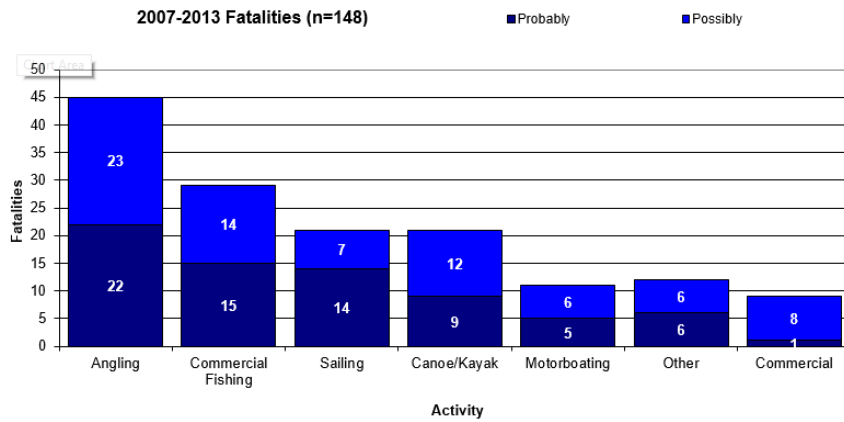


Casualty Review Panel statistics from 2007 – 2013

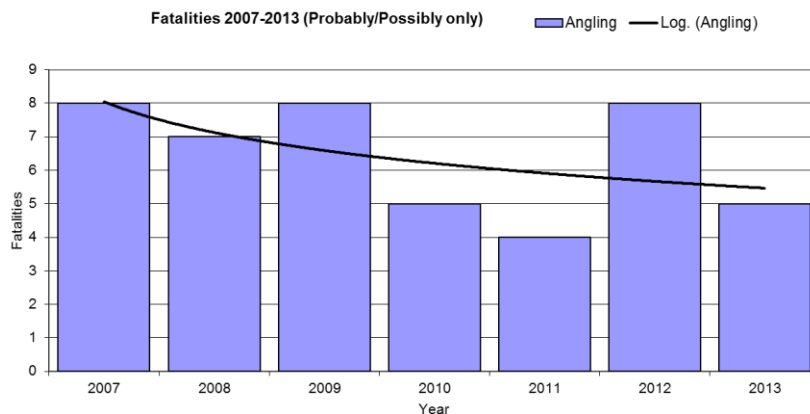
The panel believes that 148 people's lives may have been saved during the last seven years if they had been wearing a lifejacket or buoyancy aid.



All fatalities categorised by the Casualty Review Panel as being possible or probable that a properly fitted lifejacket or buoyancy aid would have saved a life.

Angling is the activity where most lives may have been saved by wearing buoyancy. However, numbers of fatalities are reducing steadily (see below). It should also be borne in mind that angling has one of the highest participation rates of all water-based activities and many of

the incidents involved anglers fishing from rocks. The view of the panel is that rocks can be dangerous and slippery locations, there is little to hold onto and even a small wave can wash an angler off.



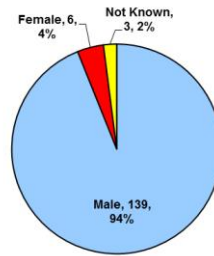
Anglers should:

- consider whether there is anywhere safer to fish
- wear suitable buoyancy
- check weather and tidal conditions
- tell a shore contact where they are going and when they are expected to return and instruct them to call 999 and ask for the Coastguard if they don't return on time
- wear suitable footwear such as stout walking boots (waders or Wellington boots are not suitable)
- take a torch and a mobile phone

Gender

The chart to the right shows that there are significantly more men whose lives could have been saved if they had been wearing a lifejacket. From the findings of 2013 Arkenford Watersports and Leisure survey we know that approximately 25% more men than women participate in boating activity.

Fatalities 2007-2013 (Probably/Possibly only) (n=148)



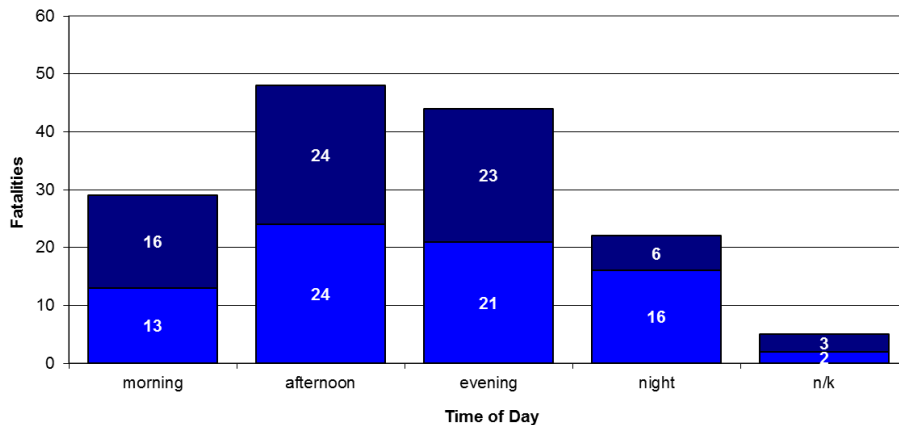
Time of death

Time of death is represented by morning (6am to 12noon), afternoon (12noon to 6pm), evening (6pm to midnight) and night (midnight to 6am).

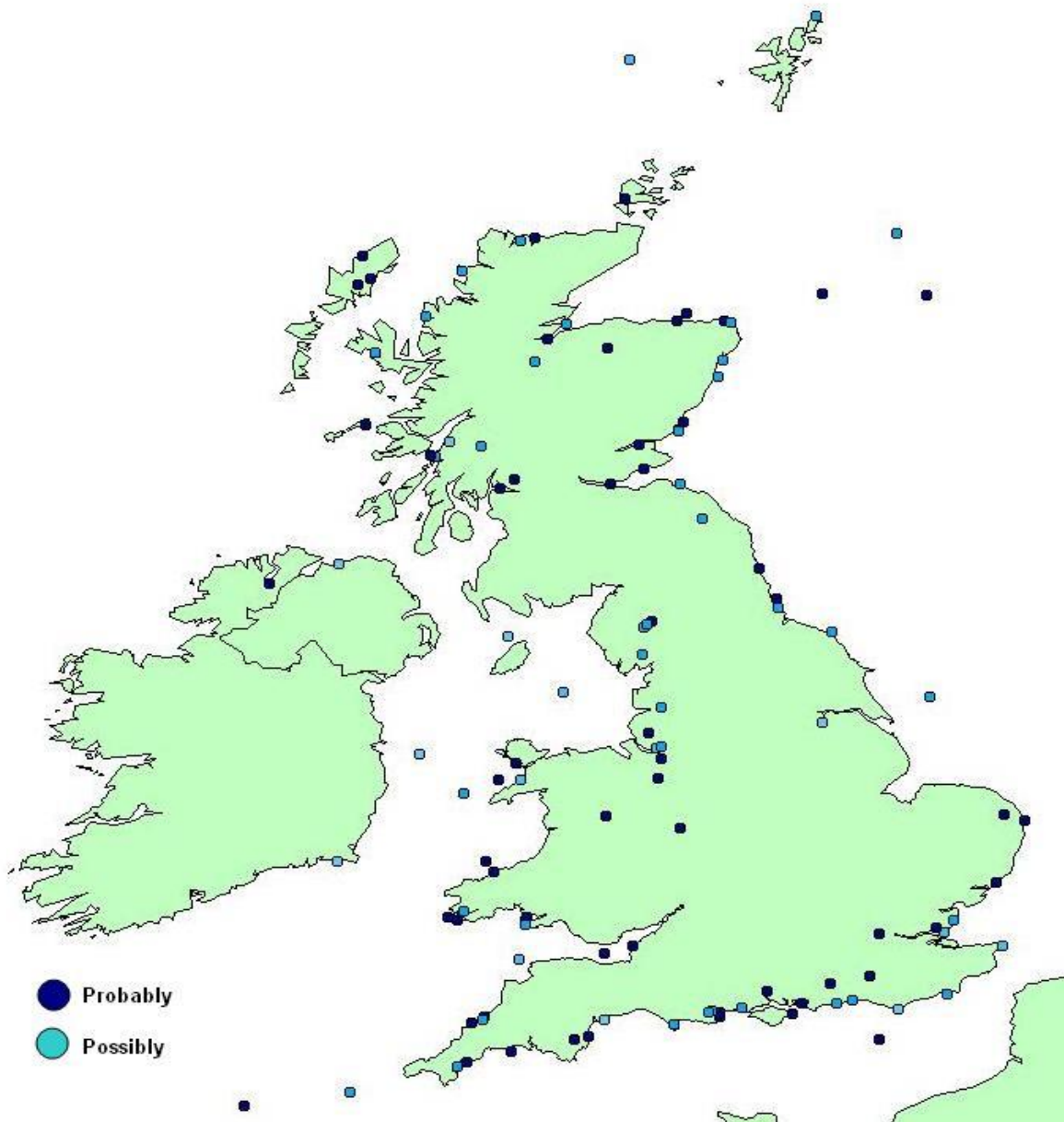
The fatalities considered by the panel are more prominent in the afternoon and evening; less so in the morning and at night.

Fatalities 2007-2013 (Probably/Possibly only) (n=148)

■ Possibly ■ Probably



Fatalities categorised by time of day



Location map showing fatalities that might have been avoided by lifejacket / buoyancy aid wear over last 7 years

The map indicates that there is a fairly even spread of incidents where lives could have been saved by wearing a lifejacket or buoyancy aid around the UK coast. There are

some inland incidents but the data set studied does not include all inland water- related drownings.

Who has compiled these statistics?

*These figures have been compiled by an expert panel review comprising: Angling Trust, RNLI, Royal Yachting Association, Marine Accident Investigation Branch, Maritime and Coastguard Agency, National Water Safety Forum, British Canoe Union, the lifejacket industry, Scottish Fishermen's Federation and University of Portsmouth. The panel use data supplied from Coastguard and MAIB databases and therefore covers only coastal incidents. Other inland fatal angling incidents, where a lifejacket might have saved a life may have occurred during 2013 but these are not included for this exercise. In April 2014 the

panel reviewed the Coastguard / MAIB data and assessed whether a lifejacket or buoyancy aid might have made a difference in saving a person's life. A decision was made about whether it was **probable, possible** or **unlikely** that the person would have been saved by wearing a lifejacket or buoyancy aid. The panel also took into consideration factors such as whether the lifejacket or buoyancy aid was suitably maintained, correctly worn and fit for purpose. In some cases it was **not appropriate** for the person to be wearing a lifejacket or buoyancy aid, for example swimmers, and this was recorded.

Figures for all activities 2013

The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) recorded 146 maritime fatalities in 2013. The expert panel reviewed 25 fatalities where the casualty might have worn a lifejacket or buoyancy aid (so cliff fallers, suicides and so on were not included). Of the 25 fatalities, the panel judged that it may have been

appropriate for 14 people to have been wearing a lifejacket or buoyancy aid. Of these 14, the panel agreed that 12 would probably or could possibly have been saved had they been wearing a lifejacket or buoyancy aid.