Some groups have a higher risk of drowning

Limited access to basic swimming and water safety training may contribute to disparities.

- For people younger than age 30, drowning rates among Black people were 1.5x higher and among American Indian and Alaska Native people were 2x higher than White people.
- Drowning is a leading cause of death among children 1–4 years of age.
- Deaths among persons with autism spectrum disorder were nearly 40x as likely to be caused by drowning as deaths in the general population (Injury mortality in individuals with autism, AJPH).

CDC Works with Partners to

- Collect drowning data to understand risk and protective factors
- Implement and evaluate drowning prevention strategies
- Pilot and evaluate water safety programs with organizations like the American Red Cross and YMCA
- Support the U.S. National Water Safety Action Plan to reduce drowning
- Support the CDC Healthy and Safe Swimming Program and the Model Aquatic Health Code

CDC Addresses Disparities by

- Analyzing data, tracking trends, and identifying groups at higher risk
- Understanding the factors that drive disparities in drowning risk
- Evaluating programs that teach children who are at increased risk of drowning basic swimming and water safety

Drowning is preventable

Together, we can implement solutions

Injuries and deaths from drowning cost the United States $53B in 2020

4,000 people die from drowning in the United States

Drowning injuries can also cause brain damage and other serious outcomes, including long-term disability

Injuries and deaths from drowning cost the United States $53B in 2020

Drowning is preventable

Together, we can implement solutions

www.cdc.gov/drowning