NATIONAL BEACH & COASTAL SAFETY REPORT

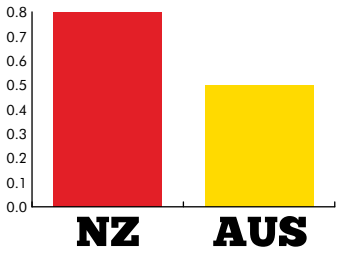
10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22 & 1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

SURF LIFE SAVING®
NEW ZEALAND

KEY FINDINGS

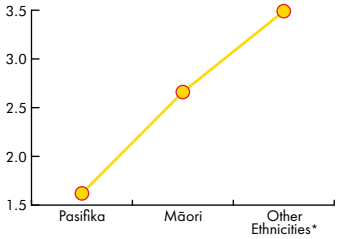
10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

1 **Our Ten Year Average Fatal Drowning Rate is 46% Higher Than Australia's**



And it is on the increase...

2 **Other Ethnicities* Had the Greatest Fatal Drowning Rate Over the Last Ten Years**



Other Ethnicities*

3.49 per 100,000 pop.

*Other Ethnicities represent all other ethnicities that are not NZ European, Pasifika, Asian nor Māori.

3 **Māori Had the Second-Highest Fatal Drowning Rate**

2.66

per 100,000 pop.

Māori

2012-2022 Fatal Drowning Rate

4 **Pasifika Had the Third-Highest Fatal Drowning Rate**

1.62

per 100,000 pop.

Pasifika

2012-2022 Fatal Drowning Rate

5 **Over the Last Ten Years, 180 Fatal Drownings Occurred in the Busy Summer Months.**

That Represents

46.6%

of the Total Annual Fatal Drownings

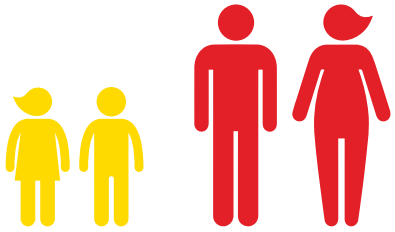
“We, Surf Life Saving New Zealand, are saying 'enough is enough' and are calling for greater investment in a long term, evidence-based beach and coastal safety education strategy.”

6 Over the Last Ten Years, Males Have Fatally Drowned More Than Females

7 Many New Zealand Adults Cannot Swim or Float Unaided.

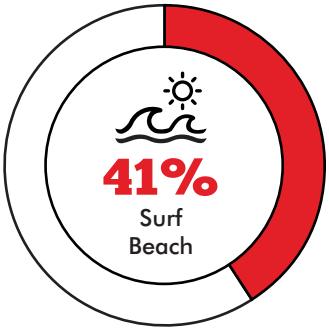
3 in 10
New Zealand Adults Cannot Swim or Float

8 Adults Have Fatally Drowned More Than Children and Young Adolescents



2012-2022 Fatal Drownings

9 Surf Beaches Pose the Greatest Risk for Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning in New Zealand.



2012-2022 Fatal Drownings

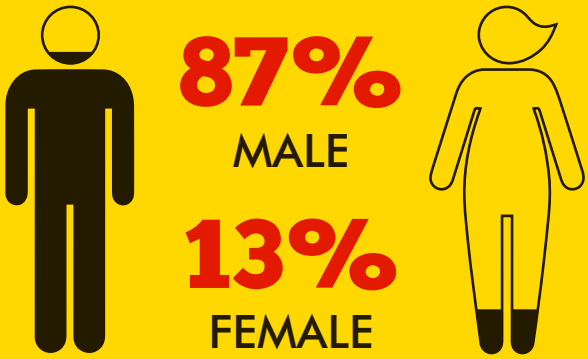
10 Over the Last Ten Years, the Greatest Risk Activities on NZ Beaches and Coasts Have Been:

However... Last Year, the Greatest Risk Activities Were:

DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

386
Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings



87% MALE

13% FEMALE

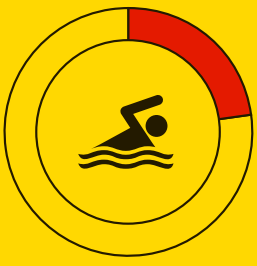
LOCATION

41%
Surf Beach

14%
Harbour

12%
0-1km Offshore

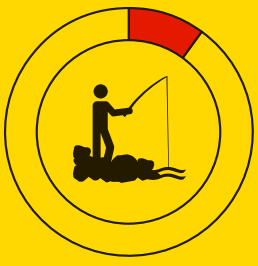
ACTIVITY



23%
Swimming/Wading

16%
Boating

10%
Snorkelling



10%
Land-Based Fishing

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SYNOPSIS

Between July 2021 and June 2022 there were 54 beach and coastal fatal drownings in New Zealand (more than double than the previous year of 25 fatal drownings). This brings the total over the last ten years to 386, which is an average of nearly 39 beach and coastal fatal drownings each year. Each one of these fatal drownings leaves families and communities devastated. Our drowning toll is something every New Zealander should see as a national tragedy and one we all have a responsibility to address.

"Last year the rate of drowning around New Zealand's coastline was twice that of Australia."

We can highlight the severity of the problem here in New Zealand by making a comparison to our antipodean neighbours. The New Zealand ten-year average fatal drowning rate is 46% greater than the Australian ten-year average. In 2021-22, this fatal drowning rate rose to almost 50%... so in other words last year the rate of drowning around the coastline of New Zealand was twice that of Australia.

In order to help understand the problem in more detail, Surf Life Saving New Zealand (SLSNZ) produces the National Beach and Coast Safety report on an annual basis, documenting incidents that have occurred within the coastal zone, while also analysing coastal participation, behaviours and perceptions. The report in itself does not provide answers, but it does provide the data in such a way that highlights the problem and will aid further analysis to help provide potential solutions, some of which are mentioned here.

Between May 2021 and April 2022, 3.1 million New Zealand adults (16 years and above) visited the coast on average 3.4 times each month. This suggests there were over 10 million individual visits to the coast. Swimming and wading were the most popular activities, followed by kai gathering for food and boating, with swimming, wading, snorkelling and land-based fishing the highest risk activities.

Surf beaches remain the most dangerous environment, followed by harbours and locations 0-1 km from shore. Most beach and coastal fatal drownings occurred while swimming or wading, followed by boating and snorkelling. As a response, SLSNZ provides coastal risk assessments to Councils and land managers who want them, to help them provide a hierarchy of control measures designed to mitigate the risk. This is backed up by providing detailed fatal drowning reports to the coroner to help understand what went wrong and why, and what can be done to try and prevent it from happening again.

Across all coastal activities, men are more likely to take risks and less likely to follow safety practices, while the opposite is true for women. Not surprisingly, men continue to fatally drown more than women on our beaches and coastline, accounting for 87% of drowning deaths on average, although this dropped to 80% last year. As a response, SLSNZ has run several social media safety campaigns with 'save the males' as a theme. This is also supported by summer safety messaging via the media and campaigns run by our partners bp, DHL and TSB.

Over the last ten years, Māori and Pasifika account for the highest fatal drowning rate per capita (4.28 per 100,000 pop.) followed by the other non-European ethnicities (3.49 per 100,000 pop.). As a response, SLSNZ has translated all of its safety messaging into Māori and multiple Pacific Island languages.

"Rip currents are the greatest hazard at a surf beach."

Over the last ten years, 41% of beach and coastal fatal drownings occurred at a surf beach in New Zealand. Rip currents are the greatest hazard at a surf beach accounting for the large majority of rescues and fatal drownings. Research shows 41% of people are confident they can identify a rip current. From those, just over half (56%) actually can identify them correctly, which means we estimate only 23% of people can really identify a rip current, or more importantly nearly 80% of people can't. As a response, SLSNZ is working with NIWA to develop AI technology to help the public identify rips and with the University of Plymouth, UK to develop a rip current hazard prediction model to warn people when rip currents are going to be at their most dangerous.

SLSNZ has also introduced the 3Rs Rip Survival Plan to increase awareness and knowledge on what to do if caught in a rip. The 3Rs message comprises three simple and easy-to-remember steps:

R – Relax and float to conserve energy.

R – Raise your hand to signal for help.

R – Ride the rip until it stops and you

can swim back to shore or help arrives.

Research shows that almost a third of New Zealanders cannot swim or float in the ocean for more than a few minutes, and many cannot swim 50m in the ocean without touching the bottom. SLSNZ recommends choosing a lifeguarded beach and swimming between the flags, especially those

whose swimming and floating ability in the ocean is limited. As a response, to help people choose a Lifeguarded beach, SLSNZ has partnered with Auckland Council and helped to develop the Safeswim (safeswim.org.nz) website, which is now the national preferred beach & coastal safety communications platform. It shows which beaches are Lifeguarded, when they are Lifeguarded and has live safety warnings to keep the public informed about hazards as they occur.

Across New Zealand, the Auckland region has the highest number of fatal drownings, followed by Northland and Waikato. However, when looking at per-capita figures, last year Northland had New Zealand's greatest fatal drowning rate (3.38 per 100,000 pop.) and Auckland, with a far greater population size, has a fatal drowning rate of only 0.64. Therefore, the risk of fatally drowning on the beach and coastal environments of Northland is over five times greater than in Auckland. As a response, SLSNZ has worked with Northland Regional Council to provide hazard assessments on 50 of its beaches, so they can be added to the Safeswim website. SLSNZ has also developed national Beach Safety Signage guidelines to help Councils provide standard, internationally-approved information and warning signs.

Over the last ten years there have been 180 beach and coastal drowning fatalities during the three summer months of December, January and February. This figure represents nearly half of the total annual beach and coastal drowning fatalities recorded, highlighting the increased risk associated with the short but busy summer season. As a response, SLSNZ provides a national lifeguard service consisting of 74 volunteer Surf Life Saving Clubs who patrol at weekends and council funded lifeguards who patrol during the week at the most popular locations during the summer holiday period. When combined, these services patrol a total of 92 locations nationwide. During 2021-22 there were 4,377 qualified SLSNZ Lifeguards, with 833 of them gaining their Surf Lifeguard Award during the season.

“SLSNZ Lifeguards protecting our beaches in the last decade have saved more than 9,400 lives, provided 21,604 people with first aid and carried out 1,030,841 preventative actions.”

The interventions performed by SLSNZ Lifeguards protecting our beaches in the last decade have saved more than 9,400 lives. Over the same period, SLSNZ Lifeguards have carried out 1,030,841 preventative actions. That is a huge number of drownings that have been potentially averted because of the vital role that SLSNZ performs. SLSNZ also runs a Beach Education Programme, educating around 25,000 school children each year and some Surf Life Saving Clubs regularly visit schools and run community beach safety education programmes.

SLSNZ also saves lives on the land as well as in the sea. All SLSNZ Lifeguards are first aid trained, and many as First Responders. Under an operational partnership with St John Ambulance, SLSNZ Lifeguards in selected parts of NZ respond to major first aid incidents on and close to the beach on their behalf. Over the last ten years, SLSNZ Lifeguards have provided 21,604 people with first aid.

As part of the 'National Search and Rescue (SAR) Framework', Volunteer SLSNZ Clubs are regularly called upon by the Police to respond to incidents out of hours. These call-outs have significantly increased in recent years as more and more people need our services. More lives are being saved, and more people are being rescued than ever before. Unfortunately, SAR Squads have also been busy searching for and recovering people who have died, returning them to their whanau and loved ones. Over the past ten years, SLSNZ Lifeguards have searched for 3,271 people and unfortunately had to recover 120 deceased people.

Research has shown that 15% of NZ adults have rescued someone, while 11% have reported being rescued. From those who rescued someone, 31% did not use any floatation device. The fatal drowning data shows that 100% of those who have fatally drowned whilst trying to save someone, were not carrying any form of floatation. Therefore this indicates that the safest option is for bystanders to take some form of floatation when entering the water to rescue someone. As a response, SLSNZ has partnered with Drowning Prevention Auckland (DPA) and, thanks to funding from New Zealand Search & Rescue (NZSAR), instigated a national Public Rescue Equipment (PRE) programme to establish the most appropriate and effective PRE to recommend to Councils to place around the coastline of New Zealand. In addition, SLSNZ has partnered with Surfing New Zealand (SNZ) to train surfers how to rescue and provide first aid to people in difficulty through a programme called Surfers Rescue 24/7.

“Anyone can drown, but no one should.”

As a coastal nation, we need to do far better. Despite our initiatives to reduce drowning, we need to do more, so we, SLSNZ, are calling for greater investment towards a long-term, evidence-based national beach and coastal safety education strategy. This can only come from a more strategic, top-down, coordinated approach from all stakeholders, from Government, something that we hope the current Ministry of Transport led review into recreational safety and Search & Rescue will achieve.

KEY FINDINGS

- There were 54 beach and coastal fatal drownings between July 2021 and June 2022 (more than double than the previous year of 25 fatal drownings).
- 3.1 million NZ adults visited the coast between May 2021 and April 2022. There were on average around 3.4 visits per month per person and about 10 million individual coastal visitations.
- 2.1 million NZ adults participated in coastal activities. Despite coastal participation being very similar between males and females (51% of coastal visitation is represented by males, 52% of participants in coastal activities are males), males are drowning more than females (87% males and 13% females in the past ten years; 89% males and 11% females in the last year).
- Swimming and wading remains the most popular activity (42% of New Zealanders), followed by kai gathering (38% of New Zealanders) and boating (18% of New Zealanders).
- On average, New Zealand has a 46% higher ten-year average beach and coastal fatal drowning rate per capita (per 100,000 pop.) than Australia. However, in 2021-22, the fatal drowning rate (1.05 per 100,000 pop.) was almost double than the Australian fatal drowning rate (0.55 per 100,000 pop.)
- Over the last ten years, Other Ethnicities (that don't include NZ European, Asian, Māori and Pasifika) had the highest fatal drowning rate per capita (3.49 per 100,000 pop.) of any ethnicity, followed by Māori (2.66 per 100,000 pop.) and Pasifika (1.62 per 100,000 pop.). The 2021-22 fatal drowning rates for each ethnicity was higher than their respective ten-year average, except for Pasifika which stayed the same.
- Over the last ten years, there were 180 beach and coastal drowning fatalities during the three summer months of December, January and February. This figure represents nearly half of the total annual beach and coastal drowning fatalities recorded, highlighting the increased risk associated with the busy summer season.
- Over the last ten years, adults over the age of 15 accounted for 95% of all drowning fatalities in the beach and coastal environment. The 45-54 and 65+ age groups have the greatest number of fatal drownings.
- Over the last ten years, 41% of beach and coastal fatal drownings occurred at a surf beach in New Zealand.
- Rip currents are the greatest hazard at a surf beach. About 41% of people are confident they can identify a rip current. From those, just over half (56%) actually identified them correctly, which means we estimate only 23% of people can really identify a rip current, or more importantly nearly 80% of people can't.
- Over the last ten years, swimming/wading, snorkelling and boating have been the highest risk activities on the coast. Last year swimming/wading, snorkelling and land-based fishing were the highest risk activities.
- Nearly three in ten New Zealanders (31%) cannot swim or float in the ocean for more than a few minutes. Only 9% of New Zealand adults swam further than 50m in the ocean in 2022, while 30% have never swum this distance in the ocean.
- 15% of NZ adults have rescued someone, while 11% reported have been rescued. From those who rescued someone, 31% did not use any flotation device.

“ New Zealander’s love the coast. Sadly, in the last ten years, there have been 386 beach and coastal fatal drownings in New Zealand. Each one leaves families and communities devastated. Our drowning toll is something every New Zealander should see as a national tragedy and one we all have a responsibility to address. ”


SURF LIFEGUARD
SWIM
BETWEEN
FLAG
TSB
DHL
SURF LIFEGUA

COMMUNITY

SECTION ONE

3.1M

NEW ZEALAND ADULTS VISITED THE COAST

2.1M

COASTAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPANTS

10M

INDIVIDUAL COASTAL VISITATIONS

NEW ZEALAND POPULATION

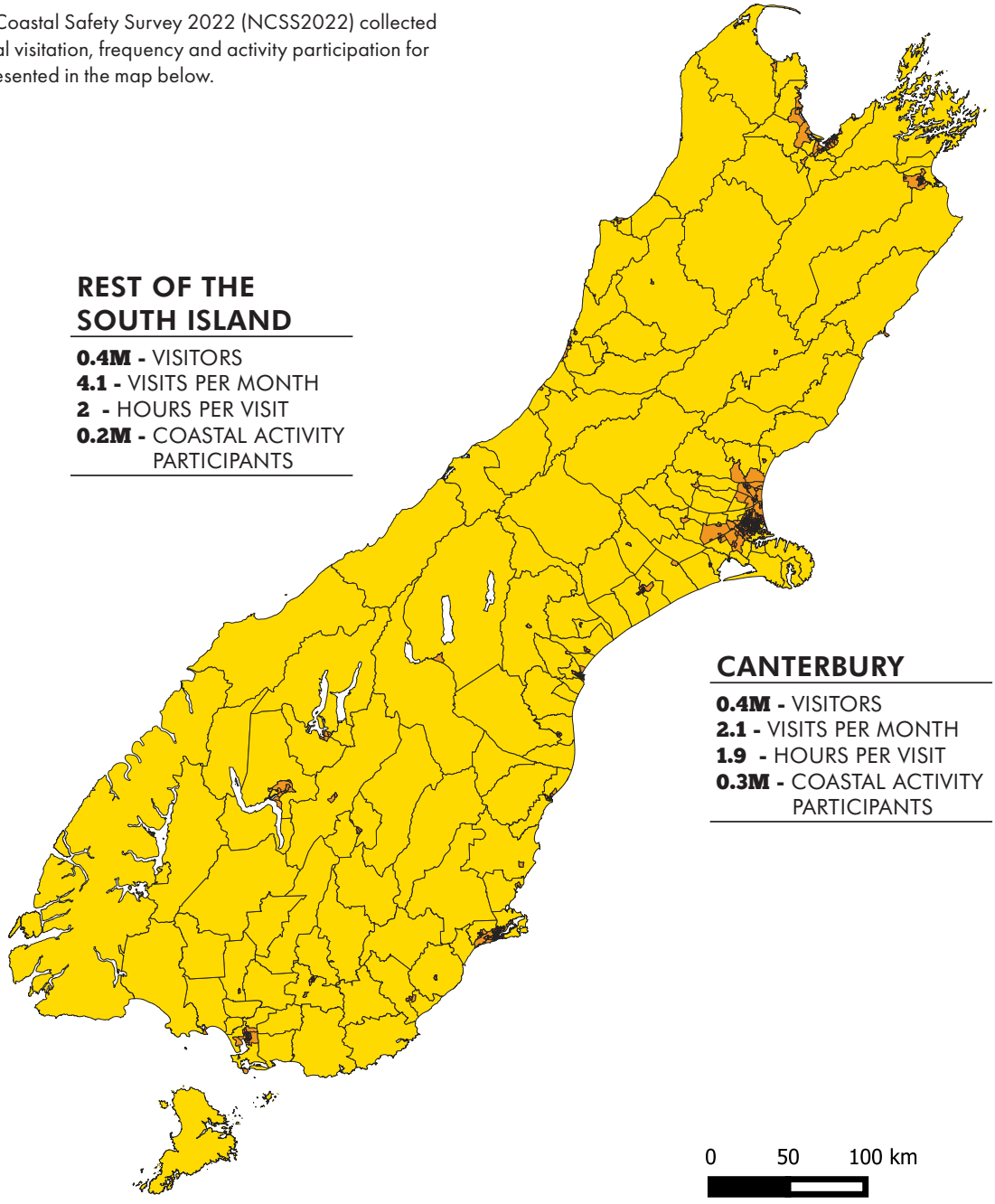
VISITATION & PARTICIPATION BY REGION

Figure 1.1

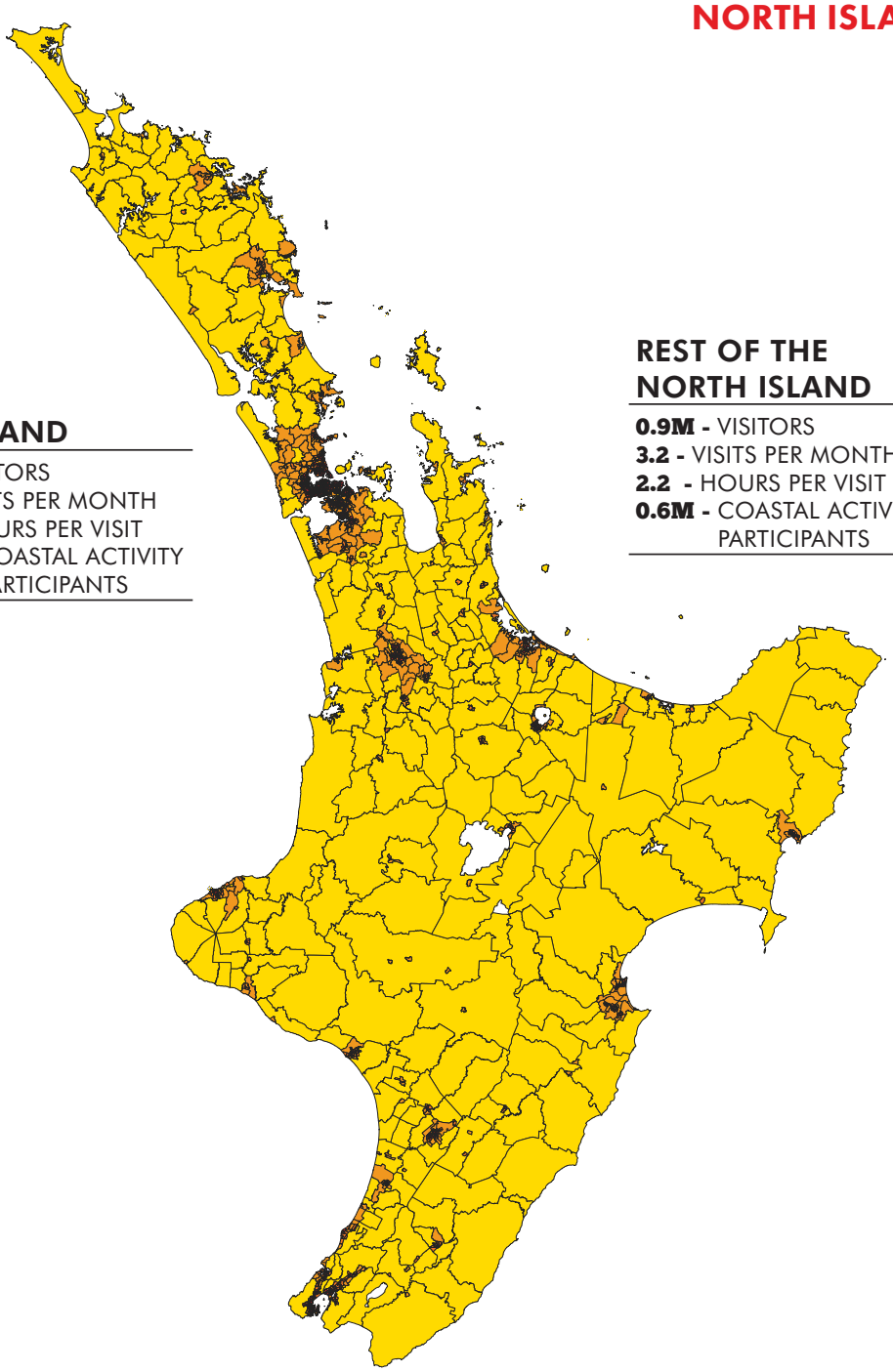
New Zealand (NZ) Population Density per Statistical Area (SA)

This heat map shows the estimated NZ population density per SA area at June 2018 (Census 2018 – Stats NZ). The majority of areas with a population density greater than 2.9 persons per square kilometre are located on NZ's extensive coastline.

The National Coastal Safety Survey 2022 (NCSS2022) collected data on coastal visitation, frequency and activity participation for the regions presented in the map below.



NORTH ISLAND



AUCKLAND

1M - VISITORS
3.8 - VISITS PER MONTH
2.1 - HOURS PER VISIT
0.7M - COASTAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPANTS

REST OF THE NORTH ISLAND

0.9M - VISITORS
3.2 - VISITS PER MONTH
2.2 - HOURS PER VISIT
0.6M - COASTAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPANTS

WELLINGTON

0.3M - VISITORS
3.5 - VISITS PER MONTH
1.8 - HOURS PER VISIT
0.2M - COASTAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPANTS

Population density by Statistical Area (Census 2018)

- < 0.021 persons per km²
- 0.021 - 0.544 persons per km²
- 0.544 - 1.762 persons per km²
- 1.762 - 2.941 persons per km²
- > 2.941 persons per km²

COASTAL VISITATION

NATIONAL VISITATION & PARTICIPATION

3.1M
NZ ADULTS VISITED THE COAST

3.4
VISITS/MONTH

2.1
HOURS/ VISIT

2.1M
COASTAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPANTS

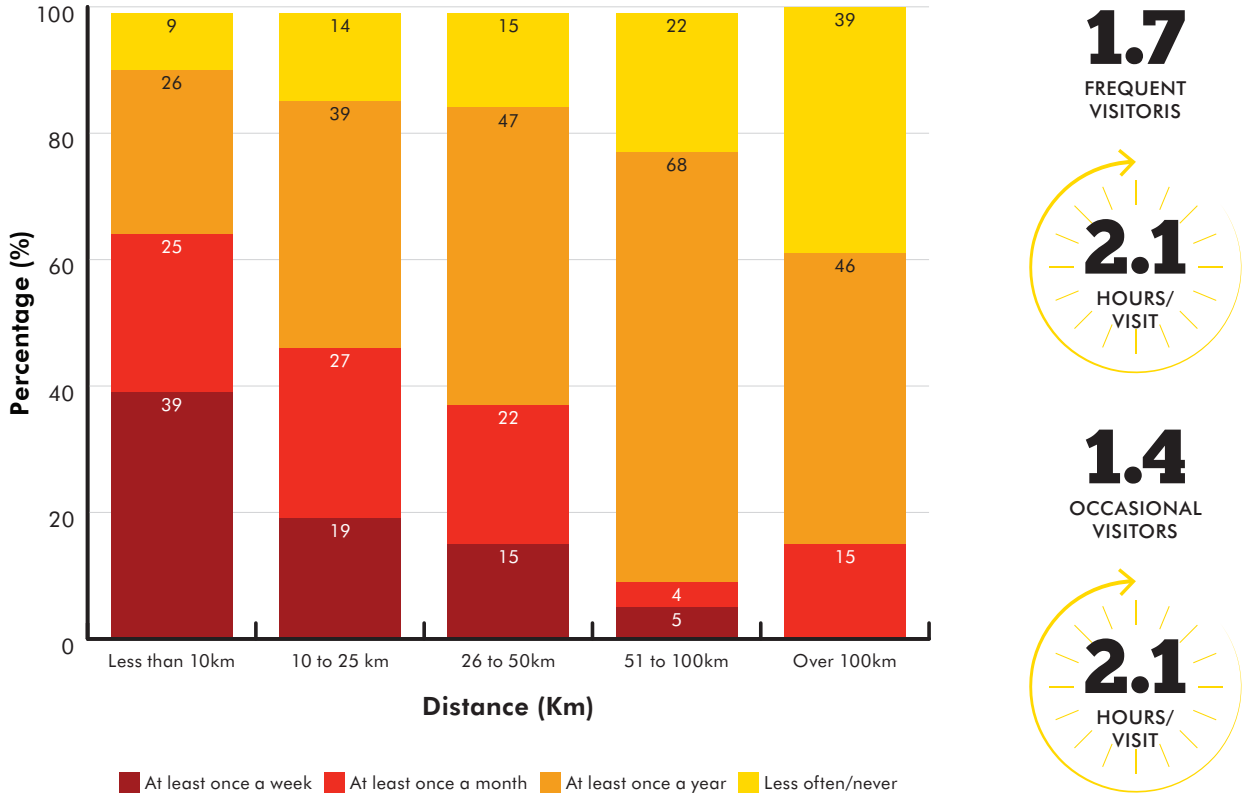
COASTAL PARTICIPATION SUMMARY

New Zealanders love the coast. To better understand how the coast is used, the annual National Coastal Safety Survey (NCSS) explores coastal participation, behaviours and perceptions. Between May 2021 and April 2022, 3.1 million New Zealand adults (16 years and above) visited the coast on average 3.4 times each month. This suggests that there were over 10 million individual visitations to the coast with 2.1 million coastal activity participants.

Figure 1.2

Coastal Visitation by Frequency and Residence Distance From the Coast

People who live near the coast tend to visit more frequently. This frequency decreases as the residence distance to the coast increases.



COASTAL VISITATION & PARTICIPATION

Figure 1.3
Coastal Participation by Gender

In the last 12 months, males visited the coast slightly more than females, and spent more hours per visit.

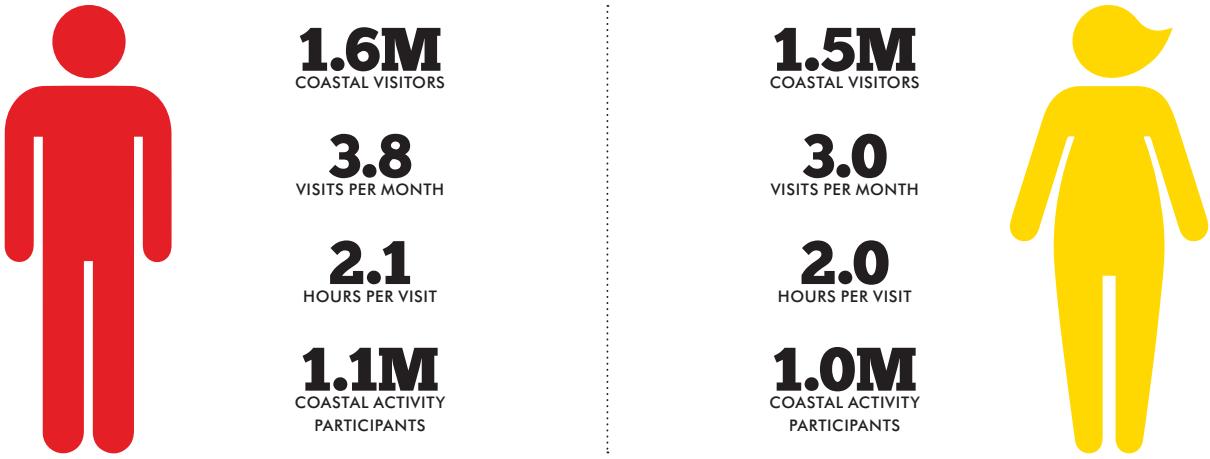
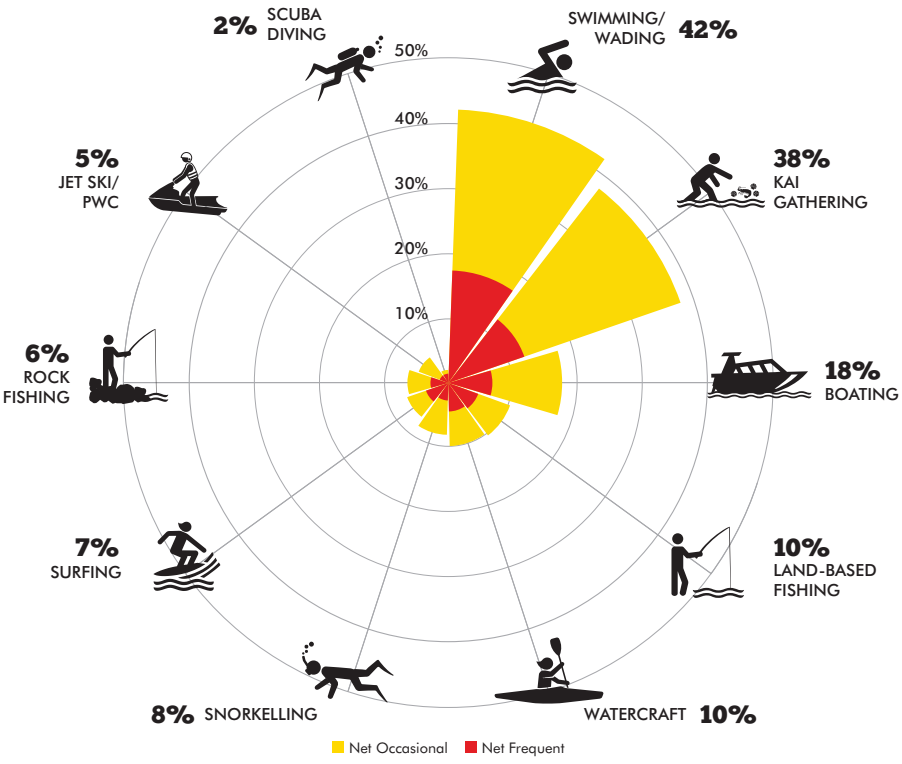


Figure 1.4
Coastal Participation by Activity

There were 2.1 M coastal activity participants in 2021/22. Swimming and wading remains the most popular activity (42%), followed by kai gathering for food (38%) and boating (18%).



ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER, FREQUENCY & REGION

SWIMMING

48% MALE

52% FEMALE

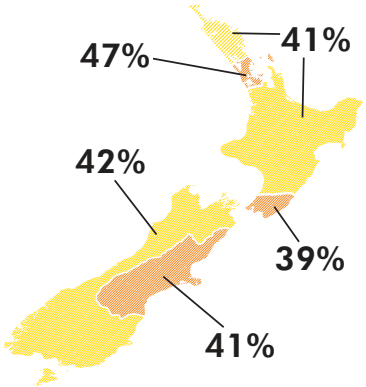
TOTAL 1.59M

0.64M FREQUENT SWIMMERS

0.95M OCCASIONAL SWIMMERS

94.2 HOURS/YEAR

4.2 HOURS/YEAR



47%
Swimmers/Waders always choose to swim between flags when on a lifeguarded beach.

SURFING

63% MALE

37% FEMALE

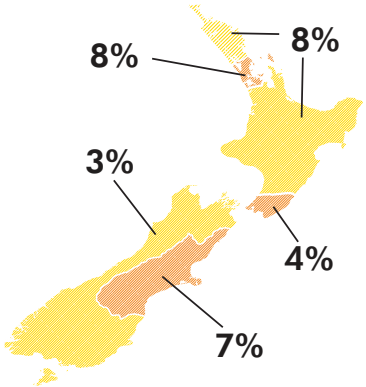
TOTAL 0.25M

0.14M FREQUENT SURFERS

0.12M OCCASIONAL SURFERS

159.3 HOURS/YEAR

5.8 HOURS/YEAR



72%
Surfers avoid surfing under the influence of alcohol/drugs.

BOATING

58% MALE

42% FEMALE

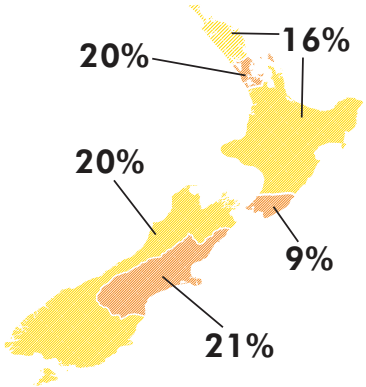
TOTAL 0.66M

0.25M FREQUENT BOATERS

0.41M OCCASIONAL BOATERS

134.1 HOURS/YEAR

9.7 HOURS/YEAR

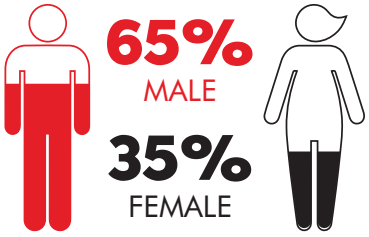


64%
Boaters always, or most of the time, fish while boating.

Coastal participation differs by activity, gender, frequency and region. These pages show the proportion of male and female participants, the number of total, frequent and occasional participants, how many hours annually frequent vs. occasional participants spend on an activity, and the percentage of the region population who participate in each activity. Scuba diving not included due to small sample or no data.

65% MALE

35% FEMALE



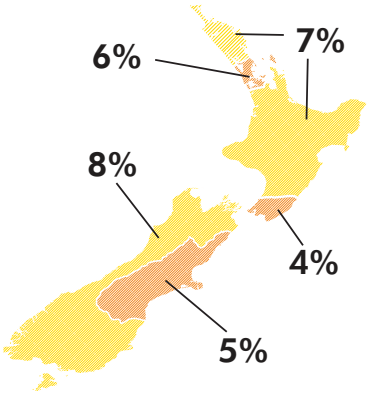
TOTAL **0.23M**

0.10M FREQUENT ROCK FISHERS

194.4 HOURS/ YEAR

0.13M OCCASIONAL ROCK FISHERS

10.8 HOURS/ YEAR

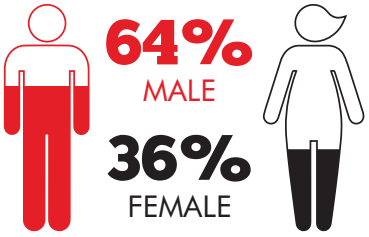


19%

Rock fishers never wear a lifejacket or buoyancy aid.

64% MALE

36% FEMALE



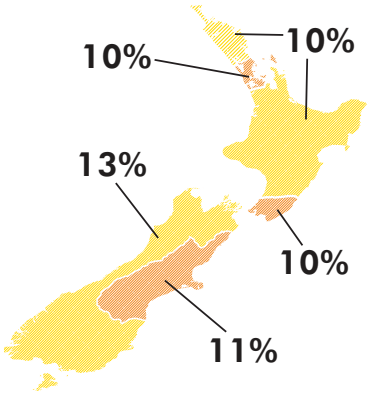
TOTAL **0.38M**

0.18M FREQUENT LAND-BASED FISHERS

113.5 HOURS/ YEAR

0.20M OCCASIONAL LAND-BASED FISHERS

11.3 HOURS/ YEAR

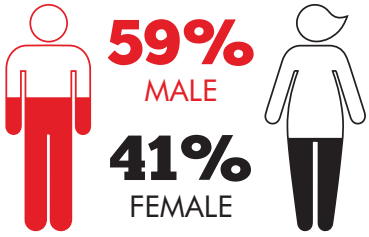


60%

Land-based fishers consider land-based fishing not very hazardous or not at all hazardous.

59% MALE

41% FEMALE



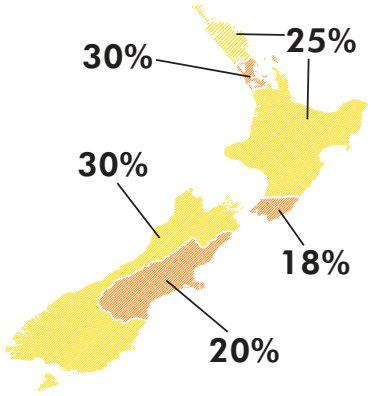
TOTAL **0.95M**

0.45M FREQUENT KAI GATHERERS

N/A HOURS/ YEAR

0.50M OCCASIONAL KAI GATHERERS

N/A HOURS/ YEAR

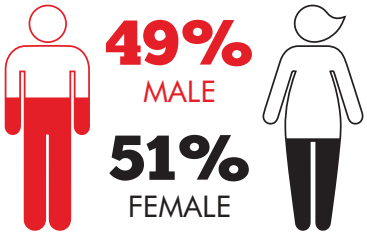


30%

Kai gatherers consider activity not very hazardous or not hazardous at all.

ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER, FREQUENCY & REGION



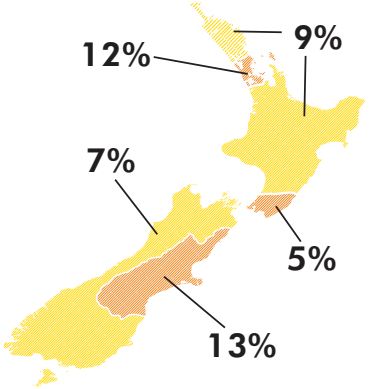
TOTAL **0.37M**

0.16M FREQUENT WATERCRAFT USERS

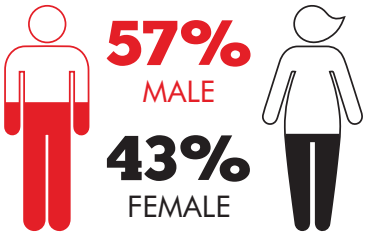
172.4 HOURS/ YEAR

0.21M OCCASIONAL WATERCRAFT USERS

5.1 HOURS/ YEAR



54%
Watercraft users always wear a lifejacket or buoyancy aid.



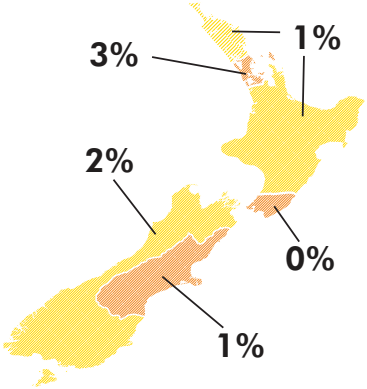
TOTAL **0.19M**

0.05M FREQUENT PWC USERS

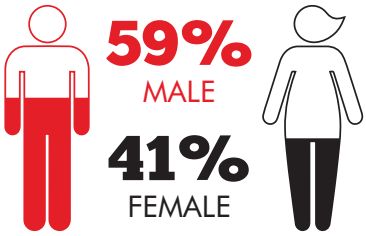
59.8 HOURS/ YEAR

0.13M OCCASIONAL PWC USERS

6.2 HOURS/ YEAR



78%
Users never had any Jet Ski training.



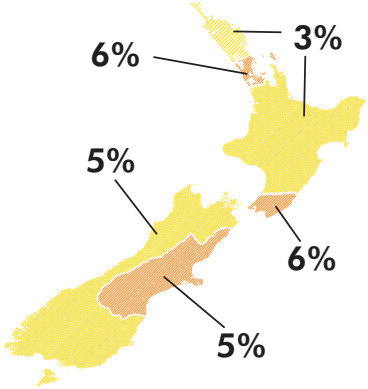
TOTAL **0.30M**

0.09M FREQUENT SNORKELLERS

167.8 HOURS/ YEAR

0.21M OCCASIONAL SNORKELLERS

4.3 HOURS/ YEAR



42%
Snorkellers always have a dive plan and an emergency plan.

ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

PROFILES & PRACTICES

SWIMMERS/ WADERS

24%	35-49 years old
33%	Swim at unpatrolled locations
50%	Always look for rip currents
47%	Always swim between the flags
56%	Feel experienced enough to take some risks

SURFERS

36%	16-24 years old
38%	Are beginners
61%	Always surf with others
48%	Always check surf conditions with a lifeguard or other authoritative source
72%	Always avoid alcohol/drugs when surfing

BOATERS

29%	16-24 years old
88%	Use power boat
64%	Go fishing while boating
69%	Always wear a lifejacket or buoyancy aid
76%	Check weather conditions prior to leaving

ROCK FISHERS

34%	25-34 years old
19%	Never wear a lifejacket or buoyancy aid
54%	Always avoid alcohol/drug
66%	Choose location based on how good the fishing area is
62%	Rock fishers feel experienced enough to take some risk

LAND-BASED FISHERS

51%	35-69 years old
27%	Never wear a lifejacket or buoyancy aid
58%	Always avoid alcohol/drug
38%	Always carry EPIRB/phone
61%	Choose location based on weather conditions

KAI GATHERERS

54%	35-69 years old
40%	Gather at the beach
26%	Go at least once a year
33%	Go from the beach
30%	Consider activity not very hazardous

WATERCRAFT USERS

65%	16-34 years old
24%	Always carry safety equipment
51%	Use kayaks
41%	Choose locations they consider safe
54%	Always wear a lifejacket

PWC USERS

62%	16-34 years old
78%	Never had any jet ski training
72%	Always wear a lifejacket
41%	Always carry safety equipment
58%	Are beginners

SNORKELLERS

41%	16-24 years old
63%	Choose location according to weather/sea conditions
57%	Always use safety equipment
52%	Feel experienced enough to take some risks
45%	Choose a lifeguarded beach

SWIMMING ABILITY

CONFIDENCE & ABILITY IN COASTAL WATERS

Figure 1.5

Unaided Swimming Ability in Coastal Waters

Nearly three in ten New Zealanders cannot swim or float in the ocean for more than a few minutes.

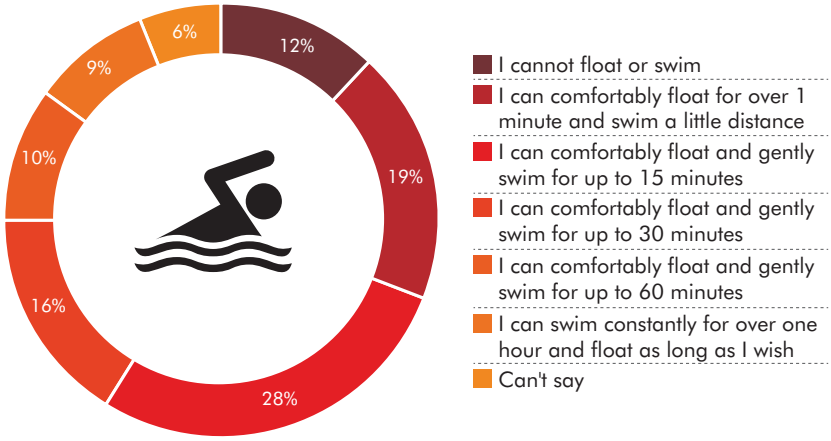


Figure 1.6

The Last Time Participants Swam More Than 50m in the Ocean

Only 9% of New Zealand adults swam further than 50m in the ocean in 2022 while three in ten have never swum this distance in the ocean.

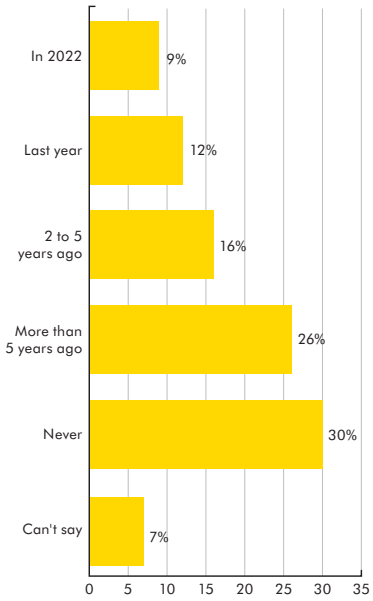
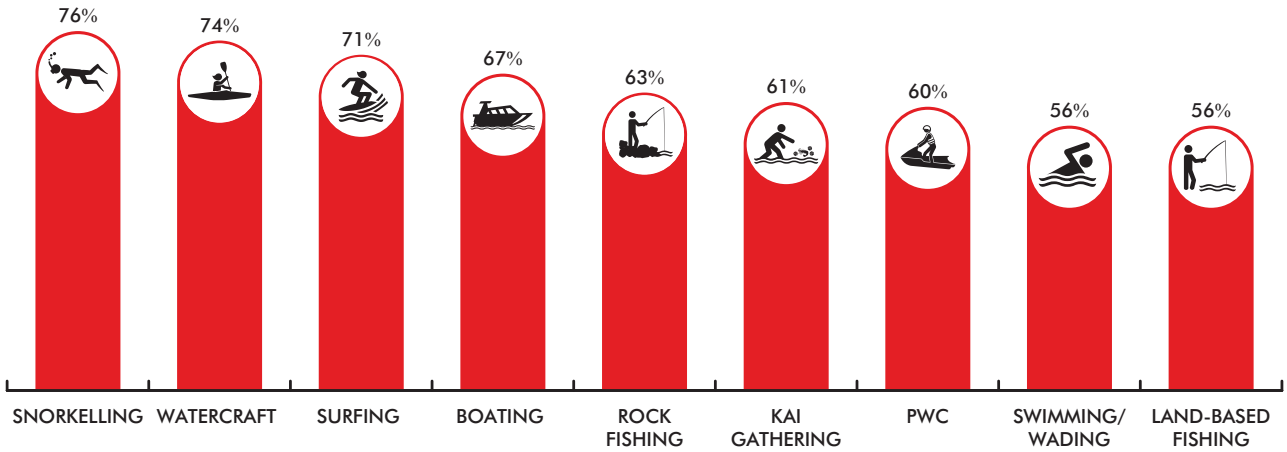


Figure 1.7

Ability to Swim 50m in the Ocean Without Touching the Bottom

Swimming ability is not always very high amongst New Zealand adults. Snorkellers (76%), followed by watercraft users (74%) have the highest percentage of participants able to swim 50m in the ocean without touching the bottom.



COASTAL SAFETY

HAZARD PERCEPTION

Figure 1.8

Hazard Perception of the Coast Vs.The Beach

41% of New Zealand adults believe the beach (ocean, surf zone and adjacent sandy beach) is not hazardous.

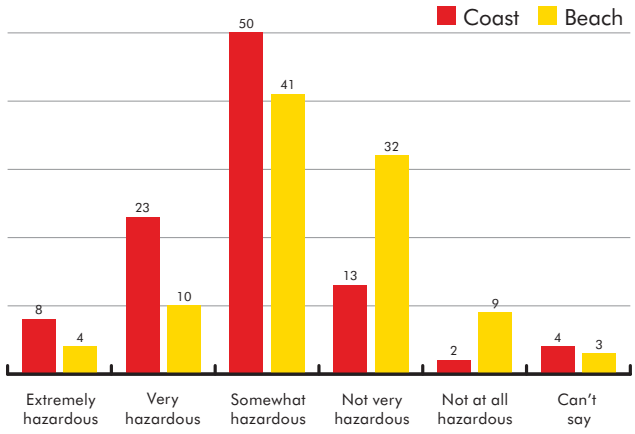


Figure 1.9

Proportion Who Consider the Coast to be Very Or Extremely Hazardous by Region

Nearly one in three (31%) New Zealanders consider the coast to be extremely or very hazardous, but this differs by region. One in four participants from Wellington (26%) consider the coast to be hazardous compared to almost one in three in Canterbury (31%).

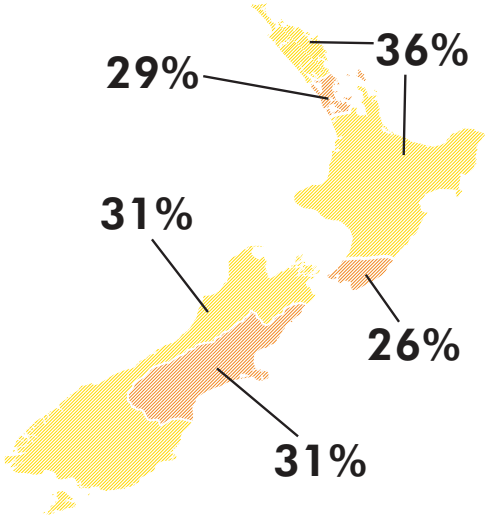
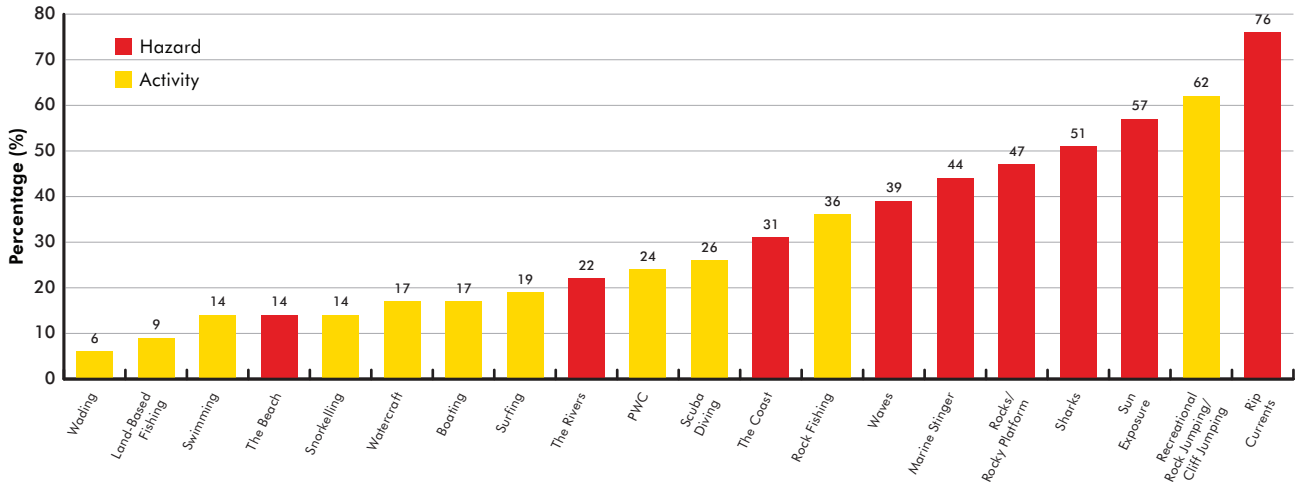


Figure 1.10

Coastal Hazards and Activities Rated Extremely or Very Hazardous

Nearly one in three (31%) New Zealanders consider the coast to be extremely or very hazardous. Rip currents remain the highest rated coastal hazard by New Zealanders, while recreational rock jumping is regarded the most hazardous coastal activity.



COASTAL SAFETY

RISK TAKING

Figure 1.11

Participants Who Believe They are Experienced Enough to Take Some Risks in Their Coastal Activity by Gender

Across all coastal activities, males continue to believe they are experienced enough to take some risks compared to females. This is highlighted with a 38% difference in PWC and 34% difference in watercraft riders.

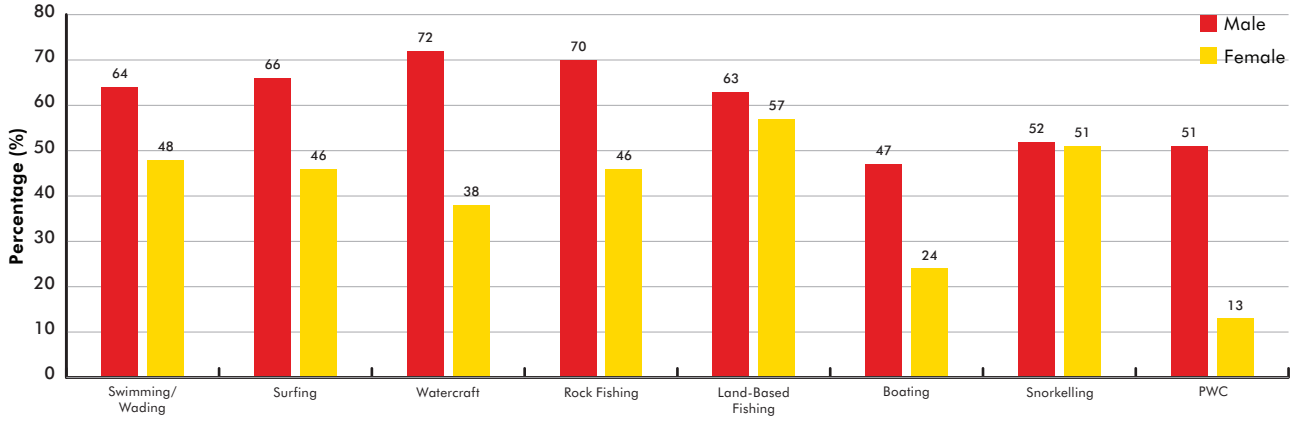
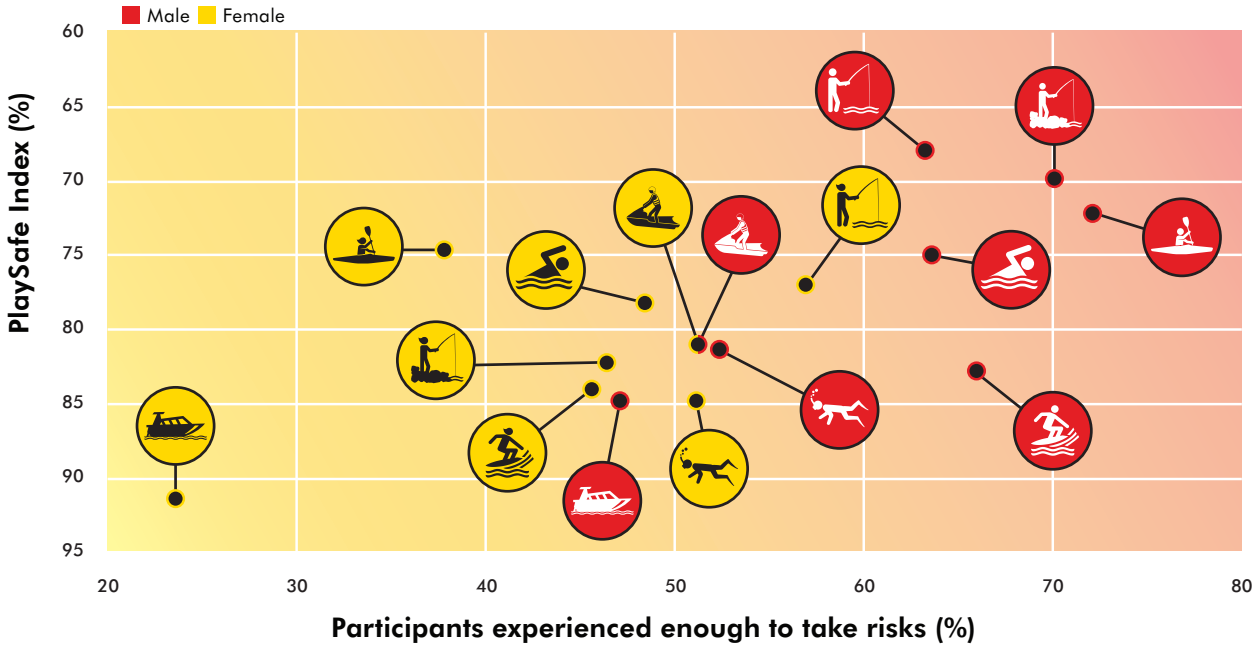


Figure 1.12

Play Safe Index Vs. Risk Taking by Gender

The Play Safe Index has been developed to show how often activity participants follow safety practices. Here we compare this against self-reported belief in whether they are experienced enough to take risk. This revealed a clear separation between genders. Males were more likely to take risks and less likely to follow safety practices, while the opposite was true for female participants.



COASTAL SAFETY

COASTAL RESCUES

The role that bystander rescuers play in preventing drowning incidents cannot be underestimated, often they are the only form of assistance outside patrolled areas or times. Exploring perceptions helps to understand behaviours surrounding rescue incidents. A clear disparity exists between the numbers of rescues from the perspective of the rescuer or the rescuee, with fewer New Zealanders considering themselves as rescuees.

Most rescuers were rescuing a stranger (49%), at a beach (49%), in the afternoon (36%), and away from Surf Life Saving services (52%). Bystander rescue events are often highly emotive events and can also be fatal when the rescuer gets in trouble themselves. Previous research has revealed a major factor in these tragic situations is the lack of flotation devices used or taken when enacting a rescue, here nearly a third reported not using any rescue or flotation equipment (31%). These results support the call for further water safety and rescue training to be made readily available, to build our community of 'everyday' surf lifesavers.

15% NZ ADULTS HAVE RESCUED SOMEONE

11% NZ ADULTS HAVE BEEN RESCUED

52% OCCURED AWAY FROM SLS/LIFEGUARDS

49% RESCUES OCCURED AT A BEACH

49% WERE RESCUING A STRANGER

36% OCCURED BETWEEN 12-4PM

Figure 1.13

Participants Who Have Been Rescued or Rescued Someone Else by Gender and Activity

One quarter (25%) of surfers have reported rescuing others while surfing, but only 10% report having been rescued themselves.

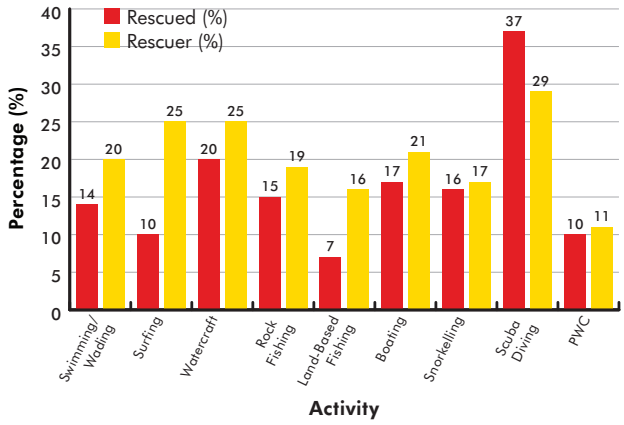
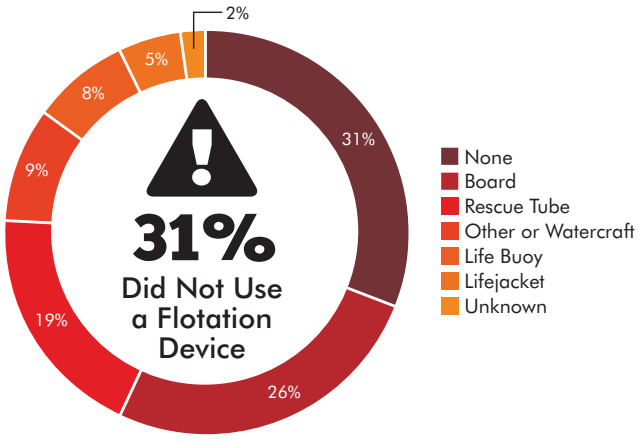


Figure 1.14

Equipment Used by Rescuers

Nearly one third of all rescues were conducted without the use of any rescue or flotation equipment (31%).



FEATURE: RIP CURRENTS AND THE 3R'S

A SAFETY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

Rip currents are known to have contributed to 15% of drowning deaths on beaches between July 2012 and June 2022. The data suggested a strong relationship between rip currents, beaches, and swimming/wading incidents.

AWARENESS: RIPS ARE THE NUMBER ONE COASTAL HAZARD

Three out of four NZ adults (76%) consider rip currents to be extremely or very dangerous. When asked what the biggest concern was when visiting the coast, 49% was extremely or very concerned about being caught unintentionally in a rip (Figure 1.16).

PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION OF THE RIP CURRENT HAZARD

Figure 1.15
Percentage of People That Consider the Hazard Extremely or Very Hazardous

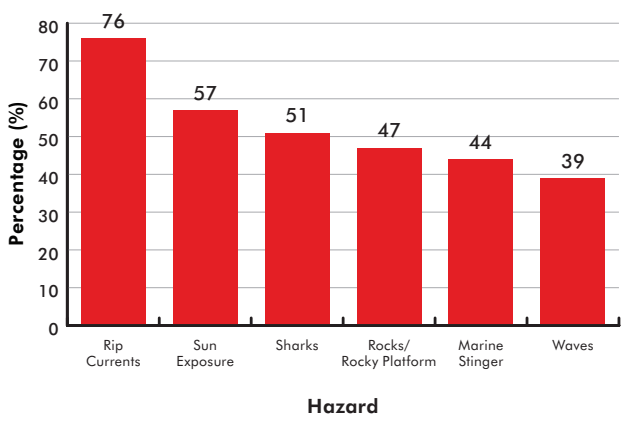
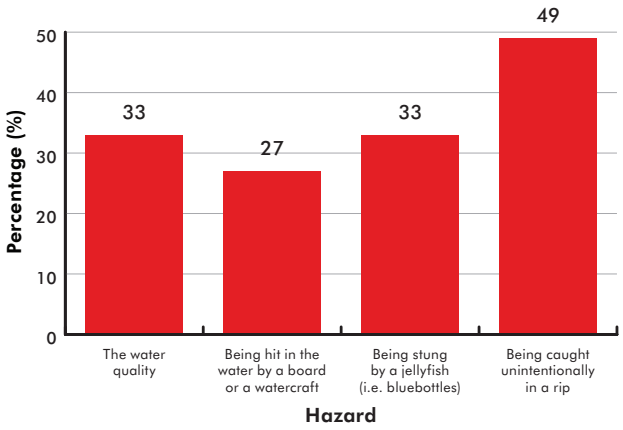


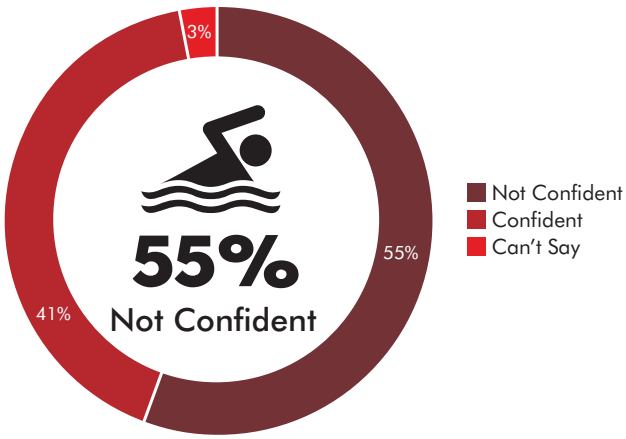
Figure 1.16
Percentage of People That are Extremely or Very Concerned



About 41% of the people are confident they can identify a rip, and 44% could identify a rip correctly. However, from those that were very confident they could identify a rip, nearly half identified them correctly (56%). New Zealanders who think they can spot rips, highly competent ocean swimmers and those who have previously been caught in a rip are most aware of this danger.

"Research suggests the 3Rs campaign is clear and resonates with the New Zealand public. While we have an effective behaviour change tool, campaign exposure needs to be greater, more consistent and communicated in an authentic manner to a wider range of communities."

Figure 1.17
People That are Confident Identifying a Rip Current



FEATURE: RIP CURRENTS AND THE 3R'S

A SAFETY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

THE 3 R'S SAFETY MESSAGE

In February 2019, Surf Life Saving New Zealand introduced the 3R's Rip Survival Plan poster (Figure 1.19) to increase awareness and knowledge on what to do if caught in a rip. Rip currents are not always easy to identify, so the message focused on what to do if the situation arises. The 3R's message was composed of three simple and easy-to-remember steps that stated:

R – Relax & float to conserve energy
R – Raise your hand to signal for help
R – Ride the rip until it stops & you can swim back to shore or help arrives

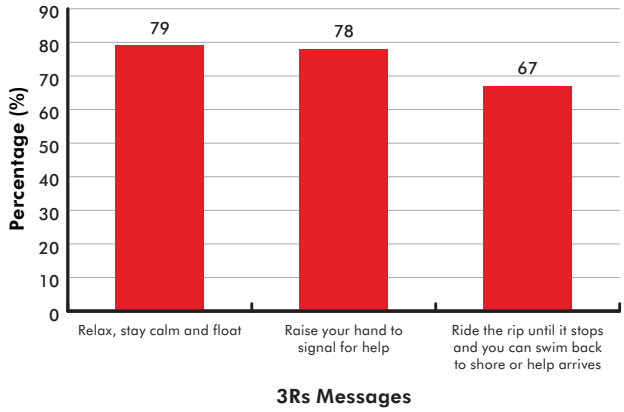
This year the National Coastal Safety Survey (NCSS) evaluated the impact and exposure of the poster as reported by the NZ public for the second time.

Only 17% have recognised the 3R's poster (15% last year) and 24% said they have heard of the 3R's message (Relax, Raise and Ride) before (18% last year). Interestingly, 31% of the 16-24 years old recognised the poster, indicating that the younger people have been more exposed to the poster compared to the average percentage.

When asked whether the 3R's poster conveys a clear and informative message, 94% said the messages on the poster are clear and easy to understand, and 90% feel better informed on what to do if caught in a rip current. However, when asked which options they would use if caught in a rip current, one in three would not apply the 3R's in full.

Nevertheless, the responses above demonstrate the potential for the campaign to change behaviour with adequate campaign exposure.

Figure 1.18
2022 National Coastal Safety Survey (NCSS) Question: Thinking now about these different options to get out of a rip. Which options would you personally use if you were caught in a rip?



SUMMARY

The 3R's campaign is clear and resonates with the NZ population. The campaign has intrinsic value with clear messaging that communicates it is possible to escape rip currents and has the potential to change behaviour (Figure 1.19). However, the overall messaging over the past few years was not visible enough and therefore did not cut through or was diluted due to this lack of exposure. These results show that we have an effective behaviour change tool with potential to be expanded but suggest that campaign exposure needs to be greater and more consistent to see these changes reflected within the NZ community.

Figure 1.19
SLSNZ's 3R's Rip Survival Plan Poster


WAINUI

CAPABILITY

SECTION TWO

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

726
RESCUES

107,488
PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS

1,527
ASSISTS

INVOLVING
447,440
MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

388
SEARCHES

42
SEARCH & RESCUE SQUADS

1,692
FIRST AID TREATMENTS

CAPABILITY

Surf Life Saving New Zealand has provided a Surf Lifeguard Service to the New Zealand public for 111 years. The service consists of 74 volunteer Surf Life Saving Clubs and Paid Surf Lifeguard Service. When combined, these services patrol a total 92 locations country-wide. During 2021-22 there were 4,377 qualified Surf Lifeguards, with 833 gaining their Surf Lifeguard Award during the season. Beyond the red and yellow flags, Surf Life Saving New Zealand provides surveillance at many remote beaches and coastlines through a fleet of Inflatable Rescue Boats, Rescue Water Craft, All-Terrain Vehicles and 4x4's, and delivers an invaluable Search and Rescue service, through a network of Volunteer Search & Rescue Squads.

VOLUNTEER SURF LIFEGUARDS

Seasonal patrols are provided by 74 volunteer Surf Life Saving Clubs, with patrols typically occurring between Labour Weekend (October) and Easter (April). Over the past few years, Surf Life Saving Clubs have been reviewing and adapting season lengths and daily patrol timings to meet the ever-changing demands of the communities they serve. The recommended Surf Lifeguard service requirements are evidence-based and derived from coastal risk assessments, which have been tailored towards existing patrol locations nationally. The coastal risk assessment also recommend new patrol locations, based upon risk-adjusted water use values for each site. Surf Life Saving New Zealand works with Surf Life Saving Clubs, communities and stakeholders to deliver services to areas with the greatest need.

Volunteer clubs use standardised equipment that includes Rescue Tubes, Rescue Boards, Inflatable Rescue Boats and Rescue Water Craft to perform rescues and preventative actions that stop the public getting into dangerous situations. The organisation also provides a number of surveillance patrols to increase service coverage. All-Terrain Vehicles and 4x4 vehicles equipped with first aid and rescue equipment, ensure coverage is extended across larger stretches of the coastline and remote beaches. A number of Rescue Water Craft provide rapid response to remote areas and rock foreshores and participate in both surveillance and Search and Rescue activities.

PAID SURF LIFEGUARD SERVICE

The Paid Surf Lifeguard Service is funded by Regional Councils and Local Territorial Authorities. Patrols primarily run on weekdays (Monday-Friday) through the summer school holidays (December-February). An evidence-based delivery model for the Paid Surf Lifeguard Service is also being used to expand the service to meet community need. In some areas, surveillance-based patrolling methods have been used to extend patrolling hours into the evening. An approach that has been effective for preventing Surf Lifeguard fatigue. On-call based services have also been successfully trialled in the Bay of Plenty, to extend patrols in response to periods of prolonged settled weather and dangerous swimming conditions, as well as providing additional safety services to the public.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

SAR Squads are used to assist Search & Rescue agencies or sometimes Maritime New Zealand, in NZ Police tasked incidents. There are currently 42 active SAR Squads nationally. In 2021-22 SAR Squads were involved in 119 Category One and 1 Category Two SAR Operations. As a result of the operations, 97 people were rescued, with a further 76 people assisted to safety, with a total of 139 lives saved.

SAR Squads were also involved in retrieving 29 persons who died, returning them back to their whanau and loved ones. Surf Lifeguards provided over 2,385 hours of volunteer service as part of official SAR Operations.

SURF LIFEGUARD INTERVENTIONS 2012-22

The interventions performed whilst Surf Lifeguards have been protecting our beaches in the last decade have saved countless lives. The exact figure at present cannot be quantified, however through these actions Surf Life Saving New Zealand Volunteer Surf Lifeguards have likely saved more than 9,400 lives.

Table 1

Surf Lifeguard Interventions 2012-22 (last 10yrs)

SURF LIFEGUARD INTERVENTION	TOTALS (2012-22)
Rescues / Lives Saved	9,400
Assists (new category since 2016/17)	9,379
Preventative Actions People in Preventatives: 3,988,413	1,030,841
Searches	3,271
First Aid Treatments	21,604
TOTAL INTERVENTIONS	**1,074,495**

CAPABILITY

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

Figure 2.1

2021-22: Qualifications held by Surf Lifeguards.

There were a total of 4,377 proficient Surf Lifeguards in 2021-22, of which 833 were new recipients of the Surf Lifeguard Award. SLSNZ Surf Lifeguards currently hold a total of 10,125 awards, with 2,948 first aid awards and 1,639 craft qualifications (IRB and RWC).

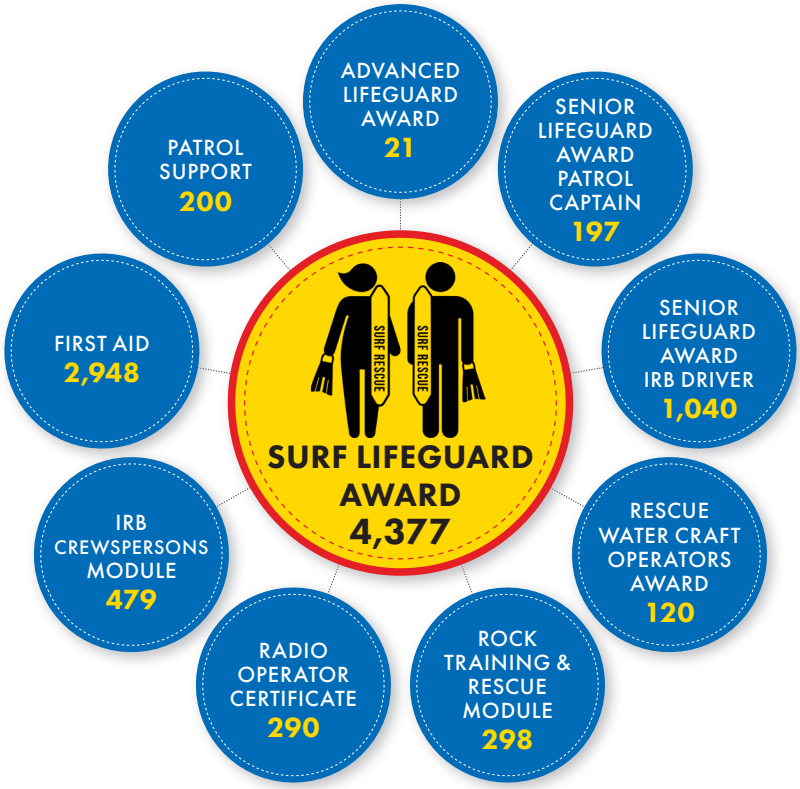
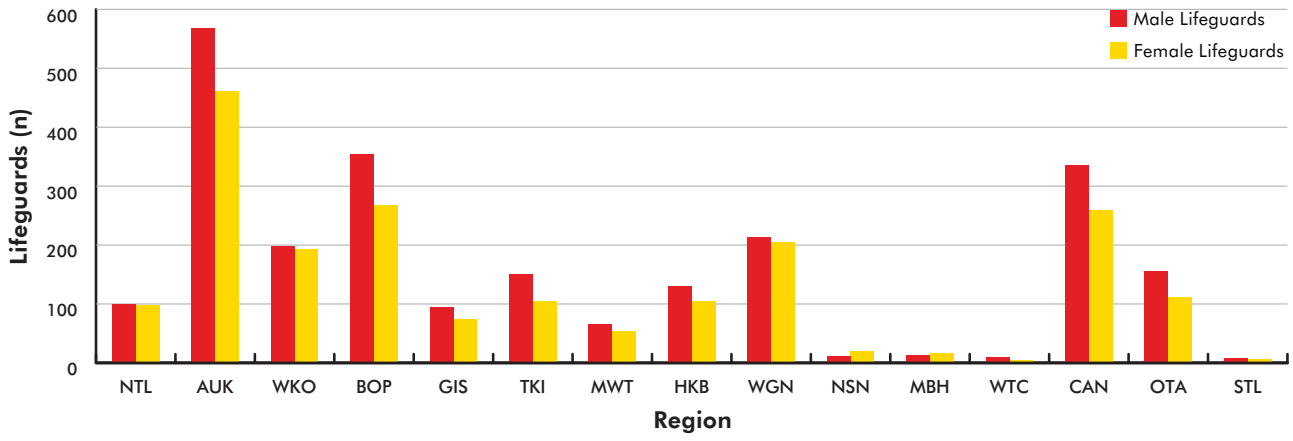


Figure 2.2

2021-22: Patrolling Surf Lifeguards per Region



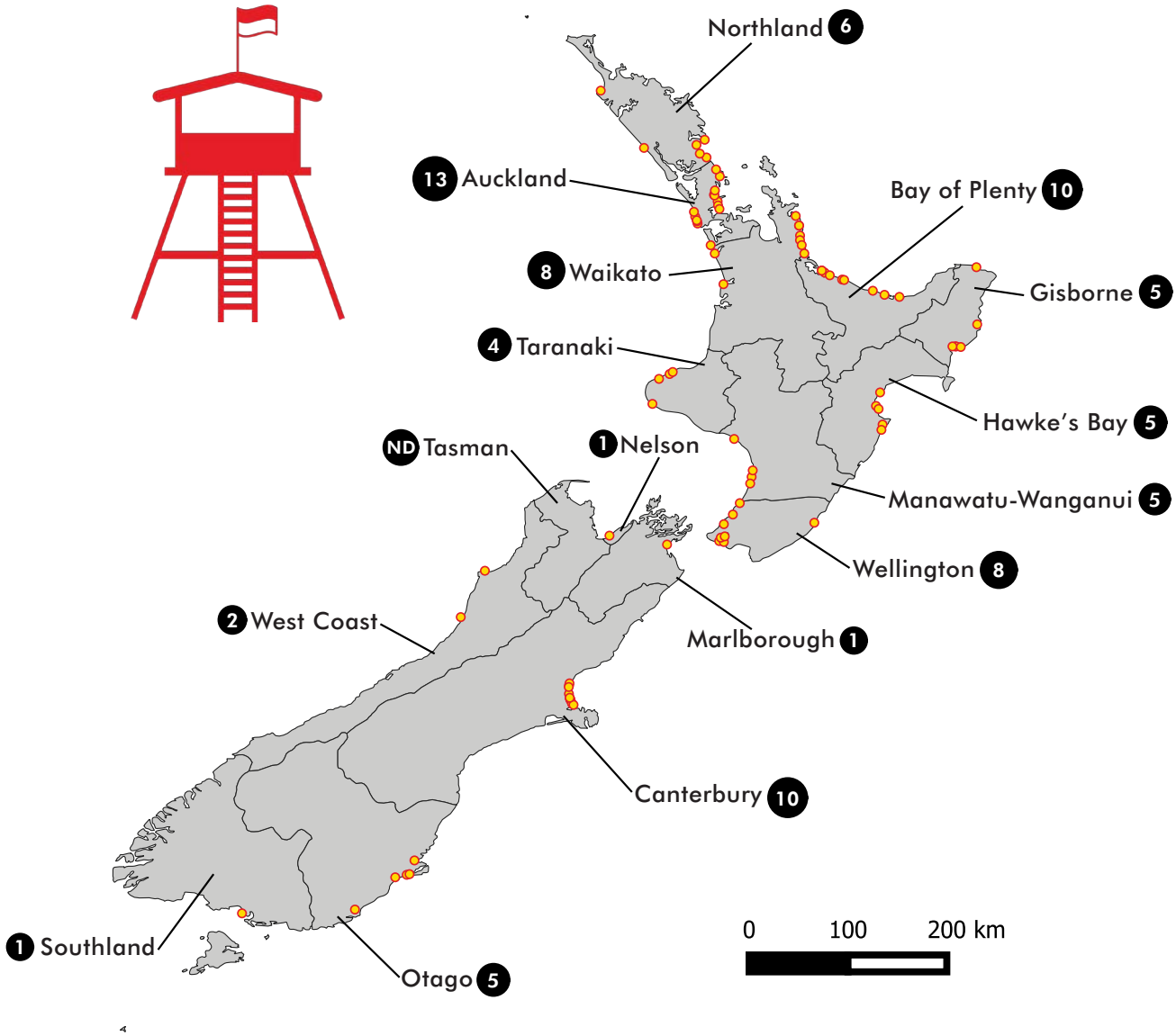
SURF LIFE SAVING PATROL LOCATIONS

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

Figure 2.3

2021-22: Surf Life Saving Patrol Locations per Region

There are a total of 74 Surf Life Saving Clubs in New Zealand who provide voluntary patrols during varying season lengths between Labour and Easter weekends.



SURF LIFEGUARD CAPABILITY

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

Figure 2.4

2021-22: Total Volunteer Surf Life Saving Patrols and Paid Surf Lifeguard Services per Region

There are a total of 74 Surf Life Saving Clubs in New Zealand which provide voluntary patrols, up to a maximum season length between Labour and Easter weekends. The Paid Surf Lifeguard Service (Monday-Friday) provides 80 Surf Lifeguard Patrols nationally.

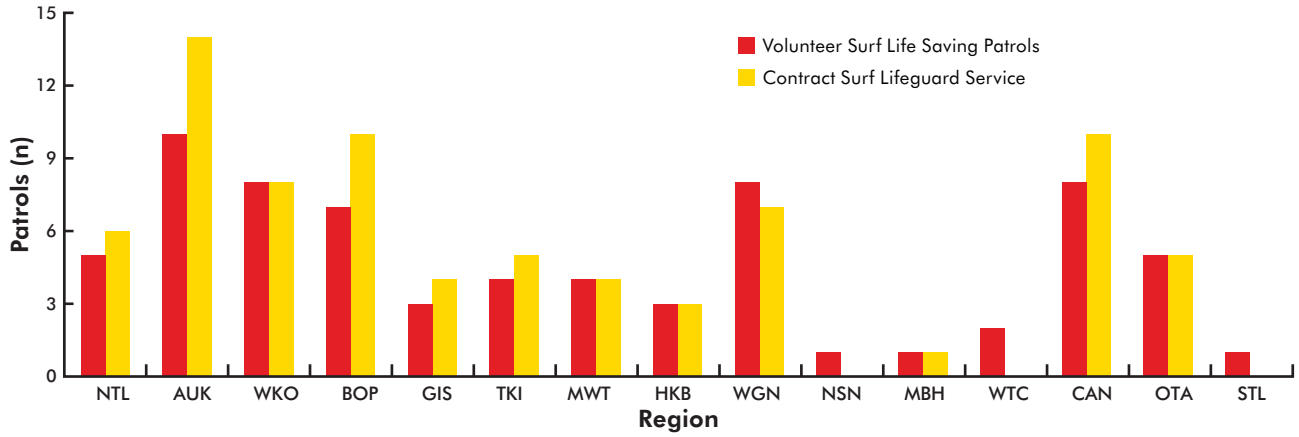


Figure 2.5

2021-22: Equipment Used in a Rescue

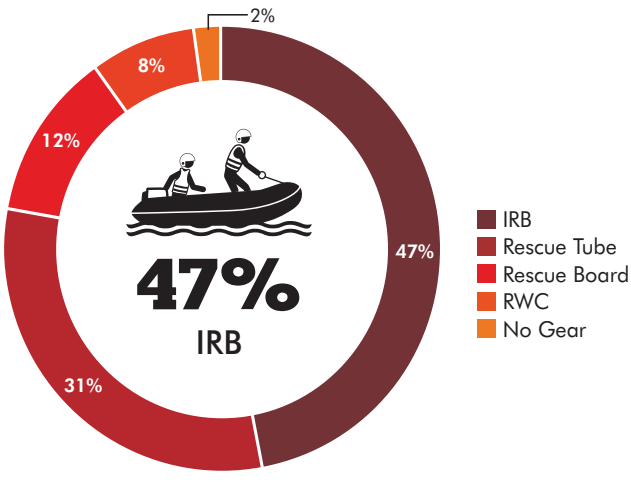


Figure 2.6

2021-22: Patrolling Surf Lifeguards

RESCUES PER REGION

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

"Rescue - Where a person requires immediate help to return to shore (or place of safety) and who without intervention would have suffered distress, injury or drowning."

Figure 2.7
2021-22: Rescues per Region

2021-22
726
RESCUES

ASSISTS PER REGION

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

"Assist - Where a person requires assistance to return to shore but would most likely be able to get themselves out of danger if unaided."

Figure 2.8
2021-22: People Assisted to Safety per Region

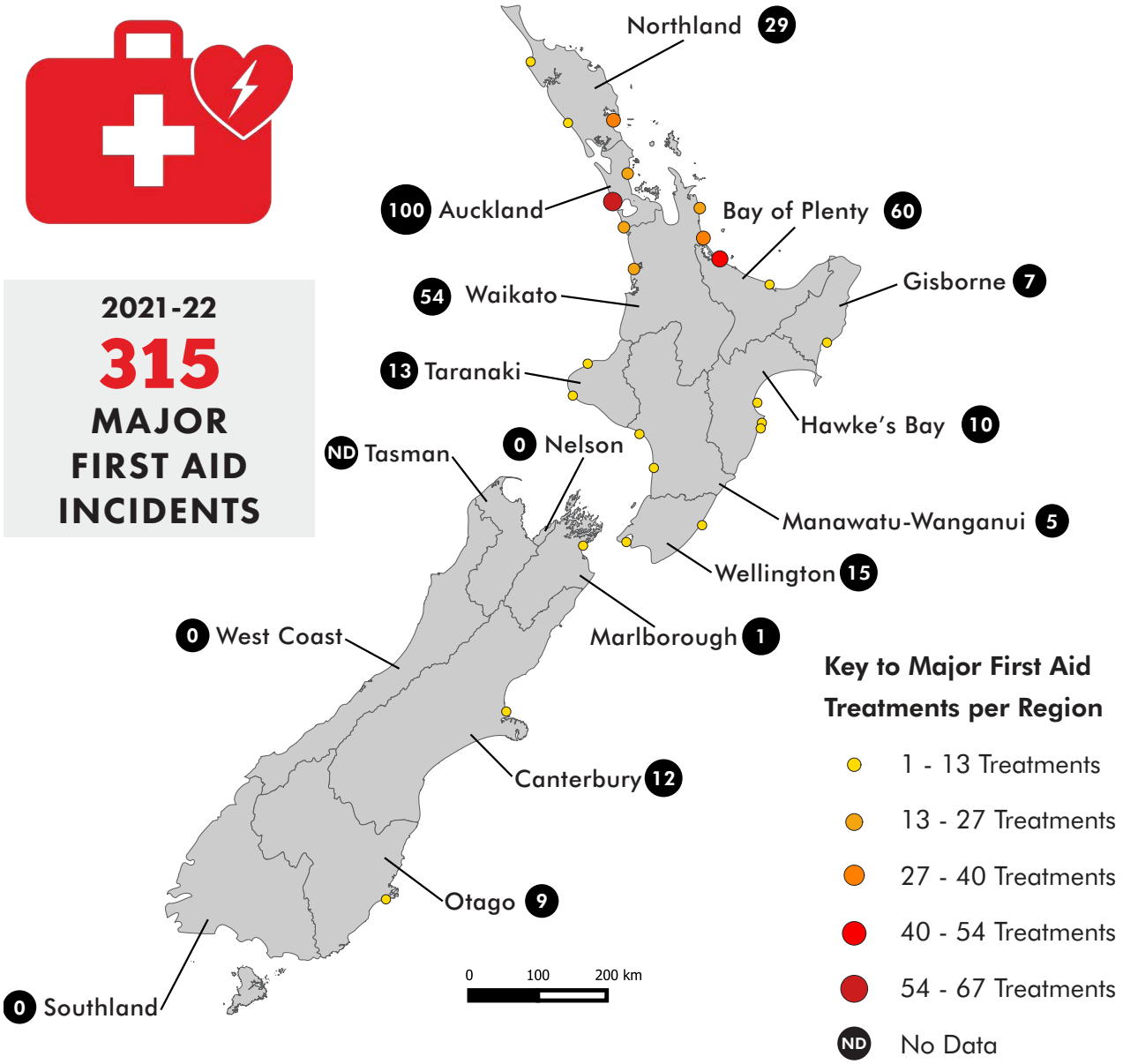
2021-22
1,527
ASSISTS

MAJOR FIRST AID INCIDENTS PER REGION

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

"Major First Aid - Any incident where a patient is administered some form of advanced medical treatment, or requires hospitalisation."

Figure 2.9
2021-22: Major First Aid Incidents per Region

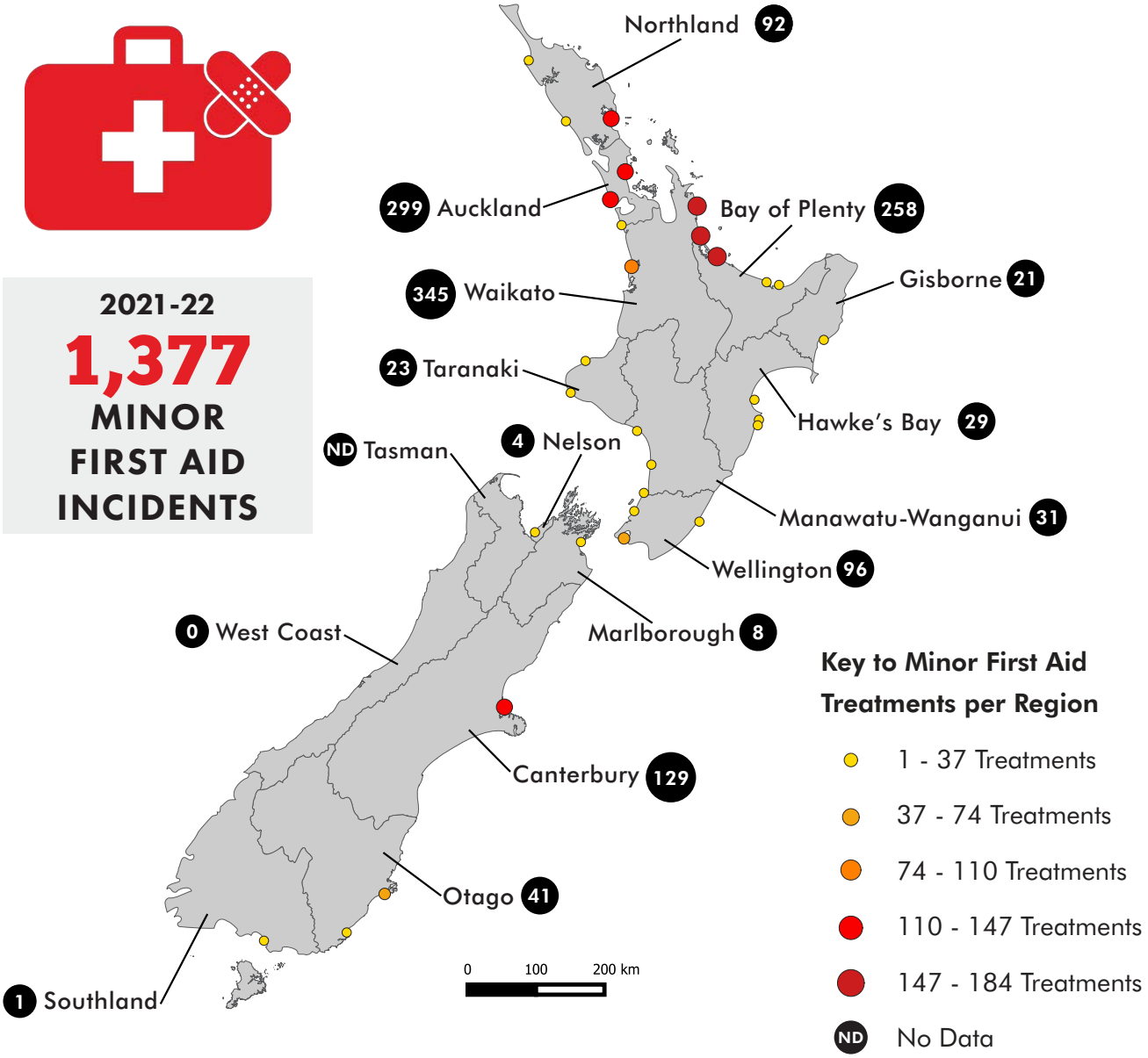


MINOR FIRST AID INCIDENTS PER REGION

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

"Minor First Aid - Where a patient is administered some form of minor medical treatment."

Figure 2.10
2021-22: Minor First Aid Incidents per Region

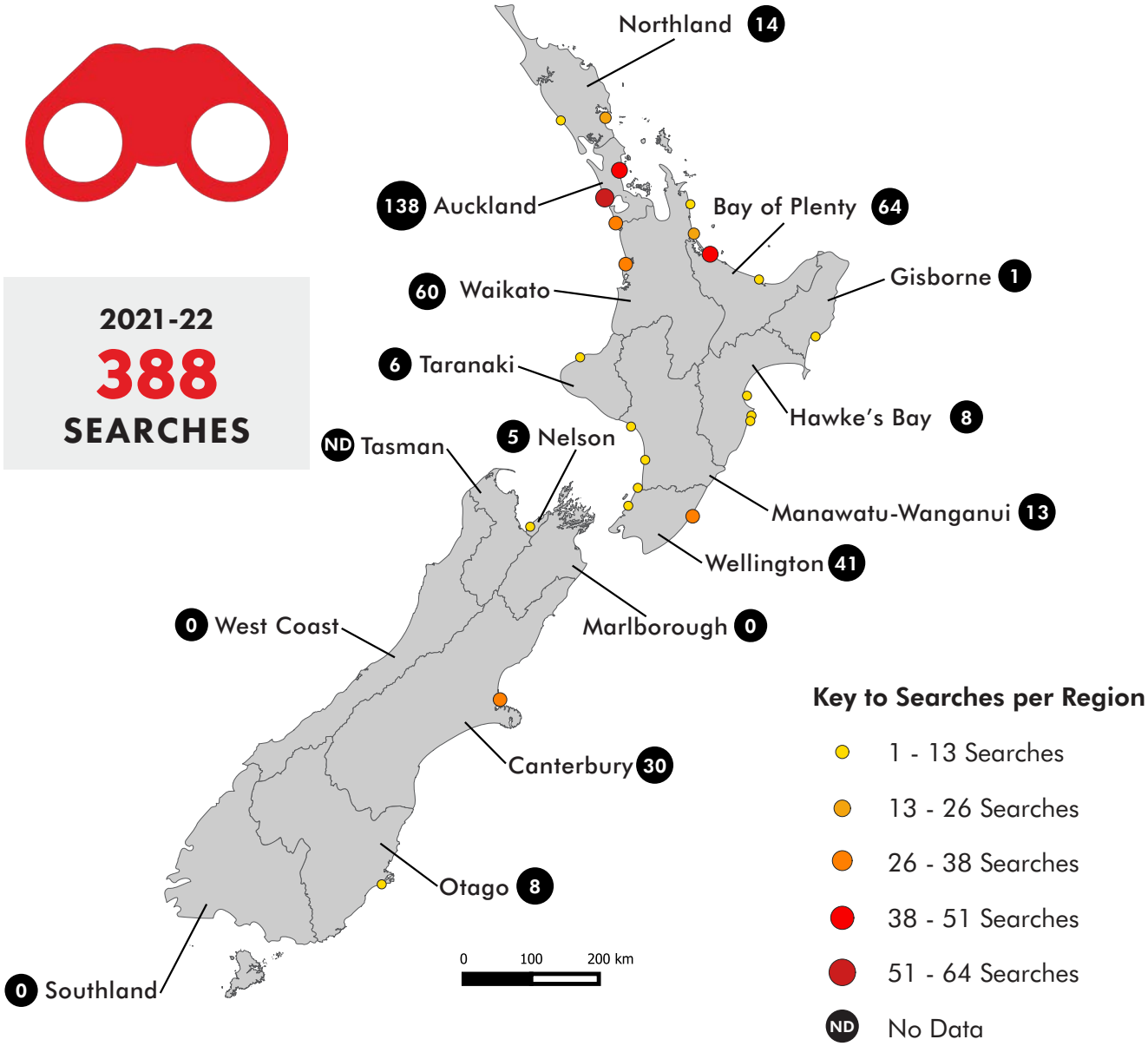


SEARCHES PER REGION

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

"Search - Any organised search for a missing person or group either at sea or on land. Searches include body recoveries."

Figure 2.11
2021-22: Patrol Searches per Region



PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS PER REGION

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

"Preventative Action - Direct action taken to reduce or eliminate the probability of a specific rescue, first aid or other reportable incident occuring."

Figure 2.12
2021-22: Preventative Actions per Region

2021-22
107,488
PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS


SURF LIFEGUARD

INCIDENT ANALYSIS

SECTION THREE

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

9,400
RESCUES

1,030,841
PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS

9,379
ASSISTS

INVOLVING
3,988,413
MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

3,271
SEARCHES

42
SEARCH & RESCUE SQUADS

21,604
FIRST AID TREATMENTS

Preventive Actions account for 96% of all lifeguard responses

INCIDENT ANALYSIS

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

"Incident - Any unplanned event requiring lifesaving services intervention."

TOTAL INCIDENTS
20,738
IN 10 YEARS

AVERAGE INCIDENTS
2,074
PER YEAR

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC
21-30
YEAR-OLD SWIMMERS

SWIMMING/WADING

56%
MALE
40%
FEMALE
4%
UNKNOWN

Figure 3.1
2012-22: Incidents By Activity

Total number of incidents reported n=20,738; total number of activities reported in incidents n=11,573.

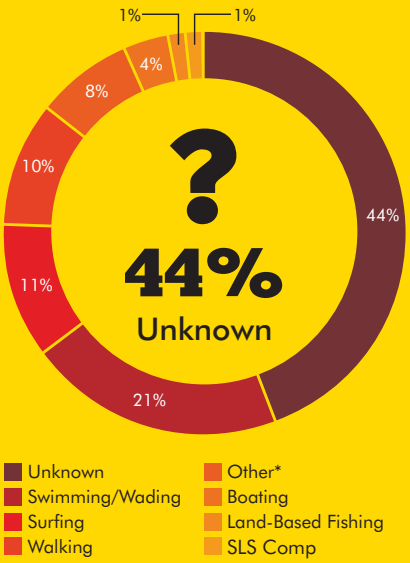


Figure 3.2
2012-22: Actions Performed by Lifeguards at Time of Incident[1]

Type of response performed by lifeguards at time of incident (n=43,654).

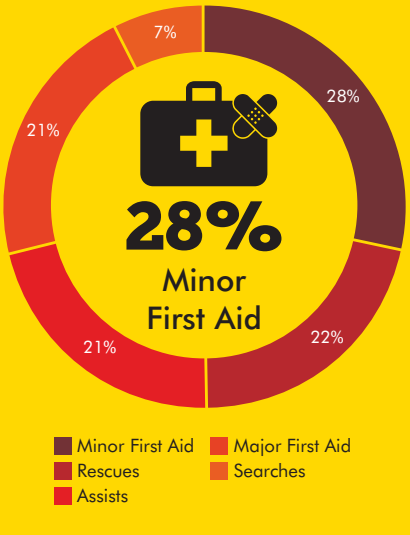


Figure 3.3
2012-22: Incidents by Status

Total number of incidents reported n=20,738; total number of status level allocated to incidents n=8,694.

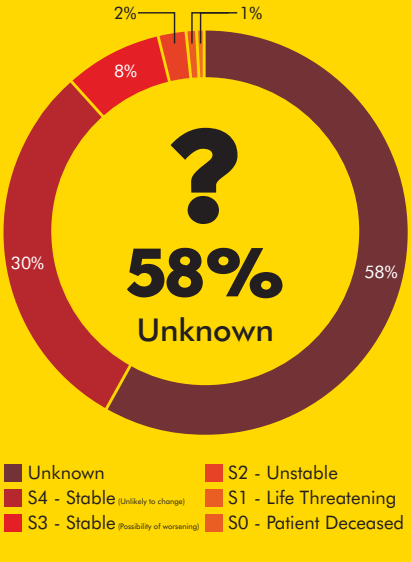


Figure 3.4
Comparison Between the 2012-22 10-year Average and 2021-22 Count for Actions Performed During Incident.

RESCUES
2012-22 (average): **940**
2021-22 (count): **726**

MAJOR FIRST AID TREATMENTS
2012-22 (average): **923**
2021-22 (count): **315**

SEARCHES
2012-22 (average): **327**
2021-22 (count): **388**

ASSISTS
2012-22 (average): **1,563**
2021-22 (count): **1,527**

MINOR FIRST AID TREATMENTS
2012-22 (average): **1,238**
2021-22 (count): **1,377**

PREVENTATIVE ACTIONS
2012-22 (average): **103,084**
2021-22 (count): **107,488**

*Category 'other' includes beach activities other than walking/running, activities not done at the beach, and other water activities such as diving and jet-ski.
[1] More than one type of response may be necessary at time of incident.

Figure 3.5

2012-22: Incidents by Age and Gender

Total number of patients recorded n=20,819.

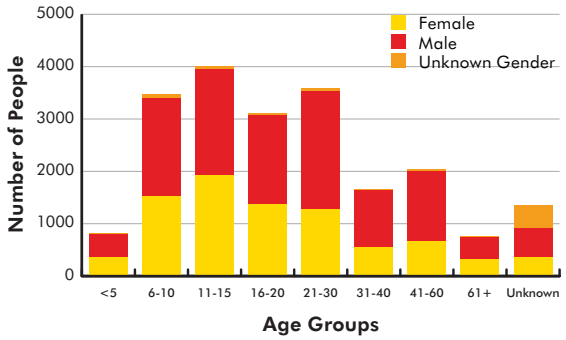


Figure 3.6

2012-22: Incidents by Ethnicity and Gender

Total number of patients recorded n=20,819.

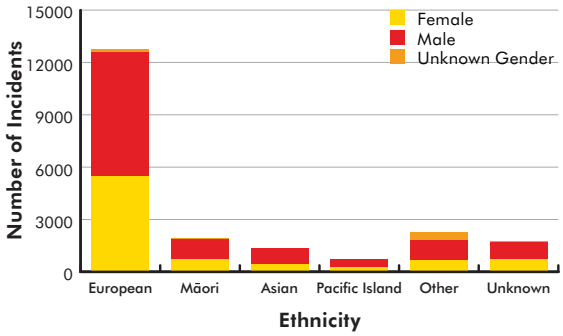


Figure 3.7

2012-22: Incidents by Year (n=20,738)

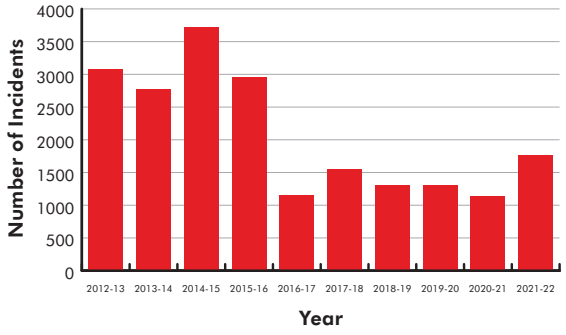


Figure 3.8

2012-22: Incidents by Month (n=20,738)

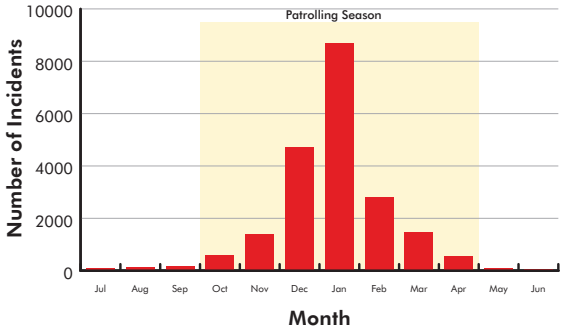


Figure 3.9

2012-22: Incidents per Day (n=20,738)

Only national public holidays are categorised.

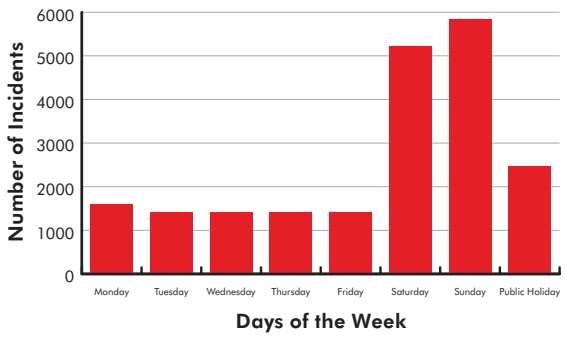
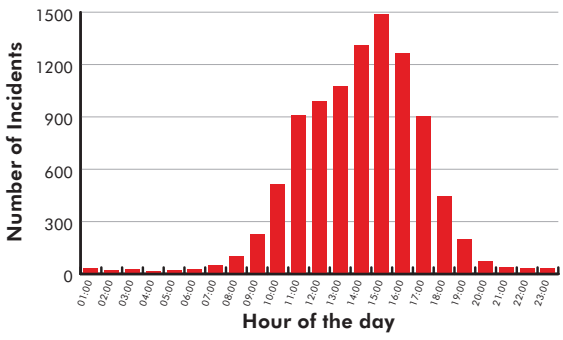


Figure 3.10

2012-22: Incidents per Hour (n=20,738)

Total number of incidents reported n=20,738; total number of incidents with a time allocated n=9762. Incidents with no time allocation are automatically set to 00:00.



RESCUE ANALYSIS

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

TOTAL INCIDENTS

9,400

IN 10 YEARS

AVERAGE INCIDENTS

940

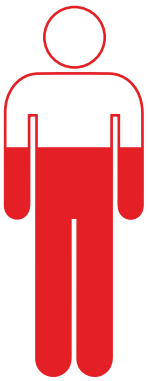
PER YEAR

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

21-30

YEAR OLD MALES

SWIMMING/WADING



60%

MALE

36%

FEMALE

4%

UNKNOWN

Figure 3.11

2012-22: Activity at Time of Rescue

Total number of rescues reported n=9,400; total number of activities reported in rescues n=3,516.

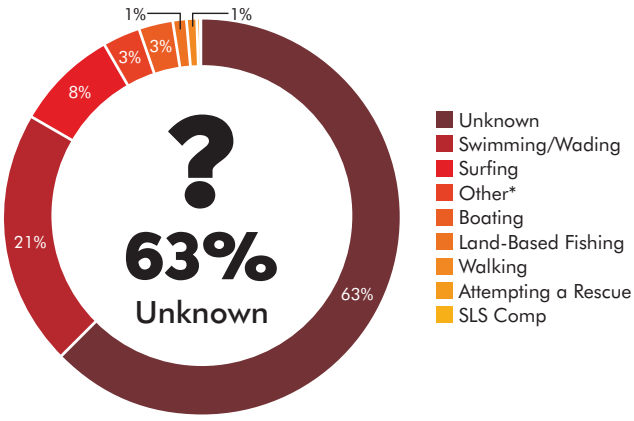


Figure 3.12

2012-22: Equipment Used at Time of Rescue

More than one type of equipment may be necessary at time of rescue. Total rescues n=9,400. Number of rescues where an equipment was allocated n=7,148.

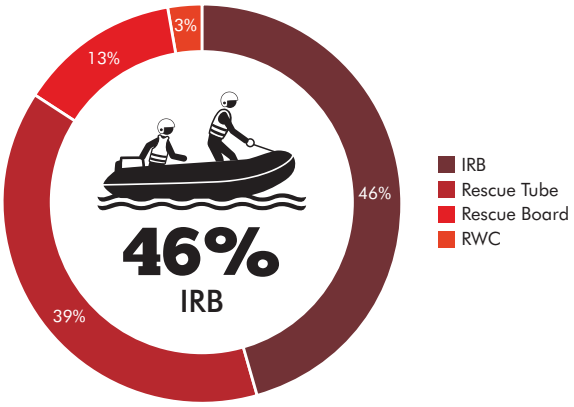


Figure 3.13

2012-22: Rescues by Age and Gender

Total number of people rescued reported n=9,400; total number of patients recorded in rescues n=7,507.

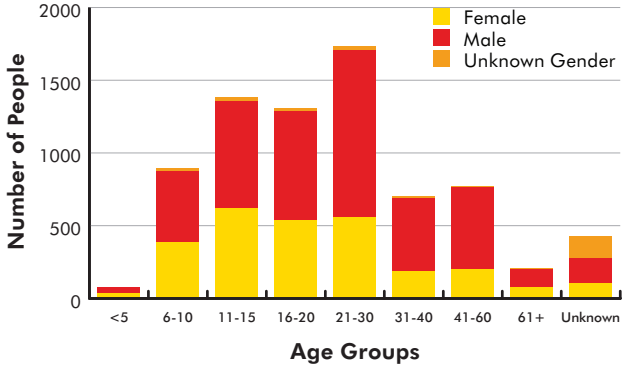
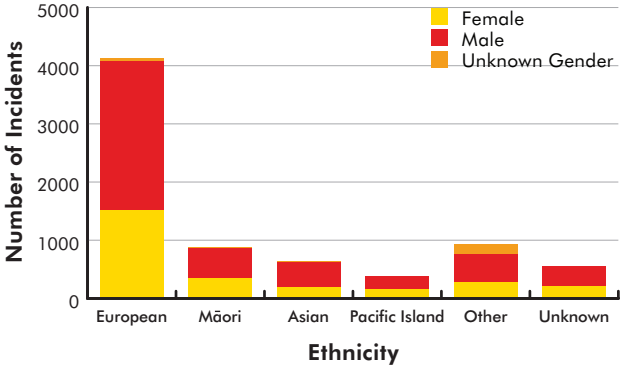


Figure 3.14

2012-22: Rescues by Ethnicity and Gender

Total number of people rescued reported n=9,400; total number of patients recorded in rescues n=7,507.



*Category 'other' includes beach activities other than walking/running, activities not done at the beach, and other water activities such as diving and jet-ski.

ASSISTS ANALYSIS

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

TOTAL INCIDENTS
9,379
IN 10 YEARS

AVERAGE INCIDENTS
1,563
PER YEAR

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC
21-30
YEAR OLD MALES

SWIMMING/WADING

60%
MALE
40%
FEMALE
0%
UNKNOWN

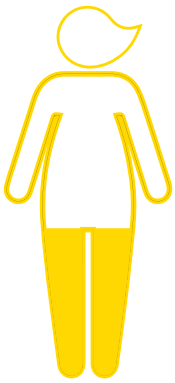


Figure 3.15
2012-22: Activity at Time of Assist

Total number of assists reported n=9,379; total number of activities reported in assists n=2,510.

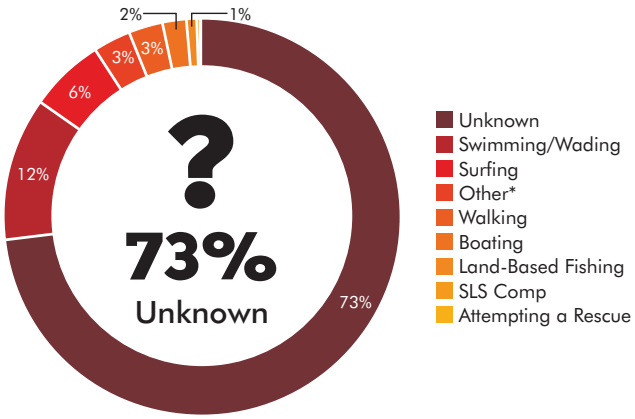


Figure 3.16
2012-22: Equipment Used at Time of Assist

More than one type of equipment may be necessary at time of assist. Total assists n=9,379. Number of assists where an equipment was allocated n=1,869.

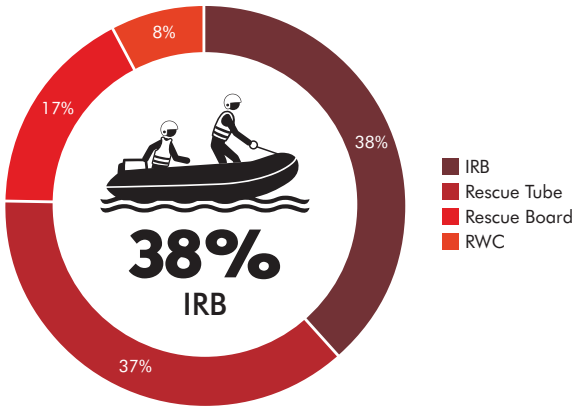


Figure 3.17
2012-22: Assists by Age and Gender

Total number of people assisted reported n=9,379; total number of patients recorded in assists n=2,422.

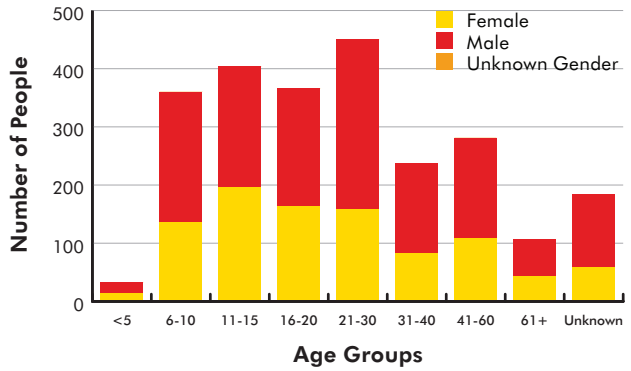
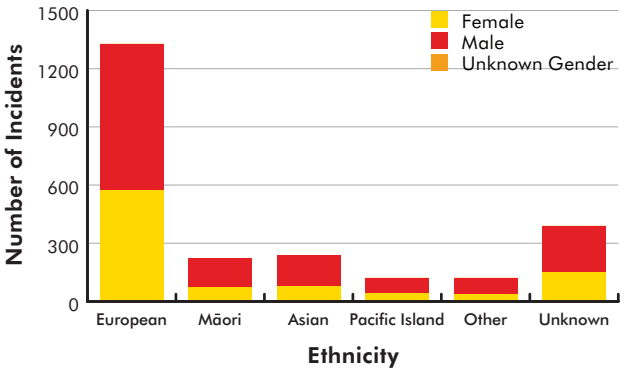


Figure 3.18
2012-22: Assists by Ethnicity and Gender

Total number of people assisted reported n=9,379; total number of patients recorded in assists n=2,422.



*Category 'other' includes beach activities other than walking/running, activities not done at the beach, and other water activities such as diving and jet-ski.

FIRST AID TREATMENTS

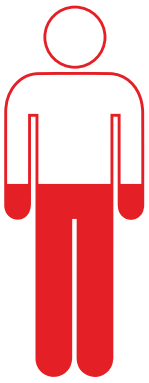
10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

TOTAL INCIDENTS
21,604
IN 10 YEARS

AVERAGE INCIDENTS
2,160
PER YEAR

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC
11-15
YEAR OLD MALES

WALKING



52%
MALE
45%
FEMALE
3%
UNKNOWN

Figure 3.19

2012-22: Activity at Time of Injury

Total number of first aids reported n=21,604; total number of activities reported in major first aid n=4,272.

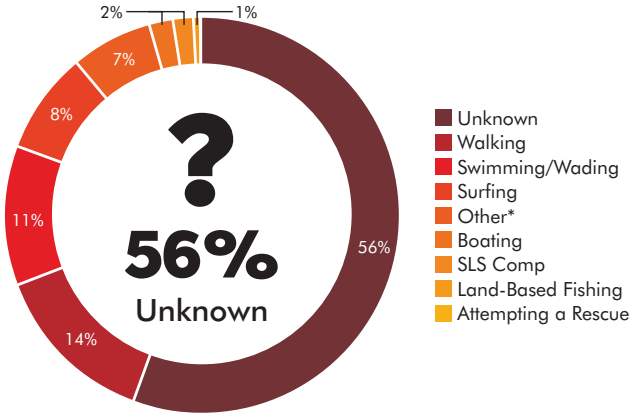


Figure 3.20

2012-22: Major vs. Minor First Aid

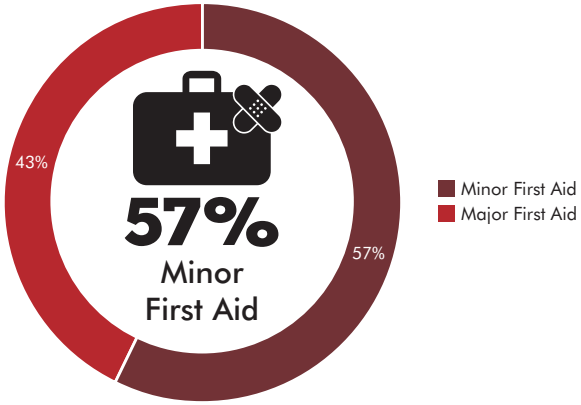


Figure 3.21

2012-22: Major First Aid by Age and Gender.

Total number of first aids reported n=21,604; total number of patients recorded in first aids n=9,681.

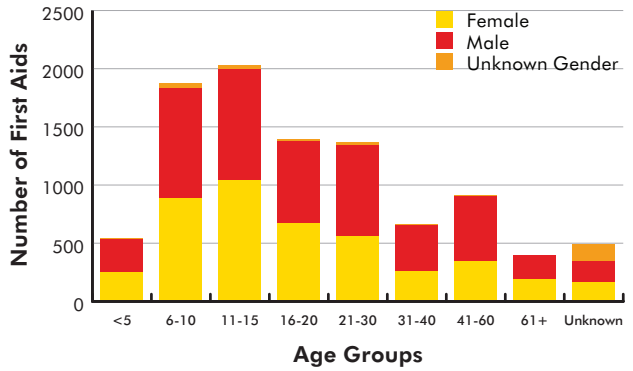
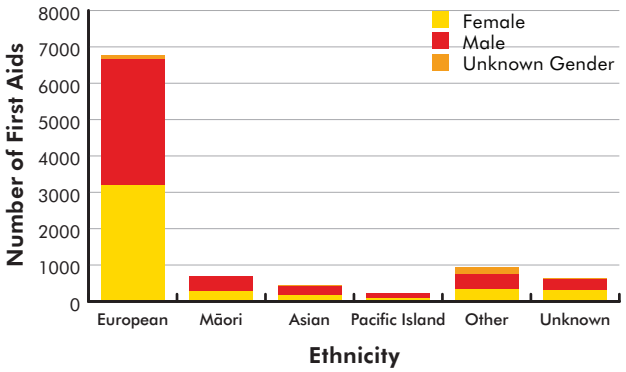


Figure 3.22

2012-22: Major First Aid by Ethnicity and Gender.

Total number of first aids reported n=21,604; total number of patients recorded in first aids n=9,681.



*Category 'other' includes beach activities other than walking/running, activities not done at the beach, and other water activities such as diving and jet-ski.

SEARCHES

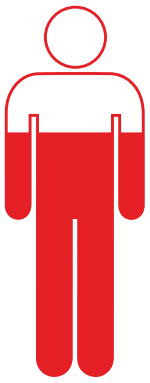
10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

TOTAL INCIDENTS
3,271
IN 10 YEARS

AVERAGE INCIDENTS
327
PER YEAR

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC
6-10
YEAR OLD MALES

WALKING



66%
MALE
25%
FEMALE
9%
UNKNOWN

Figure 3.23
2012-22: Activity at Time of Search

Total number of searches reported n=3,271; total number of activities reported in searches n=1,302.

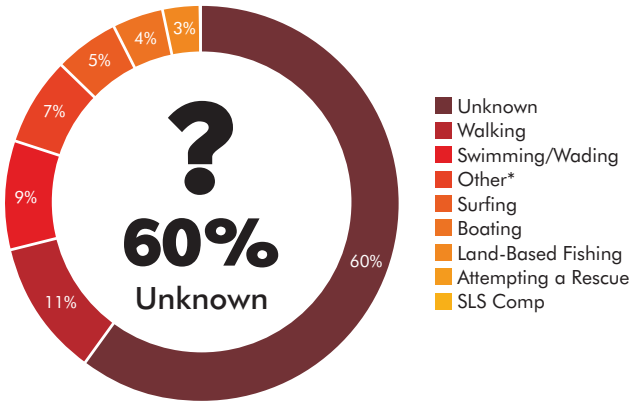


Figure 3.24
2012-22: SAR Squads Callouts vs. SLS Patrol Searches

In the last ten years, 45% of SLSNZ searches involved a callout outside patrolling hours.

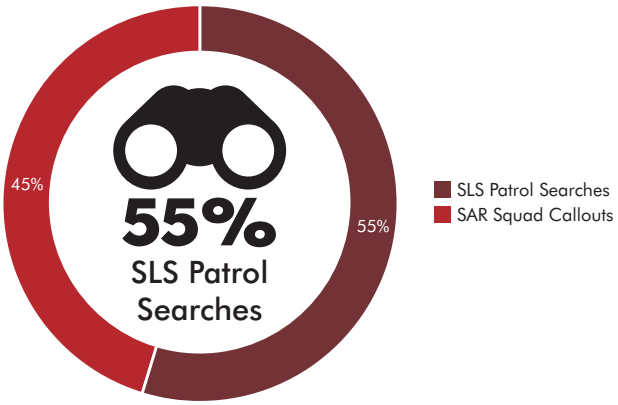


Figure 3.25
2012-22: Searches by Age and Gender.

Total number of searches n=3,271; total number of patients recorded in searches n=1,895.

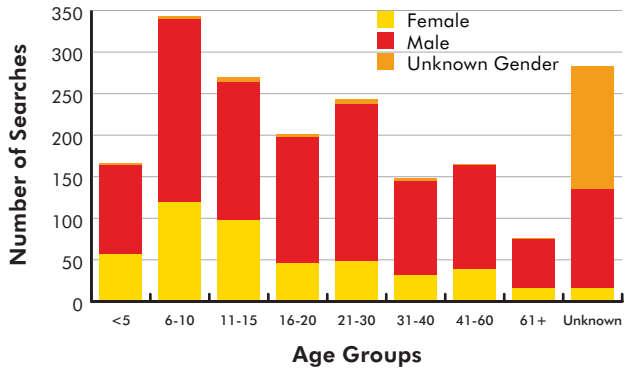
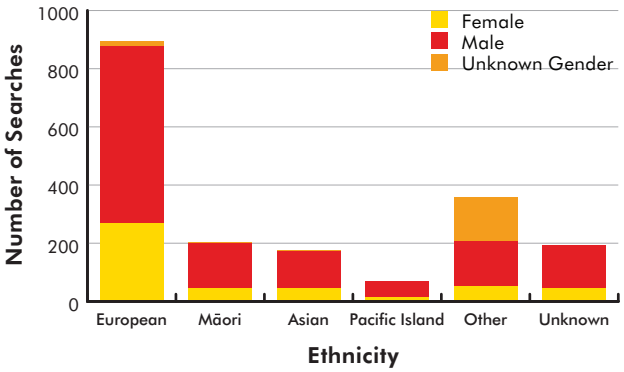


Figure 3.26
2012-22: Searches by Ethnicity and Gender

Total number of searches n=3,271; total number of patients recorded in searches n=1,895.



*Category 'other' includes beach activities other than walking/running, activities not done at the beach, and other water activities such as diving and jet-ski.


RESCUE 3 NZ
FORCE
SURF LIFEGUARD
WHANGAREI HEADS

SEARCH AND RESCUE ANALYSIS

SECTION FOUR

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

The Search and Rescue (SAR) analysis presented here refers to operations involving SLSNZ SAR squads, including those tasked by the Police (Category-1 SAR).

3,650
SLSNZ SAR CALLOUTS

676
CAT 1 SAR OPERATIONS

497
PEOPLE RESCUED

478
LIVES SAVED

404
PEOPLE ASSISTED TO SAFETY

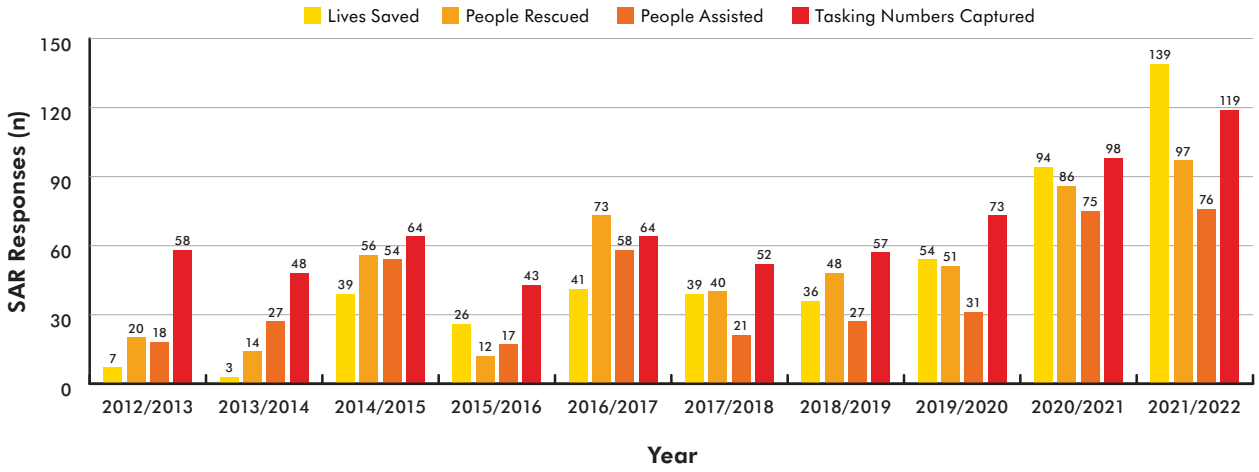
120
BODIES RETRIEVED

SEARCH AND RESCUE ANALYSIS

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

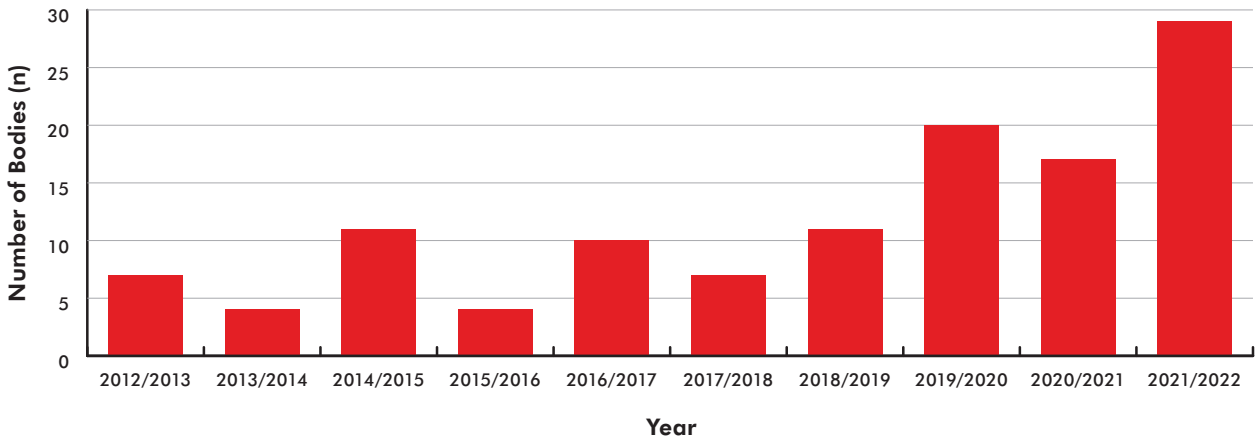
SLSNZ data shows that an increase in aquatic activity over the last season has been observed, and the overall SAR operations is trending upwards (Figure 4.1). More lives are being saved and more people rescued than ever before.

Figure 4.1
2012-22: SLSNZ SAR Operations



The past 10 years have also seen an increase in lives lost in the coastal environment. More people are finding themselves in life-threatening situations and losing their lives. SAR squads have been busier than never searching and retrieving bodies, returning them to their whānau and loved ones (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2
2012-22: Number of Bodies Recovered During SLSNZ SAR Operations



Outside the Category-1 takings generated by NZ Police, SLSNZ assets often respond to emergencies along their coastline within reach of their asset base or club.

With the nature of a marine emergency and the importance of responding within a tiny time window, SLSNZ SAR squads will activate a response to ready personnel and equipment, often without all the operational intelligence. The response is often successfully executed before all the operational information and formal police activation through a 111 call is made.

These types of activations would otherwise lead to an escalating situation if an immediate response were not activated, potentially leading to fatalities if the SLSNZ SAR response were paused until all specific information gathered was complete.

Since 2014 SLSNZ has actively encouraged its rescue squads to phone the Police to log a rescue that is underway (outside normal patrolling operations) and record a tasking number. Although this practice has increased the tasking's captured (Figure 4.3 and 4.4), the number of SLSNZ instigated emergency search and rescue responses continues to grow faster than the police Category-1 tasking numbers.

SLSNZ Callouts are therefore not being formally recognised in the sector reports, resulting in critical underreporting. The disparity may result in an inequitable allocation of resource development, training requirements, maintenance costings and effect long term planning considerations from local and central government.

Figure 4.3
2012-22: Cat-1 Police Tasked SAR Operations vs. SLSNZ SAR Callout Operations

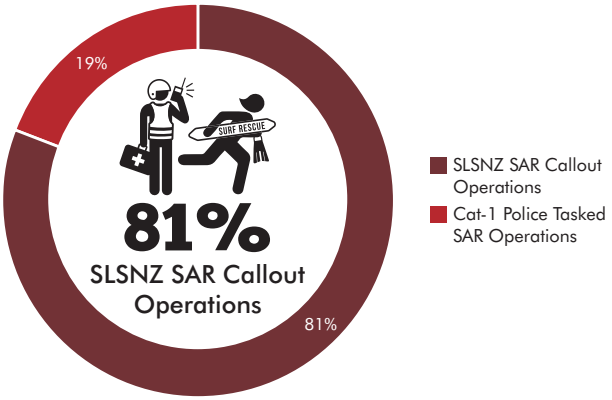
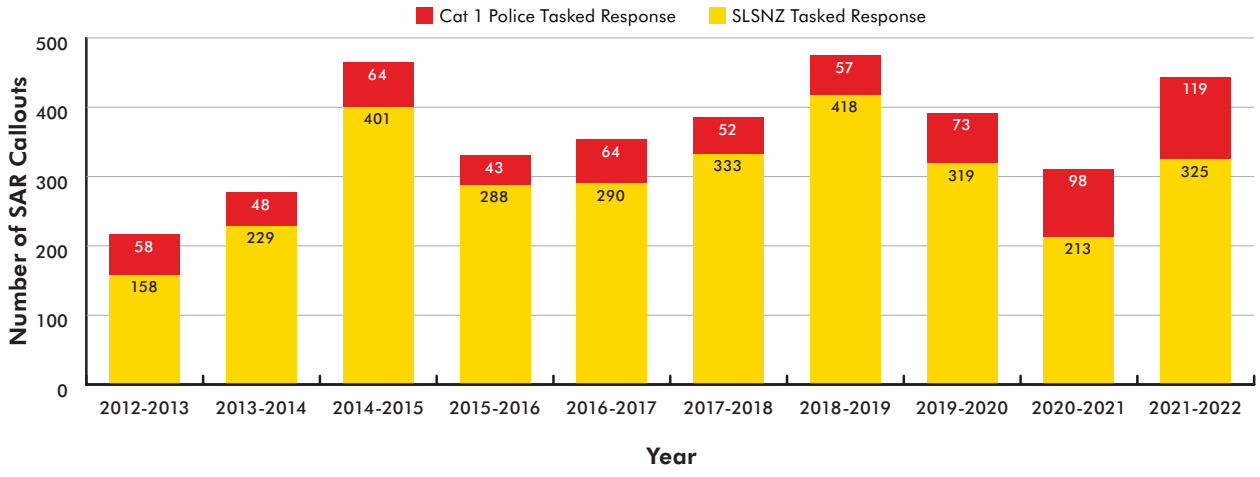


Figure 4.4
2012-22: Cat-1 Police Tasked Vs. SLSNZ Callout Operations

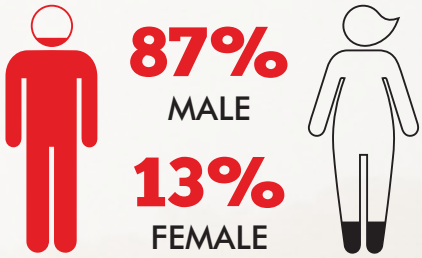


FATAL DROWNING ANALYSIS

SECTION FIVE

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

386
Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings



87% MALE

13% FEMALE

LOCATION

41%
Surf Beach

14%
Harbour

12%
0-1km Offshore

ACTIVITY

23%
Swimming/Wading

16%
Boating

10%
Snorkelling

10%
Land-Based Fishing

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

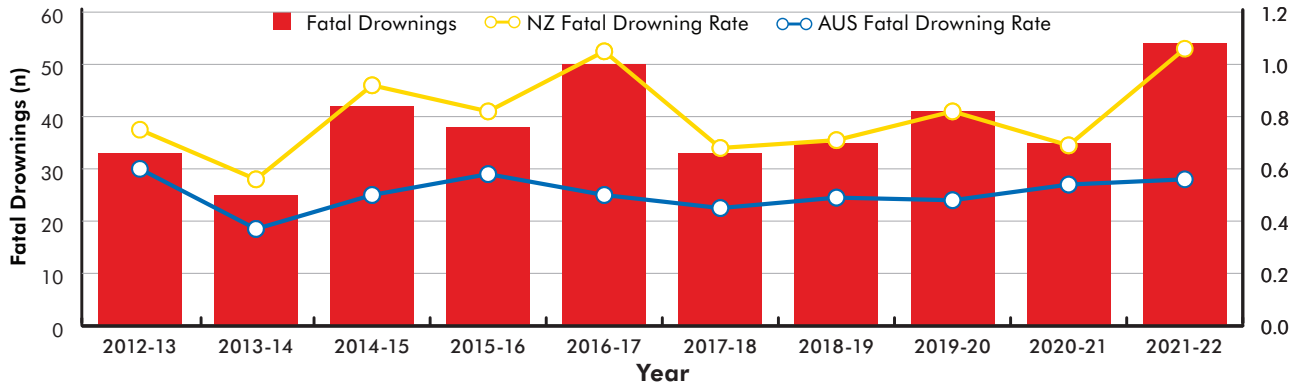
10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

Each fatal drowning is a tragedy in its own right; it affects not only the close family and friends but the wider community. The research presented here aims to report and categorise fatal drownings, to better inform strategic decision making for preventative educational programmes and community engagement initiatives. The following section focuses on fatal drownings that have occurred in beach and coastal environments from 2012-22.

There were 386 fatal drownings from 2012-22. Auckland region has the highest number of fatal drownings (n=104), followed by Northland (n=62) and Waikato (n=43). Surf beaches were the most dangerous environment with 157 drowning fatalities, followed by within harbours (n=54) and 0-1 km from shore (n=46). The majority of beach and coastal fatal drownings occurred while swimming/wading (n=87) followed by boating (n=62) and snorkelling (n=40)

Figure 5.1

2012-22: Total Number of New Zealand Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings Per Year From 2012-22 (n=386); and Comparison of New Zealand vs Australian Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates Per 100,000 pop.



The New Zealand 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (1.05 per 100,000 pop.) is nearly double than the Australian 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (0.55 per 100,000 pop.). Additionally, the New Zealand ten-year average fatal drowning rate (0.80 per 100,000 pop.) is 46% greater than the Australian ten-year average (0.50 per 100,000 pop.).

“ The New Zealand 10-year average beach and coastal fatal drowning rate is 46% higher than the Australian 10-year average, and is on the increase. ”

When comparing the first half of the decade (2012-2017) to the later (2017-2022), there has been an increase from 38 (2012-2017) fatal drownings on average per year to 40 per year (2017-2022). The five-year average fatal drowning rate has decreased from 0.81 in the first half of the decade to 0.78 per 100,000 pop. in the later half.

Figure 5.2

2012-17 and 2017-22 Five-year Average Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Average Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 pop.

2012-17	2017-22
AVERAGE DROWNING RATE	AVERAGE DROWNING RATE
0.81	0.78
PER 100,000 POPULATION	PER 100,000 POPULATION
AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS	AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
38	40
PER YEAR	PER YEAR

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

Figure 5.3

2012-22: Regional Comparison of Total Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 pop. (n=386)

During 2012-22 there were 386 fatal drownings in the beach and coastal environments. Auckland (n=104) experienced the highest fatal drowning number per region, followed by Northland (n=62) and Waikato (n=43). Northland has the highest average fatal drowning rate per region (3.38 per 100,000 pop.), followed by the Gisborne (2.22 per 100,000 pop.), and then West Coast (2.14per 100,000 pop.).

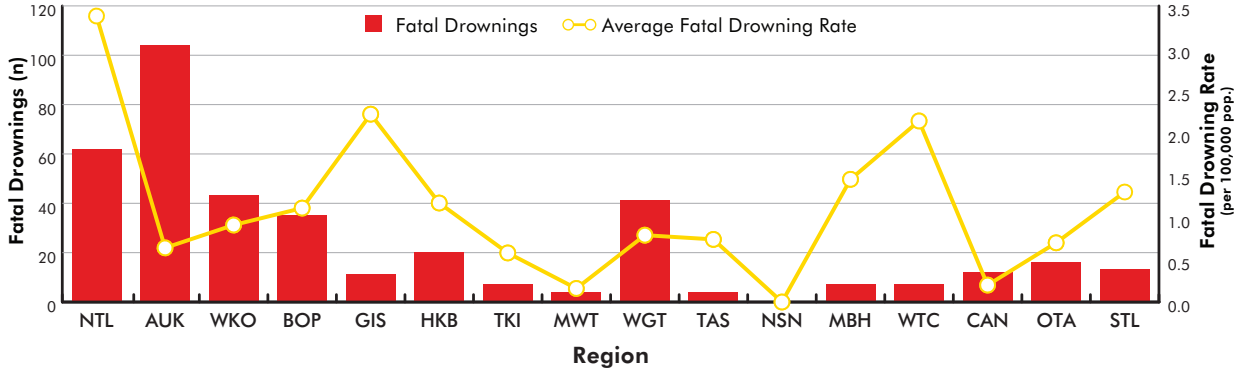
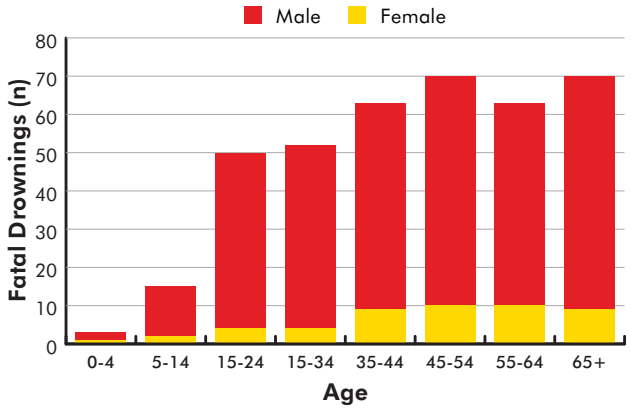


Figure 5.4

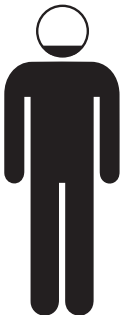
2012-22: Age Groups and Gender Represented in Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings (n=386).

Age groups 15 years and above account for 95% (n=368) of all beach and coastal fatal drownings during 2012-22. Males account for 87% (n=337) of all drowning fatalities, whereas females account for 13% (n=49). The fatal drowning rate for males is greater than females across all age groups.

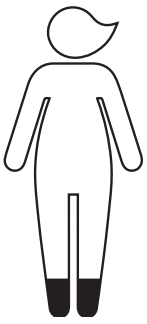


“More adults are fatally drowning than children”

“More males are fatally drowning than females”



MALE **87%**



FEMALE **13%**

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

Figure 5.5

2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22: Total Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings by Ethnicity.

From 2012-22, NZ Europeans (x̄=16) had the greatest average number of total fatal drownings per year, followed by Māori (x̄=9.4), Asian (x̄=6.4) and Pasifika (x̄=4.0). In 2021-22, the annual fatal drowning toll for all ethnicities was higher than the ten-year average.

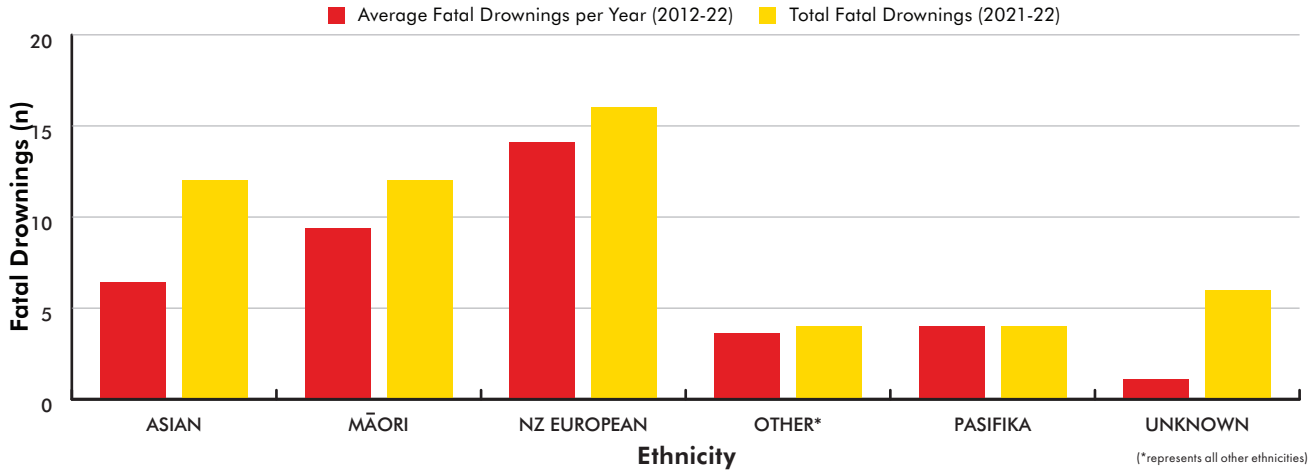


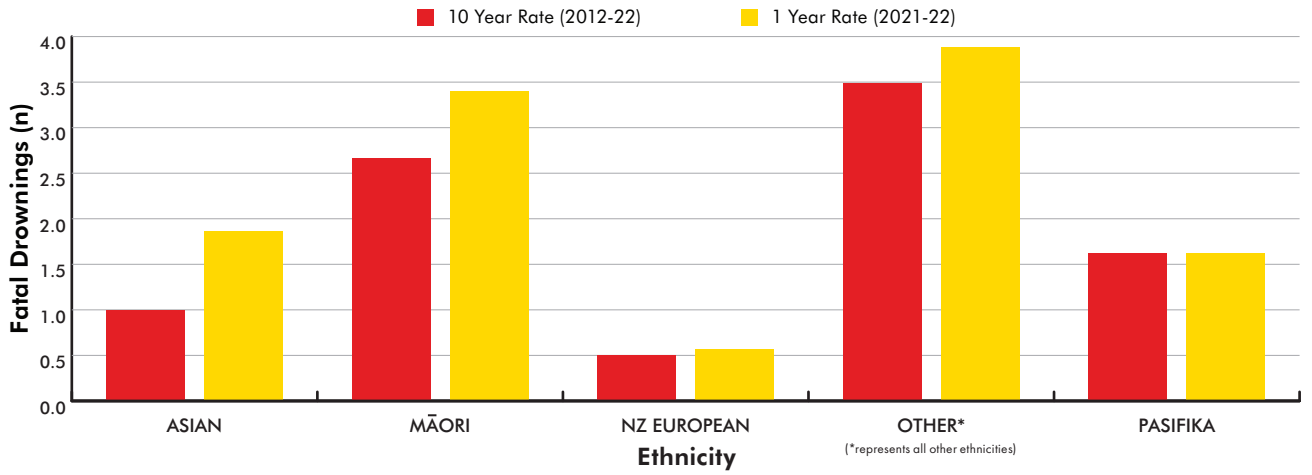
Figure 5.6

2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22: Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Ethnicity (n=386).

From 2012-22, Other ethnicities recorded the highest average fatal drowning rate (3.49 per 100,000 pop.), followed by Māori (2.66 per 100,000 pop.) and Pasifika (1.62 per 100,000 pop.).

During 2021-22 Other ethnicities represented the highest fatal drowning rate (3.88 per 100,000 pop.), followed by Māori (3.40 per 100,000 pop.) and Asian (1.86 per 100,000 pop.).

The 2021-22 fatal drowning rates for each ethnicity was higher than their respective ten-year average, except for Pasifika which stayed the same.



NATIONAL OVERVIEW

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

Figure 5.7

2012-22: Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings by Month (n=386).

The highest number of beach and coastal fatal drownings occurred in January (n=74), followed by December (n=58) and February (n=48). From 2012-22, 47% of all fatal drownings occurred during the summer months (Dec – Feb).

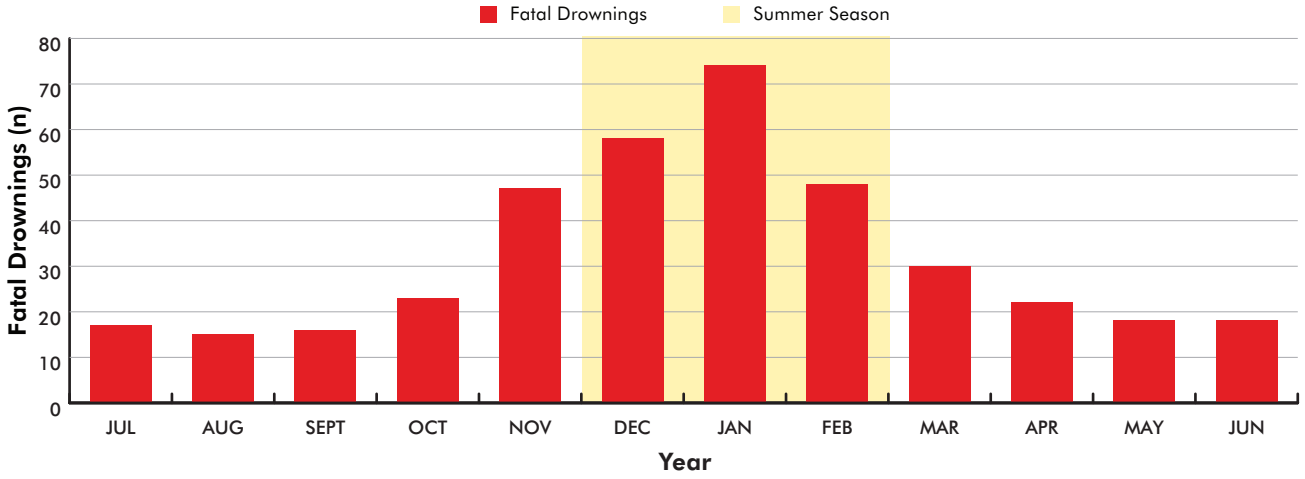


Figure 5.8

Comparison Between the 2012-22 Ten Year Average (n=386) and 2021-22 Count (n=54) for Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings by Activity.

The activities listed below represent the top eight causes of fatal drowning within the beach and coastal environment between 2012-22. In 2021-22, the number of drownings in all activities was above the ten–year average.

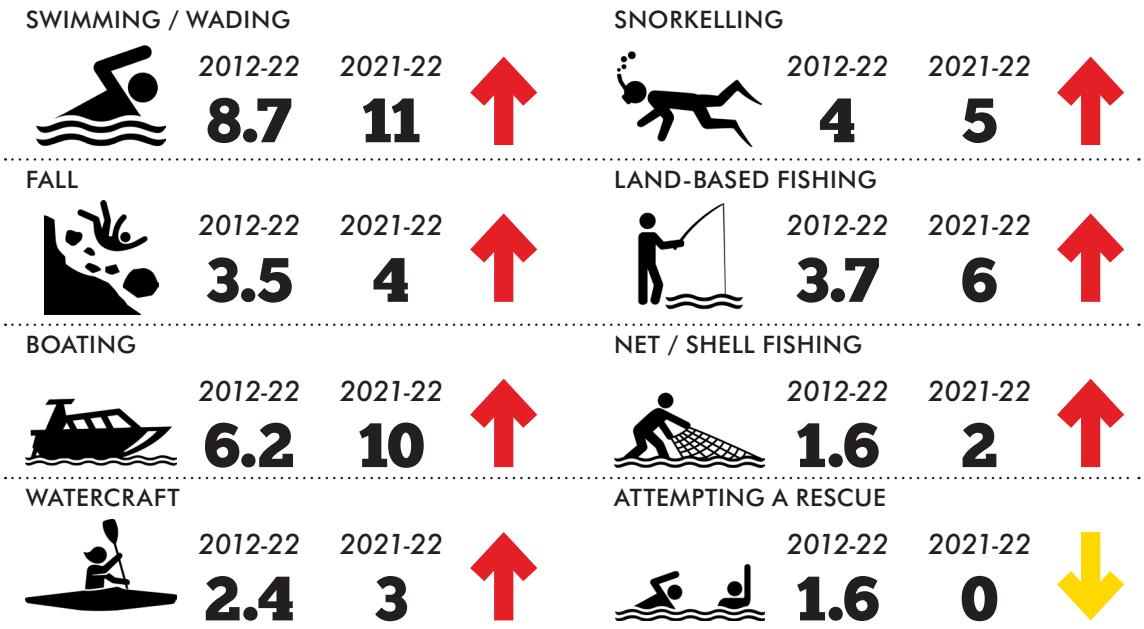
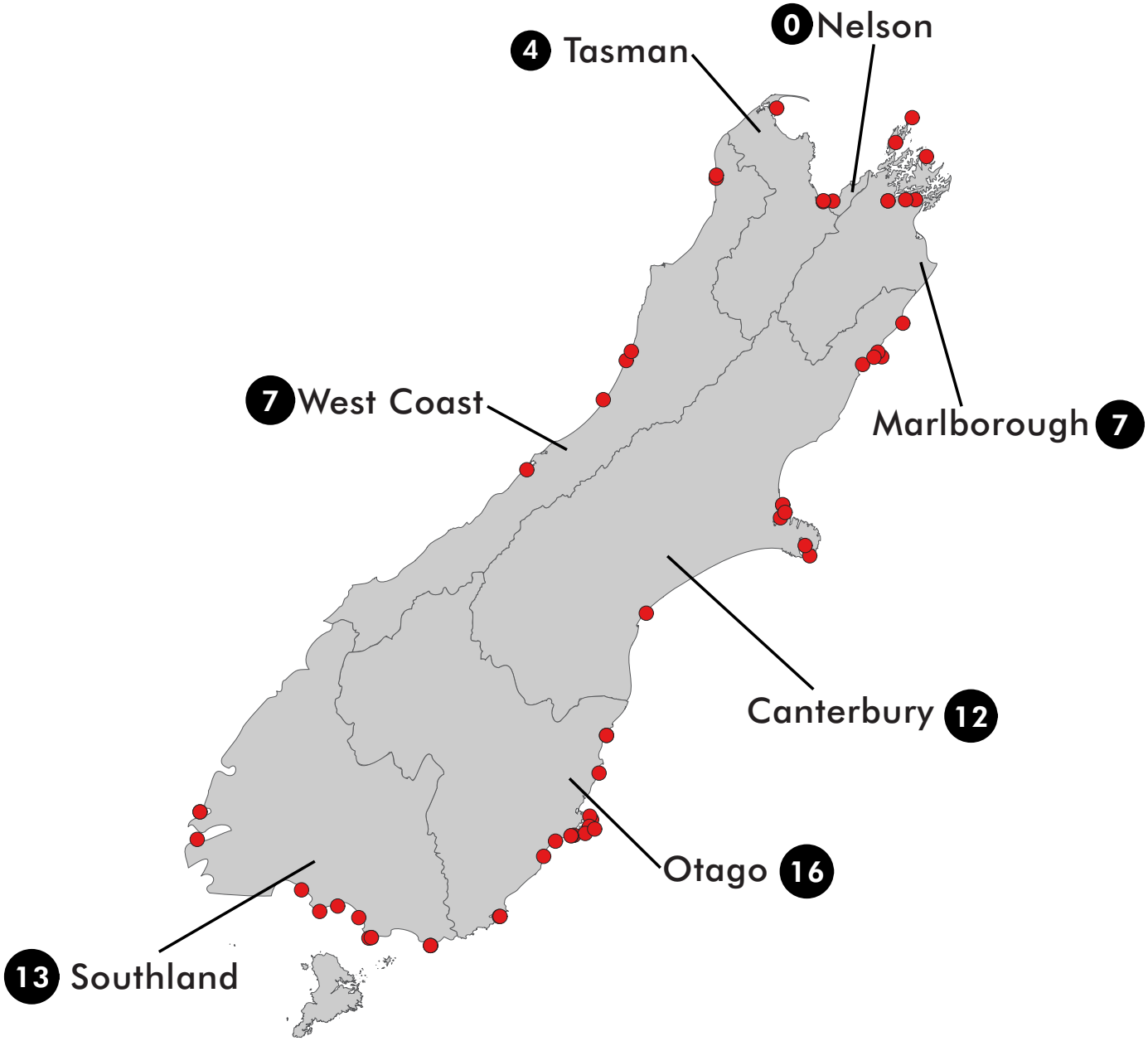


Figure 5.9

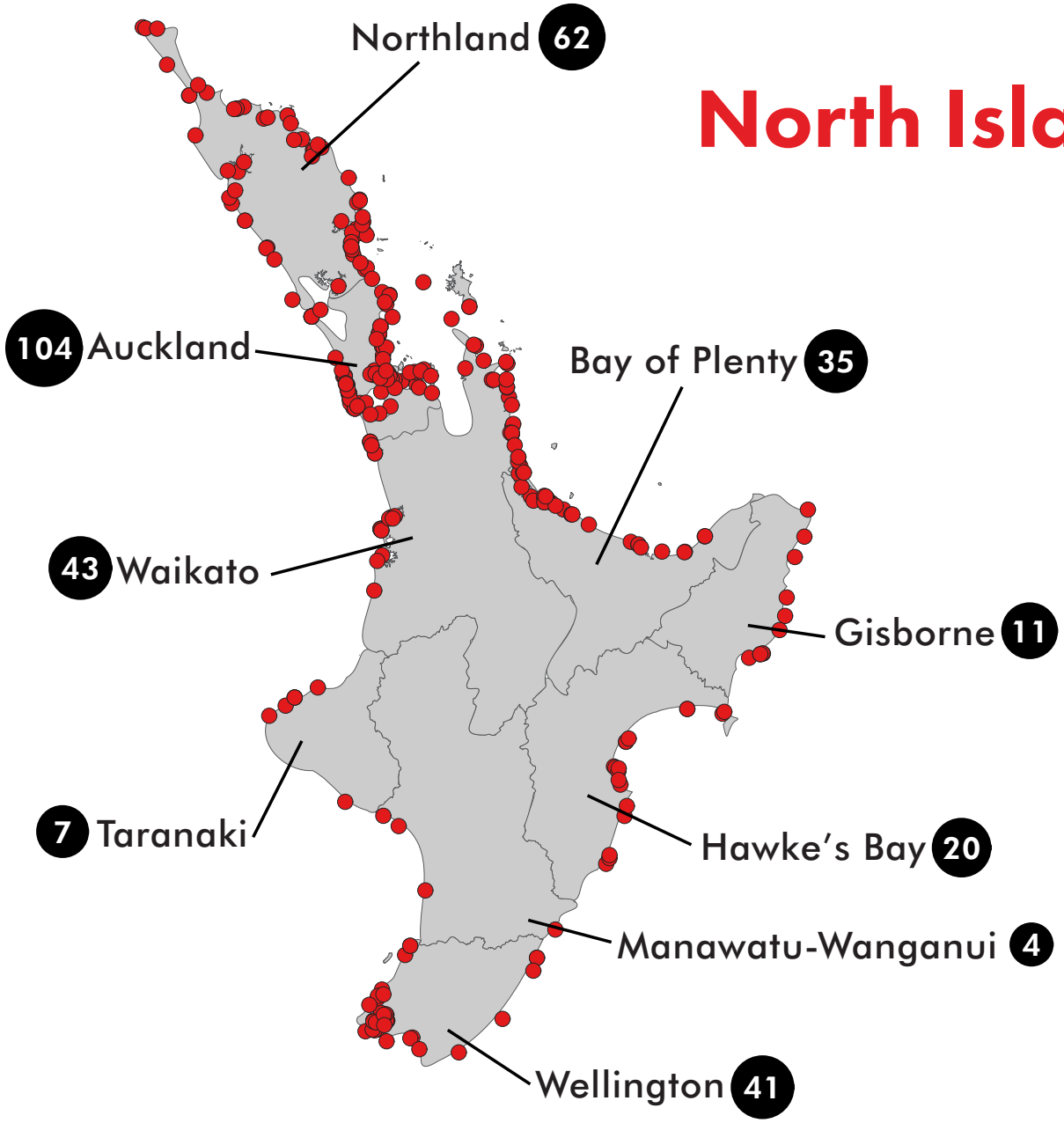
10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

Fatal Drownings Per Region

South Island



North Island



A TOTAL OF

386

BEACH AND COASTAL FATAL DROWNINGS

FATAL DROWNING ANALYSIS

SECTION SIX

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

54
Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings

89% MALE

11% FEMALE

LOCATION

44% Surf Beach

19% Harbour

11% Rocky Foreshore

11% Harbour on Rivermouth

11% 0-1km Offshore

ACTIVITY

20% Swimming/Wading

19% Boating

11% Land-Based Fishing

NATIONAL OVERVIEW

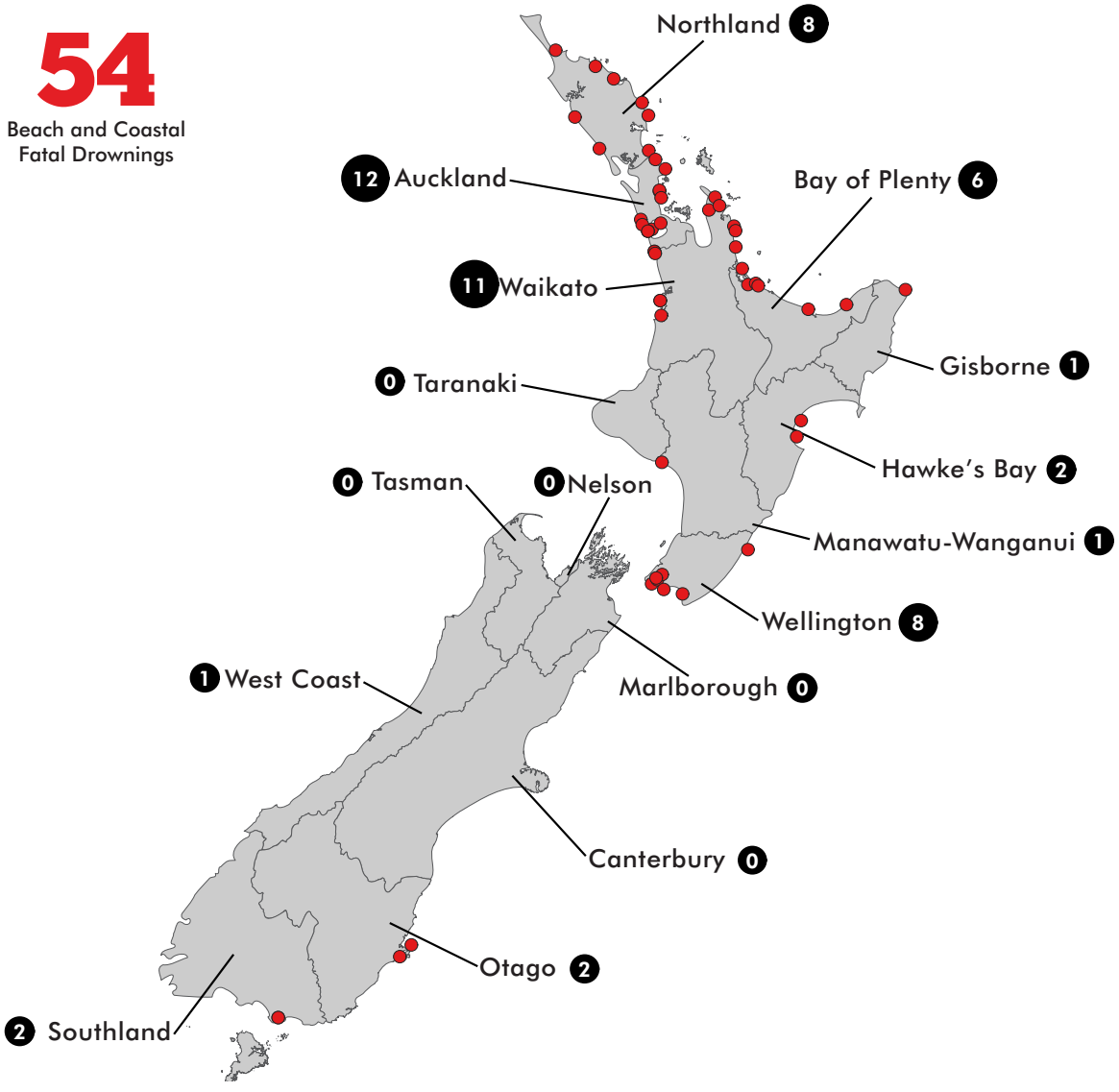
1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

In 2021-22 there were 54 fatal drownings at beach and coastal environments. Auckland had the highest fatalities per region (n=12), followed by Waikato (n=11), Northland (n=8) and Wellington (n=8).

The majority of drowning fatalities occurred while swimming/wading (n=11), followed by boating (n=10) and land-based fishing (n=6).

Surf beaches proved to be the most dangerous environment for coastal drowning fatalities (n=24), followed by harbour (n=10), 0-1 km offshore (n=6), river / harbour bar (n=6) and rocky foreshore (n=6).

Figure 6.1
2021-22: Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings per Region (n=25).



NATIONAL OVERVIEW

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

Figure 6.2

2021-22: Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings by Age and Gender (n=54).

The highest number of fatal drownings occurred in the 55-64 year age group (24%, n=13), followed by 65+ (22%, n=12), 45-54 (20%, n=11) and 35-44 (15%, n=8) age groups. Across all age groups males accounted for 89% (n=48) of fatal drownings, whereas females accounted for 11% (n=6).

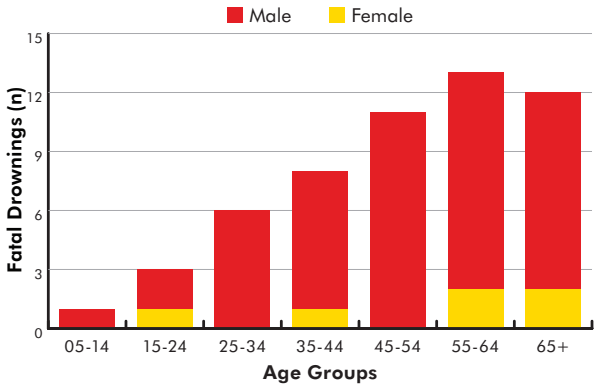


Figure 6.3

2021-22: Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings by Activity (n=54).

The majority of fatal drownings occurred while swimming/wading (n=11), followed by boating (n=10) and land-based fishing (n=6).

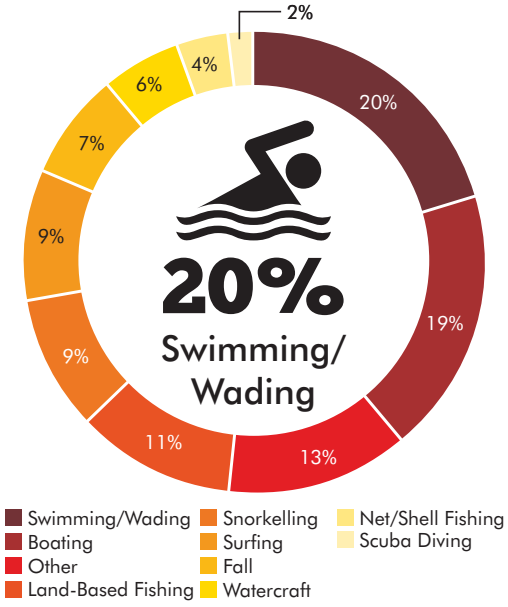


Figure 6.4

2021-22: Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings by Month (n=54).

The greatest number of fatal drownings occurred in December (22%, n=12) and January (22%, n=12), followed by October (13%, n=7), July (7%, n=4) and November (7%, n=4). The summer months (Dec – Feb) accounted for half (50%, n=27) of all fatal drownings. With the exception of November, February, March, April and May, the number of fatal drownings per month during 2021-22 were above the 10 year average.

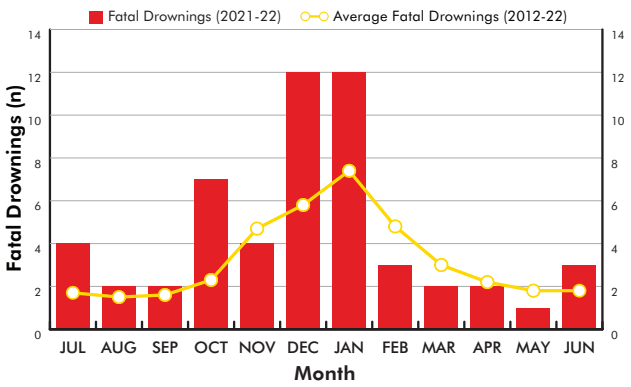
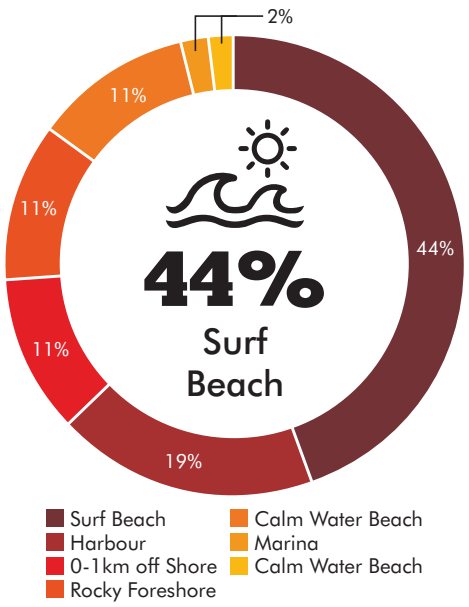


Figure 6.5

2021-22: Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings by Location (n=54).

The majority of fatal drownings occurred at surf beaches (n=24), in harbours (n=10), 0-1 km offshore (n=6), river / harbour bars (n=6) and adjacent to rocky foreshores (n=6).



REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

SECTION SEVEN

Please note: latitude and longitude coordinates were not available for all fatalities.

NORTHLAND / TE TAI TOKERAU

Figure 7.1

2012-22: Northland Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 population (n=62).

During 2021-22, there were eight beach and coastal drowning fatalities within the Northland Region, which is more than the ten-year average of six per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (3.97 per 100,000 pop.) was more than the ten-year average (3.38 per 100,000 pop.).

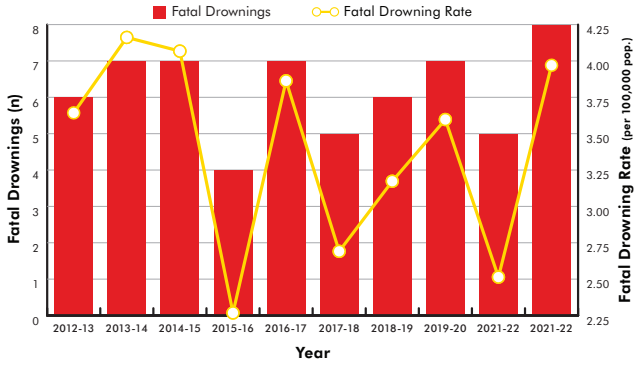


Figure 7.2

2012-22: Northland Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=62).

Within the Northland Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities occurred while swimming/wading (n=14), followed by net/shell fishing (n=11) and using watercraft (n=8).

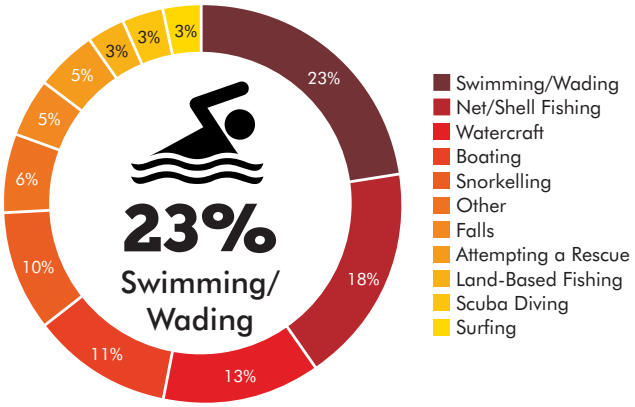
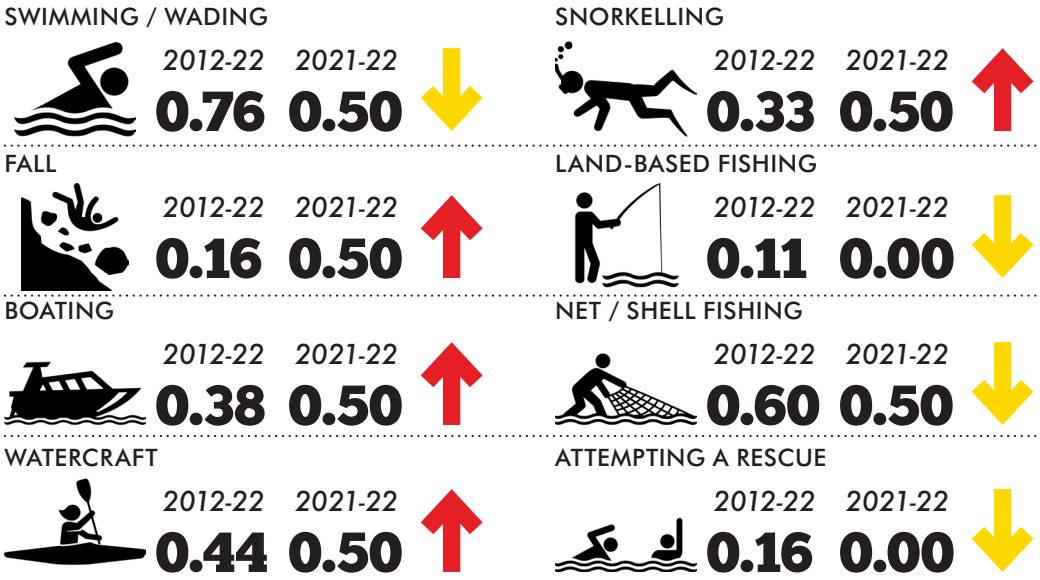


Figure 7.3

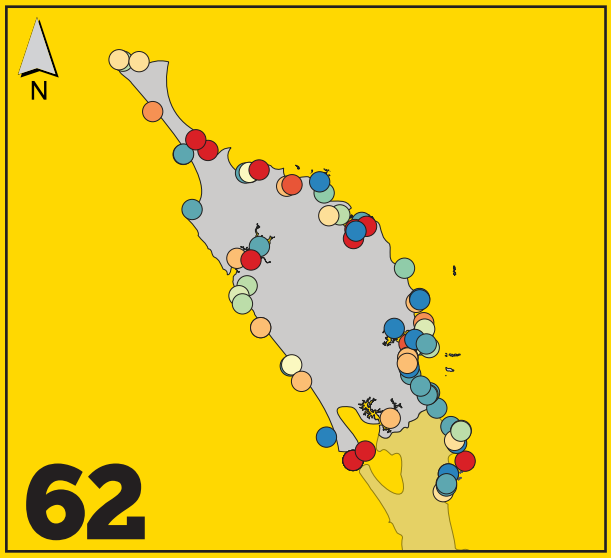
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Northland Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Northland Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for watercraft, boating, snorkelling and falls were higher than their respective ten-year averages. However, the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates for swimming/wading, land-based fishing, net/shell fishing and attempting a rescue activities were less than the ten-year average.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

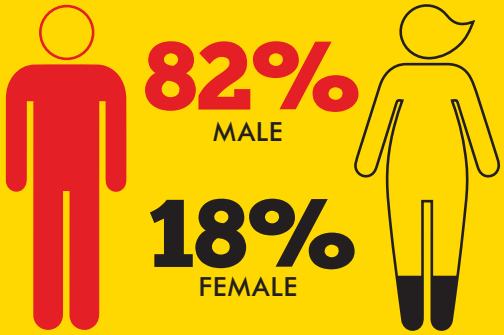


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 62

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
6
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
3.38
PER 100,000 POPULATION



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

65+
YEAR OLD MALES

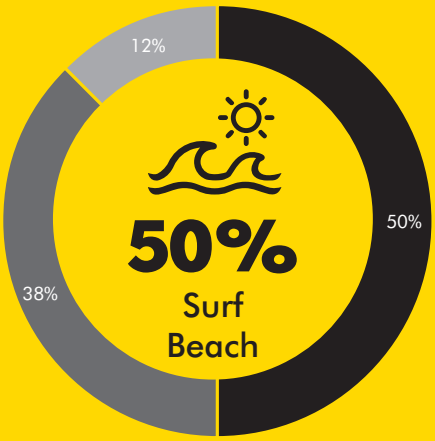
SWIMMING/WADING
BOATING
WATERCRAFT

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

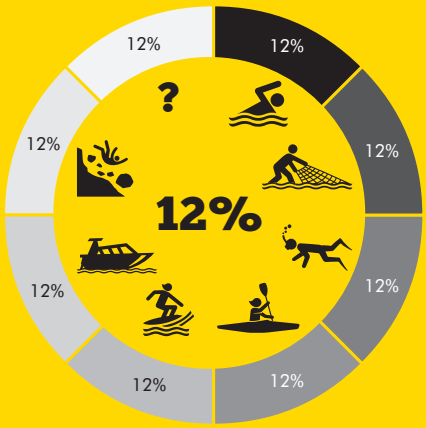
FATAL DROWNINGS
8

AVERAGE FATALITY
3.97
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION



FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY



AUCKLAND / TĀMAKI-MAKAU-RAU

Figure 7.4

2012-22: Auckland Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 population (n=104).

During 2021-22, there were 12 beach and coastal drowning fatalities within the Auckland Region, which is more than the ten-year average of ten per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (0.71 per 100,000 pop.) was more than the ten-year average (0.64 per 100,000 pop.).

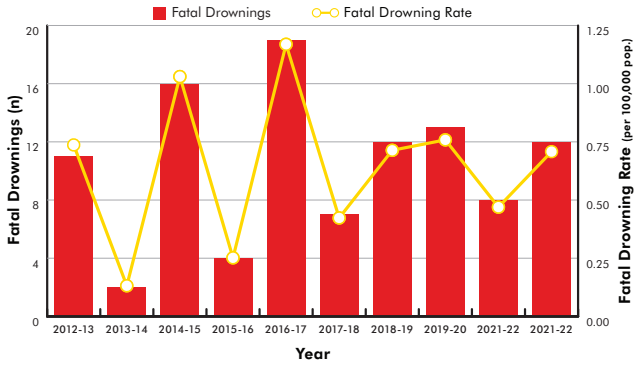


Figure 7.5

2012-22: Auckland Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=104).

Within the Auckland Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities occurred while swimming/wading (n=33), followed by boating (n=24) and land-based fishing (n=10).

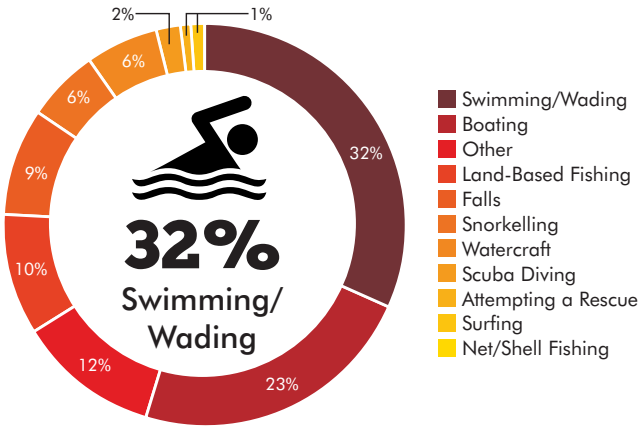
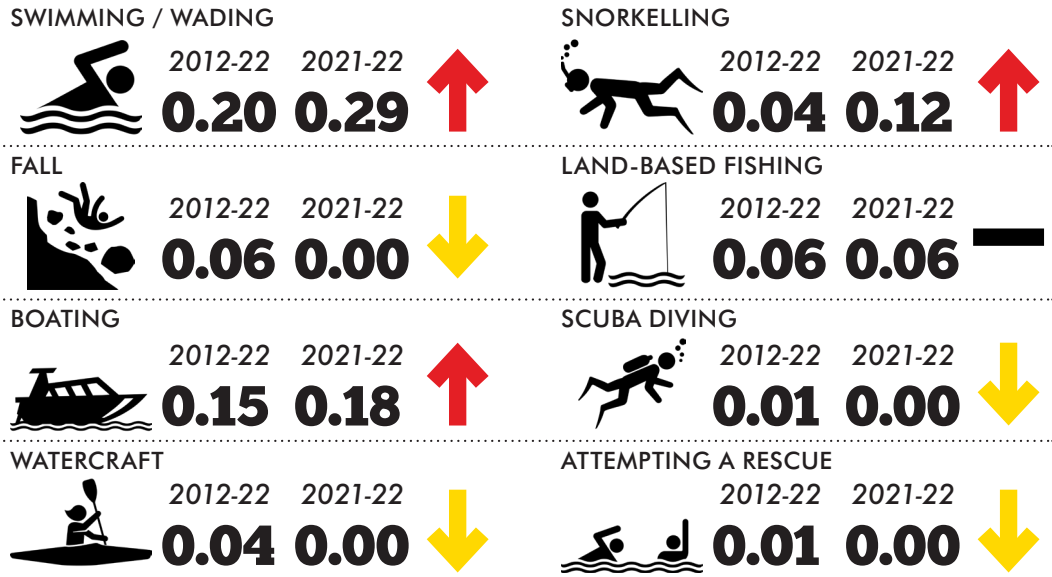


Figure 7.6

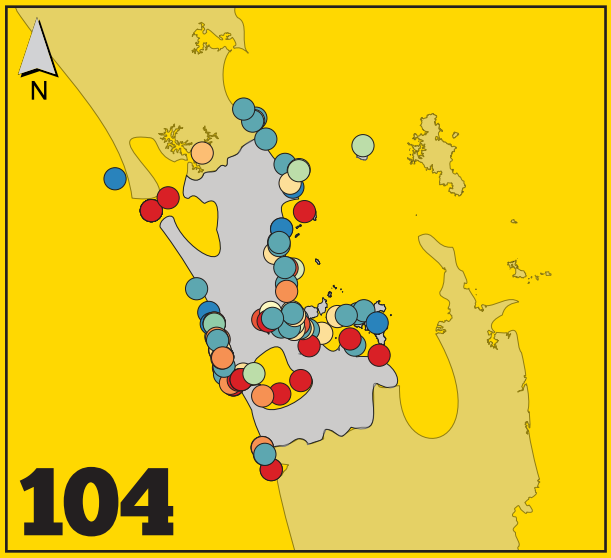
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Auckland Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Auckland Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for falls, watercraft, scuba diving and attempting a rescue activities were less than their respective ten-year averages. However, the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates for swimming/wading, snorkelling and boating activities were greater than the ten-year average.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

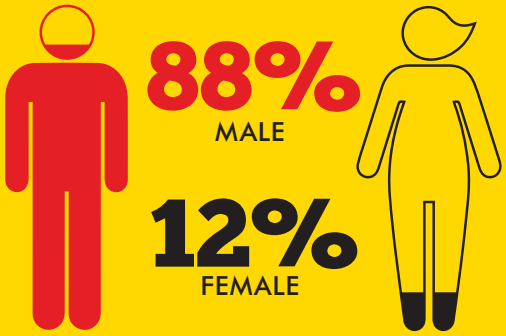


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 104

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
10
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.64
PER 100,000 POPULATION



88%
MALE

12%
FEMALE

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

55-64
YEAR OLD MALES

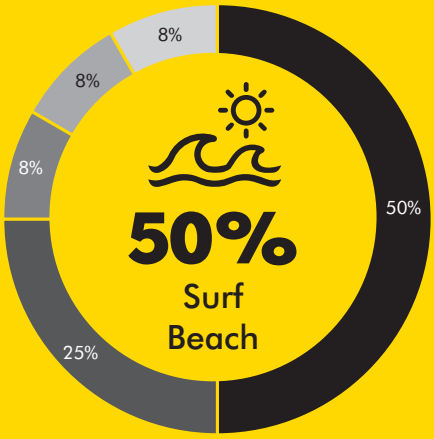
BOATING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
12

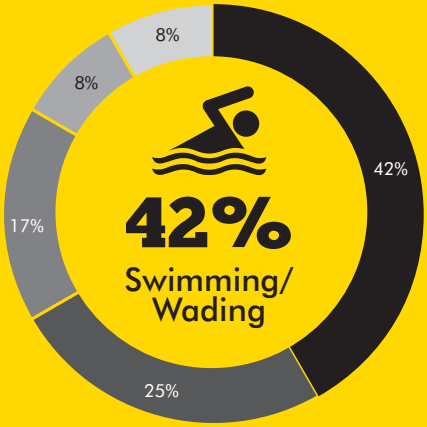
AVERAGE FATALITY
0.71
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION



- Surf Beach
- River/Harbour Bar
- 0-1Km from shore
- Harbour
- Rocky Foreshore

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY



- Swimming/Wading
- Boating
- Snorkelling
- Other
- Land-Based Fishing

WAIKATO

Figure 7.7

2012-22: Waikato Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=43).

During 2021-22, there were 11 beach and coastal drowning fatalities within the Waikato Region, which is higher than the ten-year average of four per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (2.14 per 100,000 pop.) was higher than the ten-year average (0.91 per 100,000 pop.).

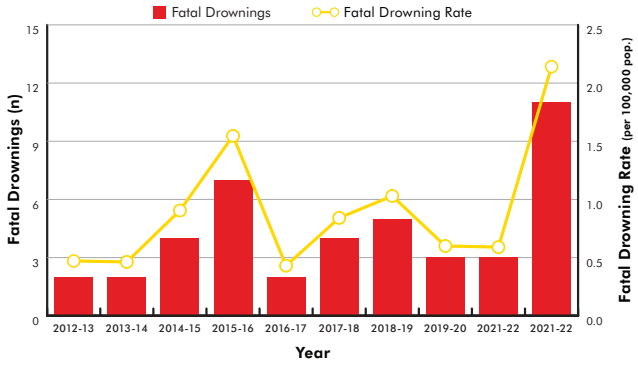


Figure 7.8

2012-22: Waikato Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=43).

Within the Waikato Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities occurred while swimming/wading (n=12) and land-based fishing (n=12), followed by boating (n=6) and falls (n=3).

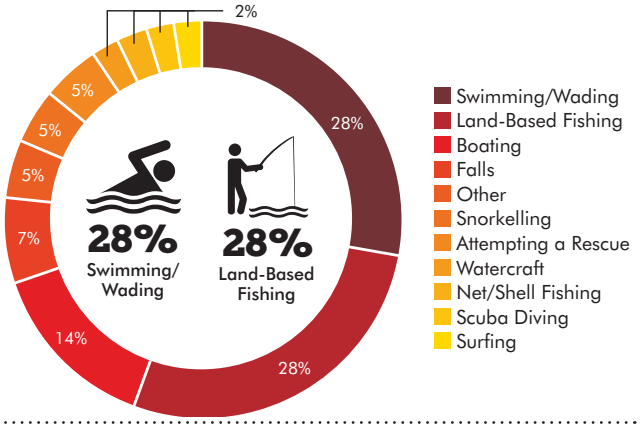
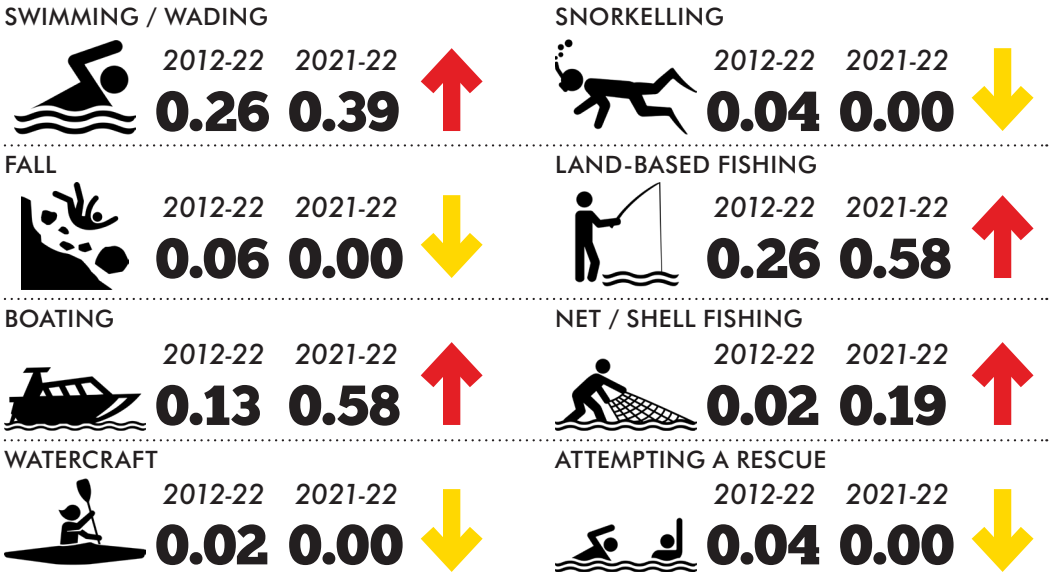


Figure 7.9

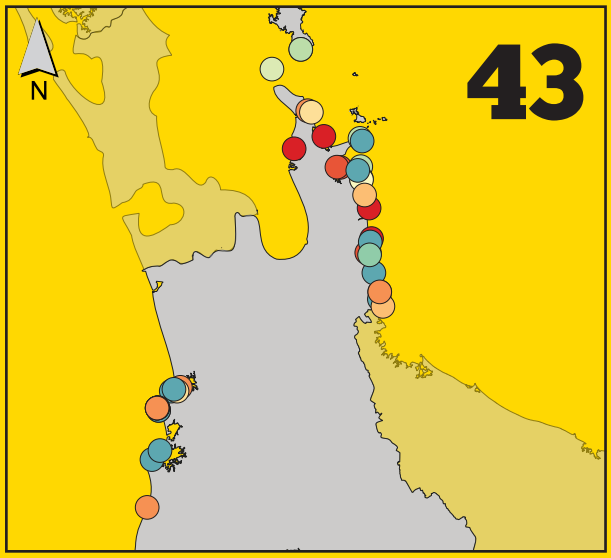
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Waikato Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Waikato Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for falls, watercraft, snorkelling and attempting a rescue were less than their respective ten-year averages. However, the 2021-22 fatal drowning rate for swimming/wading, boating, land-based fishing and net/shell fishing were greater than the ten-year average.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

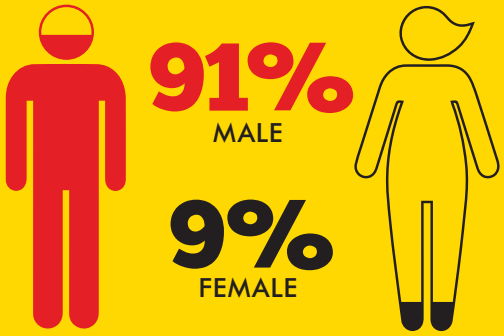


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 43

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
4
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.91
PER 100,000 POPULATION



91%
MALE

9%
FEMALE

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

35-44
YEAR OLD MALES

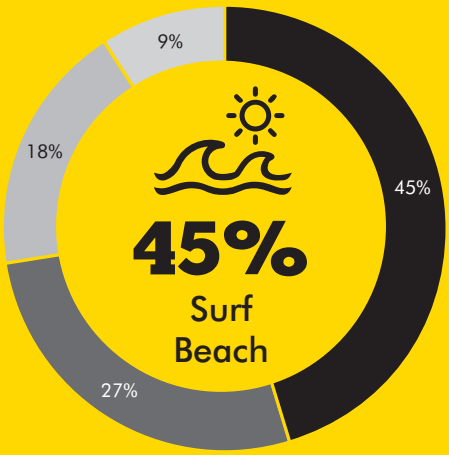
LAND-BASED FISHING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
11

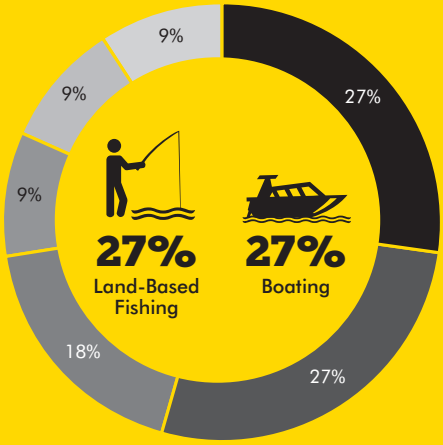
AVERAGE FATALITY
2.14
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION



- Surf Beach
- Rocky Foreshore
- 0-1Km of Shore
- River/Harbour Bar

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY



- Land-Based Fishing
- Boating
- Swimming/Wading
- Other
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Surfing

BAY OF PLENTY / TE MOANA-A-TOI

Figure 7.10

2012-22: Bay of Plenty Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=35).

During 2021-22, there were six beach and coastal drowning fatalities within the Bay of Plenty Region, which is greater than the ten-year average of three per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (1.73 per 100,000 pop.) was greater than the ten-year average (1.11 per 100,000 pop.).

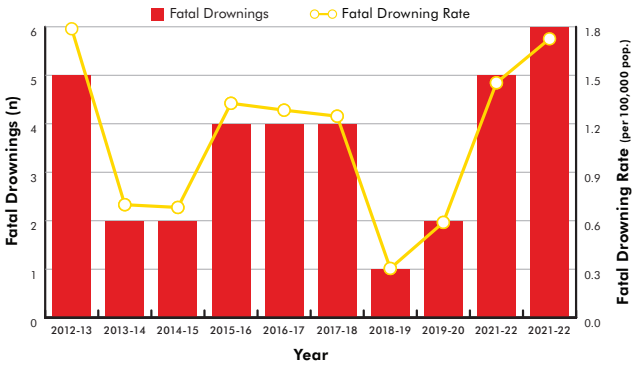


Figure 7.11

2012-22: Bay of Plenty Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=35).

Within the Bay of Plenty Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities were swimming/wading (n=7), followed by boating (n=4), land-based fishing (n=4) and falls (n=4).

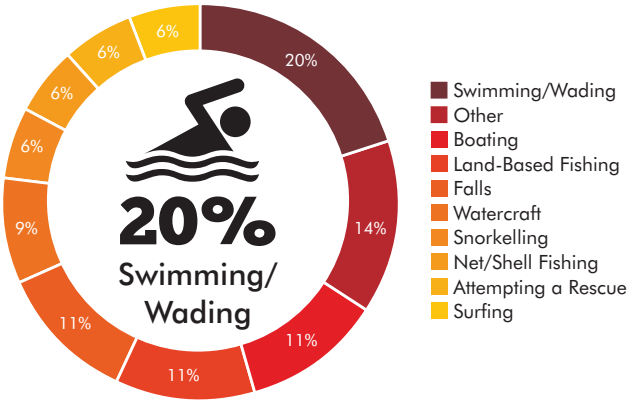
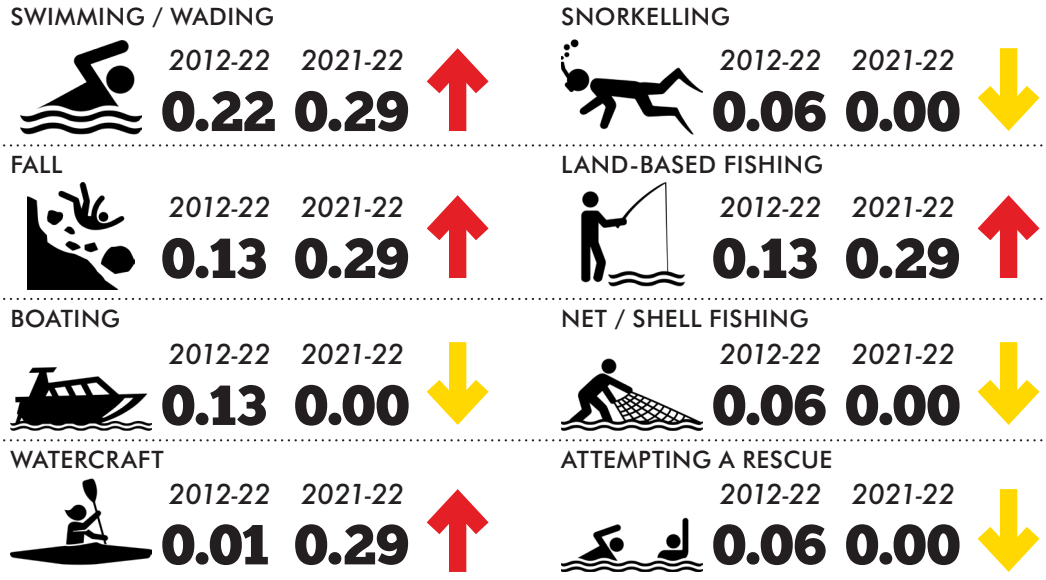


Figure 7.12

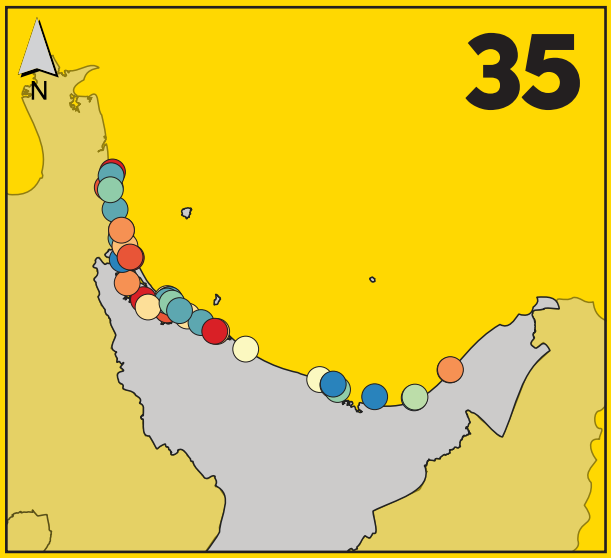
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Bay of Plenty Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Bay of Plenty Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for boating, snorkelling, net / shell fishing and attempting a rescue activities were less than their respective ten-year averages. However, the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates for swimming/wading, land-based fishing, fall and watercraft were greater than the ten-year average.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

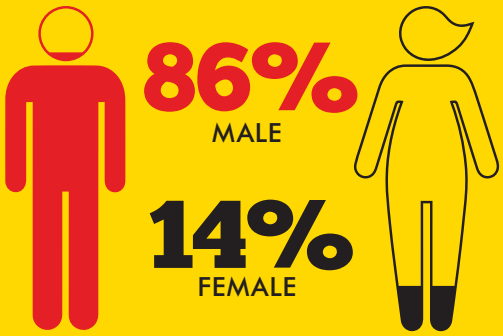


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 35

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
3
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
1.11
PER 100,000 POPULATION



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

15+
YEAR OLD MALES
SWIMMING/WADING

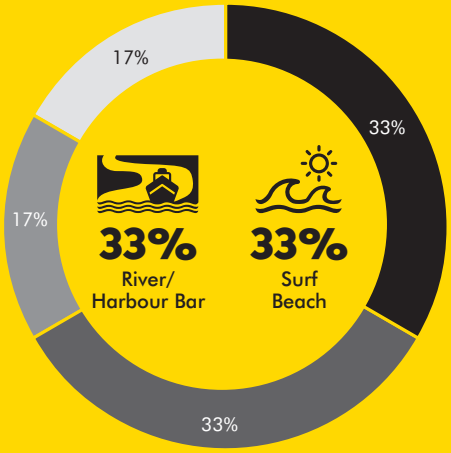
15+
YEAR OLD MALES
BOATING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
6

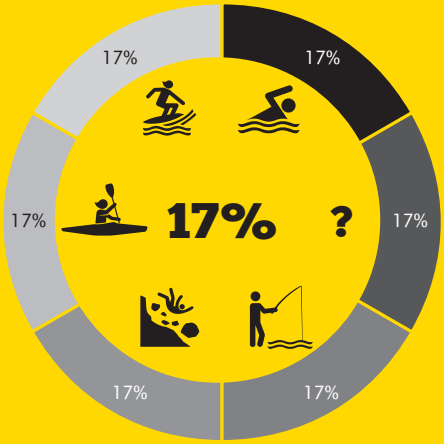
AVERAGE FATALITY
1.73
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION



- River/Harbour Bar
- Surf Beach
- Harbour
- Rocky Foreshore

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY



- Swimming/Wading
- Other
- Land-Based Fishing
- Falls
- Watercraft
- Surfing

GISBORNE / TE TAI RĀWHITI

Figure 7.13

2012-22: Gisborne Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=11).

During 2021-22, there was one beach and coastal drowning fatality within the Gisborne Region, which equals the ten-year average of one per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (1.92 per 100,000 pop.) was less than the ten-year average (2.22 per 100,000 pop.).

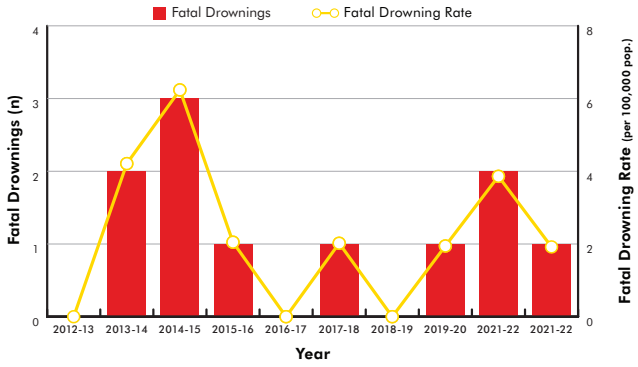


Figure 7.14

2012-22: Gisborne Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=11).

Within the Gisborne Region during 2012-22, beach and coastal drowning fatalities were attributed to snorkelling (n=5), swimming (n=1), boating (n=1), watercraft (n=1), attempting a rescue (n=1) and scuba diving (n=1) activities.

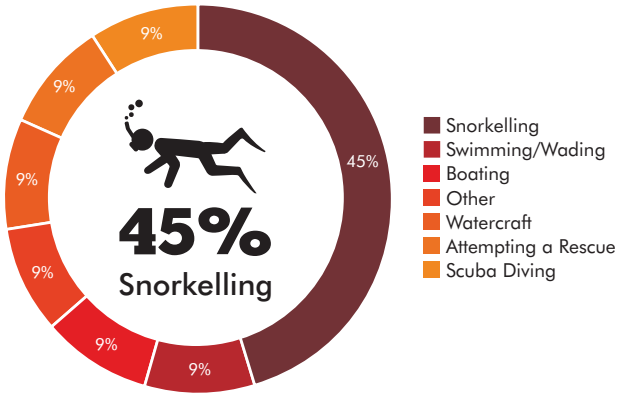
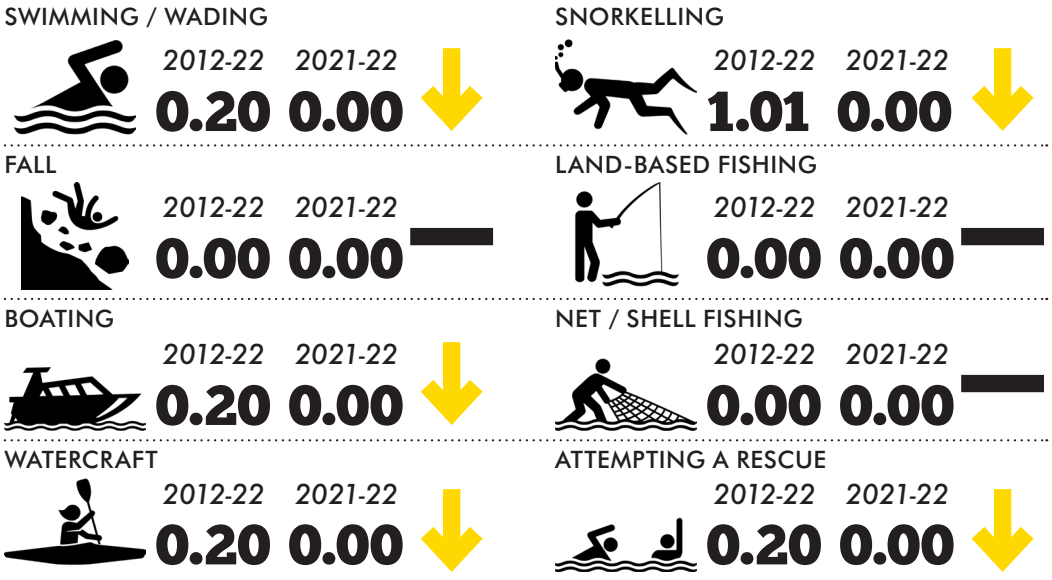


Figure 7.15

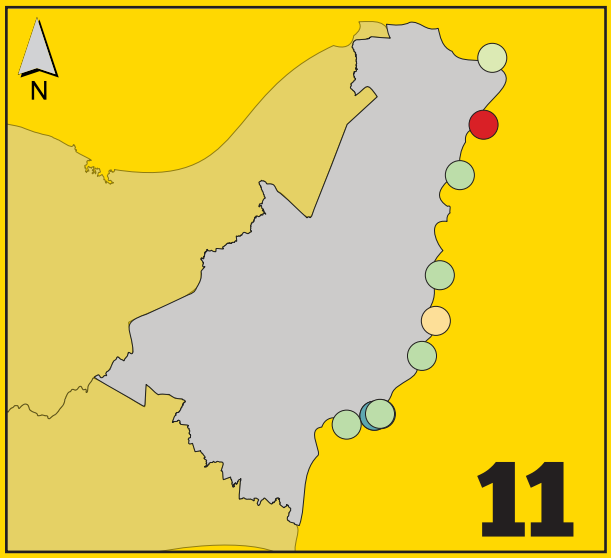
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Gisborne Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Gisborne Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (per 100,000 pop.) for snorkelling, swimming/wading, boating, watercraft and attempting a rescue activities were less than their respective ten-year average.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

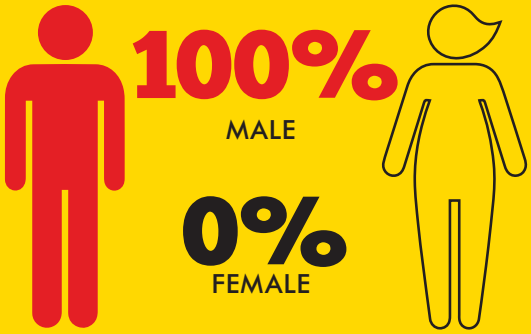


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 11

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
1
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
2.22
PER 100,000 POPULATION



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

25-54
YEAR OLD MALES

SNORKELLING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
1

AVERAGE FATALITY
1.92
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION

■ 0-1km from Shore

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY

■ Scuba Diving

HAWKE'S BAY / TE MATAU-A-MĀUI

Figure 7.16

2012-22: Hawke's Bay Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=20).

During 2021-22, there were two beach and coastal drowning fatality within the Hawke's Bay Region, which equals the ten-year average of two per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (1.09 per 100,000 pop.) is less than the ten-year average (1.17 per 100,000 pop.).

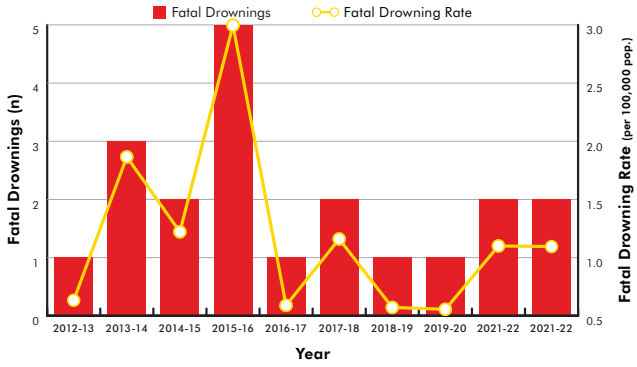


Figure 7.17

2012-22: Hawke's Bay Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=20).

Within the Hawke's Bay Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities occurred while swimming (n=5), attempting a rescue (n=4), followed by snorkelling (n=2), fall (n=2), scuba diving (n=2) and boating (n=1).

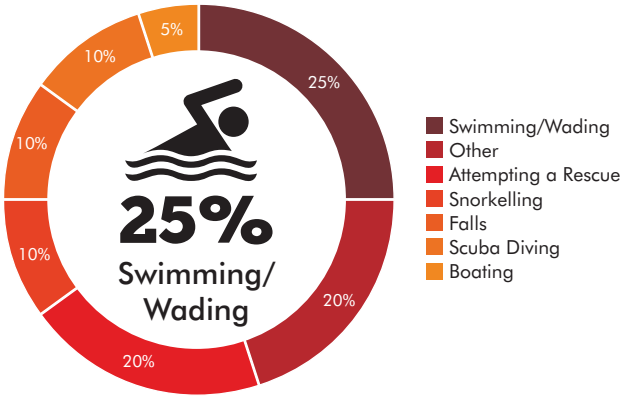
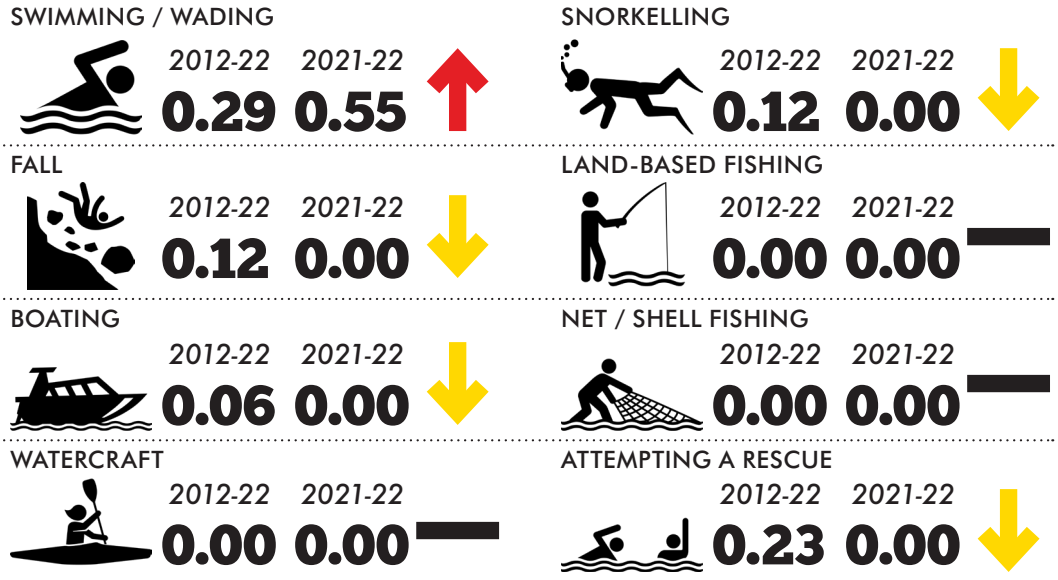


Figure 7.18

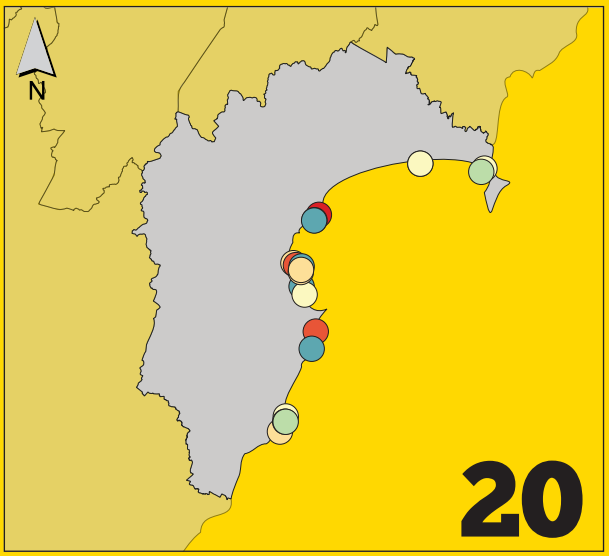
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Hawke's Bay Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Hawke's Bay Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for snorkelling, falls, boating and attempting rescue activities were less than their respective ten-year averages. However, the 2021-22 fatal drowning rate for swimming/wading was greater than the ten-year average.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

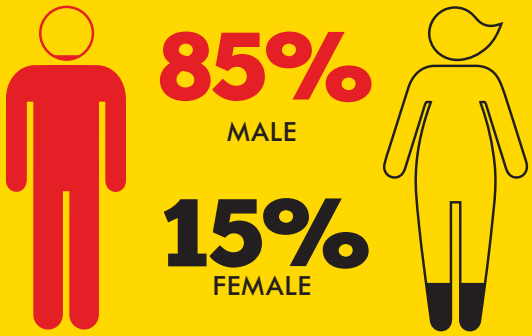


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 20

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
2
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
1.17
PER 100,000 POPULATION



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

5-65+
YEAR OLD MALES

SWIMMING/WADING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

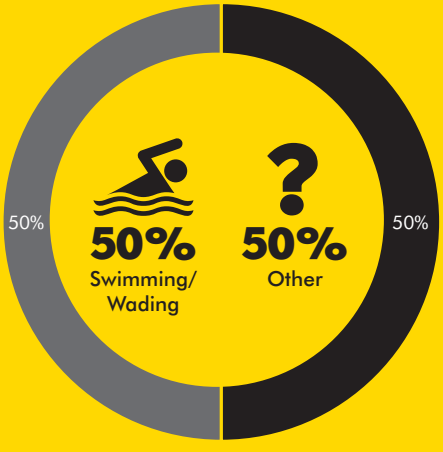
FATAL DROWNINGS
2

AVERAGE FATALITY
1.09
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION

Surf Beach

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY



Swimming/Wading Other

TARANAKI

Figure 7.19

2012-22: Taranaki Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=7).

During 2021-22, there were no beach and coastal drowning fatality within the Taranaki Region, which is less than the ten-year average of less than one per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (0.00 per 100,000 pop.) was less than the ten-year average (0.58 per 100,000 pop.).

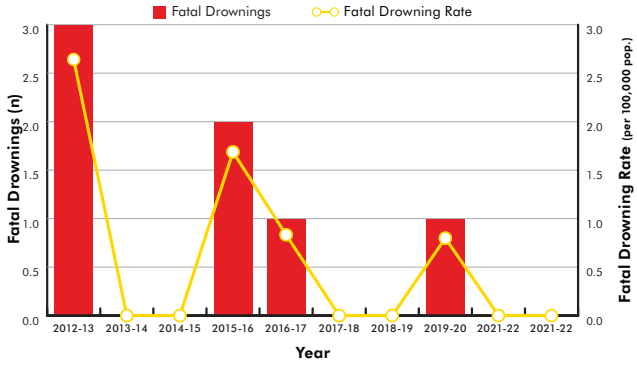


Figure 7.20

2012-22: Taranaki Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=7).

Within the Taranaki Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities resulted from boating (n=2) and others (n=2), followed by swimming (n=1), attempting a rescue (n=1), and surfing activities (n=1).

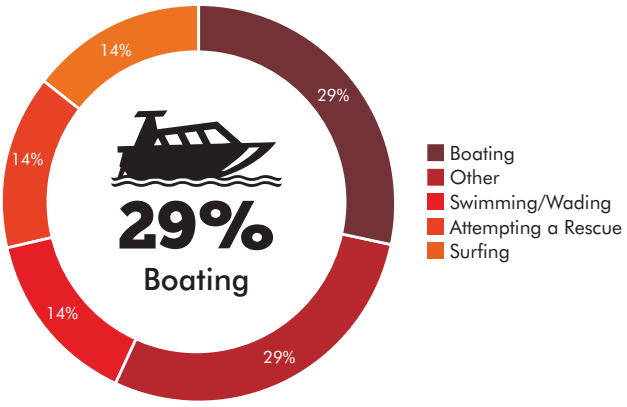
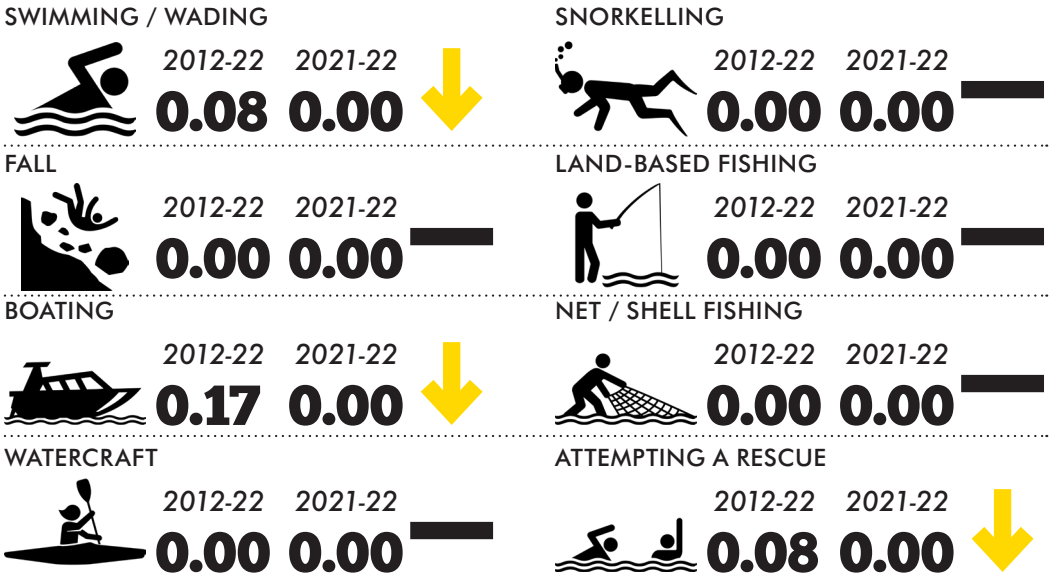


Figure 7.21

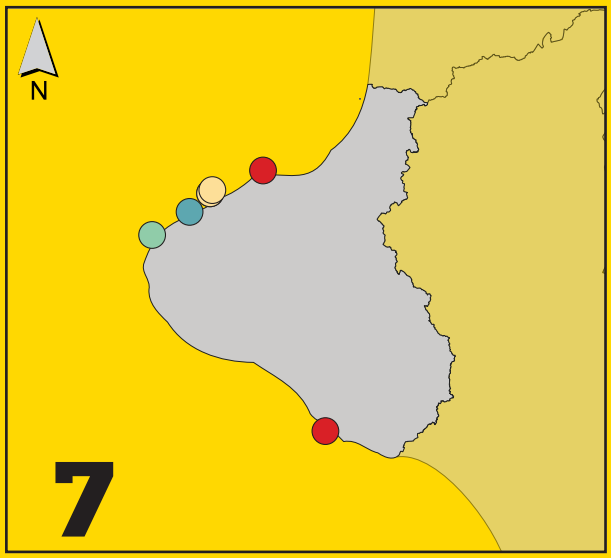
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Taranaki Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Taranaki Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for swimming/wading, boating and attempting rescue activities were less than their respective ten-year averages.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

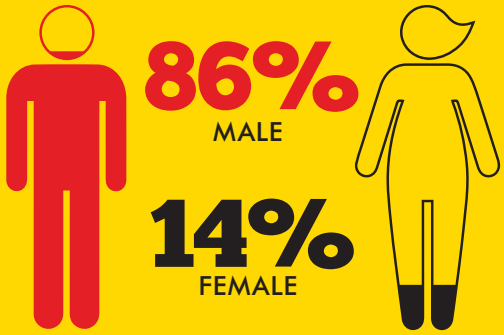


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 7

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
<1
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.58
PER 100,000 POPULATION



86% MALE

14% FEMALE

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

45-54
YEAR OLD MALES

BOATING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
0

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.00
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY

MANAWATŪ-WANGANUI

Figure 7.22

2012-22: Manawatū-Wanganui Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=4).

During 2021-22, there was one beach and coastal drowning fatalities within the Manawatū-Wanganui Region, which is more than the ten-year averae of less than one per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (0.39 per 100,000 pop.) was higher than the ten-year average (0.16 per 100,000 pop.).

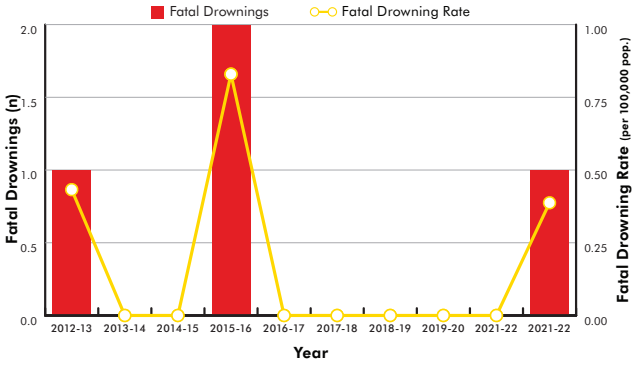


Figure 7.23

2012-22: Manawatū-Wanganui Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=4).

Within the Manawatū-Wanganui Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities occurred while swimming/wading (n=2), followed by snorkelling (n=1) and land-based fishing (n=1) activities.

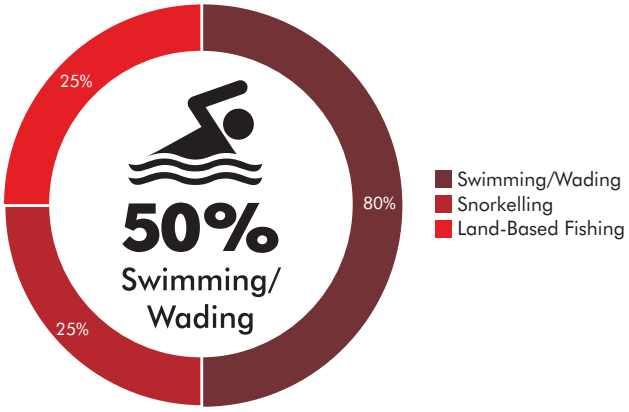
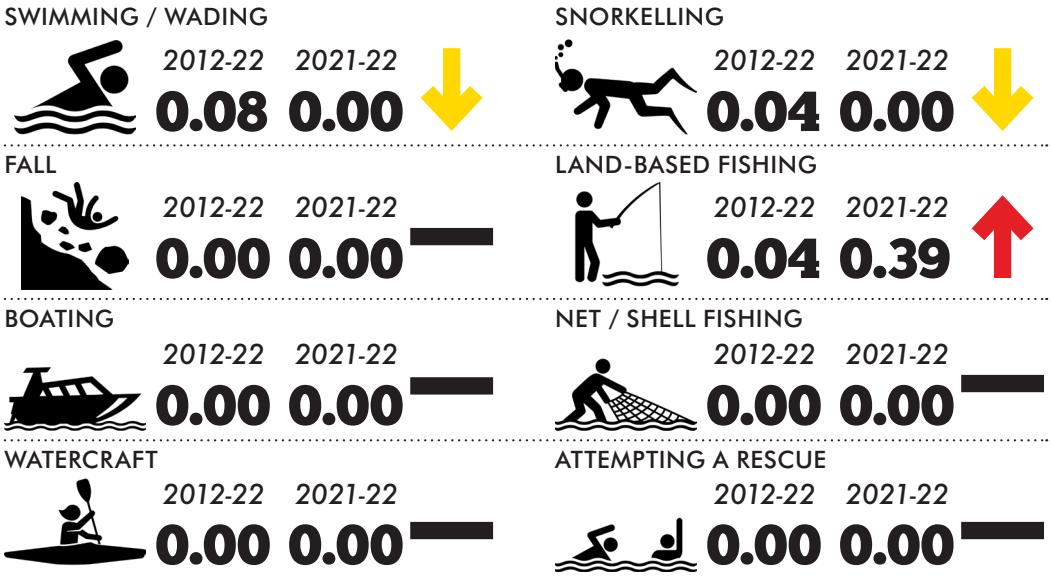


Figure 7.24

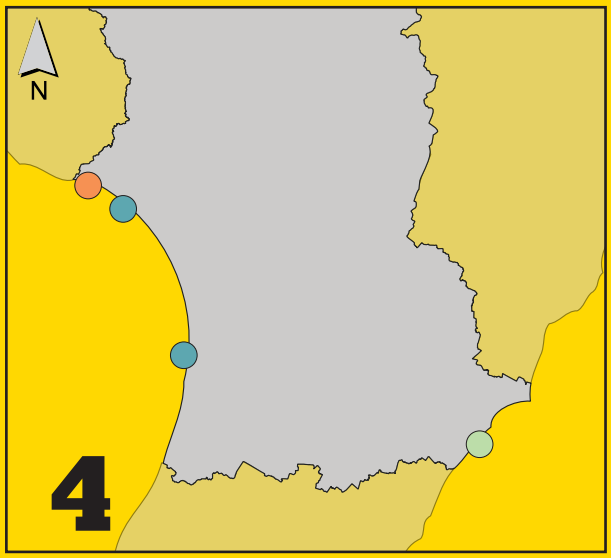
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Manawatū-Wanganui Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Manawatū-Wanganui Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (per 100,000 pop.) for swimming/wading and snorkelling activities were less than their respective ten-year average, and higher for land-based fishing.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

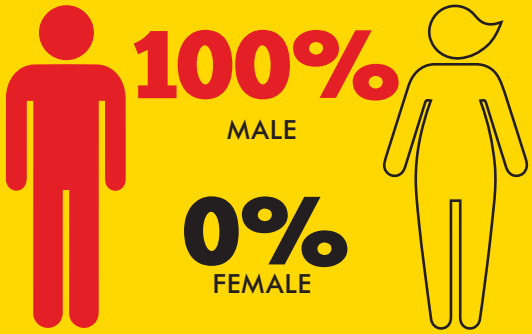


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 4

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
<1
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.16
PER 100,000 POPULATION



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

15-34
YEAR OLD MALES

SWIMMING/WADING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
1

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.39
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION

■ Rocky Foreshore

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY

■ Land-Based Fishing

WELLINGTON / TE WHANGA-NUI-A-TARA

Figure 7.25

2012-22: Wellington Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=40).

During 2021-22, there were eight beach and coastal drowning fatalities within the Wellington Region, which is higher than the ten-year average of four per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (1.47 per 100,000 pop.) was higher than the ten-year average (0.77 per 100,000 pop.).

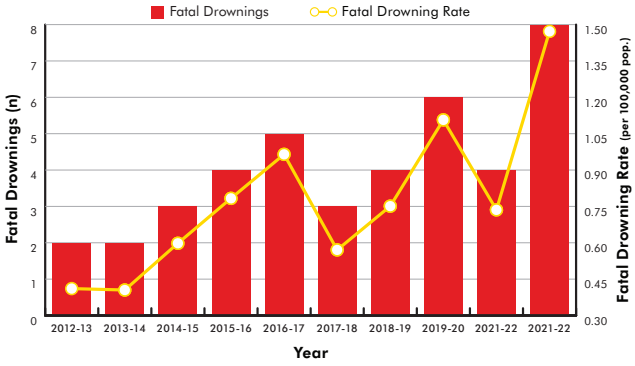


Figure 7.26

2012-22: Wellington Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=40).

Within the Wellington Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities occurred from a fall (n=8), followed by swimming (n=6), boating (n=6), snorkelling (n=6) and watercraft activities (n=3).

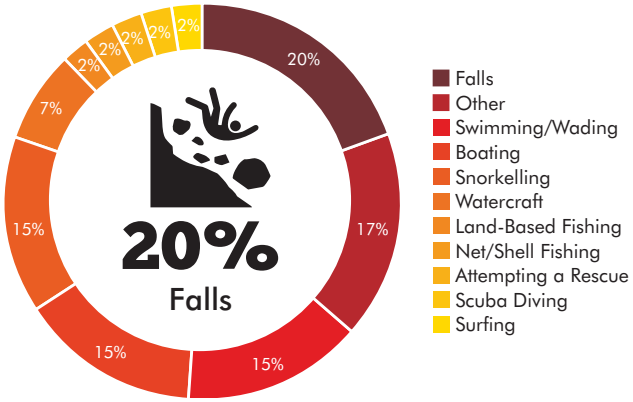
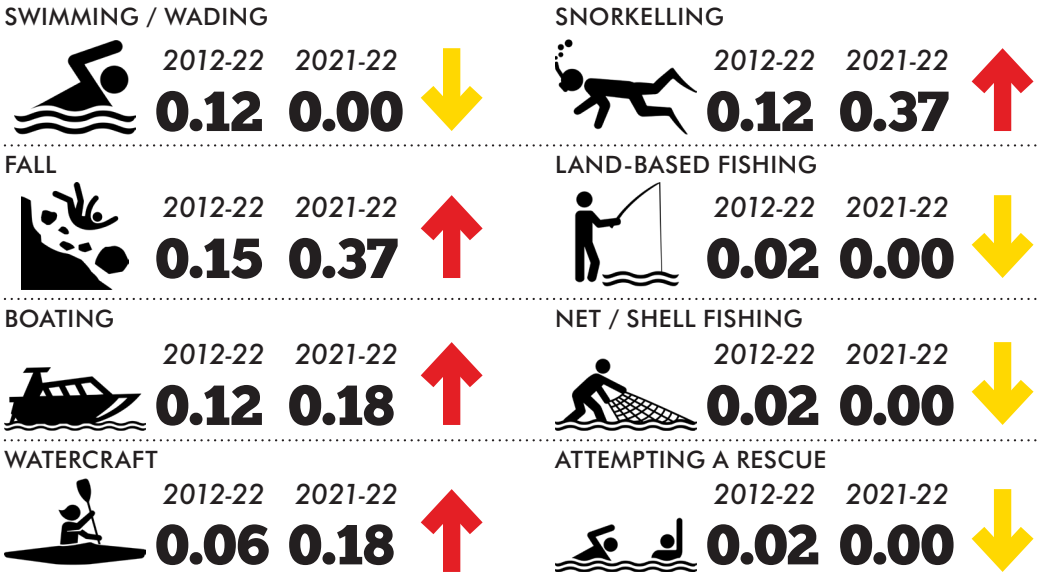


Figure 7.27

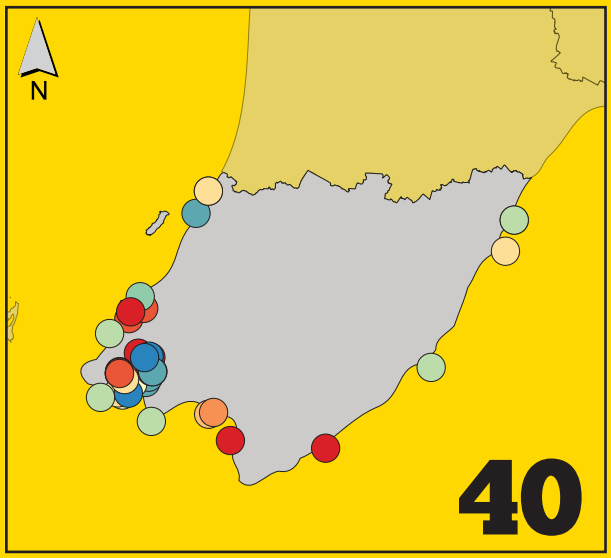
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Wellington Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Wellington Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for falls, boating, snorkelling and watercraft activities greater than their respective ten-year averages. However, the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates for swimming/wading, land-based fishing, net/shell fishing and attempting a rescue activities were less than the ten-year average.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

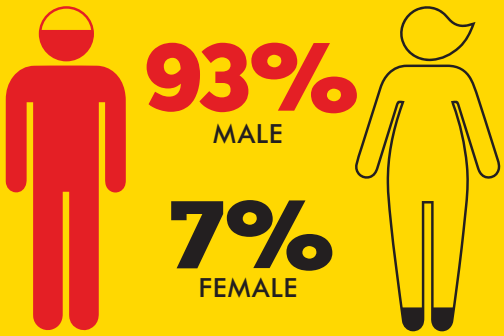


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 40

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
4
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.77
PER 100,000 POPULATION



93% MALE

7% FEMALE

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

25+
YEAR OLD MALES

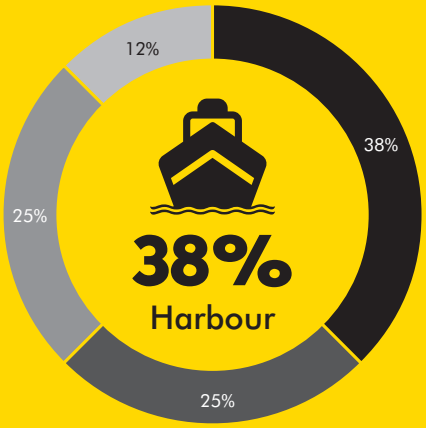
FALLS

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
8

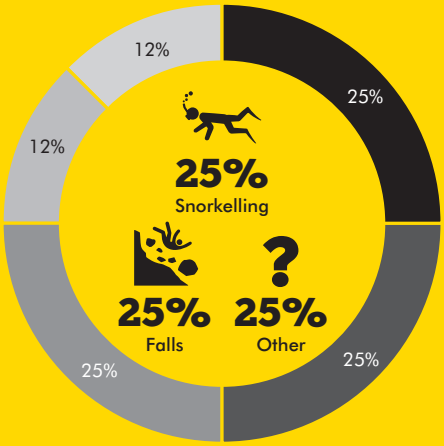
AVERAGE FATALITY
1.47
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION



- Harbour
- 0-1Km From Shore
- Surf Beach
- Calm Water Beach

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY



- Snorkelling
- Other
- Falls
- Boating
- Watercraft

TASMAN / TE TAI-O-AORERE

Figure 7.28

2012-22: Tasman Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=3).

During 2021-22, there were no beach and coastal drowning fatality within the Tasman Region, which is less than the ten-year average of less than one per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (0.00 per 100,000 pop.) was less than the ten-year average (0.56 per 100,000 pop.).

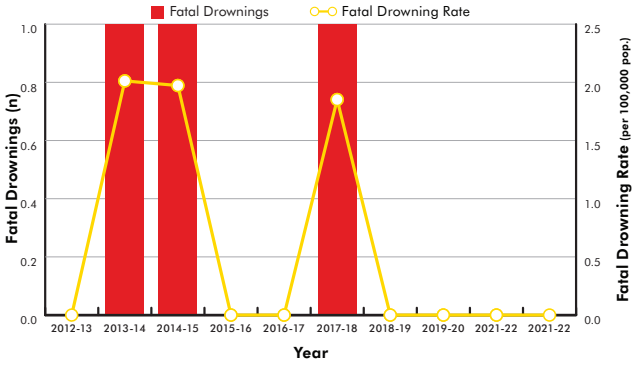


Figure 7.29

2012-22: Tasman Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=3).

Within the Tasman Region during 2012-22, the beach and coastal drowning fatalities occurred while swimming/wading (n=1), land based fishing (n=1) and net / shell fishing activities (n=1).

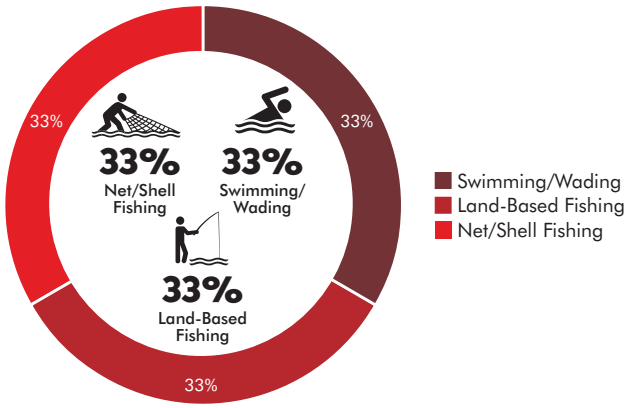
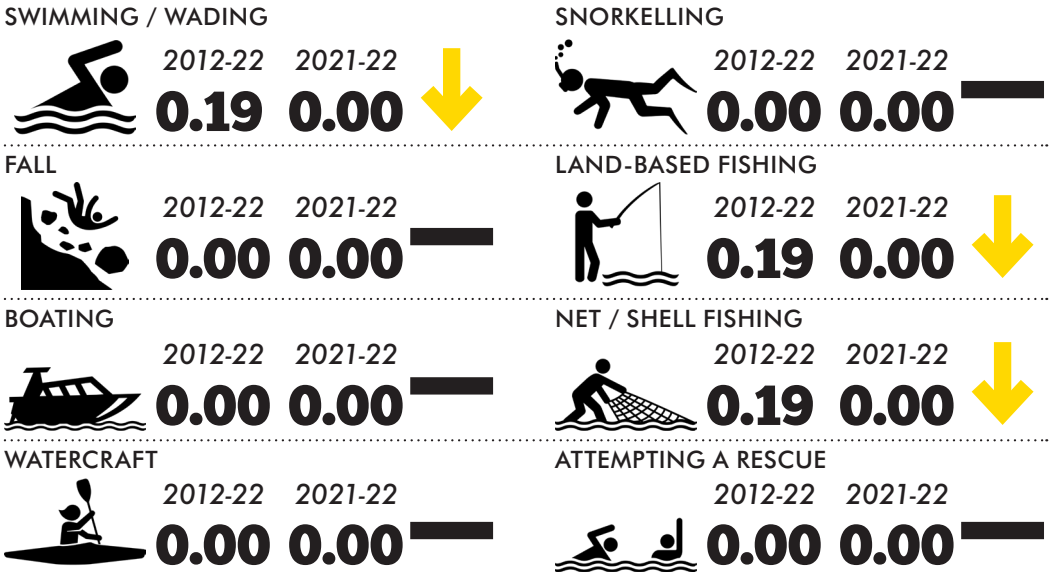


Figure 7.30

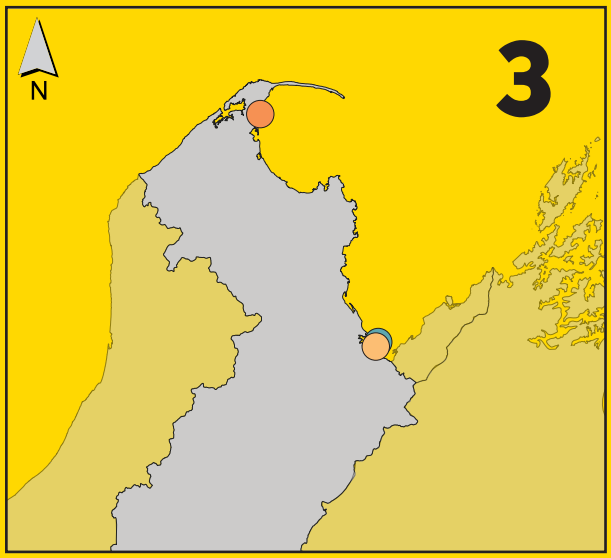
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Tasman Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Tasman Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for swimming/wading, land-based fishing and net/shell fishing activities were less than their respective ten-year averages.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

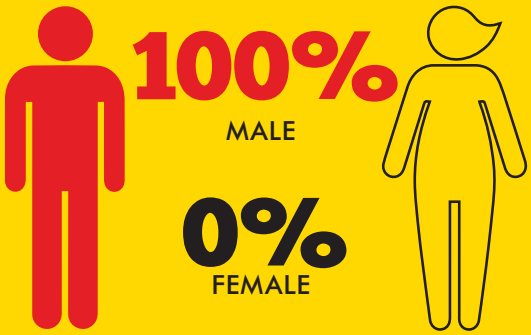


- Attempting a Rescue
- Boating
- Diving / Jumping
- Fall
- Net / Shell Fishing
- Land-Based Fishing
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkeling
- Swimming / Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 3

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
<1
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.56
PER 100,000 POPULATION



100%
MALE

0%
FEMALE

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

65+
YEAR OLD MALES
SWIMMING/WADING

35-44
YEAR OLD MALES
LAND-BASED FISHING
SHELL/NET FISHING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
0

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.00
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY

NELSON / WHAKATŪ

Figure 7.31

2012-22: Nelson Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=1).

During 2021-22, there was no beach and coastal drowning fatality within the Nelson Region, which is less than the ten-year average of less than one per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (0.00 per 100,000 pop.) was less than the ten-year average (0.19 per 100,000 pop.).

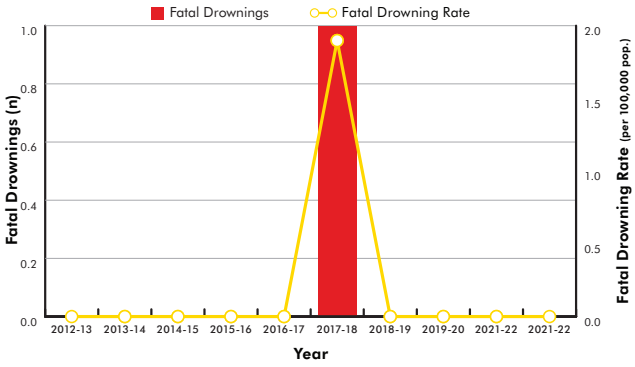


Figure 7.32

2012-22: Nelson Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=1).

Within the Nelson Region during 2012-22, the beach and coastal drowning fatality occurred while swimming/wading (n=1).

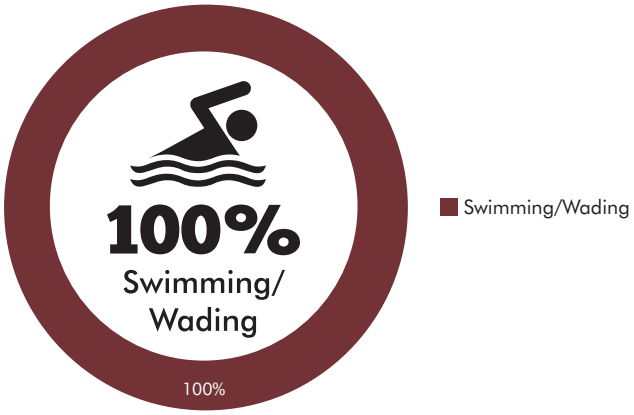
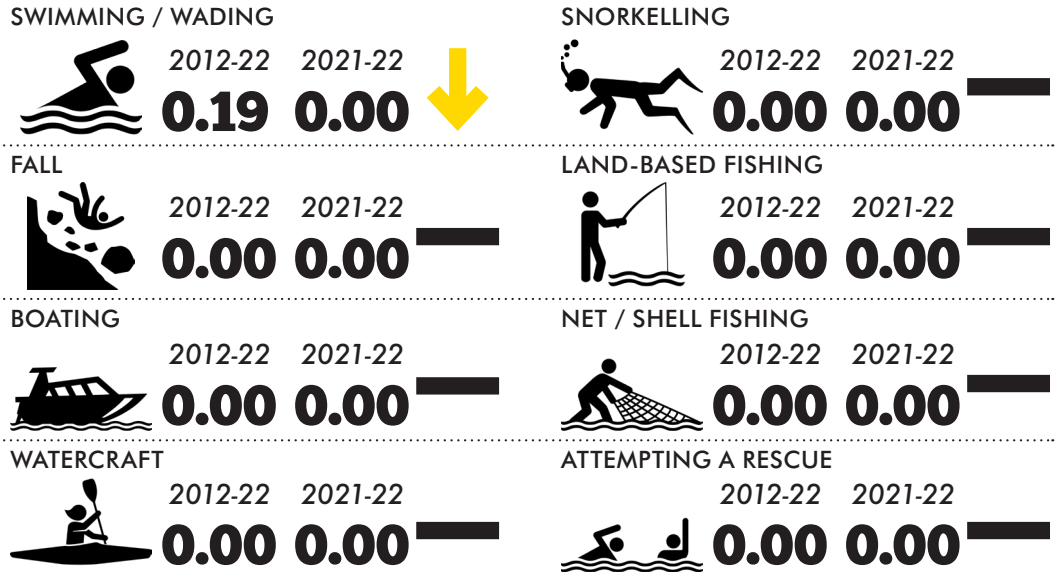


Figure 7.33

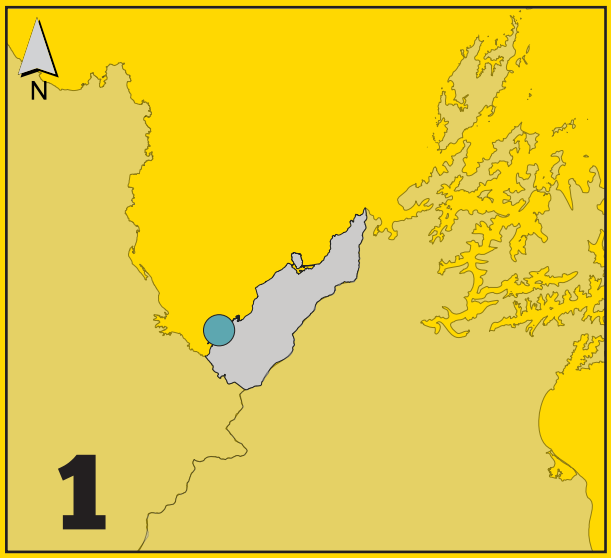
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Nelson Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Nelson Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for swimming/wading activity was less than its respective ten-year average.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

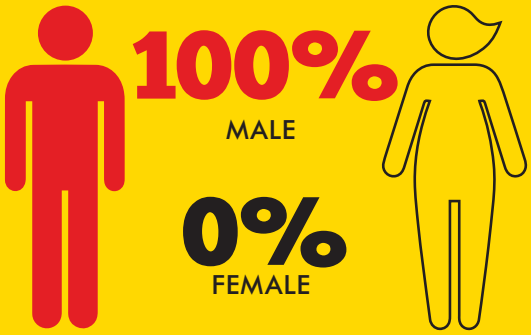


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 1

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
<1
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.19
PER 100,000 POPULATION



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

25-34
YEAR OLD MALES

SWIMMING/WADING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
0

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.00
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY

MARLBOROUGH / TE TAUIHU-O-TE-WAKA

Figure 7.34

2012-22: Marlborough Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=7).

During 2021-22, there were no beach and coastal drowning fatality within the Marlborough Region, which is less than the ten-year average of less than one per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (0.00 per 100,000 pop.) was less than the ten-year average (1.45 per 100,000 pop.).

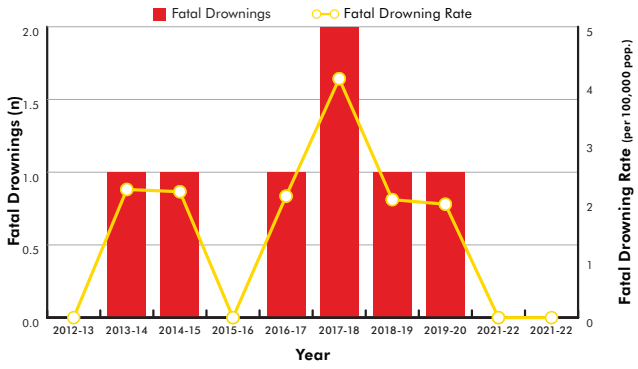


Figure 7.35

2012-22: Marlborough Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=7).

Within the Marlborough Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities were classified as falls (n=3), followed by scuba diving (n=2), snorkelling (n=1) and watercraft activities (n=1).

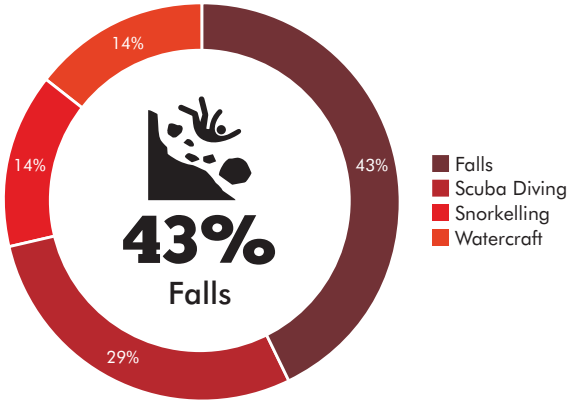
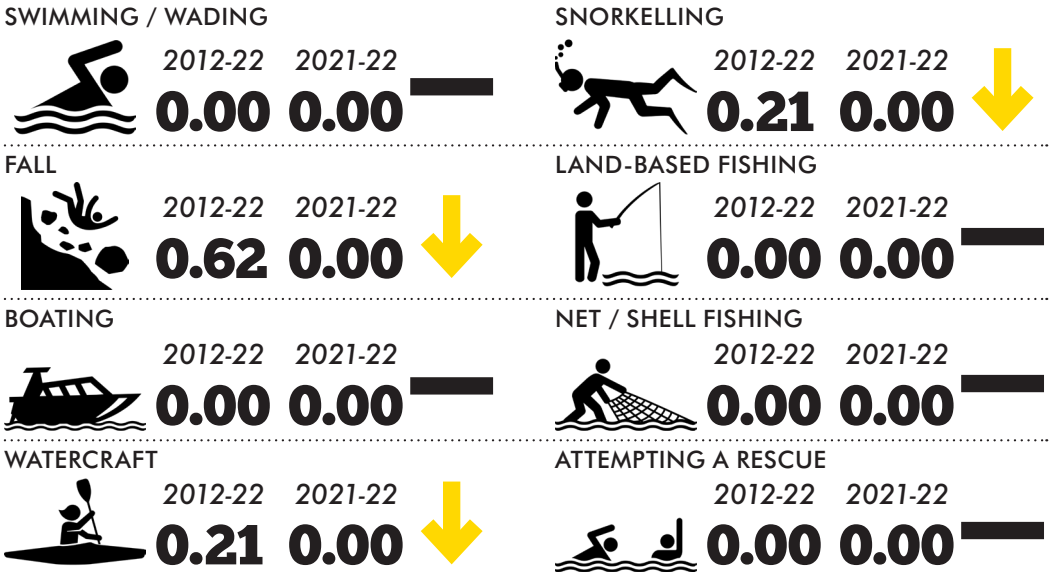


Figure 7.36

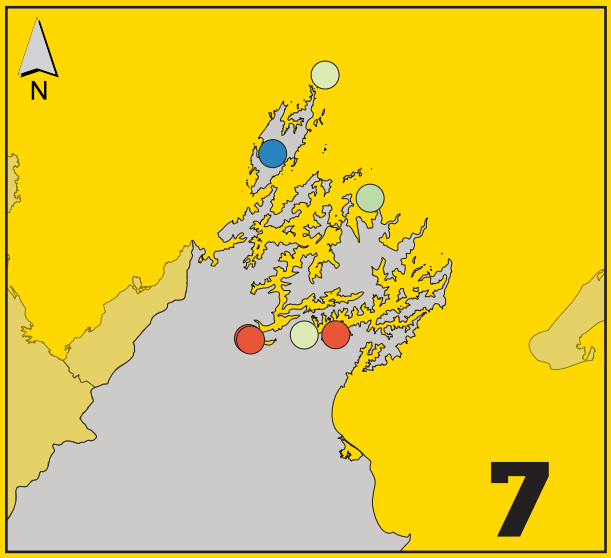
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Marlborough Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Marlborough Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for falls, watercraft and snorkelling was less than the ten-year average.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

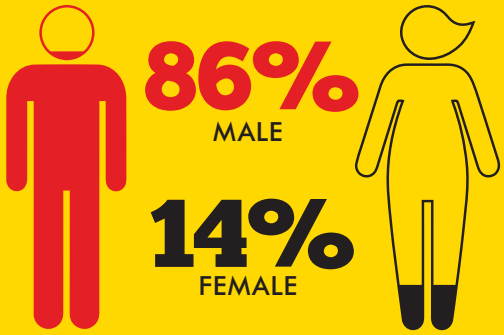


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 7

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
<1
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
1.45
PER 100,000 POPULATION



86%
MALE

14%
FEMALE

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

5-14
65+
YEAR OLD MALES

FALLS

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
0

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.00
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY

WEST COAST / TE TAI POUTINI

Figure 7.37

2012-22: West Coast Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=7).

During 2021-22, there was one beach and coastal drowning fatality within the West Coast Region, which is greater than the ten-year average of less than one per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (3.06 per 100,000 pop.) was greater than the ten-year average (2.14 per 100,000 pop.).

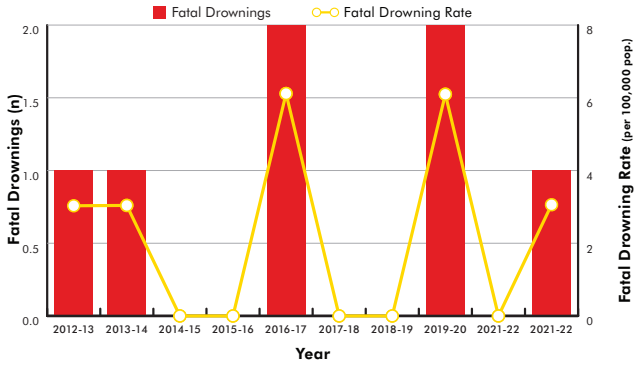


Figure 7.38

2012-22: West Coast Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=7).

Within the West Coast Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities were classified as other (n=3), boating (n=2), swimming (n=1) and falls (n=1).

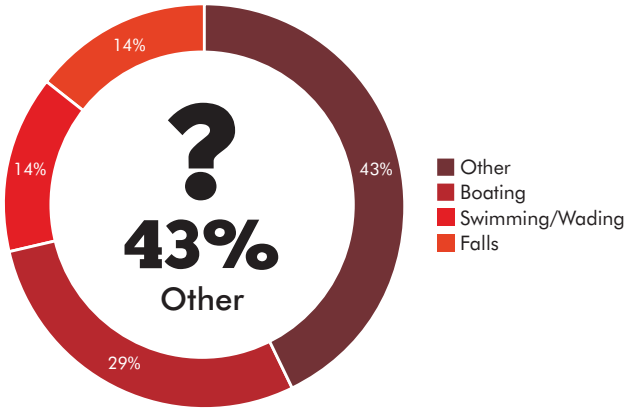
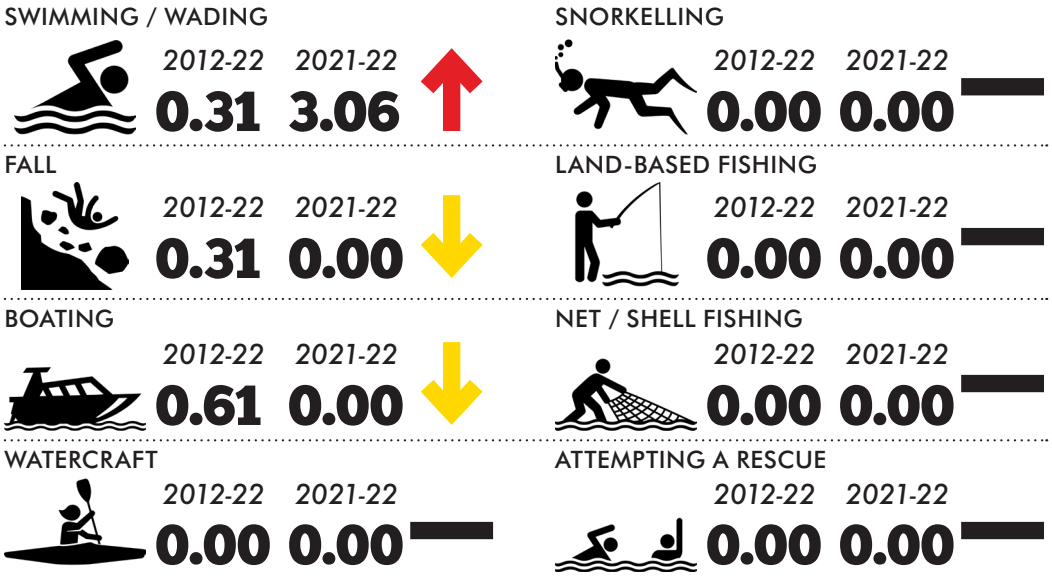


Figure 7.39

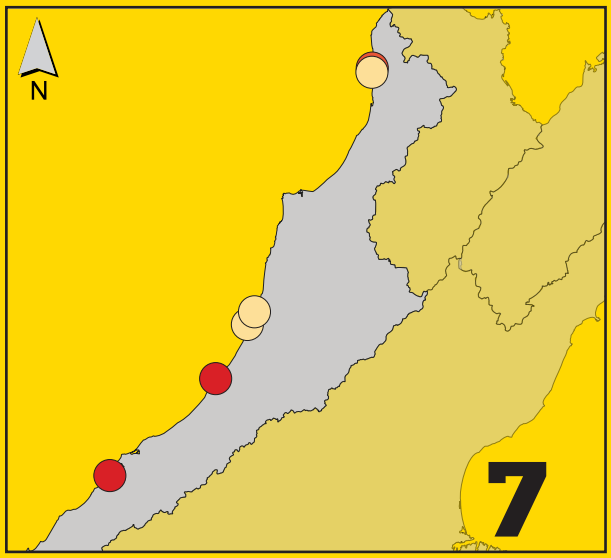
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the West Coast Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the West Coast Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for falls and boating activities were less than their respective ten-year averages. However, the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates for swimming/wading was greater than the ten-year average.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

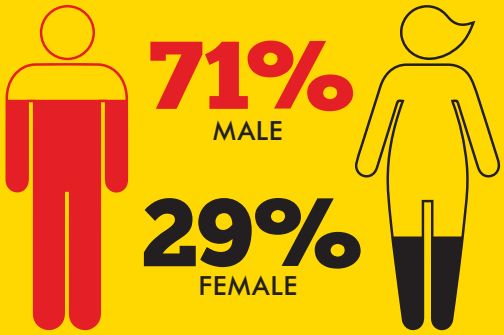


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 7

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
<1
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
2.14
PER 100,000 POPULATION



71%
MALE

29%
FEMALE

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

45-54
YEAR OLD MALES

BOATING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
1

AVERAGE FATALITY
3.06
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION

■ Surf Beach

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY

■ Swimming/Wading

CANTERBURY / WAITAHA

Figure 7.40

2012-22: Canterbury Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=12).

During 2021-22, there were no beach and coastal drowning fatalities within the Canterbury Region, which is less than the ten-year average of one per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (0.00 per 100,000 pop.) was less than the ten-year average (0.20 per 100,000 pop.).

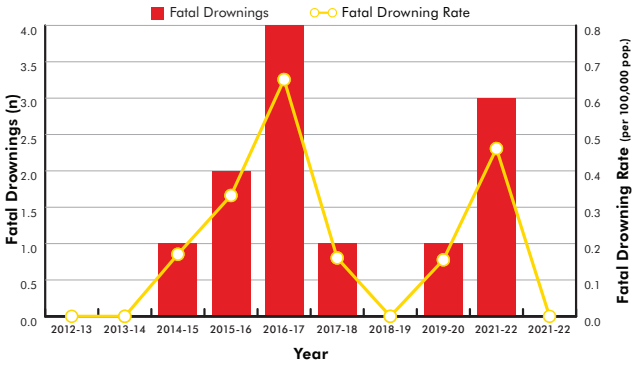


Figure 7.41

2012-22: Canterbury Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=12).

Within the Canterbury Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities occurred while snorkelling (n=3) and others (n=3), followed by swimming (n=2), boating (n=1), land based fishing (n=1), attempting a rescue (n=1) and scuba diving (n=1).

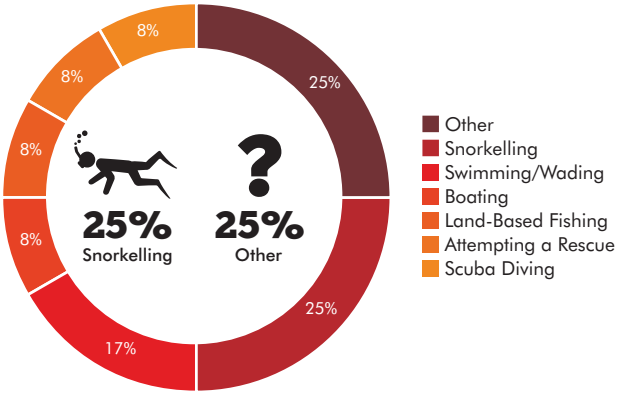
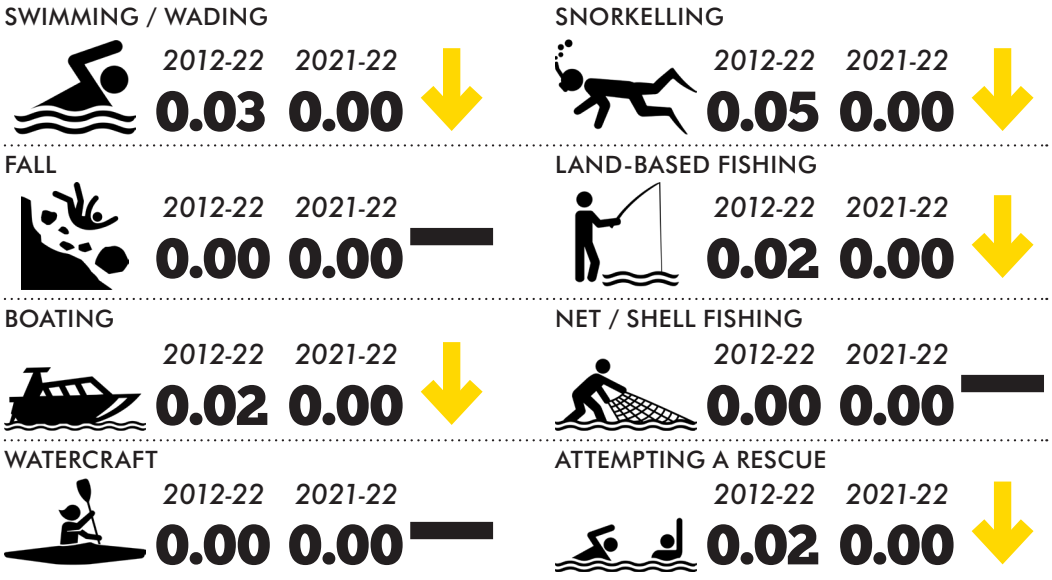


Figure 7.42

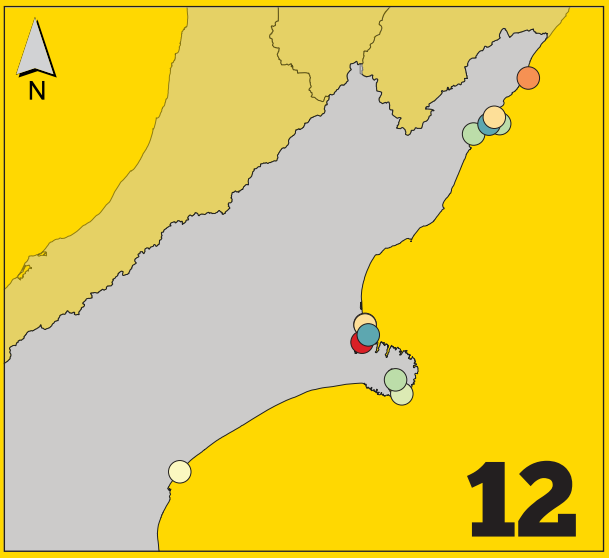
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Canterbury Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Canterbury Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for snorkelling, swimming/wading, boating, land-based fishing and attempting to rescue others were less than their respective ten-year averages.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

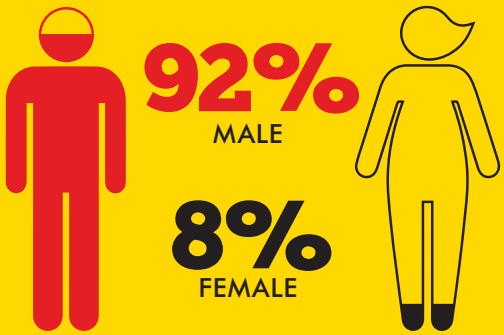


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 12

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
1
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.20
PER 100,000 POPULATION



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

35-64
YEAR OLD MALES

SNORKELLING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
0

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.00
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY

OTAGO / ŌTĀKOU

Figure 7.43

2012-22: Otago Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=16).

During 2021-22, there were two beach and coastal drowning fatalities within the Otago Region, which is greater than the ten-year average of one per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (0.81 per 100,000 pop.) was greater than the ten-year average (0.70 per 100,000 pop.).

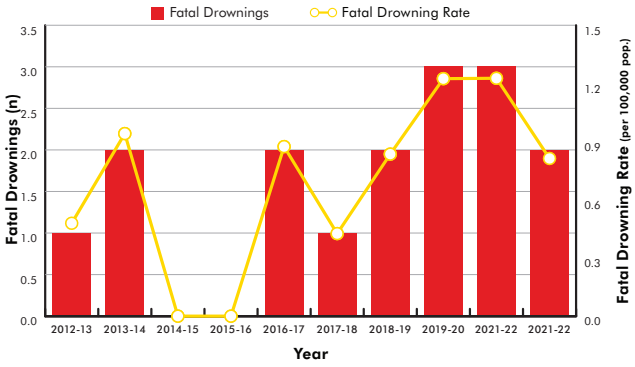


Figure 7.44

2012-22: Otago Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=16).

Within the Otago Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities occurred while snorkelling (n=5), followed by boating (n=3) and others (n=3).

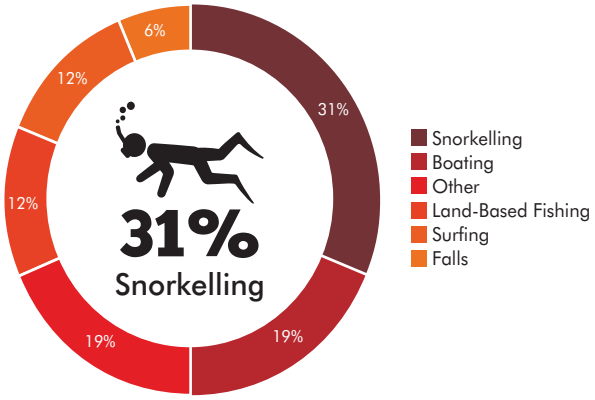
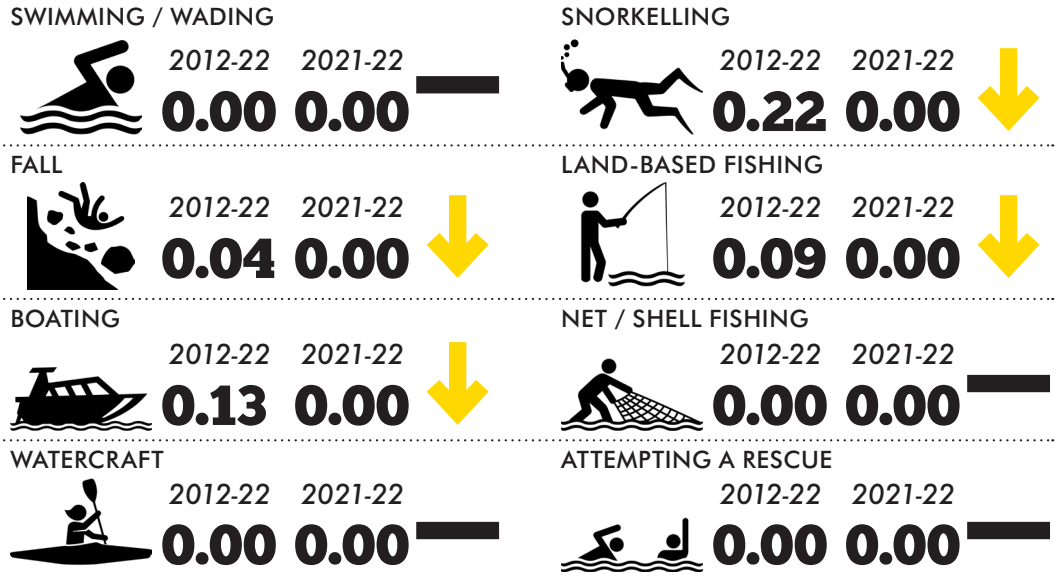


Figure 7.45

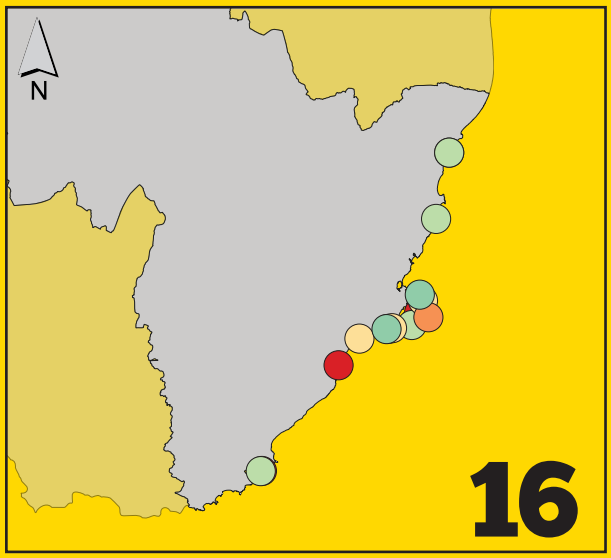
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Otago Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Otago Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for snorkelling, boating, land-based fishing and falls were less than their respective ten-year averages.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

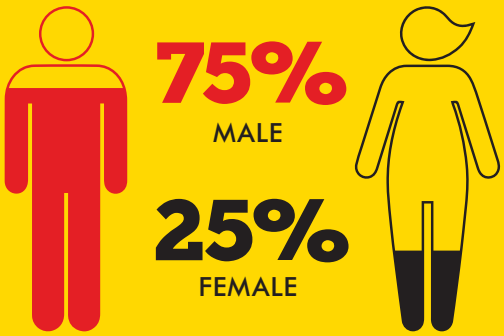


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 16

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
1
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.70
PER 100,000 POPULATION



75%
MALE

25%
FEMALE

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC
15-44
YEAR OLD MALES

SNORKELLING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
2

AVERAGE FATALITY
0.81
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION

■ Surf Beach

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY

■ Surfing

SOUTHLAND / MURIHIKU

Figure 7.46

2012-22: Southland Region Beach and Coastal Fatal Drownings and Fatal Drowning Rate per 100,000 Population (n=13).

During 2021-22, there were two beach and coastal drowning fatalities within the Southland Region, which is greater than the ten-year average of one per year. The 2021-22 fatal drowning rate (1.95 per 100,000 pop.) was greater than the ten-year average (1.30 per 100,000 pop.).

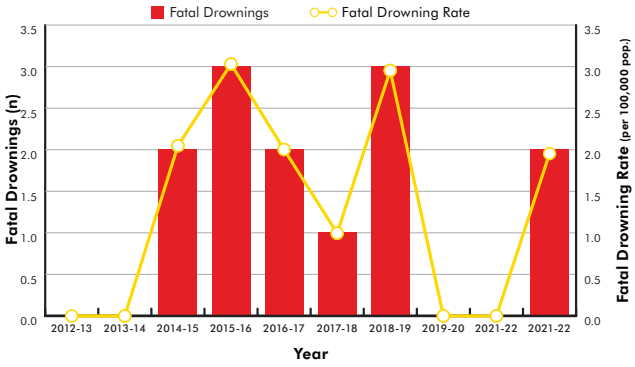


Figure 7.47

2012-22: Southland Region Beach and Coastal Drownings by Activity (n=13).

Within the Southland Region during 2012-22, the majority of beach and coastal drowning fatalities occurred while boating (n=5) and based fishing (n=3), followed by swimming/wading (n=1), snorkelling (n=1), falls (n=1), watercraft (n=1) and scuba diving (n=1).

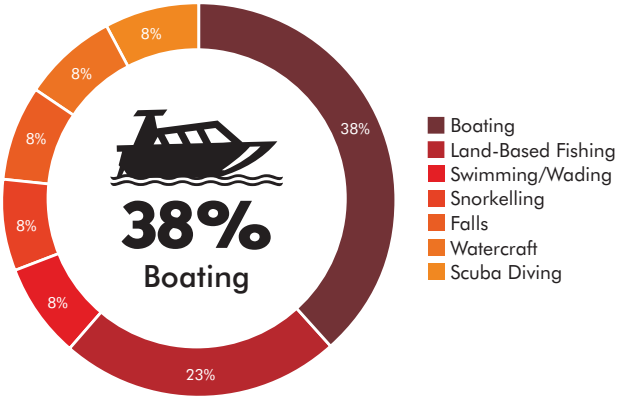
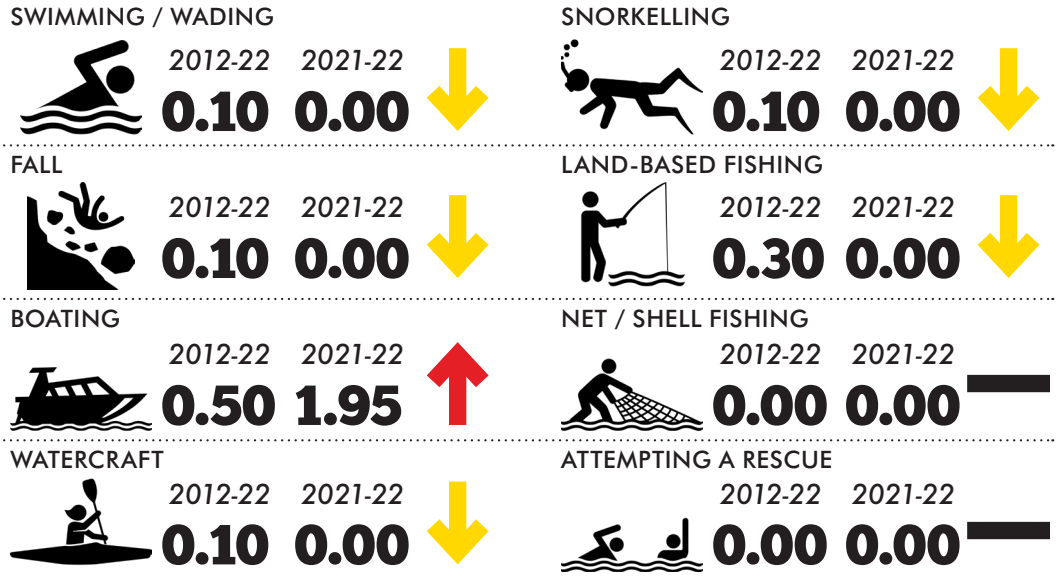


Figure 7.48

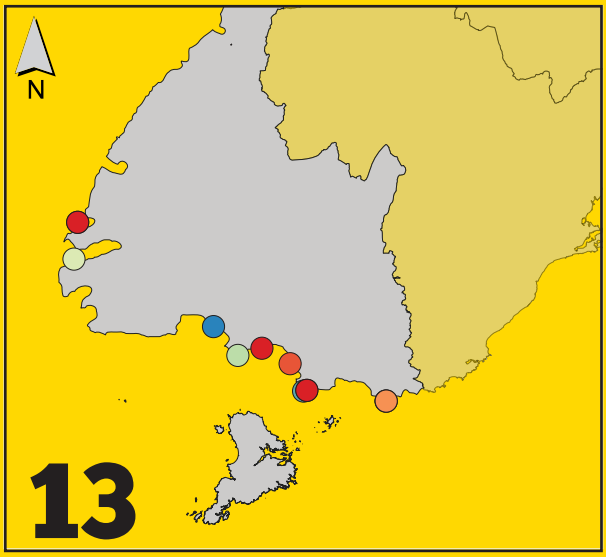
Comparison of Beach and Coastal Fatal Drowning Rates (per 100,000 pop.) by Activity in the Southland Region: 2012-22 (ten-year average) and 2021-22.

Within the Southland Region the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates (per 100,000 pop.) for swimming/wading, falls, watercraft, snorkelling and land-based fishing activities were less than their respective ten-year averages. However, the 2021-22 fatal drowning rates for boating was greater than the ten-year average.



FATAL DROWNING SNAPSHOT

10-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

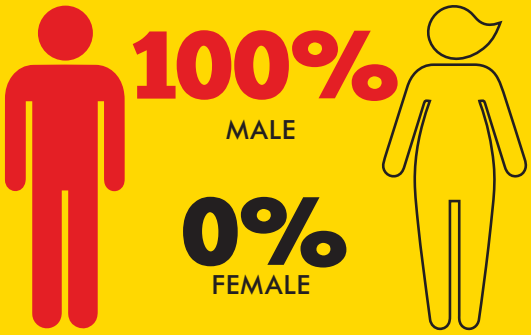


- Boating
- Falls
- Land-Based Fishing
- Net/Shell Fishing
- Other
- Attempting a Rescue
- Scuba Diving
- Snorkelling
- Surfing
- Swimming/Wading
- Watercraft

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS: 13

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS
1
PER YEAR

AVERAGE FATALITY
1.30
PER 100,000 POPULATION



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

25+
YEAR OLD MALES

BOATING

1-YEAR OVERVIEW | 2021-22

FATAL DROWNINGS
2

AVERAGE FATALITY
1.95
PER 100,000 POPULATION

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION

■ Harbour

FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY

■ Boating

10 YEAR ACTIVITY OVERVIEW 2012-22

SECTION EIGHT

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY | 2012-22

87

SWIMMING/ WADING

62

BOATING

40

SNORKELLING

37

LAND-BASED FISHING

35

FALLS (TRIPS/SLIPS)

24

WATERCRAFT

SNAPSHOT: SWIMMING/WADING

10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

FATAL DROWNINGS

87

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS PER YEAR

8.7

AVERAGE FATALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

0.18

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

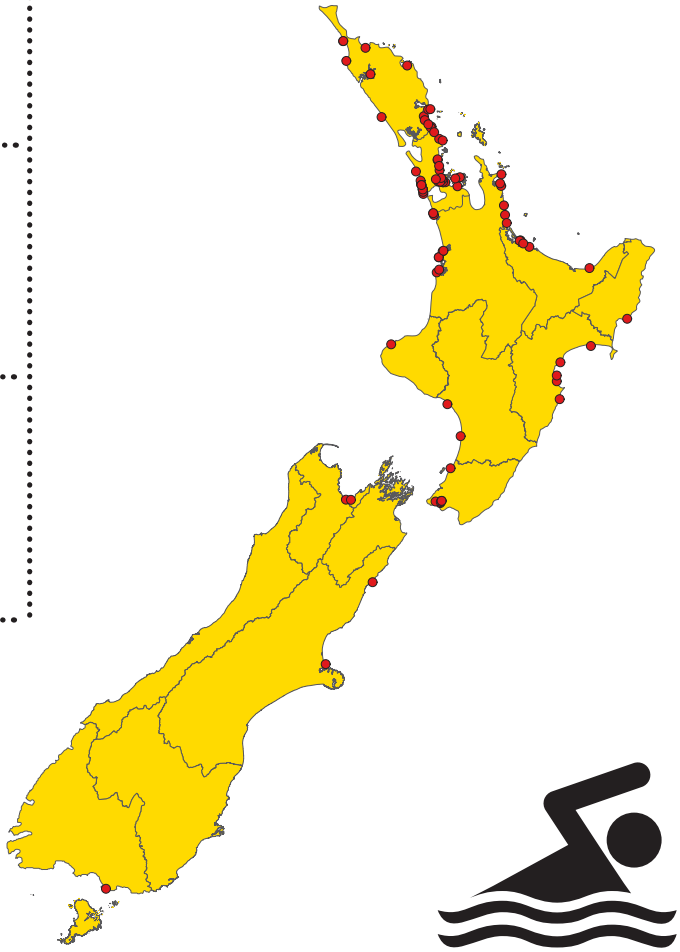
5-65+

MALES - NZ EUROPEAN

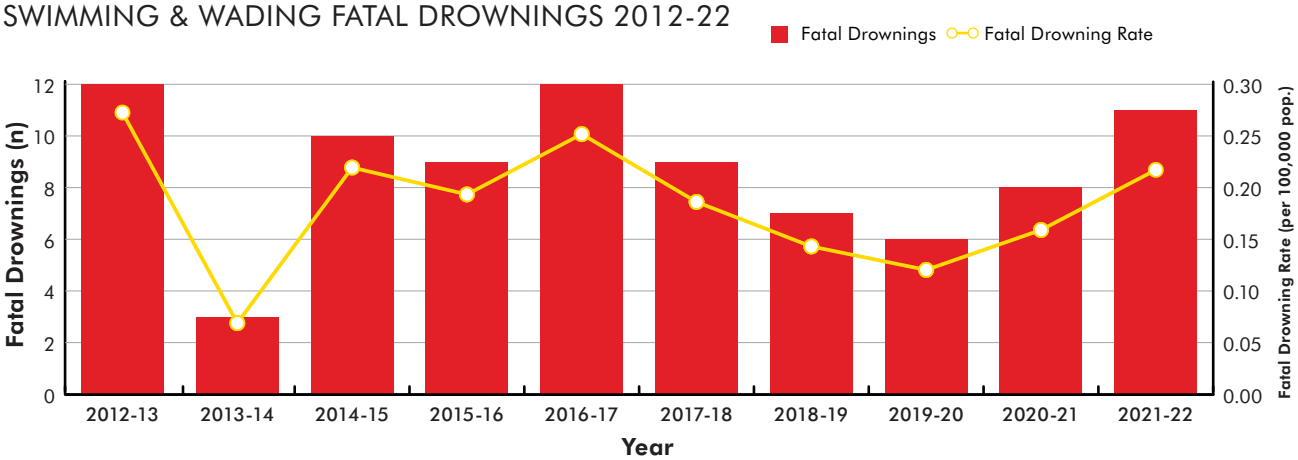
82% MALE

18% FEMALE

SWIMMING/WADING FATAL DROWNINGS LOCATION



SWIMMING & WADING FATAL DROWNINGS 2012-22



SNAPSHOT: BOATING

10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

FATAL DROWNINGS

62

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS PER YEAR

6.2

AVERAGE FATALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

0.13

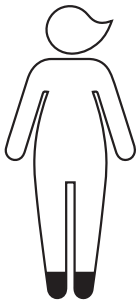
KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

25+

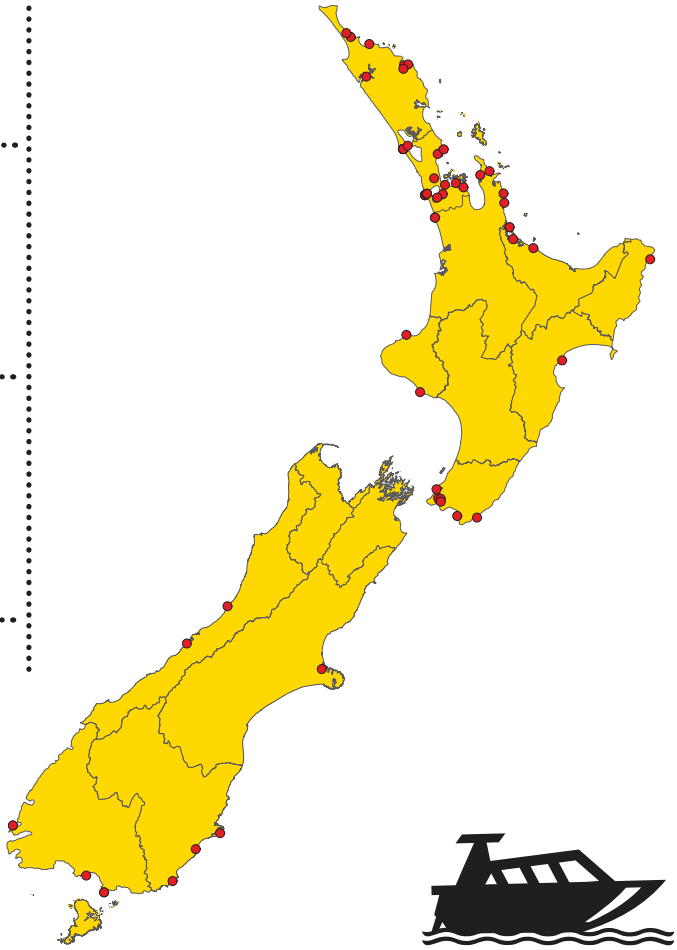
YEAR OLD MALES - PASIFIKA & NZ EUROPEAN

92%
MALE

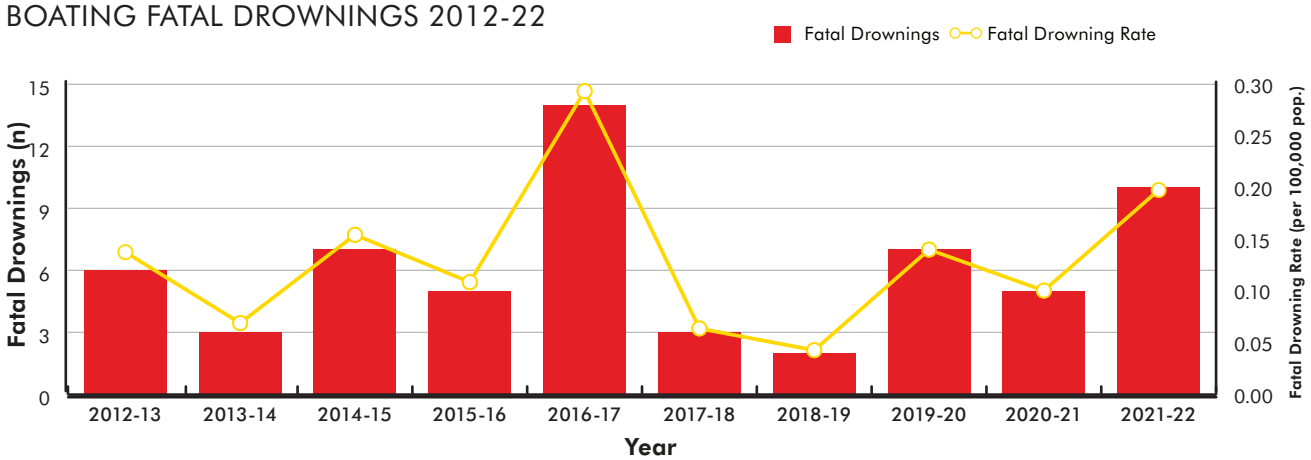
8%
FEMALE



BOATING FATAL DROWNINGS LOCATION



BOATING FATAL DROWNINGS 2012-22



SNAPSHOT: SNORKELLING

10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

FATAL DROWNINGS

40

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS PER YEAR

4

AVERAGE FATALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

0.08

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

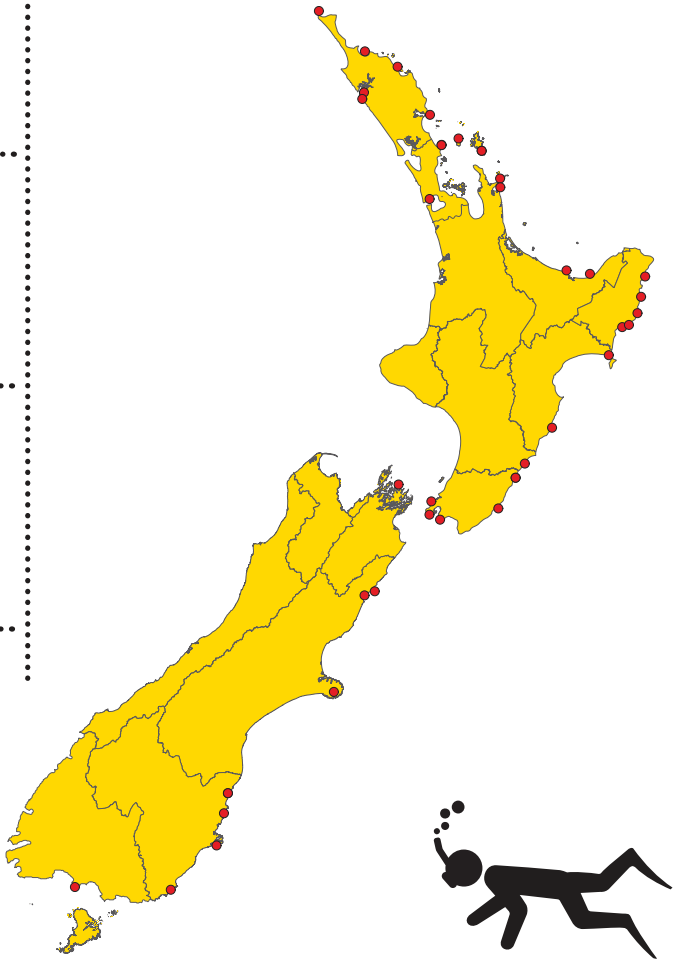
all ages

MALES - MĀORI

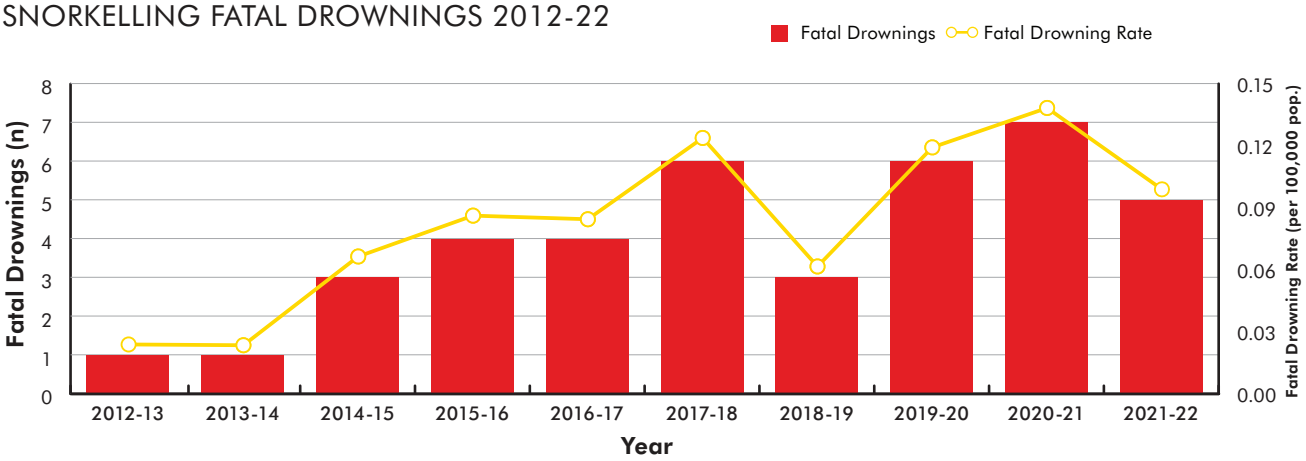
95% MALE

5% FEMALE

SNORKELLING FATAL DROWNINGS LOCATION



SNORKELLING FATAL DROWNINGS 2012-22



SNAPSHOT: LAND-BASED FISHING

10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

FATAL DROWNINGS

37

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS PER YEAR

3.7

AVERAGE FATALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

0.08

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

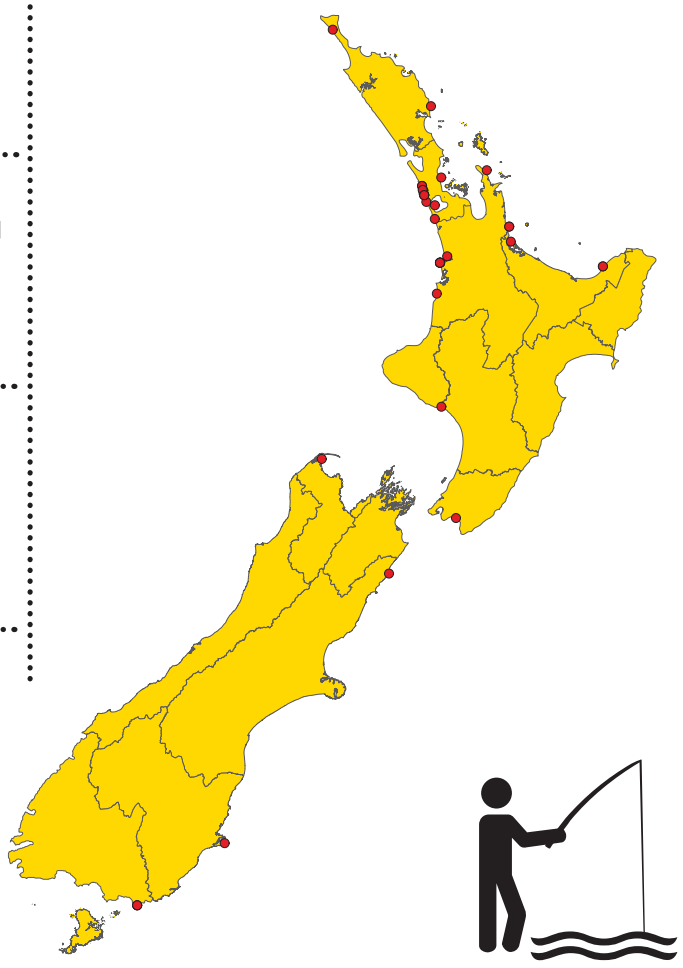
25+

YEAR OLD MALES (ASIAN)

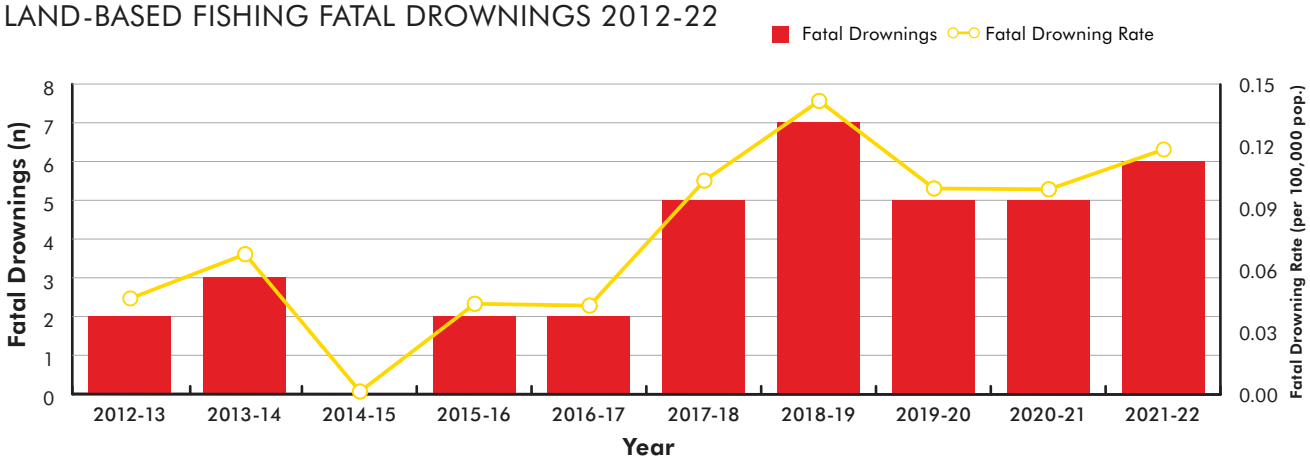
95% MALE

5% FEMALE

LAND-BASED FISHING FATAL DROWNINGS LOCATION



LAND-BASED FISHING FATAL DROWNINGS 2012-22



SNAPSHOT: FALLS

10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

FATAL DROWNINGS

35

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS PER YEAR

3.5

AVERAGE FATALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

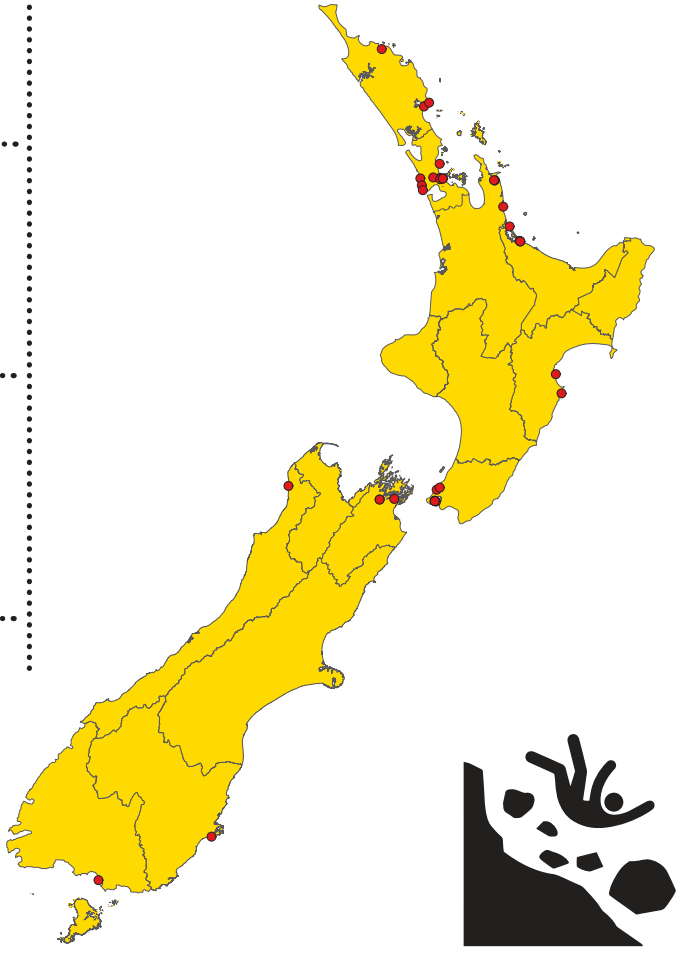
0.07

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

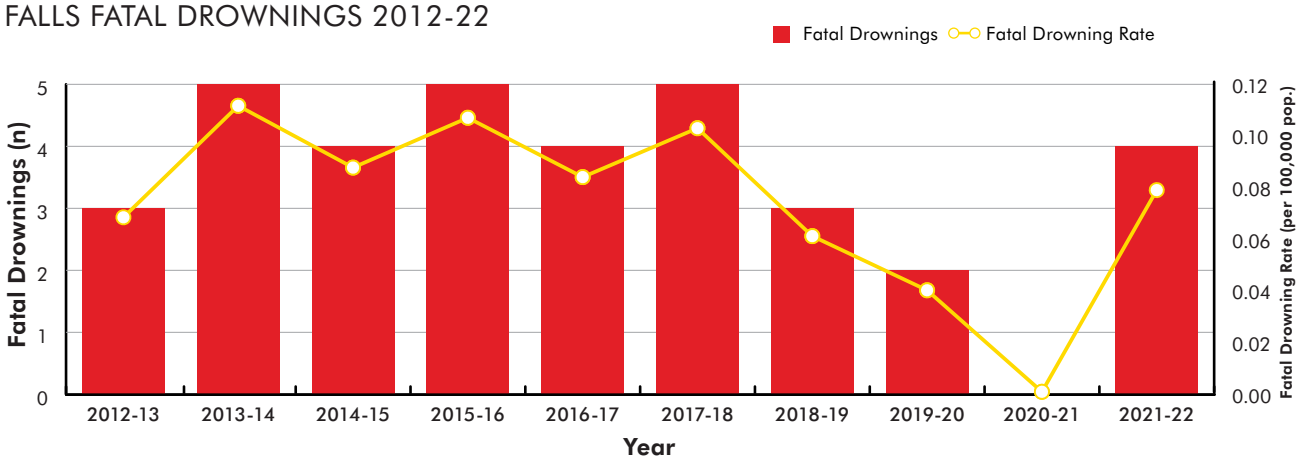
all ages

MALES - NZ EUROPEAN

FALLS
FATAL DROWNINGS LOCATION



FALLS FATAL DROWNINGS 2012-22



SNAPSHOT: WATERCRAFT

10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

FATAL DROWNINGS

24

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS PER YEAR

2.4

AVERAGE FATALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

0.05

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC

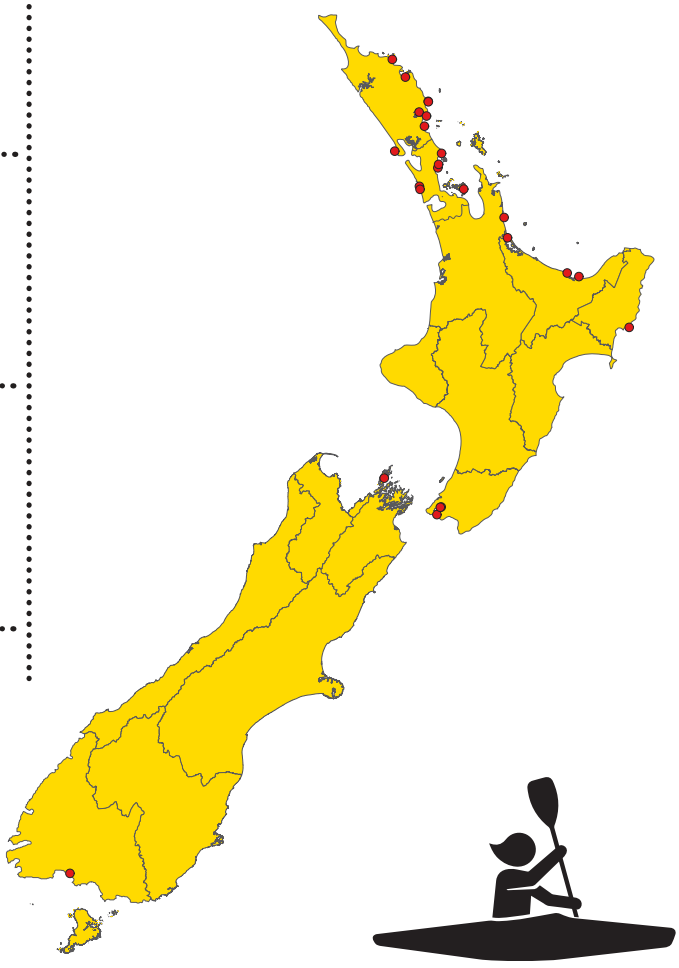
15+

YEAR OLD MALES - NZ EUROPEAN

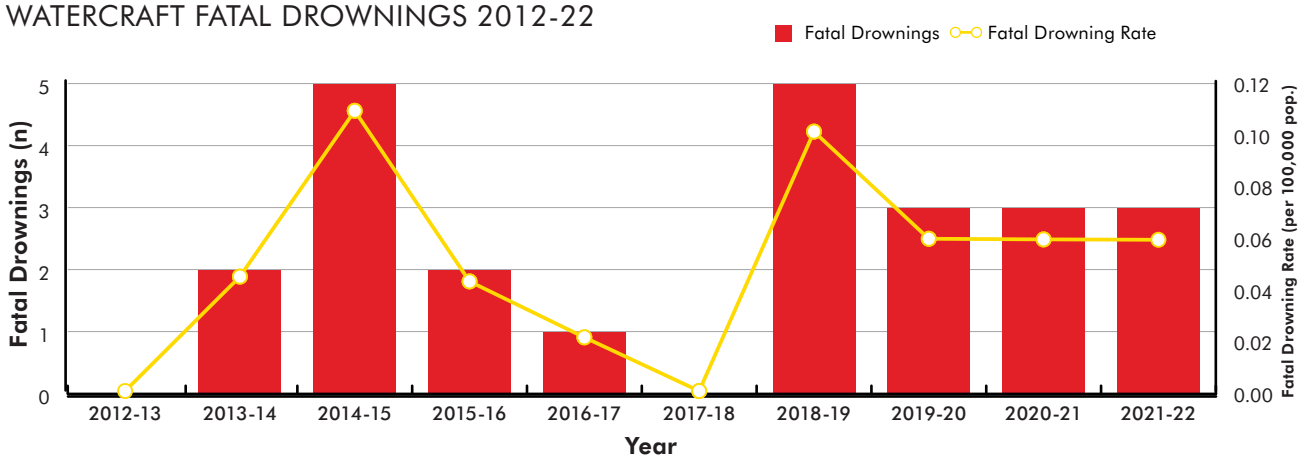
88% MALE

12% FEMALE

WATERCRAFT FATAL DROWNINGS LOCATION



WATERCRAFT FATAL DROWNINGS 2012-22



10 YEAR ETHNICITY OVERVIEW 2012-22

SECTION NINE

TOTAL FATAL DROWNINGS BY ETHNICITY | 2012-22

141	NZ EUROPEAN
93	MĀORI
64	ASIAN
40	PASIFIKA
36	OTHER

SNAPSHOT: NZ EUROPEAN

10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

FATAL DROWNINGS

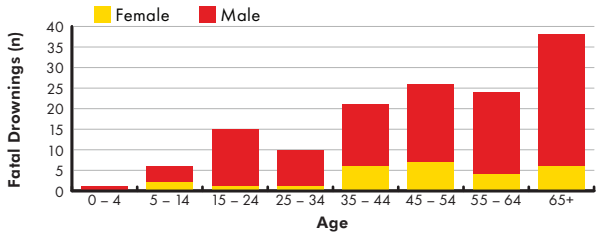
141

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS PER YEAR

14

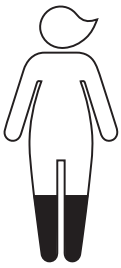
AVERAGE FATALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

0.50

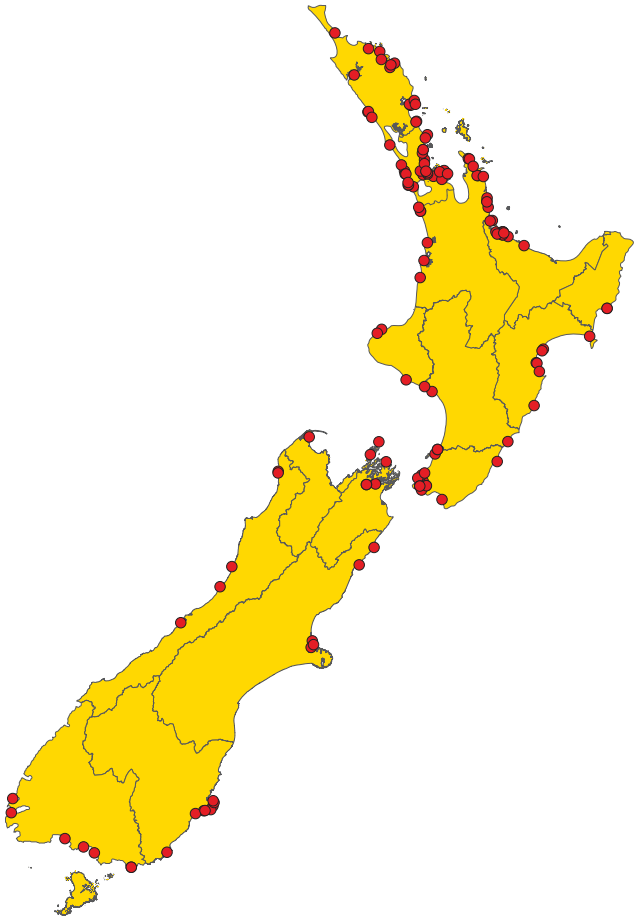


81%
MALE

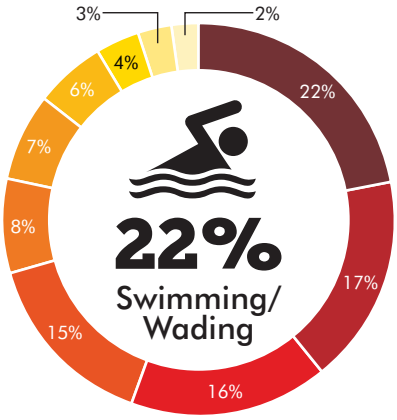
19%
FEMALE



FATAL DROWNING LOCATIONS

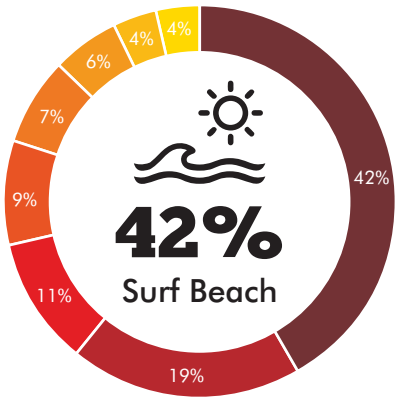


FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY



Swimming/Wading
Boating
Watercraft
Land-Based Fishing
Snorkelling
Falls
Other
Attempting a Rescue
Surfing
Scuba Diving

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION



Surf Beach
River/Harbour Bar
0-1Km off Shore
Calm Water Beach
Harbour
Marinas
Rocky Foreshore
Estuary

SNAPSHOT: MĀORI

10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

FATAL DROWNINGS

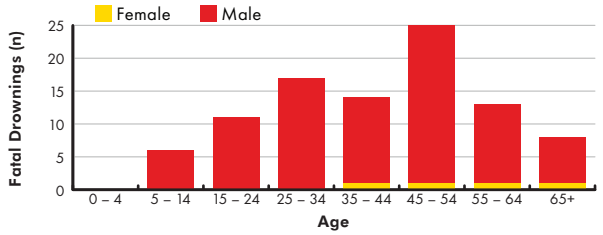
93

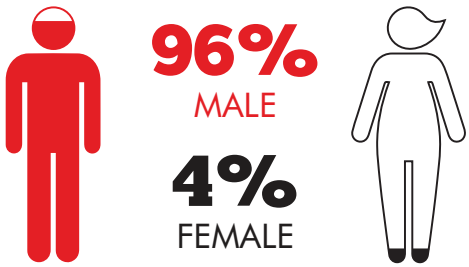
AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS PER YEAR

9

AVERAGE FATALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

2.64

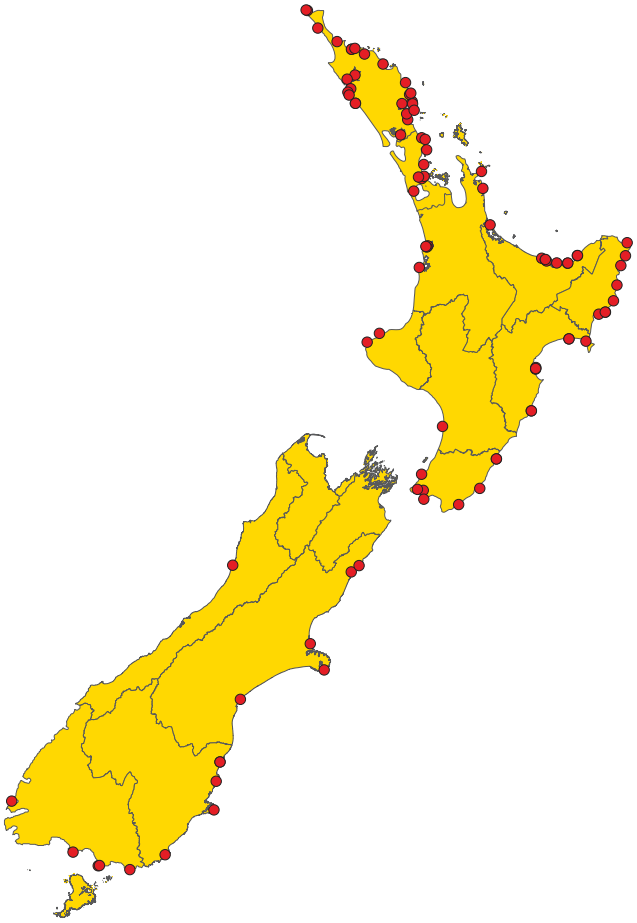




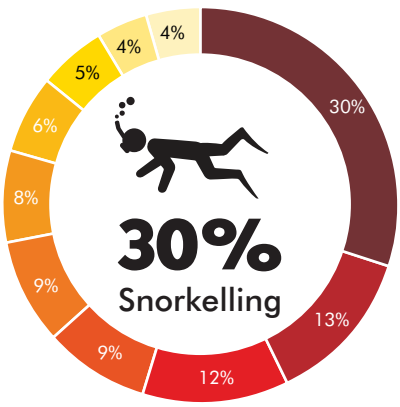
96% MALE

4% FEMALE

FATAL DROWNING LOCATIONS

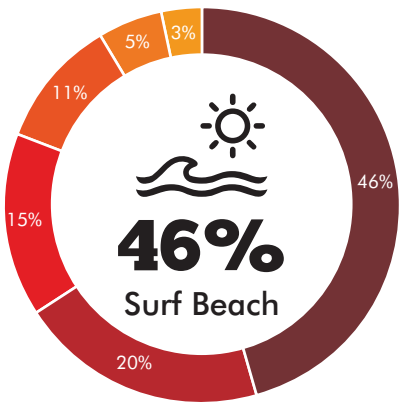


FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY



Snorkelling, Swimming/Wading, Other, Boating, Net/Shell Fishing, Land-Based Fishing, Scuba Diving, Watercraft, Attempting a Rescue, Surfing

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION



Surf Beach, 0-1km off Shore, Rocky Foreshore, Harbour, River/Harbour Bar, Estuary

SNAPSHOT: ASIAN

10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

FATAL DROWNINGS

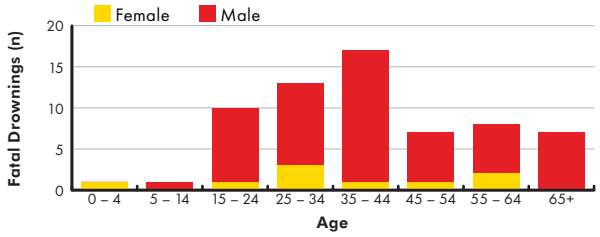
64

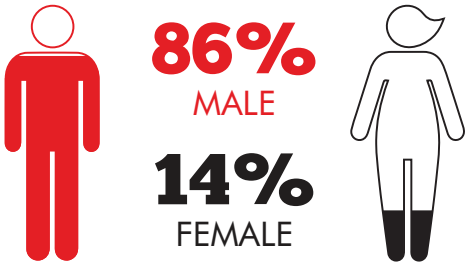
AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS PER YEAR

6

AVERAGE FATALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

0.99

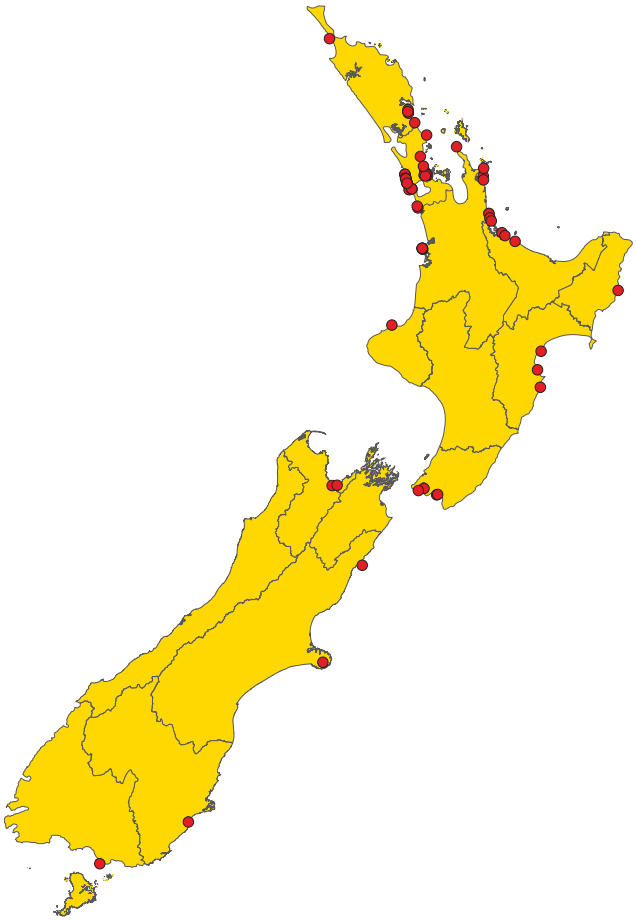




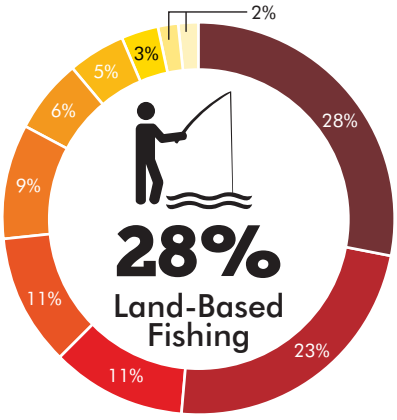
86% MALE

14% FEMALE

FATAL DROWNING LOCATIONS

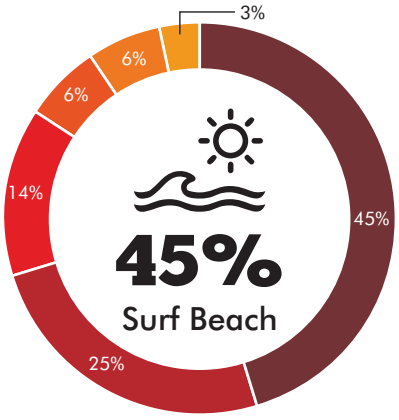


FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY



Land-Based Fishing, Other, Boating, Falls, Watercraft
Swimming/Wading, Net/Shell Fishing, Snorkelling, Scuba Diving, Attempting a Rescue

FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION



Surf Beach, River/Harbour Bar, Harbour
Rocky Foreshore, R0-1km off Shore, Calm Water Beach

SNAPSHOT: PASIFIKA

10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

FATAL DROWNINGS

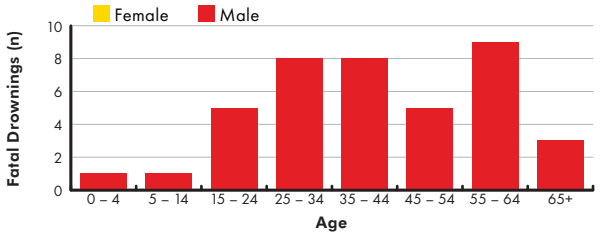
40

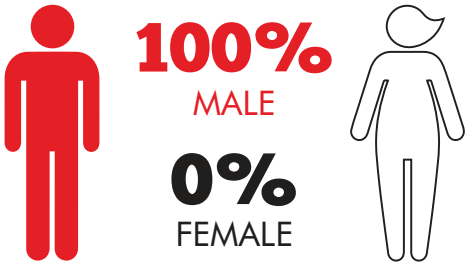
AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS PER YEAR

4

AVERAGE FATALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

1.62

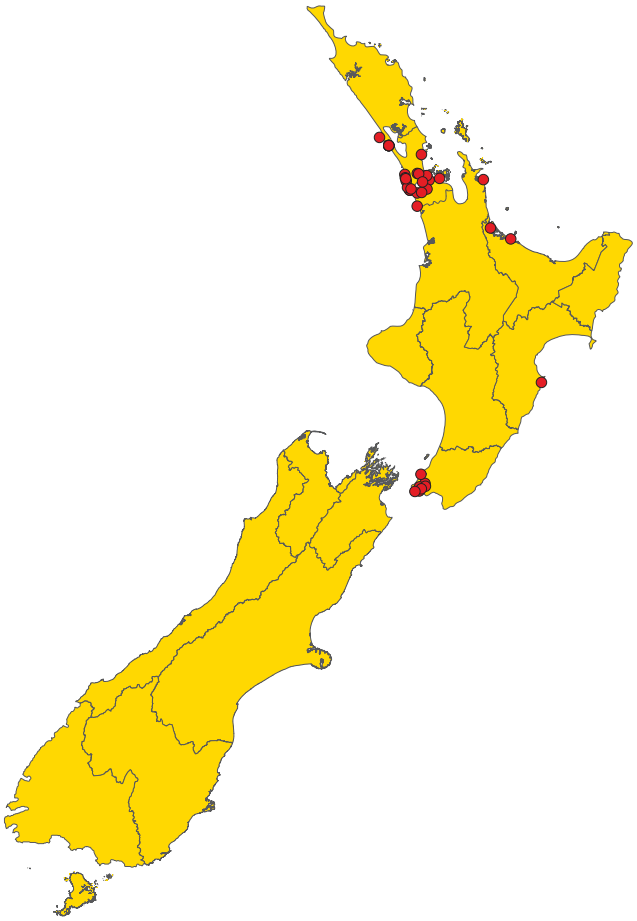




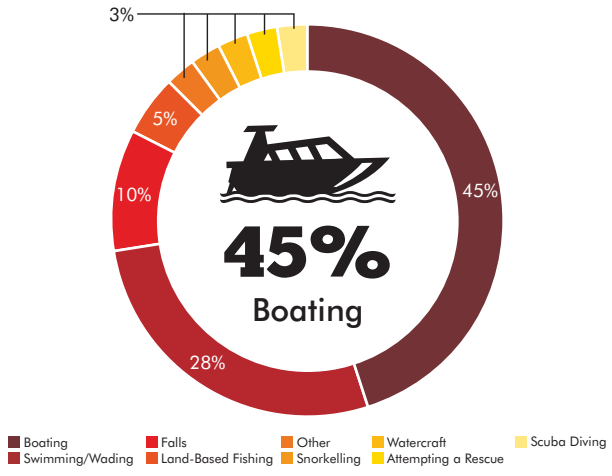
100%
MALE

0%
FEMALE

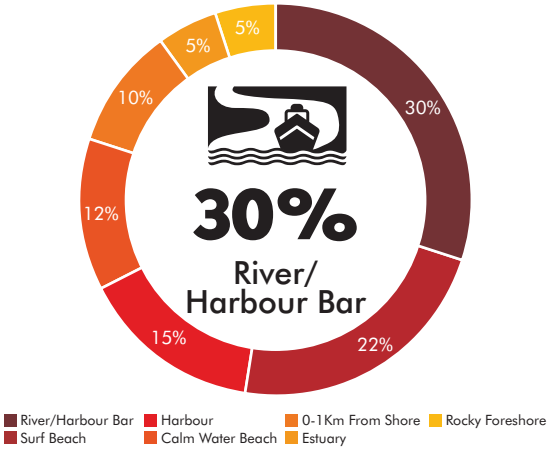
FATAL DROWNING LOCATIONS



FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY



FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION



SNAPSHOT: OTHER

10 YEAR OVERVIEW | 2012-22

FATAL DROWNINGS

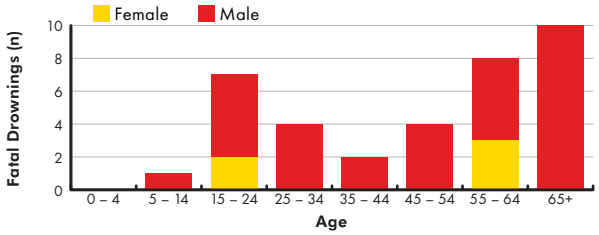
36

AVERAGE FATAL DROWNINGS PER YEAR

3

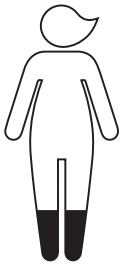
AVERAGE FATALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

3.49

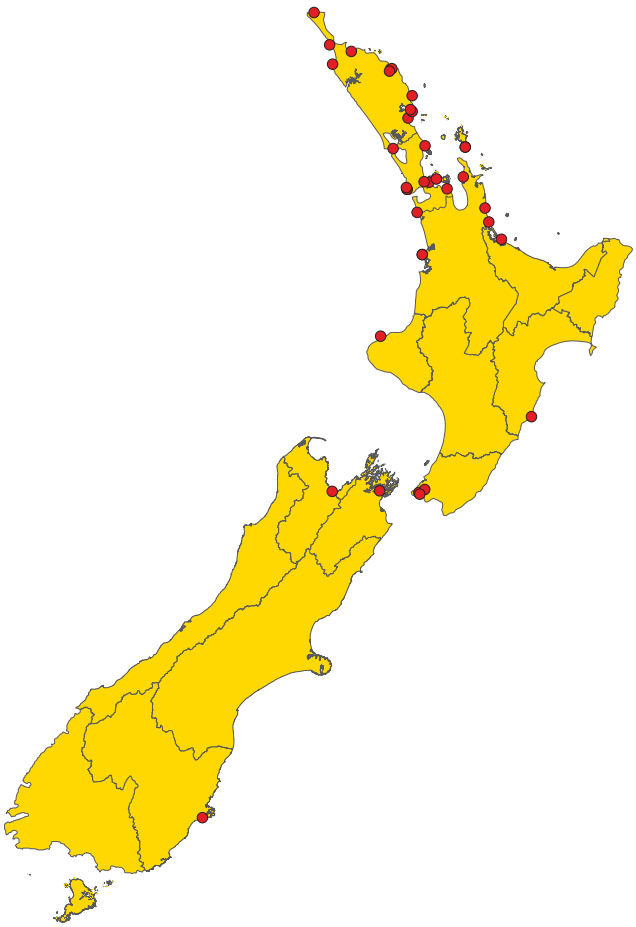


86%
MALE

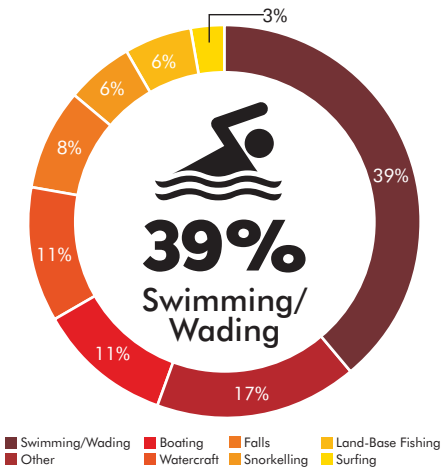
14%



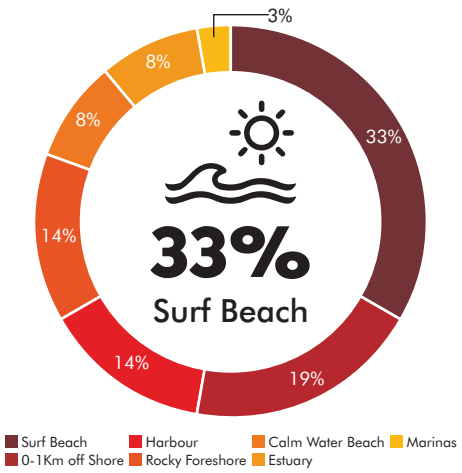
FATAL DROWNING LOCATIONS



FATAL DROWNINGS BY ACTIVITY



FATAL DROWNINGS BY LOCATION



“ We must address the high drowning rates in Pasifika and Māori communities, along with those who are newer to New Zealand and have less knowledge of the beach environment. Exposure to Beach and Coastal Safety education needs to be greater, more consistent and communicated in an authentic manner to a wider range of communities. ”

KEY TERMS

Adult – For this report, adults refer to a person 15 years of age and over, which aligns with the Stats NZ Tatauranga Aotearoa classification.

Assist – Where a person requires assistance to return to shore but would most likely be able to get themselves out of danger if unaided.

Attempting a Rescue – Trying to retrieve a person in distress and deliver them to a place of safety.

Beach – A wave-deposited accumulation of sediment – usually sand, but ranging in size up to boulders – deposited between the upper tidal limit and the offshore area where waves first start breaking.

Beach Fatal Drowning – Where the location of the fatality occurs on a surf beach, calm water beach or rocky foreshore and the cause of death involves drowning or immersion.

Boating – Using either a powered vessel or sailing boat for pleasure and/or fishing.

Bystander – A person who is present at an incident but not part of it initially.

Calm Water Beach – An area of estuarine coastline with sand, gravel or pebbles that contains a sheltered foreshore, with no surf zone – e.g. harbour beach.

Coastal – Tidal waters (estuary, harbour, marina and river/harbour bar); ocean up to 1km offshore; or inland up to five times the width of the inlet/river.

Category 1 Search and Rescue Operations – Search and Rescue coordinated at a local level by the New Zealand Police; including land operations, river, lake and inland waterway operations and close-to-shore marine operations.

Coastal Fatal Drowning – Where the location of the fatality is in tidal waters (estuary, harbour, marina and river/harbour bar), in the ocean up to 1km offshore or inland up to five times the width of the inlet/river and the cause of death includes drowning or immersion.

Coastal Risk Assessment - A report that recommends levels of service provision at a location.

Paid Lifeguard Service – Surf Lifeguard services that are funded by regional councils and local territorial authorities, and managed by Surf Life Saving New Zealand or Surf Life Saving Northern Region

Drowning – The process of experiencing respiratory impairment from submersion/immersion in liquid; outcomes are classified as death, morbidity and no morbidity.

DrownBaseTM – Database run by Water Safety New Zealand that collates all of the deaths from drowning in New Zealand. The dataset also includes information on non-fatal drownings.

Emergency Response – An action taken by an SLS entity in response to a call for assistance from an emergency management organisation.

Estuary - A partially enclosed coastal body of water that is either permanently or periodically open to the sea

Falls (trips/slips) – An event that results in a person tripping/slipping so they end up accidentally immersed in water.

Fatal Drowning Rate – A comparative rate of drowning (as the cause of death) to the size of the population in a given area.

First Aid – First aid is the first and immediate assistance given to any person suffering from either a minor or serious illness or injury, with care provided to preserve life, prevent the condition from worsening, or to promote recovery.

Harbour – Large inner body of water surrounded on several sides by prominences of land

Hazard – A source of potential harm.

Incident – Any unplanned event requiring lifesaving services intervention.

Intervention – An action performed by a Surf Lifeguard to prevent a situation from deteriorating, which includes injury or drowning. Interventions include preventative actions, assists, rescues, searches, major first aids and minor first aids.

IRB – Inflatable rescue boat.

Land Based Fishing – Attempting to catch fish from the shoreline. The locations for such activities are generally rock platforms, though wharfs, jetties and beaches are also common.

Major First Aid – Any incident where a victim is administered some form of advanced medical treatment or requires hospitalization.

Marina – A boat basin offering dockage and other service for small craft.

Minor First Aid - Where a victim is administered some form of minor medical treatment – minor cut, bluebottle sting, sand in the eye, minor strain or sprains.

Morbidity – Any physical or psychological state considered to be outside the realm of normal well-being. The term morbidity is often used to describe illness, impairment, or degradation of health.

Net Fishing – Using a net to trawl the shallows of a beach/estuary for fish.

Non-fatal Drowning – A subset of drowning, the process of experiencing respiratory impairment from submersion/immersion in liquid, where the outcome is classified as morbidity and no morbidity.

Patrol – Surf Lifeguard service to monitor activities in/around an aquatic environment and respond accordingly

through either preventative actions or rescue operations. A patrol will use the red and yellow patrol flags to assign a safer swimming area.

Patrol Flags – Red/yellow horizontally divided flags which are set after performing a risk assessment to determine the most suitable area for swimming. The flags identify a zone for swimming and bodyboarding within a patrolled location.

Patrolled Location – A location supervised by a Surf Lifeguard service.

Preventative Action – Direct action taken to reduce or eliminate the probability of a specific rescue, first aid or other reportable incident from occuring.

Rescue – Where a person requires immediate help to return to shore (or place of safety) and who without intervention would have suffered distress, injury or drowning.

Risk-Adjusted Water Use Values – Dictates how many lifeguards are required at patrol location at any given time.

Rock/Cliff – A rock platform that may or may not have a high steep face.

Rocky Foreshore - The area of coastline with shoreline rocks, including steep rocky cliffs that is exposed by low tides and submerged by high tides.

RWC – Rescue water craft or JetSki.

Scuba Diving – Swimming underwater with the aid of scuba equipment for recreational or commercial purposes.

Searches - Any organised search for a missing person or group either at sea or on land. Searches include body recoveries.

Search and Rescue – The search for and provision of aid to people who are in distress or imminent danger.

Search and Rescue Squads (SAR) – These are made up of several combined clubs and volunteer surf lifeguards attached to external local rescue/emergency services. Squad members are qualified and equipped to respond to any incident within the beach and coastal environment.

Season – For the context of this report, the 2021/22 season is for the period of July 2021 to June 2022.

Shell Fishing – Collecting shellfish while onshore or wading/swimming in water.

Snorkelling – Swimming with a snorkel and face mask.

Surf Beach – An area of land with sand, gravel or pebbles that contains a foreshore and surf zone. Surf beaches include low energy and exposed coasts.

Surf Lifeguard – An individual who undertakes patrols at a beach. As a minimum requirement they are qualified in surf rescue and basic lifeguard support.

Surf Lifeguard Service – A coordinated group that exists to provide aquatic safety services to the public. This includes Volunteer Surf Life Saving Clubs, Contract Surf Lifeguards, RWCs, IRB's, ATV's and 4WD units.

Surf Life Saving Club – An affiliated not-for-profit organisation that has volunteer members who provide patrols and coastal safety services to the community.

Surf Life Saving New Zealand – The leading beach and coastal safety, drowning prevention and rescue authority in New Zealand. The purpose of the organisation is to reduce injury and drowning on our beaches with a vision of zero preventable drownings.

Surveillance Patrols – Surf Lifeguard services that monitor beach and water users without designating a red and yellow flagged area. This approach is effective for extending patrolling hours or season length, where resources are limited.

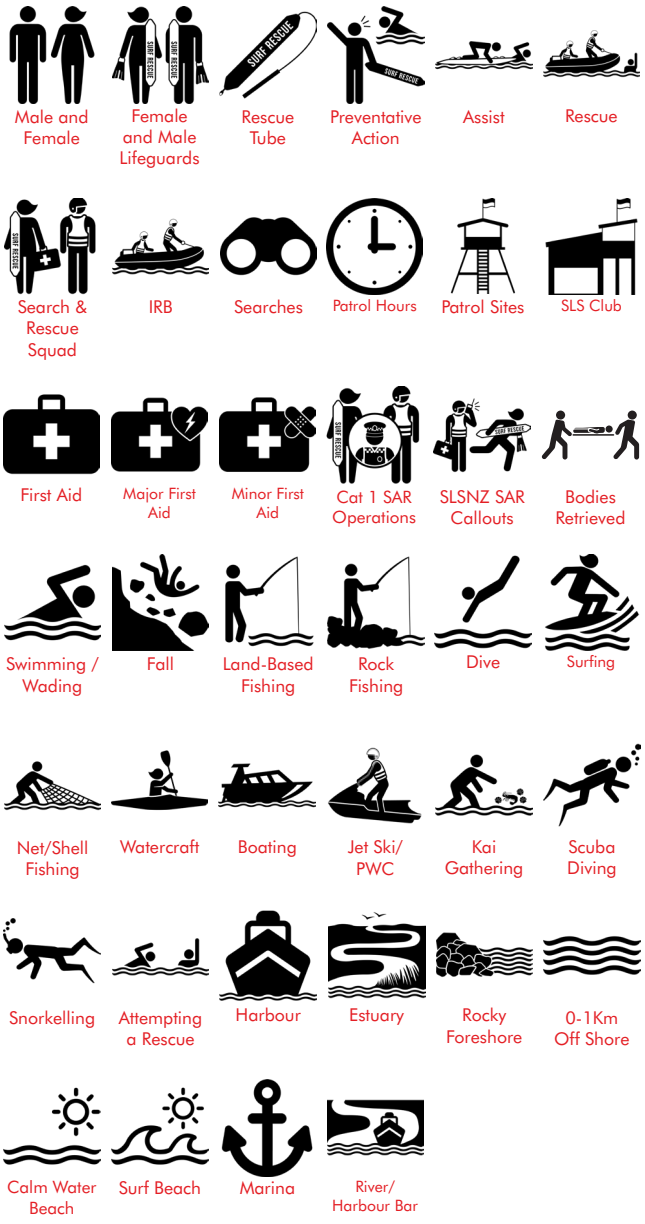
Swimming – Moving through water by moving the body or parts of the body.

Wading – Walking through water while partially immersed.

Water Safety New Zealand – Water Safety New Zealand works with water safety sector organisations, individuals and the public to reduce the incidence of drowning and injury in New Zealand. The purpose is to lead a step change in New Zealand so people don't drown with a vision that by 2025 more people in New Zealand respect the water and have the skills, knowledge and awareness to enjoy it safely.

Watercraft – A piece of non-powered recreational equipment used in water. Examples include surfboards, stand-up paddleboards, body boards, windsurfers or kayaks.

SYMBOL KEY



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METHODOLOGY

The National Beach and Coastal Safety Report 2022 contains information on SLS capability and membership capacity; rescues and emergency response; and fatal and non-fatal drownings for the period of 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2022. This information is correct as of 1 November 2022. All care has been taken to ensure the statistical information included within this report is correct. However, pending the outcome of ongoing coronial investigations, this data may be amended. Data in figures may not always add up to 100% due to rounding.

The National Beach and Coastal Safety Report only documents incidents that have occurred within the coastal zone. The coastal zone is defined as "Tidal waters (estuary, harbour, marina and river/harbour bar); ocean up to 1km offshore; or inland up to five times the width of the inlet/river".

LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The regional fatal drowning rates per 100,000 population use regional population estimates obtained from Stats NZ. However, these regional estimates do not include visitors from elsewhere in New Zealand or visitors from overseas. Further research is recommended to adjust these figures to account for the seasonal influx of visitors to each respective region.

Further research is required to enable Surf Life Saving New Zealand and water safety stakeholders to gain a greater understanding of how and why people are recreating on our coastlines. Additional research is also required to understand how residents and international tourists use beach and coastal areas for recreation. Whilst applied psychological research is also recommended to assess public behaviour and perception of risk on our beaches. These findings will be used to inform community engagement and education strategies nationally.

CAPABILITY ANALYSIS

The Patrols and Memberships (PAM) database is a central repository for all Surf Life Saving clubs in New Zealand. It is used to log details of members (contact details, awards, memberships), patrols and incidents. PAM holds this information securely, and the data gives us an understanding of trends across the whole organisation. The database includes the Customer Relationship Management System (CRM) which includes operational data such as rescues, first aids, membership statistics and awards. Information was extracted from the CRM to identify how many interventions were performed by volunteers, lifeguards and lifesaving services during 2021-22; and how many active Surf Lifeguards and award holders there were during this period.

FATAL DROWNING DATA ANALYSIS

Fatal drownings statistics was recorded in DrownBase™ and shared for this report by Water Safety New Zealand (2022). Water Safety New Zealand gives no warranty as to the correctness of the information or the data provided as it is supplied to WSNZ by third parties, not under its control. While WSNZ is satisfied as to its accuracy for the purposes for which it is supplied to it, WSNZ shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising directly or indirectly from the use of any data supplied. All reported statistics are provisional.

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The report was compiled by Dr Juliana Albertoni de Miranda (Coastal Safety Officer), Dr Mick Kearney (National Coastal Safety Manager), Adam Wooler (Special Projects Manager) and Jo Clark (Head of Commercial and Marketing).

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

Pages 48, 56: Tim Marshall, unsplashed.com
Page 60: Lean XView, unsplash.com
Page 94: Frankie Dixon, unsplash.com
Page 102: Patrick Mcgregor, unsplash.com

> **“Road, fire and boating safety have had significant investment in public education strategies and campaigns, which has not only dramatically reduced deaths and injuries but also raised awareness of the issues. It's now time to do the same for beach and coastal safety.”**

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