012	42%	2006	41%
2018	34%	2011	62%	2005	38%
2017	31%	2010	59%	2004	49%
2016	46%				

HUMAN ERROR HAS ALWAYS BEEN, AND CONTINUES TO BE, THE MAJOR FACTOR IN SKYDIVING FATALITIES. THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN COACHING AND TRAINING MUST BE CONTINUOUSLY FOCUSED ON SAFETY TRAINING AND REINFORCEMENT.

SAFETY IS BEST TAUGHT AT DROPZONES, WHERE STUDENTS, FROM THEIR FIRST JUMP, AND AS THEY PROGRESS, HAVE THEIR ATTENTION DRAWN TO SAFETY ISSUES AND SAFE CONDUCT.

CANOPY HANDLING AND LANDING SKILLS SHOULD FEATURE PROMINENTLY. THE COMBINED NUMBER OF FATALITIES IN THESE AREAS IN 2022 WAS 28, 52% OF THE TOTAL OF 54

4.3 Final Figures

The number of fatal skydiving accidents in 2022, in the 46 countries which responded to the ISC Safety Survey, was 54.

(See *Table 2, page 4*, for figures for the thirty-four years 1989 – 2022, but please note that these yearly figures are not valid for comparison with one another, due to the mix of responding countries over the years.)

The number of jumps (including Tandems) in the 46 responding countries was – 7,888,788

The number of jumpers (including Tandems) in the 46 responding countries was – 1,923,662

(see *Table 1, Page 3*, for figures with and without Tandem jumps/jumpers)

5 SUMMARY

The aims of the 2022 survey were -

- 1 To collect information on the number of fatalities in skydiving, worldwide, in 2022.
There were 54 fatalities in the 46 countries which responded.
- 2 To establish reliable and valid figures for worldwide skydiving activity in 2022. From the 46 responding countries the following risk factors were determined. These risk factors are strongly influenced by the mix of responding countries.
Risk Factor 1 1: 146,089 (Fatality per number of Jumps)
Risk Factor 2 1: 35,623(Fatality per number of Jumpers)
- 3 To establish reliable and valid figures for worldwide skydiving activity in 2022. This aim was not fully achieved as only 46 countries responded to the survey.
- 4 To establish reliable and valid risk figures based on statistics from 4 countries over a 60-year period. This aim was achieved (see below for risk factor figures)
Risk Factor 1 1: 78,497 (Fatality per number of Jumps)
Risk Factor 2 1: 5,854 (Fatality per number of Jumpers)

6 LIST OF APPENDICES

- 1 Information supplied by 46 countries, *Table 11, Page 16*
- 2 List of responding countries, 1988 to 2022, *Table 12, Page 17.*
- 3 Data from USA, the world's largest skydiving country, for 40 years, 1983 – 2022, *Table 13, Page 18.*

7 APPENDICES

Appendix 1, Table 11, 2022

Safety Survey 2022	Question 1			Question 2				Question 3			Ques. 8		
COUNTRY	First Jumps made by			% of 1st Jumps on				AAD use by %			RSL on Reserve		
	stat. line or IAD	AFF	tandem	Round main	Sq. main	Round res	Sq. res	Student	Interm.	Expert	Stud	Inter	Exp
											%	%	%
Argentina	20	600	1900		100		100	100	90	95	100	90	90
Australia	17	612	87580		100		100	100	100	96	100	unknown	
Austria	700	2895	24		100		100	100	98	98	80	no data	
Belgium	0	381	3007		100		100	100	100	100	100	78	77
Brazil					100		100	100	100	100			
Bulgaria	13	24	6		100		100	100	100	98	100	100	92
Canada	No data				100		100	100	80	60	100		
Chile	0	90	35		100		100	100	100	100	100	80	80
China P.R.	no data				100		100	100	100	100			
Cuba	10	0	10	no data				100	10	10	100	50	25
Czech Rep	1651	219	18273	30	70	40	60	100	100	99	100	99	99
Denmark	1964	100	1386		100		100	100	99	99	100	99	96
Egypt		100	450		100			100	100	100	100	100	100
Estonia	500							100					
Finland	483	68	1697		100		100	100	100	98	100	100	95
France	3437	28643	51833		100		100	100	100	100	100		
Germany	133	1553	0		100		100	100	99	99	100	40	75
Hong Kong, China	No activity in 2022												
Hungary	27	85	7000		100		100	100	100	99	100	85	85
Iceland	0		35		100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
India	no data												
Indonesia	0	100	0		100		100	100	100	99	70	50	30
Ireland	56	56			100		100	100	100	100	100	80	80
Israel	0	800	24000		100		100	100	100	100	100	100	90
Italy	0	80	0		100		100	100	100	100	100	100	99
Lithuania	836	172	5032		100		100	100	100	100	100	100	90
Luxembourg	0	0	0		100		100	100	100	100	100	100	95
Mexico	0	220	110		100		100	100	99	99	100	100	90
Moldova	0	0	439		100		100	100	100	100	100	50	10
Netherlands	1286	540	32333					100	100	100	100	99	97
New Zealand	0	162			100		100	100	100	100	100	96	96
Norway	291	484	4546		100		100	100	100	100	100	100	94
Peru	165	8	3		100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Poland	100	250	150	10	90			100	90	90	100	90	90
Portugal	425	635	7150		100		100	100	100	100	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	70	80		100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Slovakia	144	51	4769		100		100	100	100	100	100	70	50
Slovenia	15	50	0		100			100	100	100	100	100	90
South Africa	195	102	14861		100		100	100	96	85	100	20	10
Spain	20	235			100		100	100	100	100	100	75	50
Sweden	12	95	5703		100		100	100	100	100	100	100	90
Switzerland	75	560	16382		100		100	100	99	99	100	50	25
United Kingdom	2267	1195	60135		100		100	100	100	99.5	100	100	98
Uruguay	6	0	0		100		100	100	90	100	100	100	
USA	4125	13739	469000		100		100	100	95	95	100	90	80
Venezuela	0	18	0		100		100	100	100	100	100	50	50
TOTALS (46 countries)	18973	54992	818029										

Appendix 2, Table 12, 2022 Responses to Safety Surveys 1988 – 2022

Table with columns for Country (1988-2022) and rows for various countries including Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brasil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, GDR, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, China, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moccambique, Moldova, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia - USSR, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Serbia & Montenegro, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe, and a TOTAL row.

* Military jumping only in Thailand, for years indicated.

Figures from USA for 40 years, 1983 to 2022 inclusive

Appendix 3, Table 13, 2022

YEAR	JUMPERS	JUMPS	FATALITIES		
			Yearly Number	1 per number Jumps	1 per number Jumpers
1983	101500	unknown	29		3500
1984	100300	2373000	33	71909	3039
1985	102100	2329000	26	89577	3927
1986	105600	2246000	30	74867	3520
1987	108200	2289000	28	81750	3864
1988	110700	2297000	23	99870	4813
1989	111880	2352000	36	65333	3108
1990	115500	2400000	23	104348	5022
1991	121900	2440000	30	81333	4063
1992	136528	2600000	27	96296	5057
1993	140100	2756870	41	67241	3417
1994	140000	2750000	30	91667	4667
1995	140000	3000000	28	107143	5000
1996	145000	3250000	39	83333	3718
1997	145000	3250000	32	101563	4531
1998	145000	3250000	47	69149	3085
1999	145000	3250000	27	120370	5370
2000	145000	3300000	30	110000	4833
2001	145000	3000000	35	85714	4143
2002	145000	3000000	33	90909	4394
2003	145000	3000000	25	120000	5800
2004	335000	2520000	21	120000	15952
2005	346000	2773000	27	102704	12815
2006	372000	2500000	21	119048	17714
2007	372000	2500000	18	138889	20667
2008	373000	2900000	30	96667	12433
2009	373000	2300000	16	143750	23313
2010	373000	2500000	21	119048	17762
2011	373000	2500000	25	100000	14920
2012	564800	3130000	19	164737	29726
2013	565000	3730000	24	155417	23542
2014	565800	3230000	22	146818	25718
2015	566000	3000000	21	142857	26952
2016	580000	3800000	21	180952	27619
2017	568000	3530000	24	147083	23667
2018	590250	2825000	12	235417	49188
2019	613745	3346012	15	223067	40916
2020	423896	2800000	10	280000	42390
2021	539045	3700000	10	370000	53905
2022	509705	3900000	20	195000	25485

The USA had more jumps and jumpers in 2022 than any other country.

This table, giving risk factors for the forty years 1983 – 2022 is therefore of particular interest and value, even though the numbers of jumps and jumpers for 2022 were estimated, rather than exact. The number of fatalities for 2022 is exact.

The two columns on the right show the risk factors, one fatality per number of jumps, and one fatality per number of jumpers, year on year.

8 THANKS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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