



Euro Attractions Show

Ride Reporting Systems:
What Can We Learn?
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Euro Attractions Show

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Presentation material is also available at: www.iaapa.org

IAAPA Safety Report Program

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IAAPA Mission Statement

“Our mission is to serve the membership by promoting safe operations, global development, professional growth, and commercial success of the amusement parks and attractions industry.”

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U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC)

- CPSC focus is protecting the public from unreasonable risks from more than 15,000 types of consumer products
- CPSC uses the NEISS database, sampling 100 of the more than 5000 hospitals in the U.S.
- The NEISS sampling system works well for consumer products generally distributed through the population

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CPSC Executive Summary November 2003

“Because fixed-site injuries occur in a relatively small number of locations, the sites of amusement and theme parks, the number of recorded injuries in NEISS depends to a large degree on the geographical closeness of the NEISS hospitals to the parks. Thus, the utility of NEISS for estimating fixed-site ride injuries may be limited.”

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NEISS Data for Fixed Sites

<u>Year</u>	<u>NEISS data</u> (Hospital data from 100 sites)	<u>CPSC Estimate</u> (Fixed site injuries estimate)
2002	69	3,800
2003	47	3,900
2004	38	3,400

For Comparison:

IAAPA Survey Data: Fixed Site Incidents

<u>Year</u>	<u>Participant Injury Data</u>	<u>Estimated Injuries</u>
2004	1,255	1,637

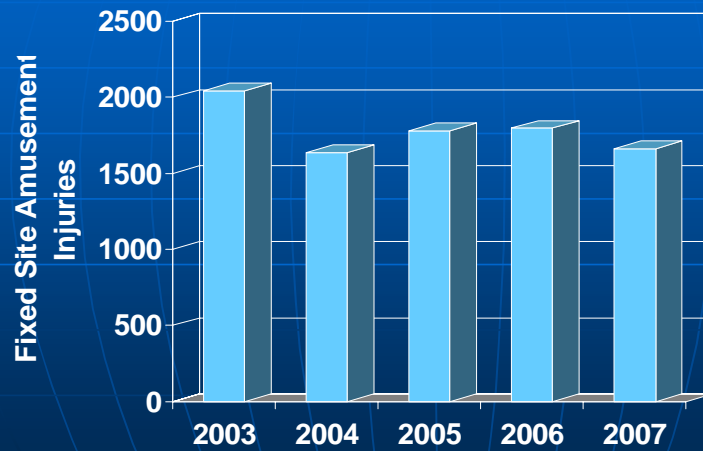
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IAAPA U.S. Reporting Chronology

- 2001: Reporting initiated by IAAPA
- 2002: The National Safety Council (NSC) became the collection source for IAAPA Fixed Site Incident Data
- 2003: NSC "Injury Insights" reported 2001 & 2002 data
- 2005: Reporting became a requirement for membership in IAAPA for U.S. parks

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U.S. Fixed Site Injury Data



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IAAPA Reporting Process in the U.S.

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Annual Reporting Process

- Parks are requested to report injury data
- Individual park data is submitted directly to an independent organization outside the amusement industry
- Confidentiality of the individual park data is maintained to encourage accurate reporting
- Summary U.S. ride data is provided to the public by an independent organization (NSC)

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Reporting Data Requested

- Name of Park(s), Attraction, or Center
- Total Attendance for the calendar year
- Total number of rides taken by visitors
- Incidents reported by injury type:
 - Serious Injuries (Injuries resulting in a fatality or a hospital stay in excess of 24hrs)
 - Other Reportable Injuries (Injuries requiring medical treatment other than ordinary first aid)
- Incidents reported by amusement ride or device type
 - Children's Rides
 - Family and Adult Rides
 - Roller Coasters

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Lessons Learned from IAAPA Safety Report Program

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Lessons of U.S. Program

- Perception of imminent government regulation is major stimulus of program development.
- Confidentiality of reports is crucial.
- Third party is needed to ensure confidentiality and neutrality of analysis.
- Best approach is to introduce system on voluntary basis.
- Trust in system is built over time, along with recognition of its value.

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Next Steps

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Safety Road Map Program

- Annual Ride Safety Report program is the ultimate method of demonstrating the industry's safety record
- Ideally, we would have Safety Reports for all regions of the world in which our members operate
- Different levels and types of safety standards and systems in various geographical regions around the world present challenges to immediate worldwide safety reports
- The priority is first to demonstrate a comprehensive commitment to safety
- The Safety Road Map framework establishes a process for IAAPA to work with its Global Alliance partners and other national associations and industry leaders around the world through four different stages and ultimately reach the common goal.

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The Safety Road Map

The Roadmap is broken down into the main Geographical Regions and four **Safety Steps**:

- **Step 1 – Promote Safety and Safety Standards**
- **Step 2 – Adopt Safety Standards**
- **Step 3 – Effectively Implement Safety Standards and Systems**
- **Step 4 – Establish an Annual Ride Safety Report program**

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Geographic Regions

- **United States**
- **Western Europe**
- **Canada**
- **Latin America**
- **Southeast Asia**
- **Far East (China, Japan, Korea)**
- **South Asia**
- **Eastern Europe**
- **Middle East**
- **Australia/Oceania**
- **Africa**

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Appendix: Definitions

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CEN (EN 13814) Definition for Amusement Device

Any ride, structure, textile, or membrane structure or device, side stall, side show, tent constituting part of a ride, booths, grandstands, etc. which can be installed repeatedly without degradation or loss of integrity as well as temporarily or permanently at fairs, parks or any other locations

(Source: European Standard EN 13814, Fairground and amusement park machinery and structures –Safety, December 2004) ¹⁸

ASTM F24 Definition for Amusement Ride or Device

A device or combination of devices or elements that carry, convey, or direct a person (s) over or through a fixed or restricted course or within a defined area, for the primary purpose of amusement or entertainment.

(Source: ASTM F 747-97: Standard Terminology Relating to Amusement Rides and Devices).

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Ride Classifications **Children's Rides**

- **An amusement ride designed primarily for use by children up to 12 years of age.**

•Source: ASTM F 747-97, Standard Terminology Relating to Amusement Rides and Devices (defined as "kiddie ride" by ASTM)

- **Adults may also be able to ride, the seating will normally be tight for the 95th percentile of adult male.**

•Note: A ride should be classified as "children's ride" even if it fits other ride classifications (examples: small circular rides for children, miniature roller coaster, miniature swings, and children's carousels)

• (Source: IAAPA Incident Reporting Process)

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Ride Classifications Roller Coasters

An amusement ride whose motion is constrained by an elevated, fixed railway where the ride is based on gravity and momentum derived from an initial drop, acceleration, or launch.

(Source: IAAPA Incident Reporting Process)

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Ride Classifications Family and Adult Rides

All amusement rides as defined by ASTM F747-97 which are not “children’s Rides” or “Roller Coasters” as defined by IAAPA ride classifications.

• (Source: IAAPA Incident Reporting Process)

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