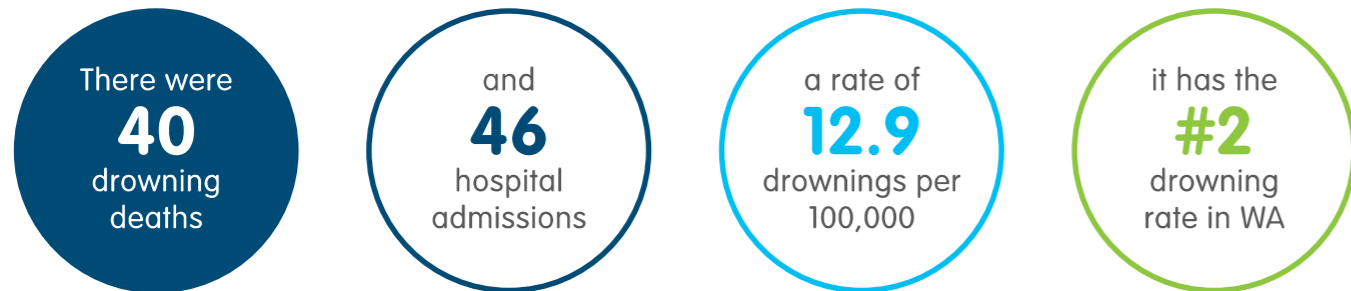




Photo: Coral Bay

There were **86 drowning incidents** recorded in the Midwest region

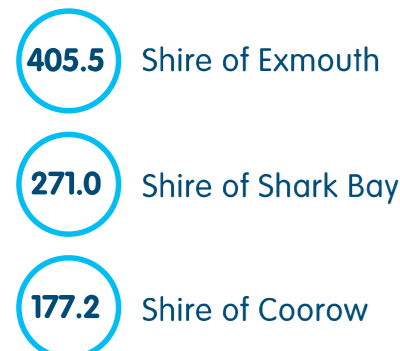


Males (189.4/100,000) were **3.2 times more likely to drown** than females (60.2/100,000)

76.7% of those who drowned in Midwest were male



Top 3 local areas (per 100,000)



Top 3 locations (%)



Top 3 activities (%)



77.9% were born in Australia



20.9% were born overseas



Of these, **72.7%** were from a non-English speaking country

Overall, **11.6% of people who drowned were Aboriginal**, with drowning rates similar for both Aboriginal Australians (12.1/100,000) and non-Aboriginal Australians (13.0/100,000).

Tourists and/or visitors to the area were involved in 52.5% of fatal drowning incidents, which is higher than the state average (31.8%).

Rescue Attempted (57.5%)
CPR performed (52.5%)

Av. length of hospital stay (non-fatal)
1.5 days



Drowning risk was greatest amongst toddlers, older adults, and young people
(Rate per 100,000)



26.1 Toddlers (0-4 years)



5.6 Children (5-14 years)



15.2 Young People (15-24 years)



11.8 Adults (25-64 years)



15.3 Older Adults (65+ years)

High-risk times for drowning



33.7% Summer months



60.0% Weekdays
5.0% Public Holiday



45.0% Mornings
6AM - 12PM

Key risk factors for drowning

- > **77.5%** Remoteness of location
- > **47.5%** Environmental factors such as poor weather/water conditions
- > **47.5%** Medical condition
- > **42.5%** Low socio-economic status
- > **30.0%** Participating at unfamiliar locations
- > **35.0%** Participating alone
- > **22.5%** Lack of safety equipment including lifejacket use
- > **15.0%** Injury
- > **15.0%** Inexperience with activity
- > **12.5%** Poor swimming ability
- > **7.5%** Consumption of alcohol (BAC >0.05)
- > **2.5%** Lack of supervision
- > **2.5%** Faulty or absent barrier