

NATIONAL COASTAL SAFETY REPORT

2008

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About this report

- Surf Life Saving Australia (SLSA) has produced the National Surf Safety Report since 2001.
- This year's report is called the National **Coastal** Safety Report, reflecting the broader scope of data analysed.
- This broader scope is also consistent with the need to enhance data analysis capabilities, as outlined in SLSA's strategic management plan 'Saving Lives in the Water' and the International Life Saving Federation's (ILS) 'World Drowning Report 2007'.

Methodology

- Surf Life Saving records coastal deaths and coastal drowning deaths in its own central database (SurfGuard) in instances where surf lifesavers, Australian Lifeguard Service employees or SLSA support operations were involved.
- This data is cross-referenced with media monitoring reports and a detailed search of the National Coroners Information System (NCIS).
- The data described in this report is correct as at 1 November 2007, however the detailed data may change further, pending the outcome of ongoing coronial investigations, as approximately 60 % of the coastal drowning deaths listed here are still open.



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What is Coastal Drowning?

The International Life Saving Federation (ILS) World Drowning Report 2007 defines drowning as:

- “...the process of experiencing respiratory impairment from submersion/immersion in liquid”

Thus, a person may die from drowning; be injured by a drowning episode; or drowning through rescue, emergency care or other means.

Previous SLSA reports defined a coastal drowning as:

- “Death arising from impairment of respiratory function as a result of immersion in liquid, with the location of immersion occurring on the Australian coastline where a lifesaving/lifeguard services is located, or could possible be located, which may have increased the chance of survival of the victim.”

As the above definition allowed for some degree of subjectivity, a new definition for a coastal drowning death has been used for this report:

- “Death arising from impairment of respiratory function as a result of immersion in liquid where the place of drowning includes beaches, harbours/bays/inlets and ocean.”

For comparative reasons, coastal drowning deaths using the previous definition have been compared against 5 year average. All other data is based on the new definition.

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Other definitions used

- **Coastal death:**

Death arising from various circumstances, excluding those deaths that fit the coastal/offshore drowning death definition, where the location of the death includes beaches, harbours/bays/inlets and ocean (e.g. marine sting, heart attack, boat collision)

- **Offshore drowning death:**

Death arising from impairment of respiratory function as a result of immersion in liquid where the place of drowning occurs more than 5 nautical miles (nM) off the Australian coastline.

- **Offshore Death:**

Death arising from various circumstances occurring, excluding those deaths that fit the coastal/offshore drowning definition, where the place of death occurs more than 5nM off the Australian coastline.

- Coastal deaths and coastal drowning deaths do not include cases where the cause of death was associated with suicide or homicide.

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Key Findings

How many people drowned around the coastline?

- There were 82 coastal drowning deaths in 2006-07. This was down from 96 in the previous period.
- Of these, 40 drowned in NSW, 8 in Queensland, 12 in Western Australia, 11 in Victoria, 4 each in South Australia and Tasmania, with 3 drowning in the Northern Territory.
- Using the previous definition, there were 68 coastal drowning deaths, an increase of six on the previous year and higher than the five year average 57.8.

Who drowned?

- Males accounted for 69 (84%) of coastal drowning deaths.
- 19 (23%) of all coastal drowning deaths were aged between 30 and 39.
- 11 people (14%) from overseas countries drowned around the coastline during 2006-07.

Where did they drown?

- 32 (39%) were more than 5km away from a location patrolled by surf lifesavers or lifeguards, however, of these, the majority (24, or 75 %) occurred outside normal patrol time or season.
- 52 (63%) occurred in close proximity to a beach.

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Key Findings

When did they drown?

- 31 (38%) occurred during summer, of which 26 (32%) occurred in the 64-day period from 25 December to 26 February, meaning that a person drowns around the coast every two to three days over this peak summer period.
- 41 (50%) coastal drowning deaths occurred on weekends and public holidays.
- A similar number (28 or 33%) of coastal drowning deaths occurred during the four-hour period from 3pm to 7pm as the nine-hour period from 6am to 3pm (30 people or 36%).

What were they doing when they drowned?

- 36 (43%) of those who drowned on the coast were swimming or wading at the time of death.
- 10 (13%) coastal drowning deaths involved either alcohol and/or drugs.

How many other deaths were there around the coastline?

- 20 other people died around the coastline during 2006-07 with cause of death including boating accidents and beach activities (e.g. sand dune collapse, quad bike accident).
- Of these, 19 (86%) were male, following the same trends identified for coastal drowning deaths.

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Key Findings

What would happen around our coastline without surf lifesavers and lifeguards?

An independent study¹ into the social and economic benefits of surf lifesaving in Australia found that if not for the presence of surf lifesavers on our beaches, 485 people would die, while 311 would be seriously incapacitated each year.

- The 11,500 rescues and 460,000 'preventative actions' (stopping people getting into trouble before they need rescue) carried out by our surf lifesavers and lifeguards during 2006-07 have clearly played a major role in reducing the incidence of drowning and injury around the coastline.

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¹ Valuing an Australian Icon: The Economic Contribution of Surf Life Saving in Australia, The Allen Consulting Group, 2005

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What is Surf Life Saving doing to reduce coastal drowning death and injury?

Reasons for the coastal drowning deaths are generally categorised into the four stages of the 'drowning chain'. Surf Life Saving's strategies to save lives in the water are based on remedial actions for each stage of the chain, as outlined below.

The Drowning Chain	Surf Life Saving's role	Surf Life Saving's strategic priorities 2007 to 2011	Outcomes in 2006-07
1. Ignorance of hazard	Community education and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will prevent deaths and injuries via proactive intervention We will facilitate the provision of quality beach and aquatic safety, lifesaving and preventative education services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We distributed 'Surf's Up' educational resource to all Australian primary schools We produced a new Telstra Beach to Bush DVD educational resource for regional school children We conducted a number of media campaigns to promote community education
2. Uninformed/unrestricted access to hazard	Denial of access and/or provision of warnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will develop and build an SLSA 'accreditation scheme' for beach safety and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We produced the Australian Coastal Public Safety Guidelines We produced the National Aquatic and Recreational Signage Style Manual (with RLSSA) We carried out coastal risk audits and assessments for local government and other organisations
3. Lack of supervision at hazard	Provision of supervision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will extend lifesaving services We will facilitate smart lifesaving services and systems We will develop and exploit SLSA's preferred supplier status for lifeguard training programs and services We will deliver world class quality lifesaving services and systems We will foster the delivery of effective, high quality training and assessing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our members conducted 11,500 rescues, 460,000 preventative actions and provided first aid to 41,000 people We extended lifesaving services with more beaches under guard and additional support operations We worked with Coastalwatch to develop smarter surveillance techniques using remote cameras With the assistance of Telstra and Yamaha, provided \$450,000 in rescue gear to states & clubs We provided more than 70,000 awards and qualifications to our members, increasing the skills of our volunteer services
4. Inability to cope with hazard	Acquisition of survival skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will prevent deaths and injuries via proactive intervention We will facilitate the provision of quality beach and aquatic safety, lifesaving and preventative education services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'On The Same Wave' provided surf safety information to culturally & linguistically diverse communities We provided basic surf safety skills to almost 50,000 'nippers' Through the Australian Lifesaving Academy provided first aid courses to more than 6,000 members of the public

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Case Study

- On 30 January 2005, Bronte surf lifesaver, Andrew Bowden, then aged 19, performed a dangerous and selfless tube rescue of an English tourist at Sydney's Bronte Beach.
 - Having lost his board and snapped his leg rope, the patient quickly fell victim to the prevailing three to four metre surf conditions and was swept into a treacherous area known as the 'mixing bowl'.
 - Several rescue attempts were made, however with the conditions so dangerous and the beach closed, all attempts where unsuccessful.
 - With time running out, Andrew raced to the northern end of Bronte Beach, clambered up and across rocks and then scaled a four to five metre cliff face, to dive into the surf with flippers and a rescue tube.
 - Showing significant physical stamina and surf skills, he reached the exhausted patient and navigated out of the 'mixing bowl' to a point where they could be assisted and brought to shore.
 - In saving the life of this man, Andrew placed his personal safety and wellbeing in significant jeopardy.
 - In 2007, Andrew was awarded a Meritorious Award - Bronze Medallion, one of the highest recognitions available from SLSA.
- In 2006-07, surf lifesavers and lifeguards conducted 11,500 rescues, stopped 460,000 people getting into trouble before they needed rescuing ('preventative actions') and provided first aid for 41,000 others.

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WHO DROWNED AROUND THE COAST IN 2006-07?

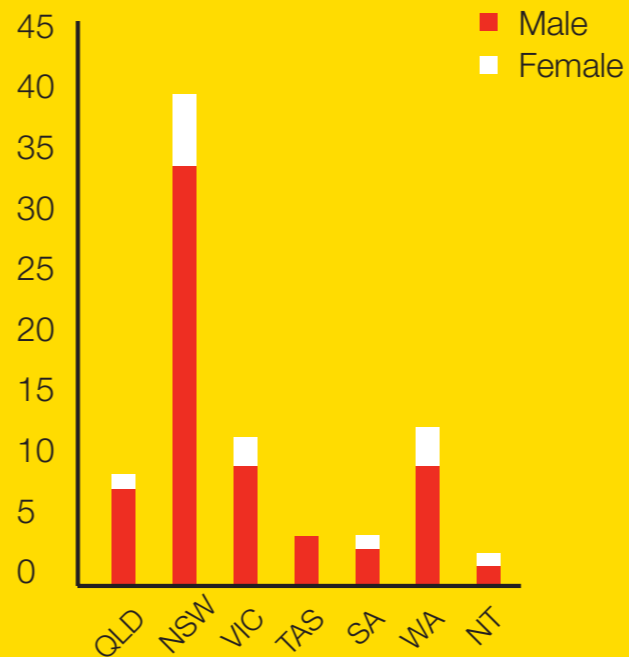
By Gender

- Once again, males made up the majority of coastal drowning deaths, accounting for 69 (84%).
- This is consistent with findings from 2003-04 (93%), 2004-05 (84%) and 2005-06 (89%).
- Various international studies² have surmised the reason for the higher percentage of males drowning is due to:

1. Worldwide, more men than women participate in water sports or are near water in their work or recreation.

2. Men may also take more and greater risks, or tend more often to overrate their swimming ability.

Coastal Drowning Deaths by state and gender



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² Facts About Injuries: Drowning, World Health Organisation, www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/

³ The National Drowning Report 2007, Royal Life Saving Society of Australia, see www.royallifesaving.com.au

WHO DROWNED AROUND THE COAST IN 2006-07?

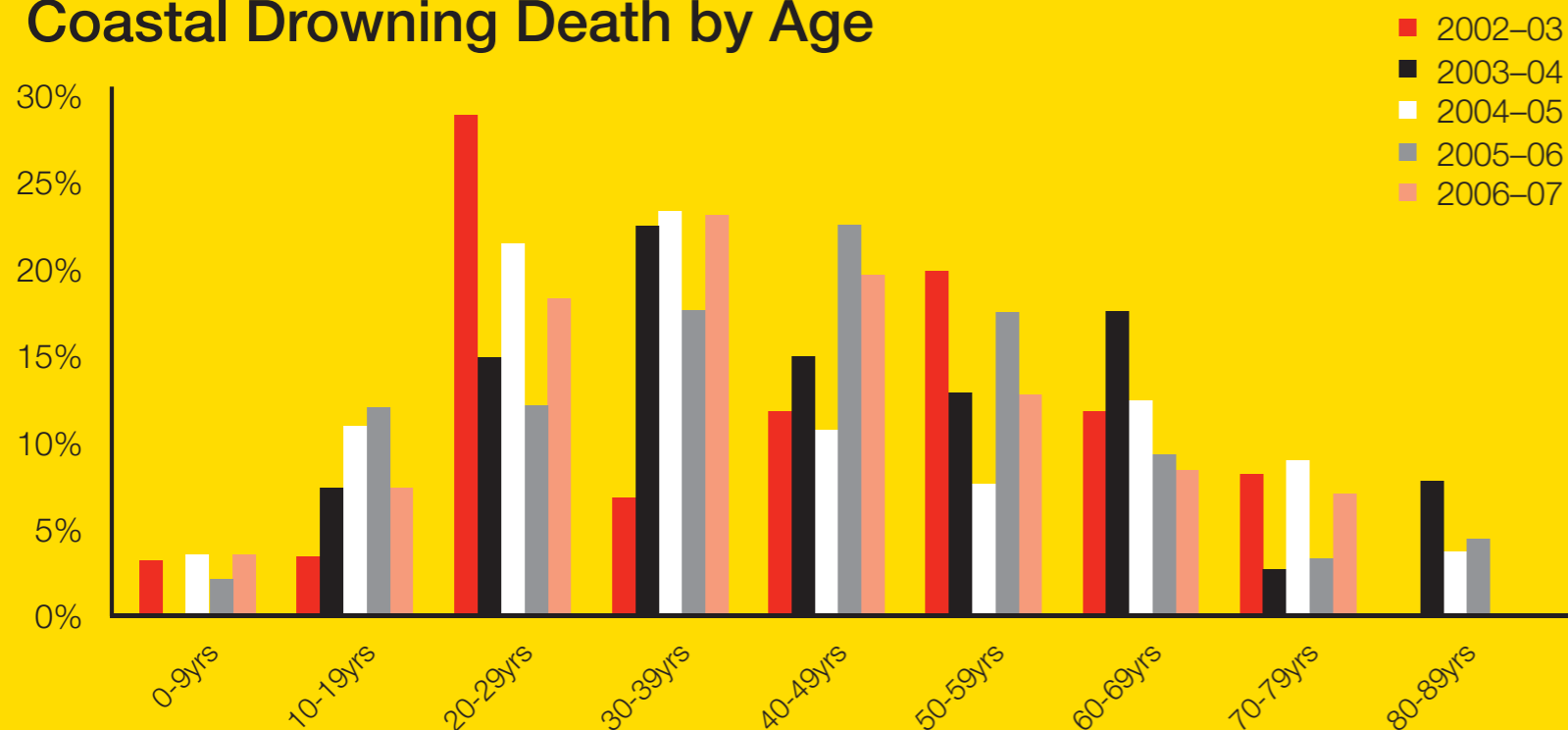
By Age Group

- 19 (23%) of those who drowned around the coast were aged between 30 and 39, with 15 (18%) aged between 20 and 29 and another 16 (20%) between 40 and 49.
- Once again, this is broadly consistent with previous years – see graph below.
- It is worth noting that at 4%, deaths in the 0-9 year old category are low compared with other coastal drowning

deaths age categories, as well as with overall drowning deaths.

- For example, another study³ has shown that 56 children aged between 0 and 14 drowned in 2007 representing 21% of the total.
- Programs such as nippers, which are popular with children and their parents living close to the coast, may be one reason for the comparative difference.

Coastal Drowning Death by Age



² Facts About Injuries: Drowning, World Health Organisation, www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/

³ The National Drowning Report 2007, Royal Life Saving Society of Australia, see www.royallifesaving.com.au

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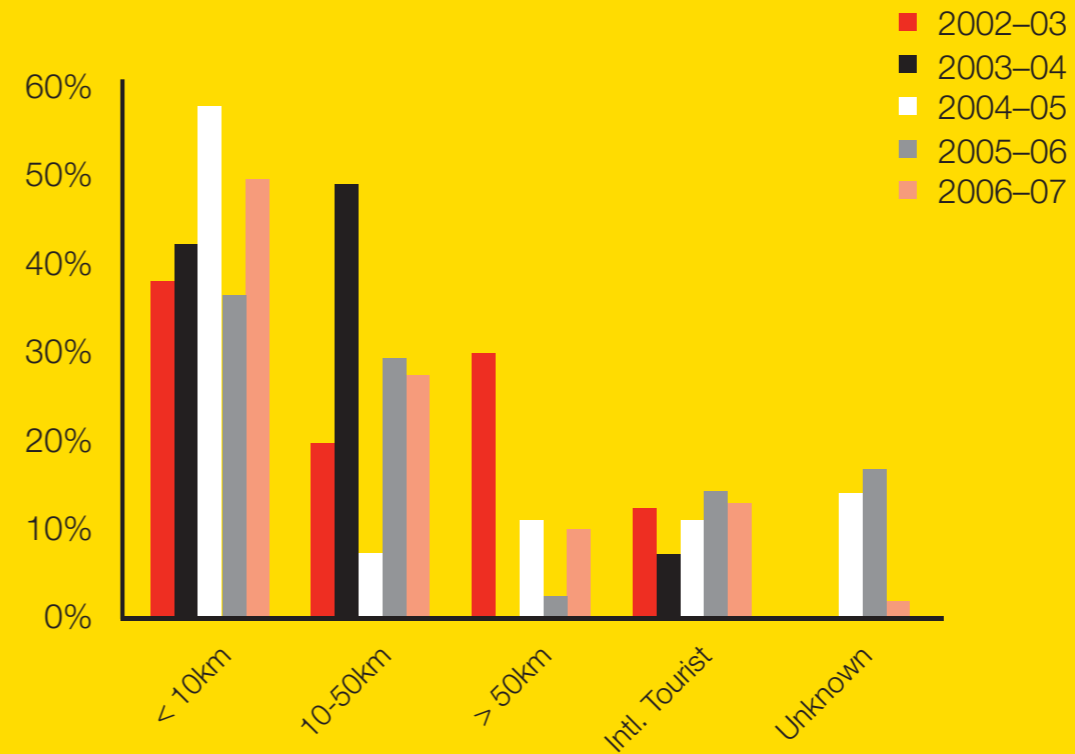


WHO DROWNED AROUND THE COAST IN 2006-07?

By Place of Residence

- 40 (49%) people who drowned lived less than 10km away from the coast. 22 (26%) lived 10-50 km away, 11 (13%) were international visitors and 7 (8%) lived more than 50km away, with place of residence unknown in 2 cases.
- The number of coastal drowning deaths of people who lived more than 50km away from the coast has declined over the past years.
- Nevertheless, given relative population sizes, people who live more than 50km away from the coast continue to be over-represented in drowning data.
- In 2006-07, 11 people (13%) from overseas countries drowned. International tourists typically arrive in Australia with the desire to experience the Australian beach lifestyle, however, many are unfamiliar with water and sea conditions commonly found along the coastline.

Coastal Drowning Death by Place of Residence



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WHO DROWNED AROUND THE COAST IN 2006-07?

Case Study

- Dr Yondon Dungu had been in Australia for less than two weeks when he got caught in Bondi's most notorious rip.
- In at least one case each year, an international visitor drowns on the coast within one to two days of arriving in Australia.
- Surf Life Saving plays a key role in providing awareness of beach hazards for international tourists in addition to the provision of lifesaving services in high volume tourist regions, however clearly more needs to be done. An immediate priority should be for all international flights to provide basic surf safety information for inbound tourists as part of their basic information.

See 'Rips at the beach' fact sheet included on this CD

In search of a better life, he left land-locked Ulan Bator but met his death in Bondi surf

Aussie dream came to a tragic end

By BEN JOHNSON

NINE days after they arrived from land-locked Mongolia to begin a new life in Australia, a family's dream ended on the sands of our most famous beach with a drowning that has shocked locals.

After years of struggle, Yondon Dungu, a qualified doctor, had managed to bring his wife and three children to Sydney to live.

On only their second weekend in town, he took them to Bondi Beach to see the sights and celebrate it was January 28 — his 42nd birthday.

As the afternoon wore on, the surfer decided to cool down with a quick swim, but became caught in a strong rip at South Bondi and disappeared.

His three children — sons Zurig, 18, and Buzha, 11, and daughter Batbayar, 14 — and wife, Tseggi, watched as lifeguards and a helicopter rescue team searched frantically for him.

Two hours later, the body of the former Mongolian Health Ministry official was found submerged behind the lighthouse pool.

Last week, instead of attending their first day at Randwick Boys' and Randwick Girls' high schools, Dr Dungu's children grieved his loss around an impressionist statue in their empty flat.

Ms Dungu said they had no option other than to return to their home in the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator after the loss of their only breadwinner.

"We would love to stay, but we cannot do it without him," she said.

Dr Dungu had lived and studied in Sydney between 2000 and 2002, after which he returned to Mongolia to help his family emigrate to Australia.

"He was a very good and very gentle man," Ms Dungu said of her husband of 16 years.

"And he really wanted to have education for the kids — that's why he picked Australia. He studied a masters in health administration and he was going

to study another at NSW University."

Orders for bedding and furniture for the Dungus' Rosebery apartment have been cancelled — along with their Australian dream.

Michael O'Rourke, a former work colleague of Dr Dungu, told The Sunday Telegraph his friend had fallen in love with Australia.

"His whole dream was to bring them to Australia and to bring them up as Australians," Mr O'Rourke said.

"He was a dedicated family man who had come here thinking of a bright future for his family."

Waverley Council head lifeguard Bruce Hopkins said his team was shaken by Dr Dungu's loss.

"The boys, particularly those who were on duty, are pretty cut up about this incident," Mr Hopkins said.

"They pride themselves on the fact they have been able to resuscitate a number of people who have nearly drowned at Bondi."

After spending their savings on moving to this country, the Dungus were forced to rely on the generosity of the local community to pay for Dr Dungu's funeral and cremation services.

The Eastern Suburbs Liquor Accord footed the fees for the Buddhist ceremony when they learned of the family's plight from Waverley police.

"We've raised enough to cover the funeral service," Licensing Sergeant Peter Ball, who attended the drowning scene, said.

"There's not much you can say with them down on the beach when it unfolds that way."

"All you can do is support them, and that's what we have got through the community, but we hope we can help a little more to get them to Mongolia."

The Liquor Accord, made up of licensed venues, police and Waverley Council, said news of the beach tragedy compelled it to go beyond its usual brief

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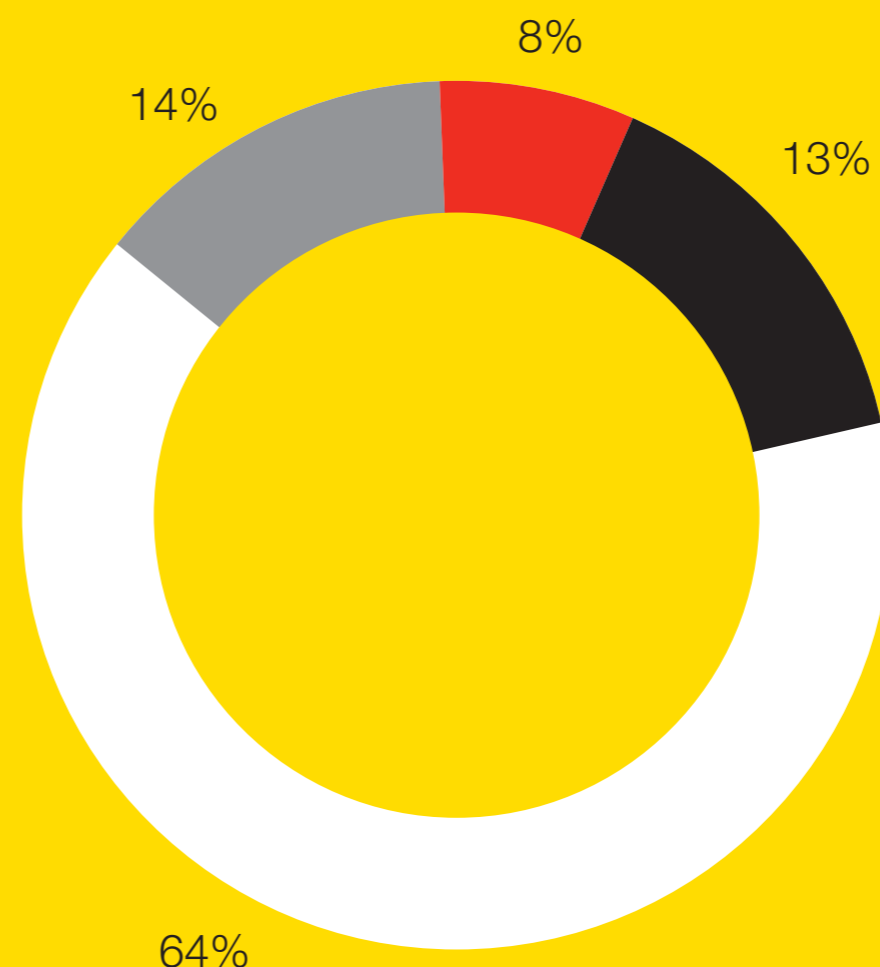
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WHERE DID PEOPLE DROWN AROUND THE COAST IN 2006-07?

- 40 people drowned in NSW (compared with 37 in 2005-06), 8 (14) in Queensland, 12 (17) in Western Australia, 11 (13) in Victoria, 4 each in South Australia (13) and Tasmania (1), with 3 (1) drowning in the Northern Territory.
- 32 (39%) were more than 5km away from a location patrolled by surf lifesavers or lifeguards, however, of these, the majority (24 or 75%) occurred outside normal patrol time or season.
- 25 (30%) people drowned less than 1km from a location patrolled by surf lifesavers or lifeguards however, of these, approximately 50% occurred outside normal patrol time or season, while 24 (29%) were between 1 and 5km away, and the location of drowning was unknown in one instance.
- 52 (63%) drowned on a beach, 12 (14%) drowned in a harbour or inland waterway, 11 (13%) from rocks or cliffs and 7 (8%) in the open ocean.

Incident Location



- Open Ocean
- Rocks/Cliff
- Beach
- Harbour/Inland Waterway
- Unknown

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WHERE WHERE DID PEOPLE DROWN AROUND THE COAST IN 2006-07?

	Number of Drownings	% of Total	Population ('000)*	Crude All-Age Drowning Rate per 100,000 per year (2006-2007)	Average for 5 years
NT	3	4%	213.8	1.40	0.38
TAS	4	5%	4,927	0.81	0.28
NSW	40	49%	6,875.7	0.58	0.37
WA	12	15%	2,094.5	0.57	0.38
SA	4	5%	1,581.4	0.25	0.35
VIC	11	13%	5,188.1	0.21	0.18
QLD	8	10%	4,162	0.19	0.27
TOTAL	84	100.0%	20948.9	0.39	0.29

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* <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3101.0/> Accessed November 2007.

WHERE WHERE DID PEOPLE DROWN AROUND THE COAST IN 2006-07?

Case Study

- On New Years Day 2007, a seven year old autistic boy was walking along rocks at Little Bay (NSW), an unpatrolled location, and fell into the water.
- His body was retrieved from the water by the Westpac Life Saver Rescue Helicopter, who performed CPR in transit to Sydney Children's Hospital.
- On arrival at Sydney Children's Hospital he was in cardiac arrest and further resuscitation measures were administered.
- He was pronounced life extinct 54 minutes after the initial response from the Westpac Rescue Helicopter.

This case highlights the importance of supervision at the beach. See 'Enjoying the beach' fact sheet included on this CD

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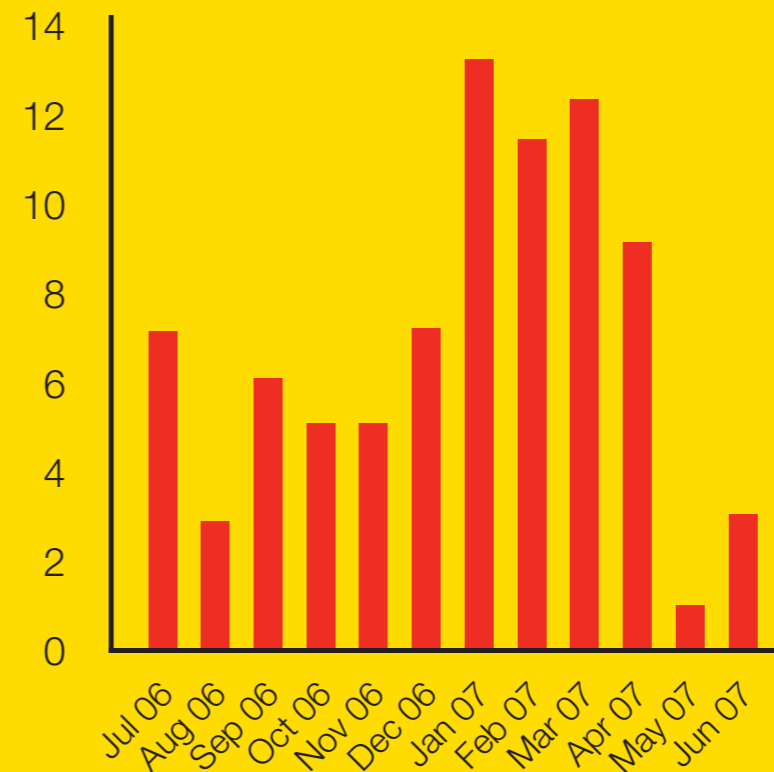
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WHEN DID PEOPLE DROWN AROUND THE COAST IN 2006-07?

- 31 (38%) coastal drowning deaths occurred during summer, of which 26 (32%) occurred in the 64-day period from 25 December to 26 February, meaning that a person drowns around the coast every two to three days over this peak summer period.
- 41 (50%) coastal drowning deaths occurred on weekends and public holidays.
- Where time is known, 28 (33%) coastal drowning deaths occurred during the four-hour period from 3pm to 7pm, compared with 30 (36%) people drowning in the nine-hour period from 6am to 3pm.
- This is consistent with previous year's findings and those of the ILS, which surmised that people generally get more tired and less able to make good judgements about risk later in the day⁴

Drownings by Month



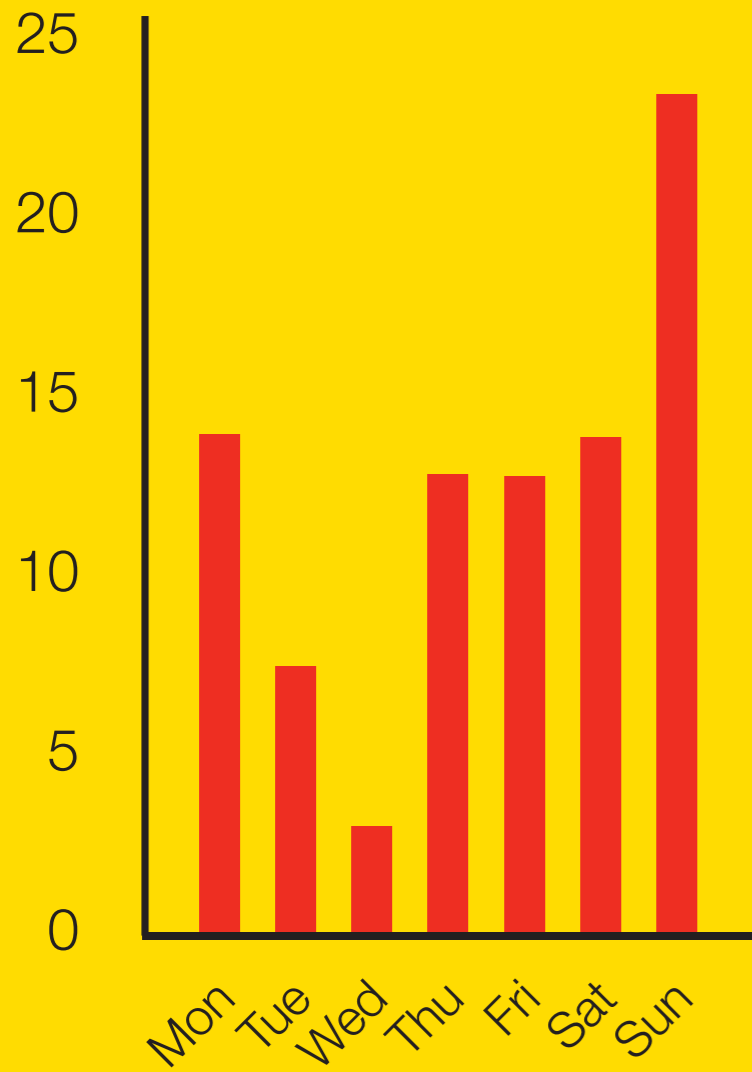
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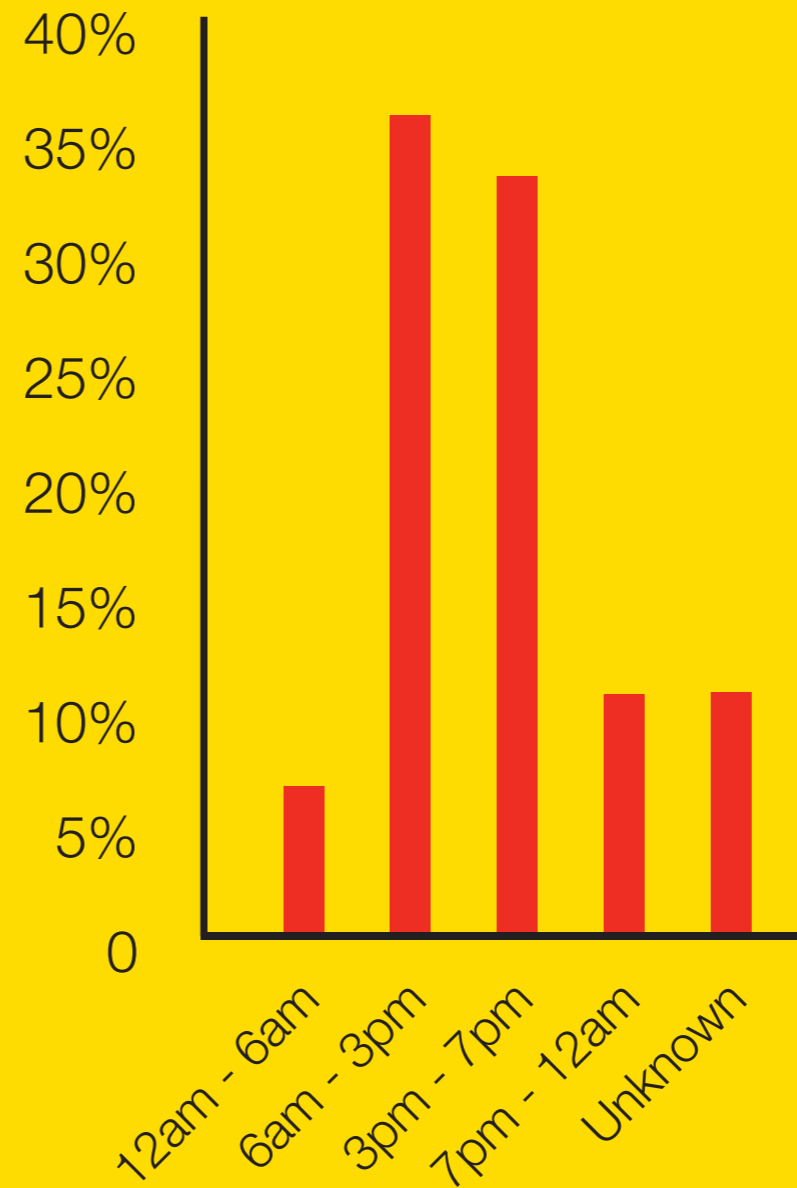
⁴ International Life Saving Federation – see www.ilsf.org/about/drowning_statistics.htm

WHEN DID PEOPLE DROWN AROUND THE COAST IN 2006-07?

Drownings vs Day of the Week



Time of Coastal Drowning

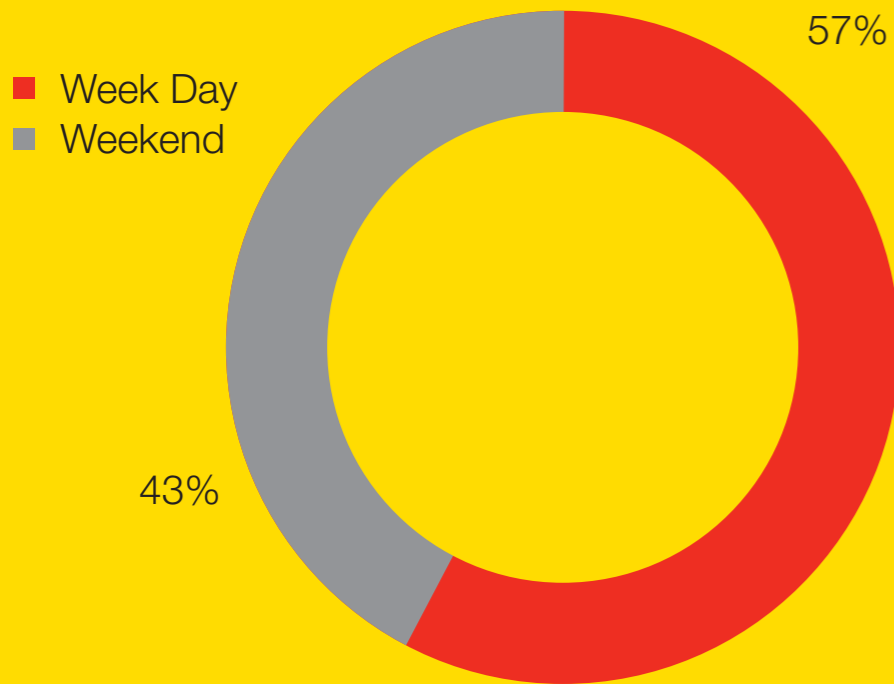


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WHEN DID PREOPLE DROWN AROUND THE COAST IN 2006-07?

Day of Drowning



- The data above, in context with the extremely high number of beach visitations on weekends and public holidays during summer, demonstrates the impact surf lifesavers, lifeguards and SLSA support operations have on reducing the incidence of drowning and injury around the coastline.

Case Study

- In total, 5 people (6%) drowned around the coast while swimming at night.
- 10 (13%) of coastal drowning deaths involved either alcohol and/or drugs.
- This highlights the importance of not mixing alcohol and swimming. See fact sheet 'Alcohol and swimming' included on the CD

Night swimmer missing as more than 60 saved

Family's beach vigil

Greg Stolz

It was only a 50m walk for them across the sand and down to the water's edge.

But for the grief-stricken family of a young Brisbane man missing after a night swim to treacherous Gold Coast surf, it must have been an agonising struggle.

As lifesavers made dozens of rescues in a day of drama on Gold Coast beaches, the Alshakoon family from Krasner in Brisbane's west made a grim pilgrimage to Surfers Paradise to the spot where 28-year-old Sajith Alshakoon disappeared while swimming with a friend on Saturday night.

The young woman, believed to be Mr Alshakoon's sister, waded into the water and looked forlornly out to sea as lifesavers searched in vain for his body. As the realisation dawned they were almost certainly searching for a body the missing man's thinned father put his hands on his head and embraced family members.

"The family is obviously very devastated — not knowing is

probably one of the biggest fears for a parent and my thoughts go out to them," police Acting Inspector Peter Gordon said.

"There's always hope but as the time progresses, the chances (of finding the man alive) diminish."

Described by police as a poor swimmer, Mr Alshakoon is believed to have been swept out to sea in a rip about 7.30pm on Saturday night opposite the Q1 super-tower. Lifesavers had finished duty and the beach was unpatrolled.

Mr Alshakoon's friend was plucked exhausted from the surf and taken by ambulance to the Gold Coast Hospital. He was later released.

Tuesday, more than 60 lifeline rescues were required from the surf as beaches up and down the Gold Coast — some only meters from where Mr Alshakoon disappeared.

The hectic day included the mass rescue of 10 people at Southport after a small boat

collapsed.

At Surfers Paradise, lifesaver Ken Lloyd had to be given oxygen after being knocked unconscious when his rubber ducky flipped during a mass rescue.

Lifesavers are bracing for worse, with the swell expected to increase by Wednesday.

"Conditions are extremely dangerous and it looks like it's only going to get worse," Surf Life Saving Queensland Gold Coast duty officer Ian Neill said.

Two men had a lucky escape after being found clinging to the upturned hull of their boat off the coast near Yeppoon.

The Yeppoon Coast Guard and Water Police launched a search on Saturday about 9.45pm after receiving a distress call from the stricken vessel.

The "stranded" men were found by the crew of a rescue helicopter three nautical miles north of Sea 150 on Curtis Island about 12.45pm.



The family is obviously very devastated — not knowing is probably one of the biggest fears for a parent and my thoughts go out to them

FORLORN search ... Lifesavers look for missing swimmer Sajith Alshakoon.

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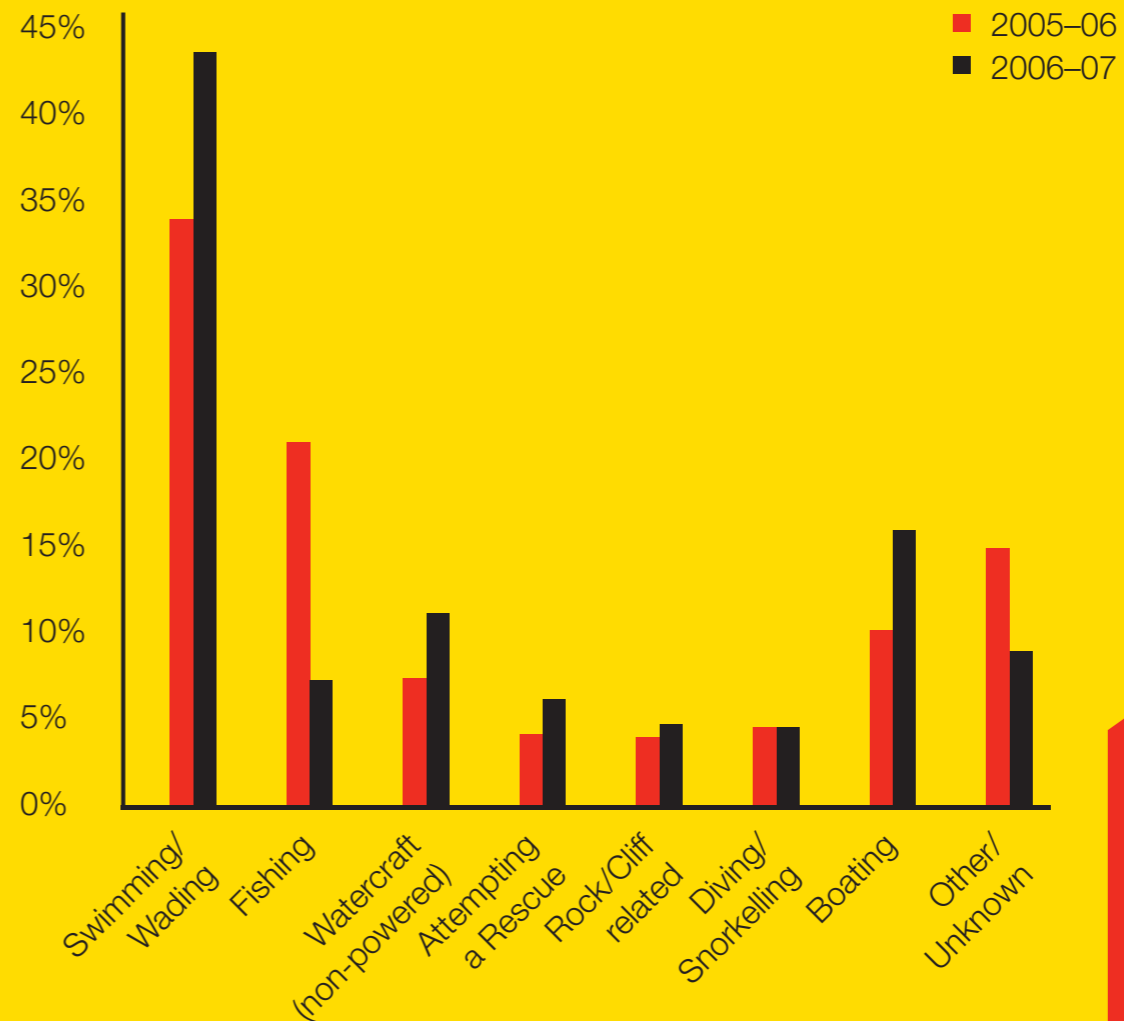
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WHAT WERE PEOPLE DOING WHEN THEY DROWNED?

- 35 or (43%) of those who drowned on the coast were swimming or wading at the time of death.
- Rips are considered to have been involved in 22 (or 61%) of coastal drowning deaths where activity was swimming/wading.
- 10 (13%) coastal drowning deaths involved either alcohol and/or drugs.

Coastal Drowning Death by Activity



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WHAT WERE PEOPLE DOING WHEN THEY DROWNED?

Case Study

- On Sunday 23 October 2006, a man was fishing in small boat, approximately 1km offshore from the Altona (VIC) boat ramp.
- The man made an unusual noise and guttural sounds prior to falling from the boat into water.
- The noise was noticed by nearby boat occupants, one of whom dove in to assist the man who was motionless and face down in water.
- The man was assisted back onto the boat and taken to the Altona boat ramp.
- CPR was not administered by the boat occupants due to lack of knowledge.
- The time elapsed before he was taken to shore was approximately 20 minutes, after which a further 5 minutes elapsed before ambulance officers arrived and commenced resuscitation attempts.
- The deceased had nil response to resuscitation attempts and announced dead at scene.

This case highlights the importance of knowing correct CPR procedures. See 'CPR chart' fact sheet included on the CD

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HOW DOES AUSTRALIA COMPARE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

How many people died in other ways around the coast in 2006-07?

- 22 other people died around the coastline during 2006-07 with cause of death including boating accidents and beach activities (e.g. sand dune collapse, quad bike accident).
- Of these, 19 (86%) were male, following the same trends outlined earlier.
- There were no recorded fatal shark attacks or marine stinger deaths around Australia during the period.
- In 21 instances of other deaths around the Australian coastline, the cause of death has not been finalised by the relevant state coroners.

How can we work together to reduce drowning deaths?

Major challenges for water safety in Australia include:

- increasing demand for water safety infrastructure and services particularly in non-metropolitan coastal regions
- the need to more tightly target water safety programs to meet the needs of specific communities, including those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds and Indigenous communities and international tourists

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HOW DOES AUSTRALIA COMPARE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

How can we work together to reduce drowning deaths?

Opportunities to improve water safety in Australia:

Surf Life Saving Australia has developed a series of initiatives to address key water safety challenges, including:

- targeting high risk or ‘black spots’ for coastal drowning, which could be geographic locations, particular times of the day or certain demographics
- expanding on surf lifesaving patrolling services using improved technology and services through the use of more advanced equipment, information technology and research

- increasing education programs for at risk groups, including international tourists, people from a culturally and linguistically diverse background, rock fishermen and other Australians with a need for targeted water safety education

These programs are critical to our goal to significantly reduce the rate of coastal drowning and injury. We look to government and the broader community for continued support in helping us to help others.

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HOW DOES AUSTRALIA COMPARE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

	Population ('000s)	Census year	Total unintentional drowning deaths	Drowning deaths (per 100,000)	Male %	Female %	Unknown %
Brazil	169,799	2000	5,983	3.5	N/A	N/A	
Finland	5,220	2003	176	3.4	85	15	
New Zealand	3,737	2001	125	3.3	74	26	
Czech Republic	10,230	2001	244	2.4	69	31	
Bulgaria	7,974	2001	167	2.1	N/A	N/A	
Australia	18,972	2001	277	1.5	77	21	2
Canada	30,007	2001	450	1.5	84	16	
Sweden	8,883	2000	134	1.5	87	13	
Ireland	3,917	2002	51	1.3	76	24	
USA	281,422	2000	3,787	1.3	69	17	14
Singapore	4,018	2000	36	1.3	N/A	N/A	
Germany	82,532	2003	644	0.8	78	22	
St Lucia	151	2001	1	0.7	100	0	
UK	58,789	2001	381	0.6	86	14	
Malaysia	23,270	2000	127	0.5	N/A	N/A	
Iran	69,515	2005	250	0.4	N/A	N/A	

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CONTACTS

For further information

For quarterly updates on coastal drowning deaths, please visit the SLSA website at www.slsa.com.au or contact:

Surf Life Saving Australia

(02) 9300 4000
or www.slsa.com.au

Surf Life Saving NSW

(02) 9984 7188 or
www.surflifesaving.com.au

Surf Life Saving QLD

(07) 3846 8000 or
www.lifesaving.com.au

Life Saving Victoria

(03) 9676 6900 or
www.lifesavingvictoria.com.au

Surf Life Saving SA

(08) 8354 6900 or
www.surfrescue.com.au

Surf Life Saving WA

(08) 9243 9444 or
www.mybeach.com.au

Surf Life Saving TAS

(03) 6223 5555 or
www.slst.asn.au

Surf Life Saving NT

(08) 8985 6588 or
www.lifesavingnt.com.au

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