



TECHNICAL & SAFETY COMMITTEE

International Parachuting Commission

FAI

Responses

40 countries responded, from a possible approximately 85, a response rate of 47%.

The response rate was similar to previous years and has been about this rate for the 29 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.

2016 Safety Report



40 countries supplied data
7,523,610 skydives were made by
1,375,159 jumpers
39 people were killed skydiving
(these figures include Tandems; there were two
Tandem fatalities in 2016)

1 Fatality per
192,913 Jumps
35,260 Jumpers



39 Fatalities

- 5 Students (13%) 0-25 Freefalls
- 7 Intermediate (18%) 26-250 Freefalls
- 27 Experts (69%) 251 + Freefalls

Total 60

- Cutaway & Low/No Reserve pull 2
- No pull/low pull on main 1
- Others 36

Total 39

'Other' Fatalities (36)



■ Landing Errors	8
■ Intentional Fast Landings	7
■ Freefall Collision	5
■ Equipment Related Issues	4
■ Incorrect Emergency Procedures	2
■ Tandem Fatalities	2
■ Medical Issues	2
■ Camera Entanglement	1
■ Landing in Heavy Turbulence	1
■ Drowning	1
■ Aircraft Strike	1
■ Canopy Collision	1
■ Student is severe spin on back, unconscious - AAD fired, reserve had twists. Death due to 42g spin or ground impact under reserve	1

■ Total 36

Fatalities – Largest Groups

- 1 Intentional Fast Landings 8 - 21% of 39
- 2 Other Landing Errors 7 – 18% of 39
- 3 Freefall Collision 5 – 13% of 39

Canopy handling issues, combined –
15 (38% of total fatalities, 39)

Significant Figures



- **OF THE 39 FATALITIES**

- ❑ 18 (46%) appear to have occurred with the parachutist having at least one good parachute on his/her back
- ❑ 18 (46%) occurred after the successful deployment of the main parachute
- ❑ 2 (5%) might have been avoided by an AAD
- ❑ 29 (74%) appear to have been caused by human error

One of the 2016 fatalities was a First Jump Student



Some Trends & Issues

- Continuing high percentage of fatalities, 15 (38% of 39) 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 16.1% of all jumps, Tandem + Solo
- ❑ 6,313,878 Solo jumps – 1,209,732 Tandems
- ❑ Tandem Fatalities 2; Solo Fatalities 37 (39 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

2016 Safety Survey Report

2016 Safety Survey Report Power Point Presentation

Safety Survey 2017 Form

Safety Survey 2017 Notes

Information Notice (1) issued in 2017 by the IPC's Technical & Safety Committee

Parachuting Aircraft Incidents/Accidents Report 2017

APPEAL

Those countries who did not report for 2016 are requested to make a special effort to do so for 2017. The compilation of data is to the benefit of the country gathering same, and to the worldwide skydiving community.