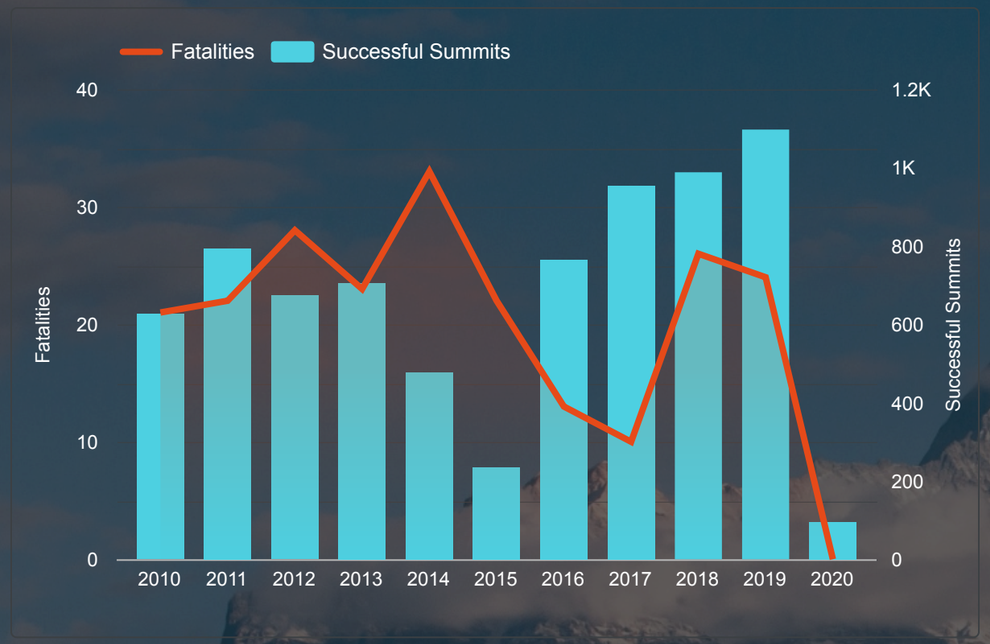
HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

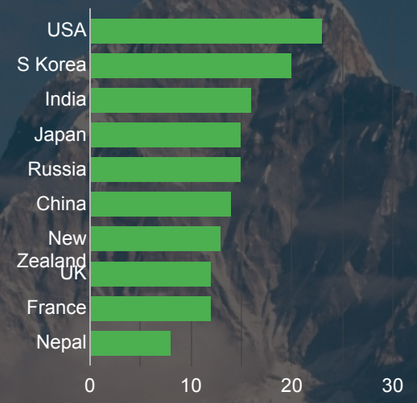
2010-2020

Successful Summits
7,408

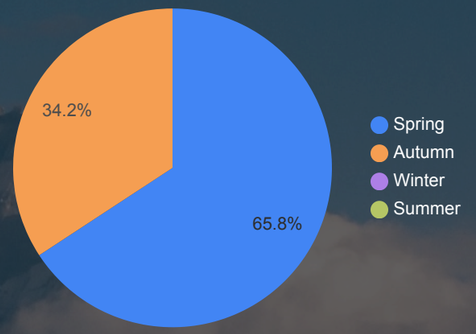
Total Fatalities
222



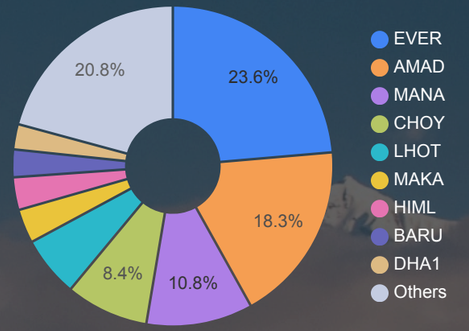
Climber Deaths vs Summits Over Time



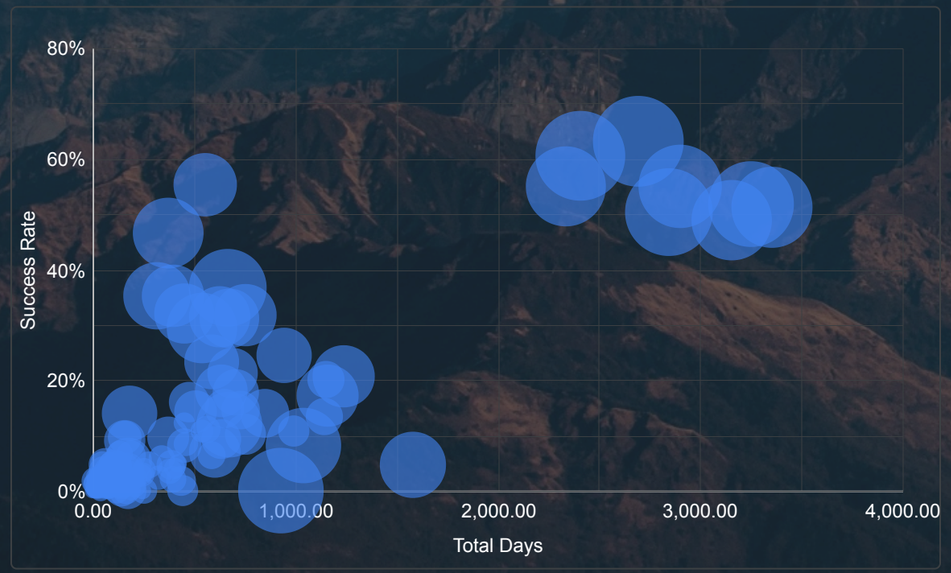
Fatalities's Nationalities



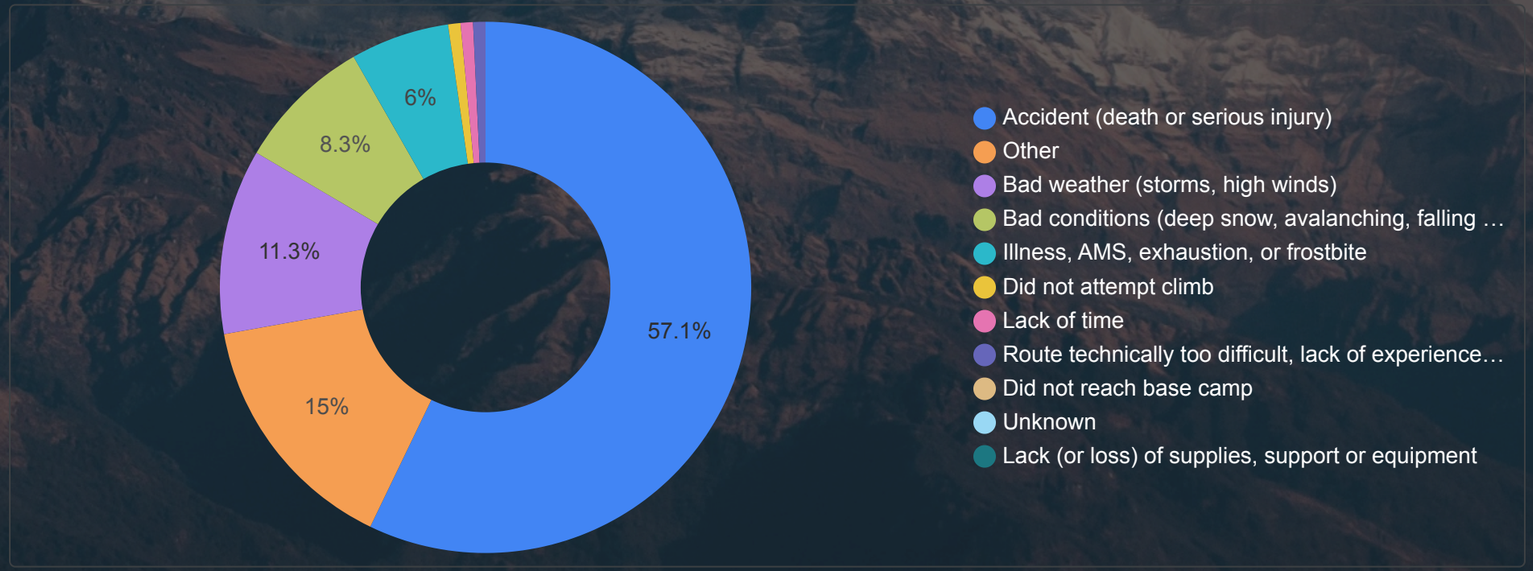
Death Distribution by Season



Death Distribution by Mountain



Expedition Duration vs Summit Success Rate



Causes of Fatalities

Himalayan Expedition Fatality Report 🗒️

(2010–2020)

OVERVIEW 📍

Total Fatalities: 222 | Total Successful Summits: 7,408

Over a decade, more than 7,000 climbers reached the summit, while 222 lives were lost — highlighting the enduring risks of Himalayan expeditions.

Deadliest Mountains 🗻

Everest (23.6%) | Ama Dablam (18.3%) | Manaslu (10.8%)

Everest, as the most attempted peak, leads in death count. Other technically challenging peaks also contribute significantly to total fatalities.

Seasonal Fatalities 🧭

Spring: 65.8% | Autumn: 34.2% | Summer/Winter: 0%

The majority of fatalities occurred during Spring, aligning with peak expedition season. Despite being the "safest" window, high volume = high risk exposure.

Victim Nationalities 🌍

USA | South Korea | India | Japan | Russia

Countries with high expedition participation also record the most deaths. Emphasizes the importance of targeted safety training for these climber groups.

Duration vs Summit Rate 📈

No clear correlation between longer expedition durations and success rate.
However, expeditions with higher success rates tend to cluster between 1,500–3,000 total days, suggesting an optimal range of preparedness and acclimatization.

Causes of Fatalities 🪦

#1 Cause: Accident (Death or Serious Injury) – 57.1%

Fatalities are most often caused by direct accidents rather than environmental conditions — suggesting a need for stricter safety protocols and technical readiness.

-- M Delvin Farhan A