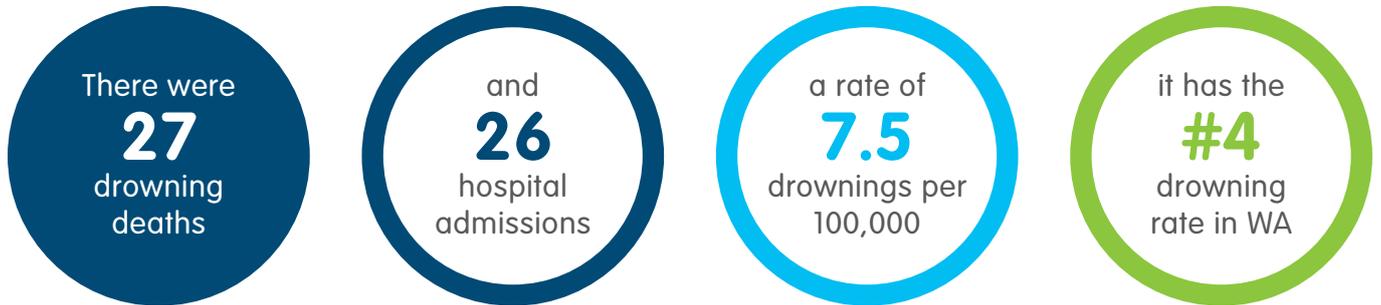




Photo: The Gap

There were **53 drowning incidents** recorded in the Great Southern region



Males (13.0/100,000) were almost **three times more likely to drown** than females (4.1/100,000)



Top 3 local areas (/100,000)	Top 3 locations (%)	Top 3 activities (%)
<b>17.9</b> Shire of Jerramungup	<b>51.9</b> Ocean/harbour	<b>40.7</b> Fishing
<b>14.1</b> Shire of Ravensthorpe	<b>18.5</b> Beach	<b>11.1</b> Watercraft
<b>5.5</b> City of Albany	<b>14.8</b> River/Creek/Stream	<b>11.1</b> Recreating



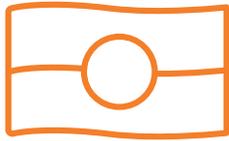
**62.3%** were born in Australia



**37.7%** were born overseas



Of these, **75.0%** were from a non-English speaking country



Overall, **1.9% of people who drowned were Aboriginal**, with drowning rates for Aboriginal (4.0/100,000) half that of non-Aboriginal Australians (7.6/100,000).



48.2% of fatal drowning involved a **tourist and/or visitor** to the area, which is higher than overall state trends (36.6%).



**Drowning risk was greatest amongst toddlers 0-4 years and adults aged 25-34 years and young people 15-24 years**  
(Rate per 100,000)



Toddlers (0-4 years)



Children (5-14 years)



Young People (15-24 years)



Adults (25-64 years)



Older Adults (65+ years)

### High-risk times for drowning



**35.9%**  
Autumn months



**55.6%**  
Weekdays



**44.4%**  
Afternoons

### Key risk factors for drowning

- > Inexperience/unfamiliar with location (63.0%)
- > Environmental factors such as poor weather/water conditions (55.6%)
- > Participating alone (29.6%)
- > Poor swimming ability (29.6%)
- > Presence of a pre-existing medical condition (22.2%)
- > Absent or faulty pool barrier (3.7%)
- > Consumption of alcohol (BAC >0.05) (18.5%) with an average BAC more than three times the legal limit for driving (0.167%)
- > Injury including head injury (14.8%)
- > 14.8% resided in a low socio-economic area
- > 8.8% at remote or very remote locations
- > Lack of supervision by a responsible adult (7.4%)