

# Boating Accidents Statistical Report 2012



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission



Division of Law Enforcement

# BOATING ACCIDENTS STATISTICAL REPORT

## INTRODUCTION

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), powered by science-based leadership, is committed to creating a sustainable and healthy future for Florida's fish, wildlife, water and habitat resources. The FWC serves Floridians and visitors alike in a variety of ways, most of which revolve around our mission of managing fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of people. The Division of Law Enforcement is perhaps the most visible tool within the FWC's "tool belt" used to meet its goal of providing healthy resources for safe, satisfied customers.

## THE DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

### **Roles and Mission**

The FWC is the only state agency in Florida with primary responsibility for the management of the state's fish and wildlife resources. The FWC's Division of Law Enforcement is tasked with enforcing regulations aimed at protecting and sustaining these resources both for their long-term well-being and the benefit of Florida's residents and visitors, all the while blending in its unique and specialized public safety role. The Division's mission is clear: "Protecting Florida's natural resources and people through proactive and responsive law enforcement services."

### **Responsibilities**

The FWC Division of Law Enforcement provides protection to those who enjoy Florida's natural resources, while also enforcing resource protection and boating safety laws. Officers patrol rural, wilderness, inshore and offshore areas, and areas where other law enforcement agencies do not routinely patrol. Our officers have the authority to enforce all laws of the state and are cross-deputized to enforce federal fisheries and wildlife laws.



### **Core Missions:**

The core missions of the Division of Law Enforcement are evident every day in everything we do. We meet critical needs within our state, each of which is identified within our core missions.

#### **Core mission 1:**

**Resource protection**, including the protection of Florida's fish, wildlife and habitats to ensure their long-term well-being and continued viability for educational, recreational and commercial activities.

#### **Core mission 2:**

**Boating and waterways**, which involves enhancing the boating safety and waterway experience through improved access, management, and enforcement.

#### **Core mission 3:**

**Public safety**, safeguarding and enriching the outdoor experience of our citizens and visitors, to include providing efficient emergency response to critical incidents and natural disasters through mutual aid efforts with our local, state, and federal partners.

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In the course of carrying out broad responsibilities, FWC officers seek every opportunity to educate and introduce Floridians and visitors to the wonders of our state's wildlife, natural resources, and some very important boating safety topics.

The Division also provides general law enforcement services as part of Florida's statewide emergency response network. Because of our unique jurisdiction and specialized training and equipment, FWC is also charged with protecting the state's waterways and critical infrastructure during times of heightened security threat levels. As seasoned first responders, our officers are trained to move fast and efficiently where needed.

As we look to the future, we will continue to pursue and apply advances in technology to improve the way we respond to both conservation and general law enforcement incidents. When duty calls, we will always be among the first to respond, providing aid as needed. Until then, natural resource protection and proactive boating safety law enforcement and education are what we do best.

## **Uniquely prepared**

On the water, in the woods and in the air, FWC law enforcement officers are uniquely situated and equipped to identify and respond to illegal activity and promote public safety, particularly in the maritime and wilderness areas.

Our officers often encounter criminal activity, unrelated to natural resources, while on patrol. With statewide law enforcement authority, they are able to address violations immediately – serving as a force multiplier for local jurisdictions.

With our combined talent, tools and training, we bring a wide variety of capabilities and experience to any environment. Our aviation assets, equipped with specialized technology, are often used in search, rescue and recovery efforts. They provide immediate impact assessments, aerial observation and monitoring of events or incidents, and deliver critical, life-saving supplies and response personnel to disaster sites. Specially trained canine teams track lost or stranded victims and wanted persons. Our Special Operations Group (SOG) team members are trained to search for missing or wanted persons in the roughest and most remote areas of the state.



## **FWC Values**

### **Integrity**

We value candor, honesty and the highest standards of ethical behavior and are committed to upholding our positions of public trust.

### **Professionalism**

We value the skillful performance which demonstrates a clear sense of commitment and direction in an environment that encourages teamwork and innovation.

### **Dedication**

We value the motivation and dedication with which our members serve the visitors and residents of Florida.

### **Adaptability**

We value our unique capability to adapt and respond appropriately to diverse circumstances in all environments.

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Every day, we work to ensure the excellence within the FWC Division of Law Enforcement. Working in such diverse environments can be challenging, but FWC law enforcement officers are set apart by their unique capabilities, can-do attitude and adaptable nature. When it comes to the woods and water, FWC officers are clearly Florida's experts.

## **Intervention equals prevention on the water**

FWC officers help to ensure Floridians and visitors are safe when they are on the water. The FWC accomplishes this through proactive law enforcement, initiating boating safety and fisheries inspections, and identifying and minimizing potential navigation and environmental hazards in the waterways.

Our Boating and Waterways Section supports officer efforts by coordinating statewide boating safety efforts. Some examples of support are: education campaigns, ensuring waterway markers are accurate and maintained, permitting and marking speed-regulated areas, coordinating initiatives aimed at removing derelict vessels and providing more public boating access sites.

With close to a million vessels, Florida leads the nation in the number of vessels registered in a state. A negative consequence of high vessel numbers and our mild climate, Florida has the highest number of boating fatalities in the nation annually. The vast size of our inland, coastal and offshore patrol areas – combined with a significant population of avid and diverse boaters – presents a unique and daunting challenge for FWC and our local and federal maritime enforcement partners.

## **Boating education is critical**

This 2012 Boating Accidents Statistical Report indicates there were 704 reportable boating accidents and 55 boating related fatalities in the calendar year. Many of these deaths were due to victims falling overboard and drowning. A large number of these deaths could have been prevented if the victims had worn life jackets. We continue to increase our efforts to reduce the number of boating-related fatalities through education about the importance of wearing life jackets while boating.



## **2012 Boating Educator of the Year**

The FWC selected Samuel Boyd of Flotilla 14-01, District 7 of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, as Florida's 2012 Boating Educator of the Year.

The award recognizes those in the field of boating education who go above and beyond to engage both new and current boaters in safe boating practices. The nominees raise safe boating awareness by making boating education initiatives relevant, thorough, and exciting.

Sam has been part of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary located in Amelia Island for 12 years. His passion for boating safety and his efforts with the Coast Guard Auxiliary enable him to reach out and educate members of the boating public.

Since 2003, Sam has made it a priority to educate the youth in Northeast Florida and Southeast Georgia about safety practices both in and around water. He continually updates an hour-long course that the flotilla offers to elementary schools, specifically third grades, in the area surrounding Amelia Island. In 2011 alone this course was taught to over 650 children.

Sam Boyd is a valuable partner to the FWC. He is thoroughly involved with boating safety education and training at all levels. He is an exemplary member of the boating safety education effort.

# BOATING ACCIDENTS STATISTICAL REPORT

Florida's current boating safety education law only applies to boaters born on or after January 1, 1988. The face-to-face contacts by FWC officers and our partner agencies are a critical part of our outreach efforts and education to the boating public. These statistics show us that the boat operator most likely to be involved in a boating accident is a middle-age or older male who has boating experience yet has never learned the most important safety considerations by having taken a boating safety course. When officers perform fresh and saltwater resource enforcement activities, they routinely conduct boating safety inspections aimed at both identifying and preventing violations. FWC officers make boating safer and ultimately save lives.

## Safe boating is a choice

Florida is the leader in promoting boating accident prevention. The FWC, in association with the National Safe Boating Council, Bombardier Recreational Products, Inc., West Marine, and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), has launched a statewide boating safety campaign as part of a national initiative. The "Wear It Florida" campaign encourages boaters to wear life jackets anytime they are on the water and educates boaters about the ease and convenience of the relatively unknown inflatable life jackets. The campaign reaches the public through a variety of methods including media events, exhibits, personal contacts, radio and televised public service announcements.



## FWC Receives National Awards

At the 2012 National Association of State Boating Law Administrator's Conference, FWC received two prestigious awards.

The "Innovations" award recognizes initiatives that advance boating safety. It was presented to the FWC for its Statewide At-Risk Vessel Application. Abandoned and derelict boats are eyesores in our beautiful waterways and pose safety, navigational and environmental hazards. Phil Horning manages the program and accepted the award on behalf of the agency. His hard work has helped improve Florida's waters, strengthened partnerships with local agencies and presented public outreach opportunities.

Capt. Richard Moore received the "William B. Garner National Boating Safety Leadership" award. This award recognizes individuals with exceptional vision, persistence and willingness to go beyond the status quo, and whose actions have impacted recreational boating safety at the national level. Captain Moore, Florida's Boating Law Administrator, has taken the lead in representing the boating safety interests of Florida at both the state and national levels.

# BOATING ACCIDENTS STATISTICAL REPORT

## About this report

The 2012 Boating Accidents Statistical Report is compiled by the Boating and Waterways Section of the FWC's Division of Law Enforcement. Most of the data contained in this report is gathered from boating accident investigative reports submitted by FWC officers and our marine law enforcement partners working for local agencies.

At the end of each calendar year, boating accident data is compiled and assembled into Florida's annual report. The FWC's Boating and Waterways Section analyzes these statistics and uses the information to formulate proactive plans aimed at reducing the number of boating accidents and their related injuries, fatalities and property damage. This information is also reported to the U.S. Coast Guard's Division of Auxiliary and Boating Safety in Washington, D.C. to be included in the national database consisting of data from all U.S. states and territories.

These statistics reflect data from "reportable boating accidents" that occurred in our state. Boating accidents must meet at least one of the five criteria below to be classified as "reportable":

- A person dies,
- A person disappears under circumstances that indicate possible death or injury,
- A person receives an injury requiring medical treatment beyond immediate first aid,
- There is at least \$2,000 aggregate property damage to the vessel(s) or other property, or
- There is a total loss of a vessel

The number of vessels registered in the State of Florida declined slightly in 2012. With 901,969 registered vessels, Florida is poised to once again lead the nation in registered vessels. Additionally, it is estimated that up to 1 million non-registered vessels actively use Florida's waters, and this segment of the boating population appears to still be growing. Our waterways show the strains of congestion as each year brings residents and visitors together to utilize our abundant water resources and enjoy Florida's boating lifestyle.



## Report Submission

In 2011, officers began using the Boating Accident Report Form located in the mobile forms on their computers and transmitting them electronically. The percentage of electronic boating accident report submissions from FWC officers increased from a 68% submission rate in 2011 to a 97% submission rate in 2012.

The use of electronic boating accident reports has made the reporting process much quicker and easier for our officers. Both the increase in the speed of reporting and the submission rate has given FWC's Boating and Waterways Section an opportunity to produce more accurate reports and statistics for the current year as it progresses.

Having a more accurate read on statistics allows for the creation of boating safety initiatives in smaller, localized areas. The quarterly reports can help identify trends across the state and are provided to FWC officers as information to help direct their daily boating safety patrols.

For electronic access to this report, visit: [www.MyFWC.com/boating/safety-education/boating-accidents](http://www.MyFWC.com/boating/safety-education/boating-accidents)

# BOATING ACCIDENTS STATISTICAL REPORT

## SUMMARY

### BOATING ACCIDENT REVIEW

- Florida continues to lead the nation with a total number of 901,969 **registered vessels** in 2012.
- There were a total of 704 reportable boating accidents in 2012.

### 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

- Monroe County reported the **highest number of accidents and injuries** (100 total accidents with 5 fatalities and 61 injuries).

### 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING FATALITIES

- **42%** of the fatal accidents were **falls overboard** (22 accidents). In 2012, boaters falling overboard remained the main cause of boating fatalities.
- The **leading cause of death** in fatal boating accidents was drowning (62%).
- The deadliest month in 2012 was July with 10 fatalities.
- **Alcohol or drug-use** played a role in 11% of boating fatalities.
- 91% of the victims of fatal boating accidents were males (50).
- The **total fatality count** for 2012 is reported at 55.
- 63% (37) of the 52 fatal accidents involved operators over the age of 35.
- 32% (19) of all fatal accidents in 2012 involved vessels less than 12 feet in length.

### 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING INJURIES

- There were **704 accidents resulting in 386 injuries**. The rate of injury was 42.8 injuries per 100,000 vessels.

### 2012 REPORTABLE PERSONAL WATERCRAFT ACCIDENTS

- Personal watercraft (PWC) accounted for 13% of all registered vessels in Florida.
- PWC were involved in 19% (132) of reportable boating accidents.
- 45% of **PWC accidents involved** a collision with another vessel.
- 40% of **PWC accidents occurred** in Monroe, Pinellas and Miami-Dade Counties.
- 7 fatalities resulted from the 132 PWC accidents.

### 2012 BOATING EDUCATION STATISTICS

- FWC issued 29,359 **Boating Safety Education ID cards** in 2012.
- 40% of the cards were issued to persons 21 years of age or younger.
- Of the 29,359 cards issued, 22,298 were issued to males, 6,572 were issued to females, and 489 cards did not specify the person's gender.
- 71% of the **operators** involved in fatal accidents had no formal boater education.

# BOATING ACCIDENTS STATISTICAL REPORT

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## GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS

**ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED** – Refers to any accidents in which alcohol/drug use may have been a contributing factor, whether or not legally impaired.

**AT ANCHOR** – Held in place in the water by an anchor, includes “moored” to a buoy or anchored vessel and “dragging anchor.”

**BOATING ACCIDENT** - A collision, accident, or casualty involving a vessel, in or upon, or entering into or exiting from the water, includes capsizing, collision with another vessel or object, sinking, personal injury, death or disappearance of any person from on board under circumstances which indicate the possibility of death or injury, or property damage to any vessel or dock.

**CABIN MOTORBOAT** - Motorboats with a cabin which can be completely closed by means of doors or hatches. Large motorboats with cabins, even though referred to as yachts, are considered to be cabin motorboats.

**CAPSIZING** - Overturning of a vessel.

**COLLISION WITH ANOTHER VESSEL** - Any striking together of two or more vessels, regardless of operation at time of the accident, is a collision. (Also includes colliding with the tow of another vessel, regardless of the nature of the tow, e.g., surfboard, ski ropes, skier, tow line, etc.)

**COLLISION WITH FIXED OBJECT** - The striking of any fixed object above or below the surface of the water.

**COLLISION WITH A FLOATING OBJECT** - Collision with any waterborne object (except another vessel), above or below the surface, that is free to move with the tide, current, or wind.

**CRUISING** - Proceeding normally, unrestricted, with an absence of drastic rudder or engine changes.

**DOCUMENTED VESSEL** - A vessel for which a valid certificate of documentation is outstanding pursuant to 46 C.F.R. part 67. Documented vessels are not numbered.

**DOCUMENTED YACHT** - A vessel of five or more net tons, owned by a citizen of the United States, and used exclusively for pleasure with a valid marine document issued by the United States Coast Guard. Documented yachts are not numbered.

**DRIFTING** - Underway, but not proceeding over the bottom with use of engines, oars, or sails; being carried along only by the tide, current, or wind.

**FALL OVERBOARD** - A person who unintentionally exits the vessel.

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**FAULT OF OPERATOR** - Speeding, overloading, improper loading, not properly seating occupants of boat, no proper look-out, carelessness, failure to heed weather warnings, operating recklessly in a congested area, not observing the Rules of the Road, unsafe fueling practices, lack of experience, ignorance of aids to navigation, lack of caution in an unfamiliar area of operation, improper installation or maintenance of hull, machinery or equipment, poor judgment, recklessness, overpowering the boat, panic, proceeding in an unseaworthy craft, operating a motorboat near persons in the water, starting the engine with clutch engaged or throttle advanced, or irresponsible boat handling (such as quick, sharp turns).

**FIBERGLASS (PLASTIC) HULL** - Hulls of fiber-reinforced plastic. The laminate consists of two basic components, the reinforcing material (glass filaments) and the plastic or resin in which it is embedded.

**FIRE/EXPLOSION (FUEL)** - Accidental combustion of vessel fuel, liquids (including their vapors).

**FIRE/EXPLOSION (OTHER)** - Accidental burning or explosion of any material on board, except vessel fuels or their vapors.

**FLORIDA INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY** - The Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from the Georgia state line north of Fernandina to Miami, the Port of Canaveral lock and canal to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway; the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Miami to Key West; the Okeechobee Waterway, Stuart to Fort Myers; the St. Johns River, Jacksonville to Sanford; the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Anclote to Fort Myers; the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Carrabelle to Tampa Bay; Carrabelle to Anclote open bay section (using Gulf of Mexico); the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Carrabelle to the Alabama state line west of Pensacola; and the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers in Florida.

**FLOODING** - Filling with water, regardless of method of ingress, but retaining sufficient buoyancy to remain on the surface.

**FUELING** - Any stage of the fueling operation, primarily concerned with introduction of explosive or combustible vapors or liquids on board.

**GROUNDING** - Running aground of a vessel, striking or pounding on rocks, reefs, or shoals; "stranding."

**IMPROPER LOADING** - Loading, including weight shifting of the vessel, causing instability, limited maneuverability, or dangerously reduced freeboard.

**INBOARD/OUTBOARD** - Also referred to as inboard/outdrive. Regarded as inboard because the power unit is located inside the boat and has a stern-mounted propulsion unit.

**MANEUVERING** - Changing of course, speed, or similar boat handling action during which a high degree of alertness is required or the boat is imperiled because of the operation, such as docking.

# BOATING ACCIDENTS STATISTICAL REPORT

**MOTORBOAT** - (1) Any vessel which is propelled or powered by machinery and which is used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water. (2) Any vessel equipped with propulsion machinery, not more than sixty-five feet in length.

**NAVIGATION RULES** - The International Navigation Rules Act of 1977, 33 U.S.C., for vessels on waters outside of established navigation lines of demarcation as specified in 33 C.F.R. Part 80 or the Inland Navigation Rules Act of 1980, 33 U.S.C. ss 2001 for vessels on all waters not outside of such lines of demarcation.

**NON-RESIDENT** - A citizen of the United States who has not established residence in this state and has not continuously resided in this state for one year and in one county for the six months immediately preceding the initiation of a vessel titling or registration action.

**NO PROPER LOOK-OUT** - No proper watch, the failure of the operator to perceive danger because no one was serving as look-out, or the person so serving failed in that regard.

**NUMBERED VESSEL** - An undocumented vessel numbered by a state with a numbering system approved by the United States Coast Guard under Chapter 123, Title 46, U.S.C.

**OPEN MOTORBOAT** - Craft of open construction specifically built for operating with a motor, including boats canopied or fitted with temporary partial shelters.

**OPERATE** - To be in charge of or in command of or in actual physical control of a vessel upon the waters of this state, or to exercise control over or to have responsibility for a vessel's navigation or safety while the vessel is underway upon the waters of this state, or to control or steer a vessel being towed by another vessel upon the waters of this state.

**OWNER** - A person, other than a lien holder, having the property or title to a vessel. The term includes a person entitled to the use or possession of a vessel subject to an interest in another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment of performance of an obligation, but the term excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

**OUTBOARD** - An engine not permanently affixed to the structure of the craft, regardless of the method or location used to mount the engine; e.g., motor wells, kicker pits, motor pockets, etc.

**OVERLOADING** - Excessive loading of the vessel causing instability, limited maneuverability, dangerously reduced freeboard, etc.

**PERSONAL WATERCRAFT** - A vessel less than 16 feet in length which uses an inboard motor powering a water jet pump as its primary source of motive power and which is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel, rather than in the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel.

# BOATING ACCIDENTS STATISTICAL REPORT

**RECKLESS OPERATION** - A person is guilty of reckless operation of a vessel who operates any vessel, or manipulates any water skis, aquaplane, or similar device, in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property at a speed or in a manner as to endanger, or likely to endanger, life or limb, or damage the property of, or injure any person.

**REGISTRATION** - A state operating license on a vessel which is issued with an identifying number, an annual certificate of registration, and a decal designating the year for which a registration fee was paid.

**REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENT** - An accident that results in personal injury requiring medical treatment beyond immediate first aid, death, disappearance of any person from on board under circumstances which indicate the possibility of death or injury, or damage to any vessel or other property in an apparent aggregate amount of at least \$2000, or total loss of a vessel.

**RESIDENT** - A citizen of the United States who has established residency in this state and has continuously resided in this state for one year and in one county for the six months immediately preceding the initiation of a vessel titling or registration action.

**RULES OF THE ROAD** - The Inland and International Navigation Rules for the prevention of collision at sea.

**SAILBOAT OR AUXILIARY SAILBOAT** - (1) Any vessel whose sole source of propulsion is the natural element (i.e., wind). (2) Craft intended to be propelled primarily by sail, regardless of size or type.

**SINKING** - Losing enough buoyancy to settle below the surface of the water.

**SPEEDING** - Operating at a speed possibly below the posted speed limit, above that which a reasonable and prudent person would operate under the circumstances.

**STEEL HULL** - Hulls of sheet steel or steel alloy, not those of steel ribs and wood, canvas, or plastic hull coverings.

**STRUCK BY BOAT OR PROPELLER** - Striking of a victim who is outside of the boat, but not necessarily a swimmer.

**SWAMPING** - Filling with water, particularly over the side, but retaining sufficient buoyancy to remain on the surface.

**TOWED WATERSPORT MISHAP** - A water sport accident associated with vessel passenger(s) or person(s) being towed or surfing the wake created by a vessel. Includes, but is not limited to, water skiing, wakeboarding, tubing, parasailing, etc.

# BOATING ACCIDENTS STATISTICAL REPORT

**TOWING** - Engaged in towing any vessel, fishing gear, or object other than a person.

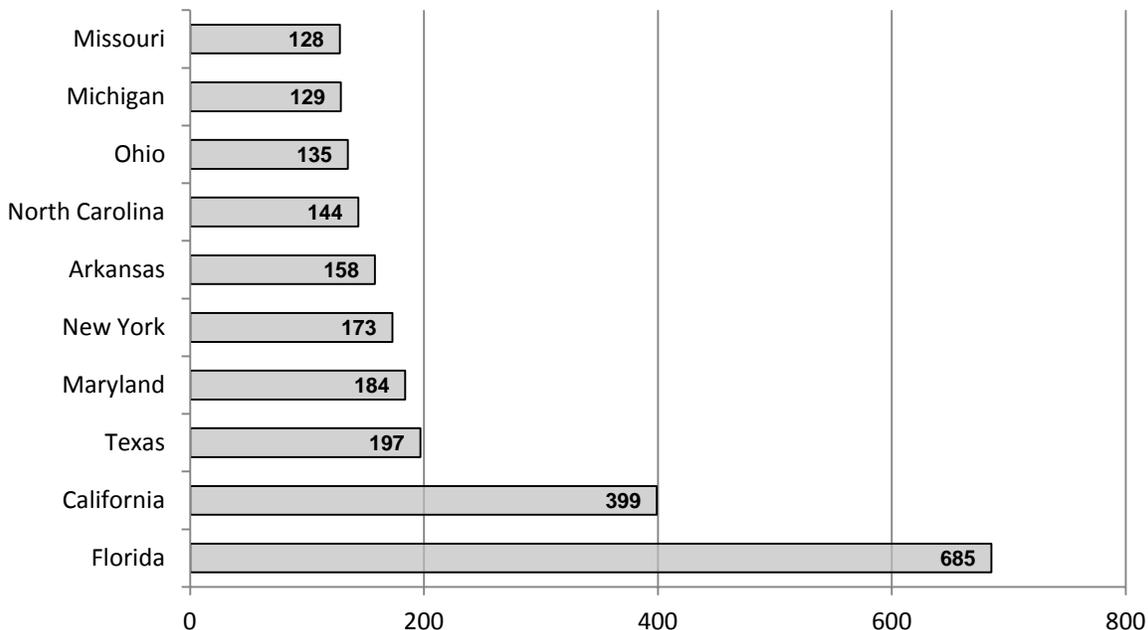
**VESSEL** - Is synonymous with boat as referenced in S.1 (b), Article VII of the State Constitution and includes every description of watercraft, barge, and air boat, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as means of transportation on water.

**WOOD HULL** - Hulls of plywood, molded plywood, wood planking, or any other wood fiber in its natural consistency, including those of wooden construction that have been "sheathed" with fiberglass or sheet metal.



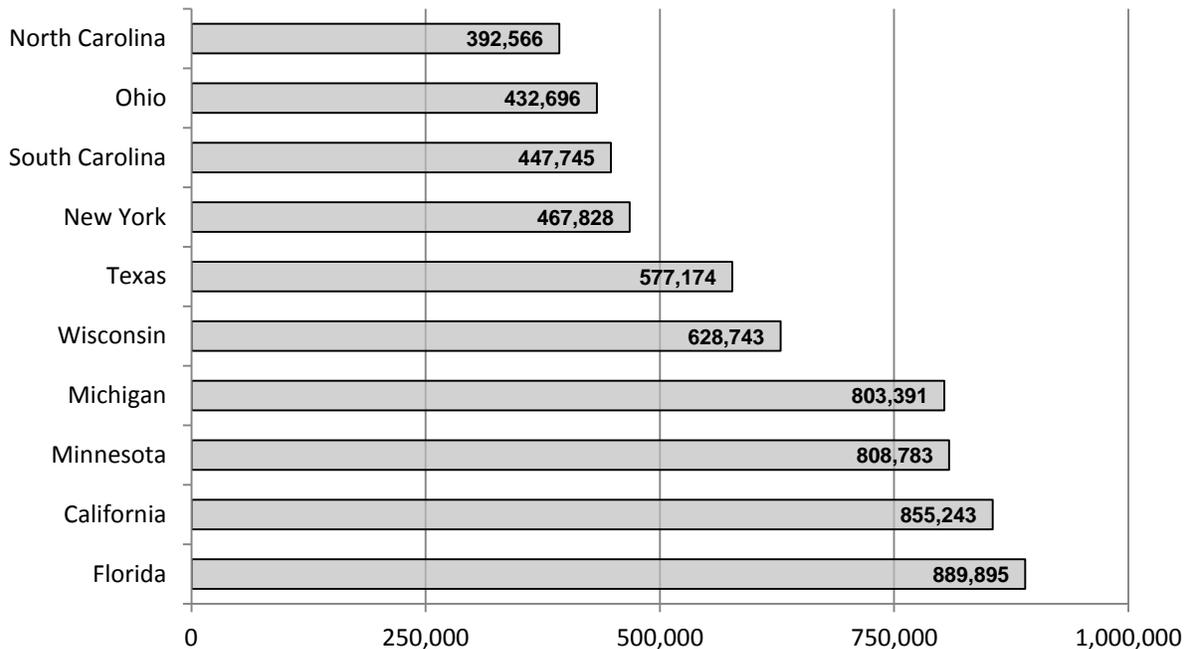
## 2012 BOATING ACCIDENTS REVIEW

### NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS - TOP TEN STATES 2011 (RECREATIONAL)



\*Based on \$2,000 Damage Threshold  
Source: U.S. Coast Guard Boating Safety Division

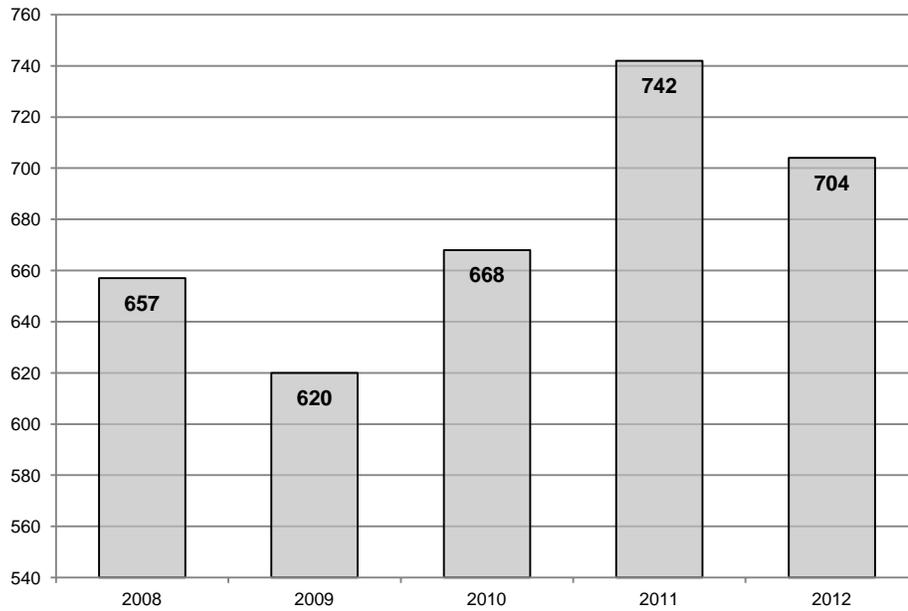
### REGISTERED VESSELS (RECREATIONAL) TOP TEN STATES 2011



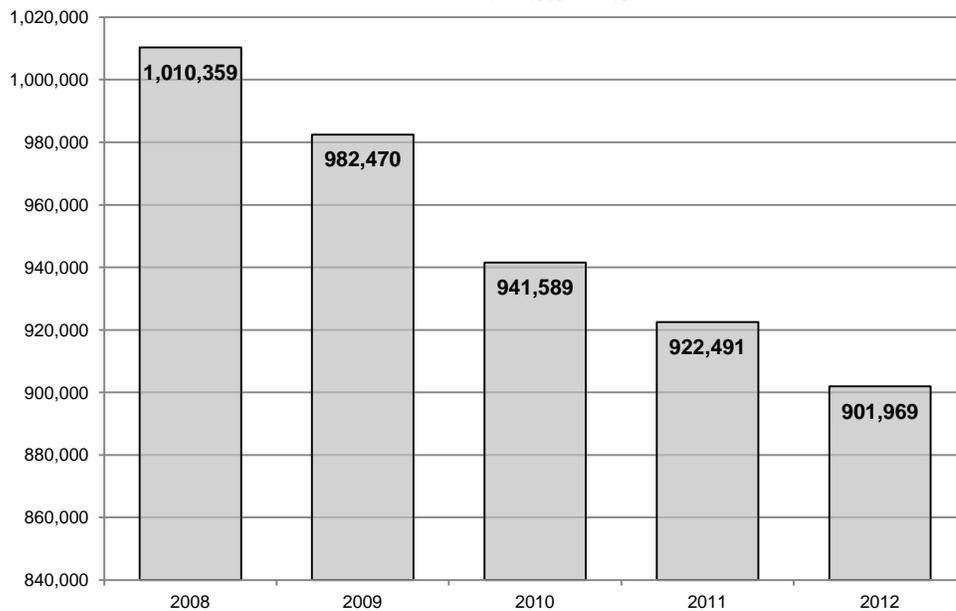
\* Totals Represent number of recreationally registered vessels in 2011.  
Source: U.S. Coast Guard Boating Safety Division

## 2012 BOATING ACCIDENTS REVIEW

### 2008 - 2012 FLORIDA REPORTABLE ACCIDENTS



### 2008-2012 FLORIDA TOTAL REGISTERED VESSELS



\* Totals represent total number of registered vessels.  
Source-Florida DHSMV.

## 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

## 2012 VESSEL REGISTRATION AND ACCIDENTS BY COUNTY

County	Recreational Vessels	Total Vessels	Reportable Accidents	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Rank	Accident Rate*
Alachua	10,084	10,369	2	2	0	\$0	46	1:5,185
Baker	2,172	2,181	0	0	0	\$0	54	0
Bay	17,773	18,673	15	0	11	\$119,200	11	1:1,245
Bradford	2,236	2,250	0	0	0	\$0	55	0
<b>Brevard</b>	<b>32,641</b>	<b>33,943</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>\$110,925</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1:1,170</b>
<b>Broward</b>	<b>40,668</b>	<b>42,131</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$376,325</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1:1,404</b>
Calhoun	1,542	1,571	1	0	2	\$1,000	47	1:1,571
Charlotte	19,808	20,419	11	0	12	\$24,457	18	1:1,856
Citrus	15,214	15,857	10	1	6	\$31,300	21	1:1,586
Clay	11,774	11,977	6	0	4	\$16,300	29	1:1,996
<b>Collier</b>	<b>20,755</b>	<b>21,671</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$234,950</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1:903</b>
Columbia	4,167	4,222	0	0	0	\$0	56	0
Desoto	2,139	2,213	3	1	2	\$0	39	1:738
Dixie	2,281	2,559	5	0	4	\$11,700	32	1:512
Duval	27,758	28,519	13	0	2	\$684,848	14	1:2,194
Escambia	15,678	16,137	14	3	6	\$58,750	13	1:1,153
Flagler	5,082	5,171	0	0	0	\$0	57	0
Franklin	2,313	3,479	4	0	1	\$18,000	36	1:870
Gadsden	2,383	2,425	0	0	0	\$0	58	0
Gilchrist	1,628	1,659	0	0	0	\$0	59	0
Glades	1,174	1,217	7	1	4	\$102,878	27	1:174
Gulf	2,558	2,856	5	1	3	\$19,900	30	1:714
Hamilton	888	900	0	0	0	\$0	60	0
Hardee	1,536	1,563	1	1	0	\$0	48	1:1,563
Hendry	2,751	2,898	5	1	5	\$21,360	31	1:580
Hernando	8,896	9,105	4	0	1	\$16,000	37	1:2,276
Highlands	8,154	8,270	3	0	4	\$6,200	38	1:2,757
<b>Hillsborough</b>	<b>40,135</b>	<b>40,995</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>\$84,751</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1:2,562</b>
Holmes	2,086	2,105	0	0	0	\$0	61	0
Indian River	10,047	10,484	12	0	6	\$81,300	16	1:874
Jackson	4,636	4,665	0	0	0	\$0	62	0
Jefferson	1,303	1,331	0	0	0	\$0	63	0
Lafayette	961	969	0	0	0	\$0	64	0
Lake	20,393	20,659	7	5	5	\$13,000	26	1:2,951
<b>Lee</b>	<b>41,871</b>	<b>43,194</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$283,350</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1:1,543</b>
Leon	15,879	16,226	1	0	1	\$5,600	49	1:16,226
Levy	3,890	4,234	2	0	4	\$1,000	45	1:2,117

## 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

## 2012 VESSEL REGISTRATION AND ACCIDENTS BY COUNTY

County	Recreational Vessels	Total Vessels	Reportable Accidents	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Rank	Accident Rate*
Liberty	1,090	1,113	0	0	0	\$0	65	0
Madison	1,146	1,156	0	0	0	\$0	66	0
Manatee	16,665	17,460	5	2	0	\$12,000	33	1:3,492
Marion	18,034	18,311	3	2	1	\$4,000	40	1:6,104
Martin	14,972	15,702	10	1	4	\$30,600	22	1:1,570
<b>Miami-Dade</b>	<b>58,094</b>	<b>60,572</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>\$2,293,017</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1:748</b>
<b>Monroe</b>	<b>23,863</b>	<b>26,461</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>\$1,092,350</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1:265</b>
Nassau	5,785	5,969	3	0	1	\$36,500	42	1:1,990
<b>Okaloosa</b>	<b>17,267</b>	<b>17,905</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>\$154,428</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1:578</b>
Okeechobee	4,656	4,829	3	0	2	\$27,500	41	1:1,610
Orange	27,569	28,027	11	1	9	\$13,150	17	1:2,548
Osceola	7,773	7,931	8	1	8	\$39,200	25	1:991
<b>Palm Beach</b>	<b>37,051</b>	<b>38,363</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>\$1,095,060</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1:783</b>
Pasco	22,119	22,643	11	0	6	\$46,500	19	1:2,058
<b>Pinellas</b>	<b>45,791</b>	<b>47,680</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>\$328,750</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1:973</b>
Polk	27,331	27,813	5	2	2	\$2,500	34	1:5,563
Putnam	7,657	7,970	10	4	6	\$9,550	20	1:797
Santa Rosa	13,794	14,080	8	1	8	\$11,476	24	1:1,760
Sarasota	20,874	21,437	15	0	13	\$61,506	12	1:1,429
Seminole	17,055	17,379	5	3	4	\$26,000	35	1:3,476
St. Johns	12,731	13,158	13	1	8	\$62,850	15	1:1,012
St. Lucie	11,985	12,577	9	1	3	\$305,500	23	1:1,397
Sumter	4,056	4,113	1	0	1	\$500	51	1:4,113
Suwannee	2,707	2,744	1	0	0	\$2,500	52	1:2,744
Taylor	3,541	3,707	1	0	0	\$6,000	53	1:3,707
Union	895	899	0	0	0	\$0	67	0
Volusia	26,199	27,125	7	0	4	\$51,300	28	1:3,875
Wakulla	4,439	4,790	3	0	2	\$3,500	43	1:1,597
Walton	5,280	5,434	3	1	1	\$10,000	44	1:1,811
Washington	2,280	2,300	1	0	1	\$0	50	1:2,300
DHSMV	2,078	3,224						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>870,031</b>	<b>901,969</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>\$8,064,331</b>		

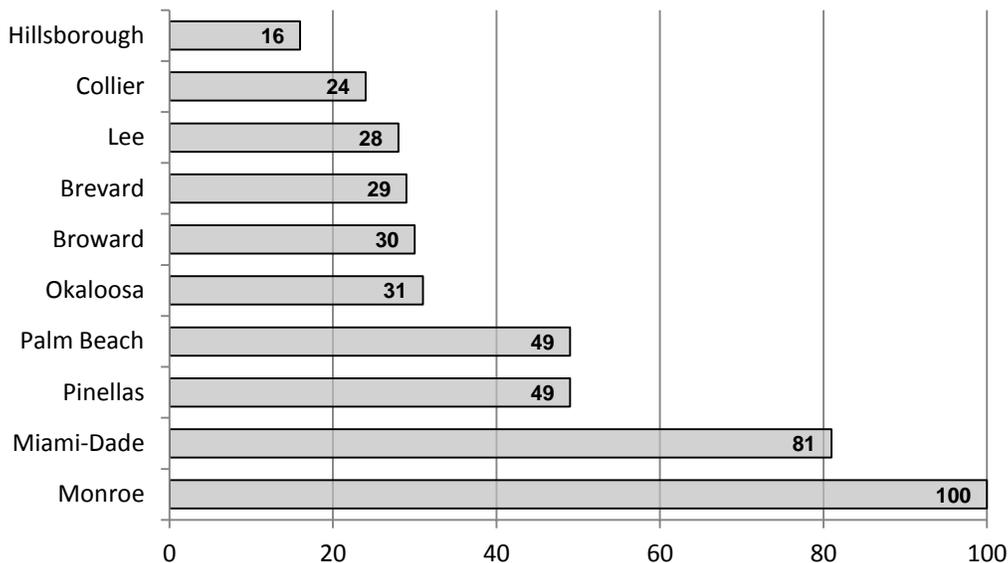
Accident Rate =  $\frac{\# \text{ of Registered Vessels}}{\# \text{ of Accidents}}$

Those counties in bold print represent the top ten counties.

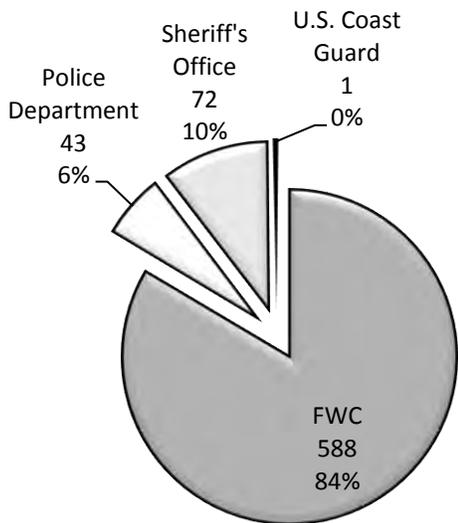
DHSMV numbers represent registrations issued at main office instead of at the county level.

## 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

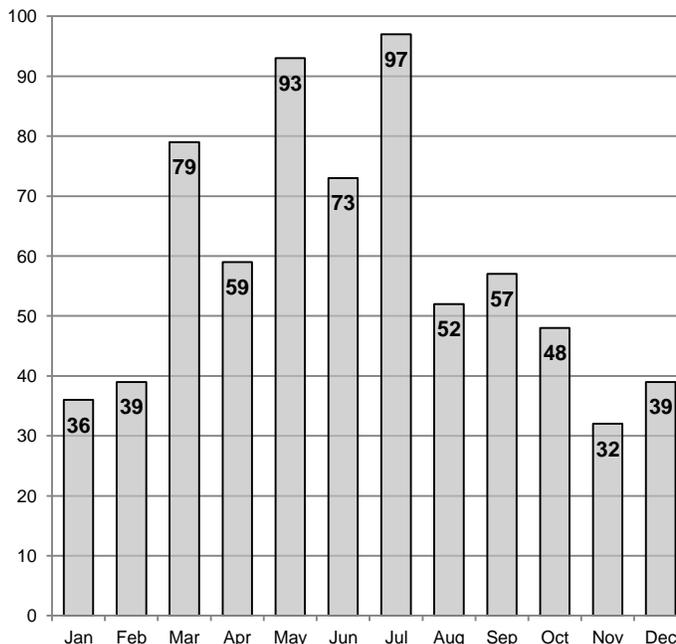
### TOP TEN COUNTIES



### INVESTIGATING AGENCY



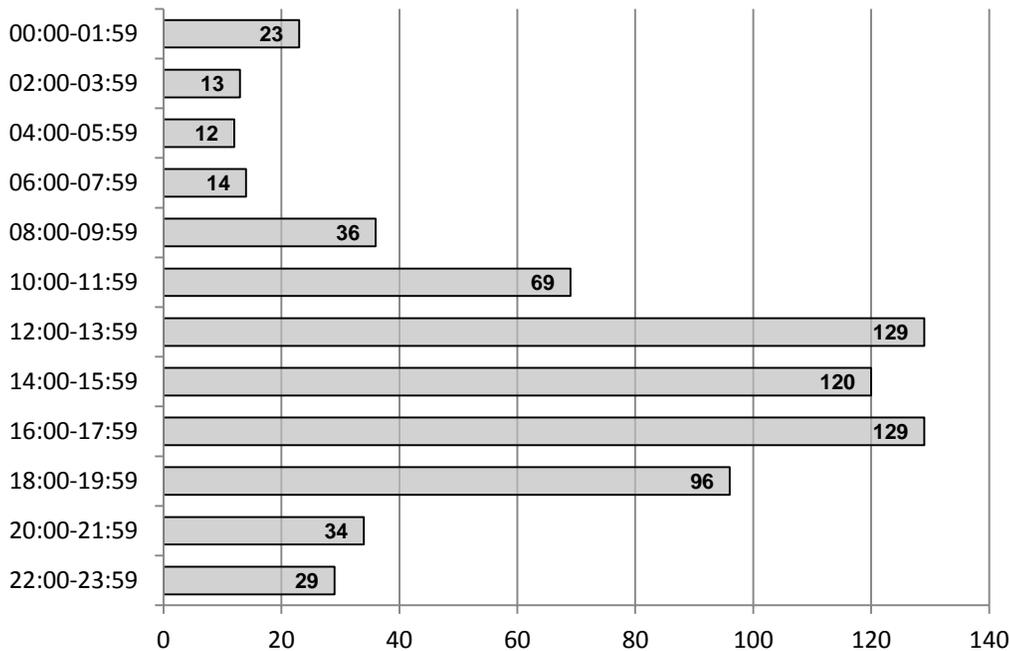
### ACCIDENTS BY MONTH



\*704 total accidents.

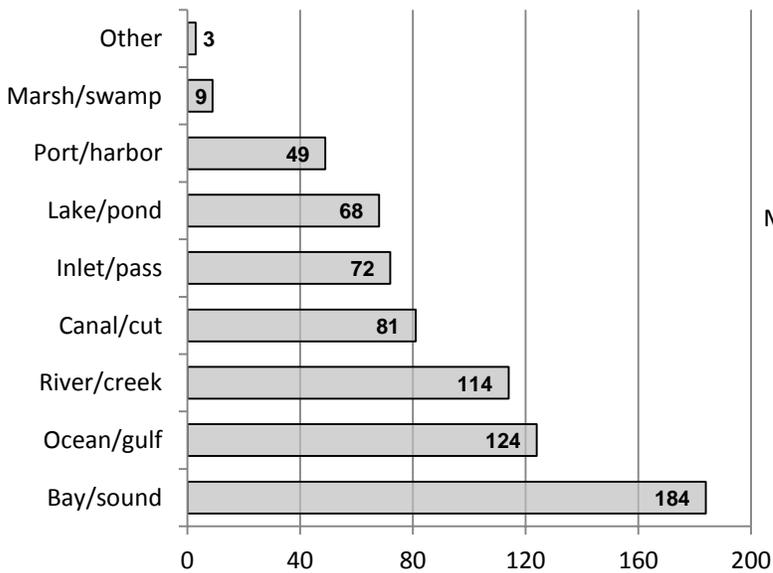
## 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

### TIME OF DAY

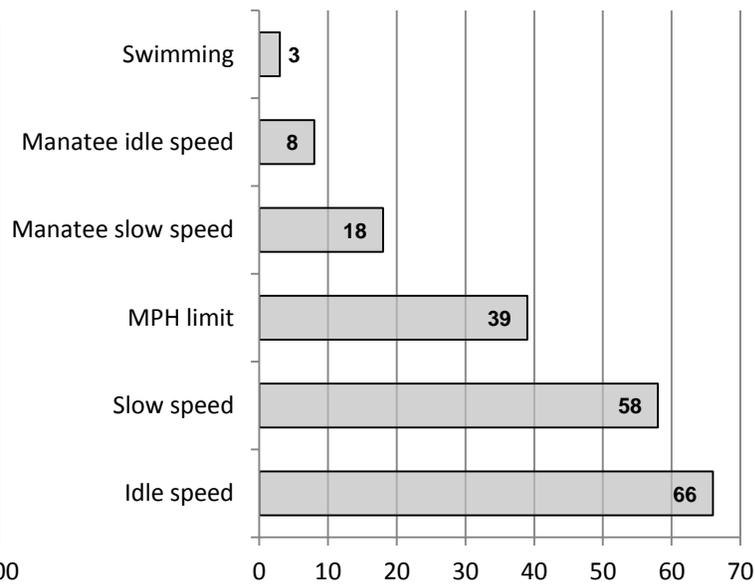


\*704 total accidents.

### ACCIDENT SITE LOCATION



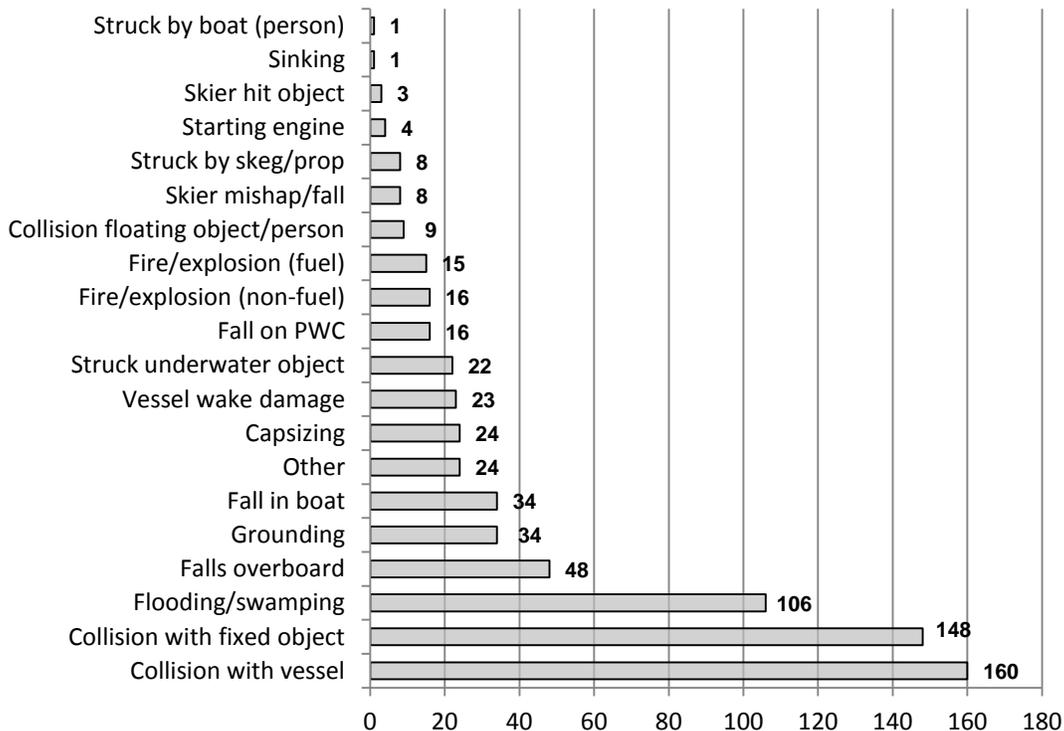
### RESTRICTED AREA ACCIDENTS



\*192 total accidents.

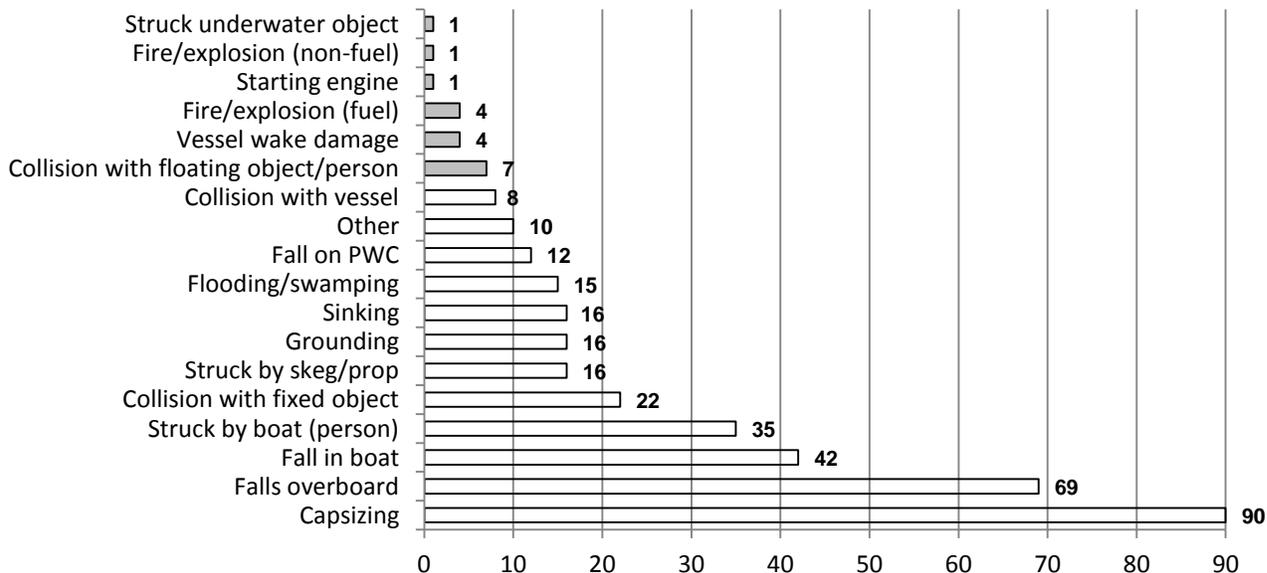
# 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

## PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT



\*704 accidents involving 959 vessels.  
 (Based on first harmful event as determined by the state reviewing authority.)

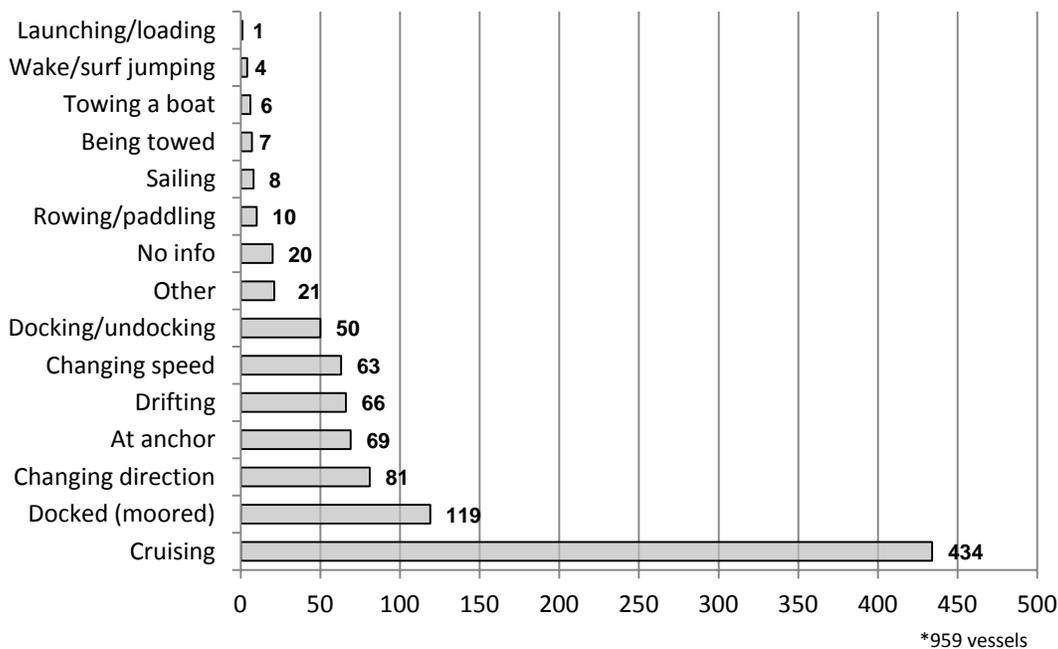
## SECONDARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT



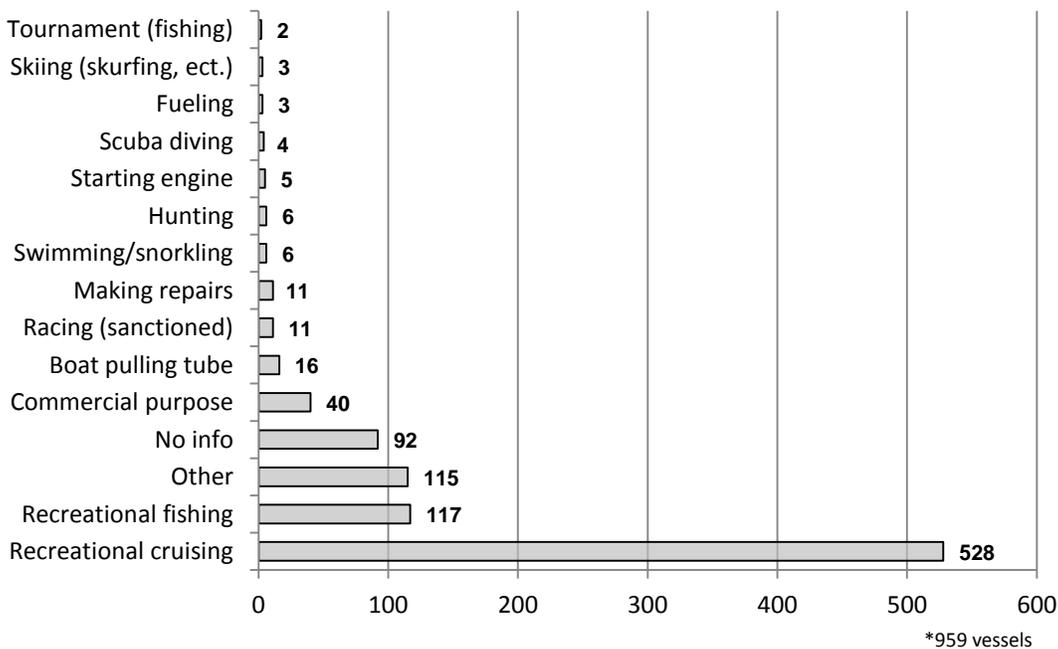
\*335 of the 704 accidents did not have a secondary type of accident.  
 7

## 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

### OPERATION AT TIME OF ACCIDENT

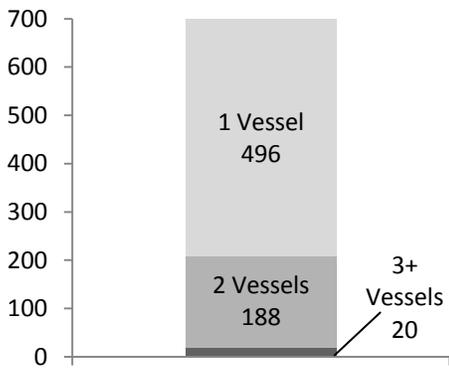


### ACTIVITY AT TIME OF ACCIDENT

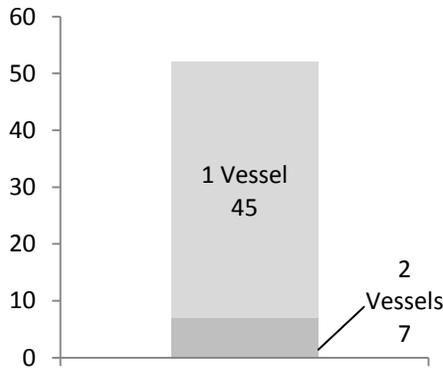


# 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

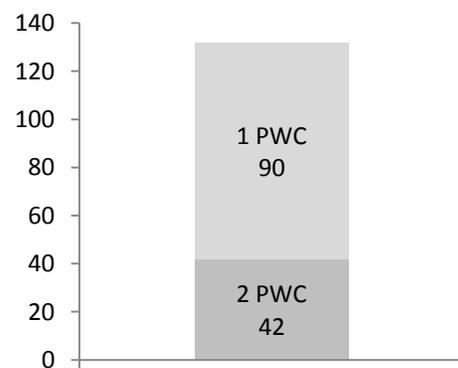
## VESSEL COUNT IN REPORTABLE ACCIDENTS



TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS  
\*704 total accidents involving 959 vessels.

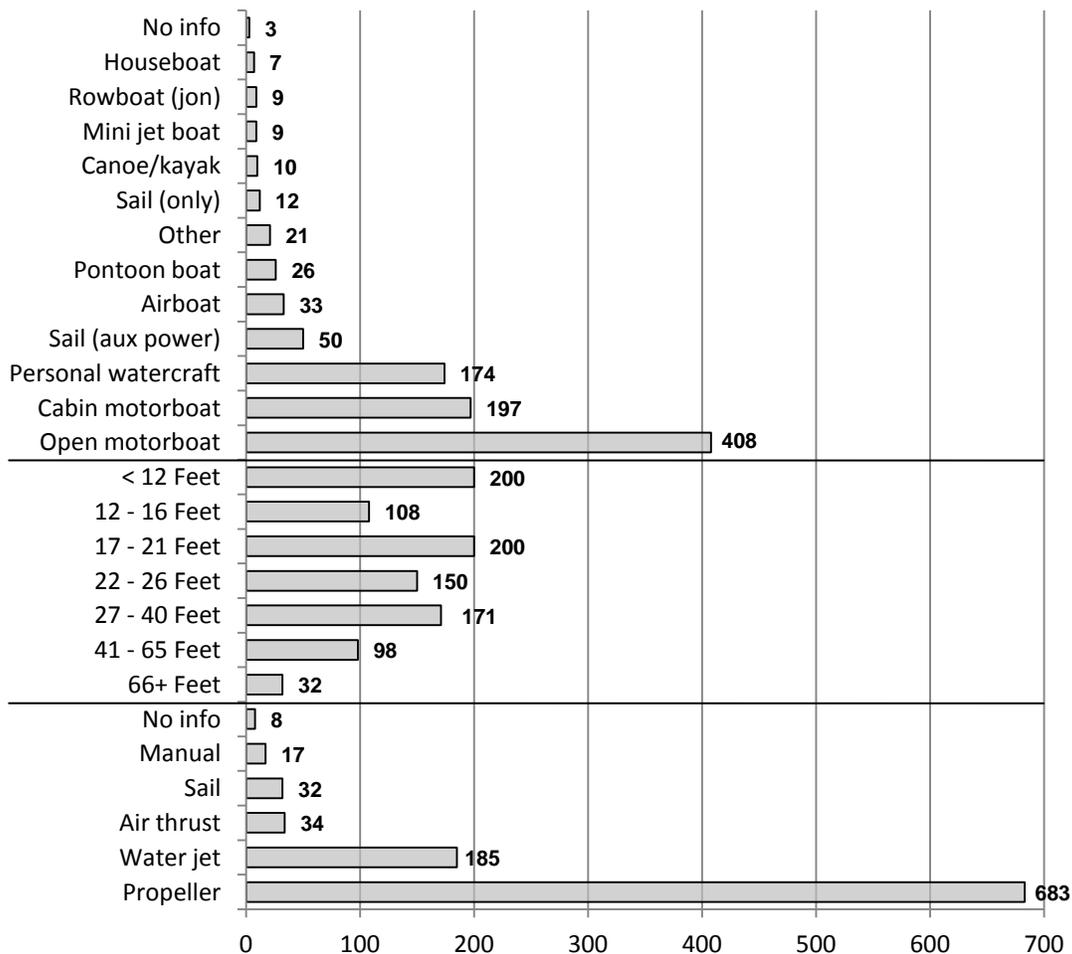


FATAL ACCIDENTS  
\*52 fatal accidents involving 59 vessels.



PERSONAL WATERCRAFT  
\* 132 personal watercraft accidents involving 174 PWCs.

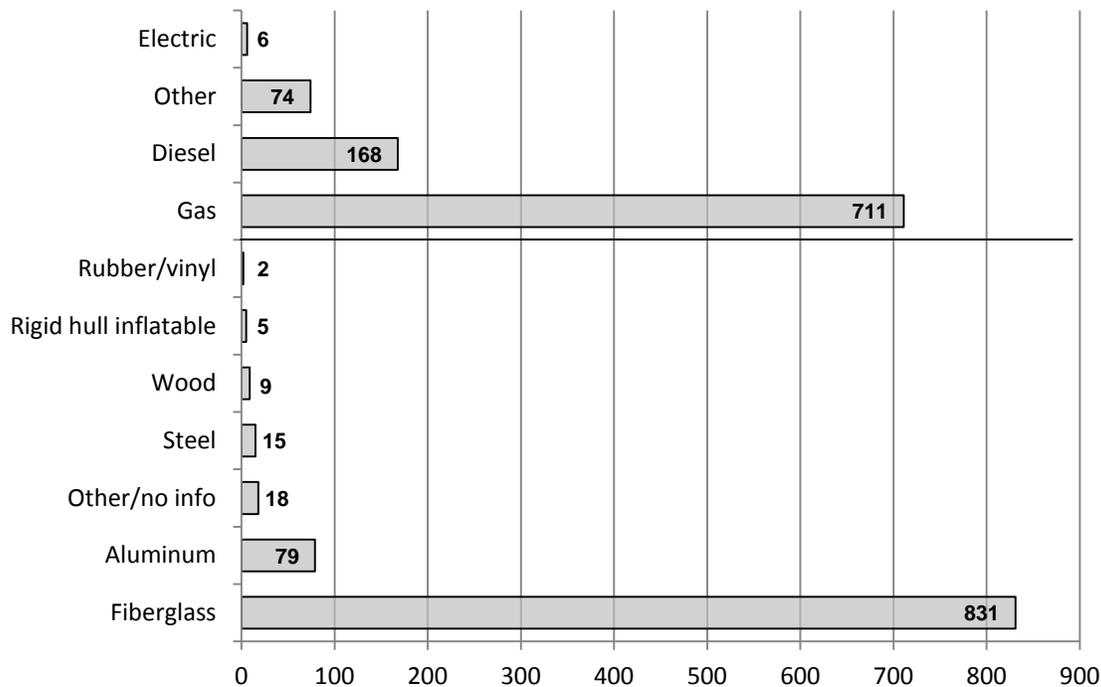
## VESSEL TYPE, LENGTH & PROPULSION



\*704 accidents involving 959 vessels.

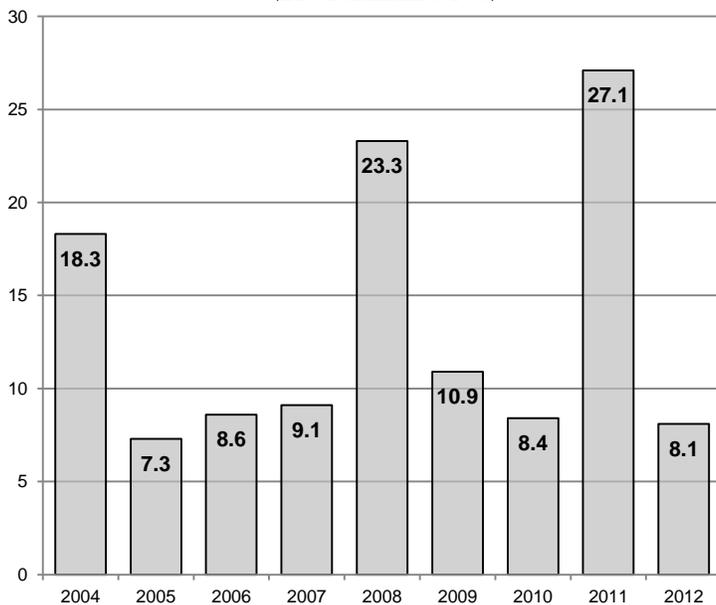
## 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

### VESSEL FUEL & HULL TYPE

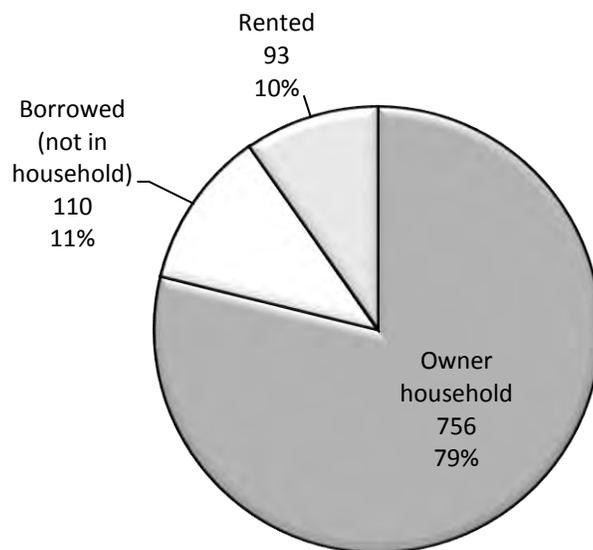


\*704 accidents involving 959 vessels.

### VESSEL & PROPERTY DAMAGE FIGURES (IN MILLIONS)



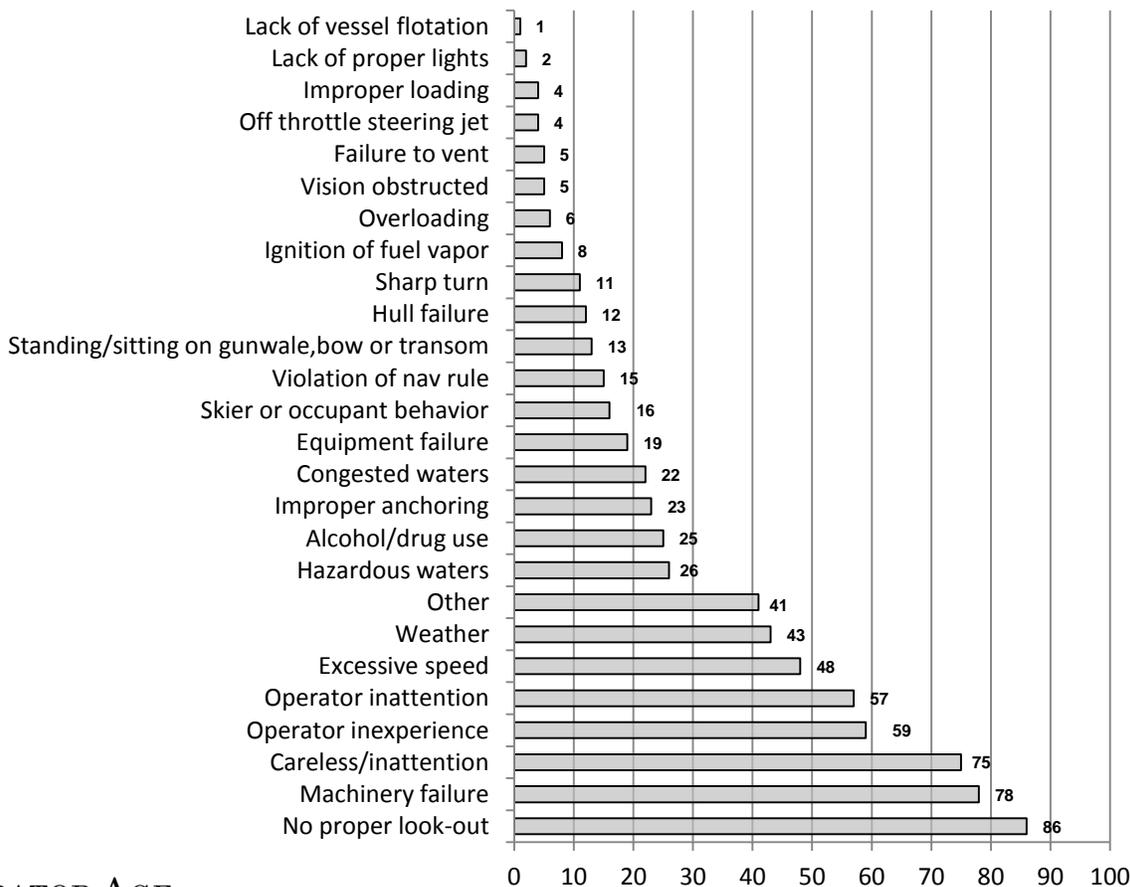
### VESSEL OWNERSHIP



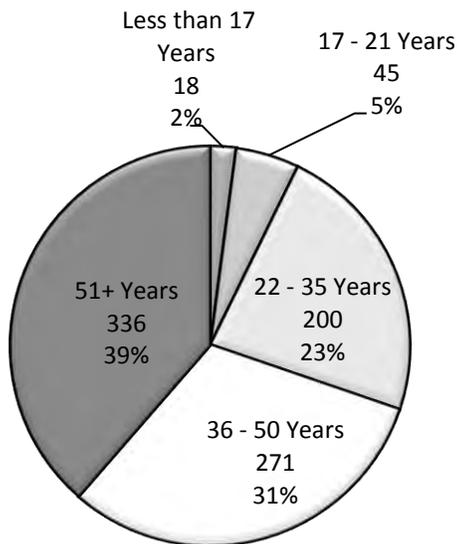
\*For 2011, 4 reportable accidents resulted in \$19,400,000 in damages which caused a significant increase in the total amount of damages.

# 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

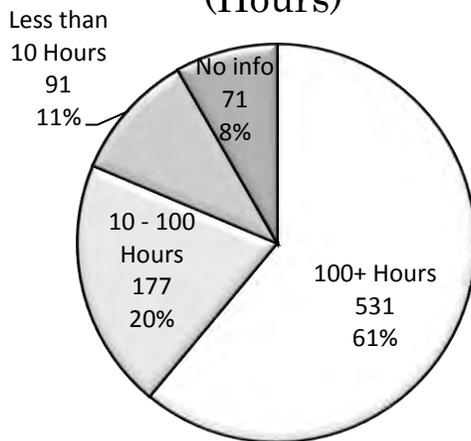
## PRIMARY CAUSE ASSESSED BY REVIEWING AUTHORITY



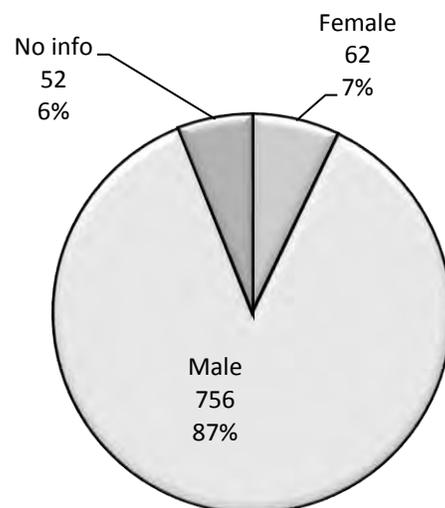
## OPERATOR AGE



## OPERATOR EXPERIENCE (Hours)



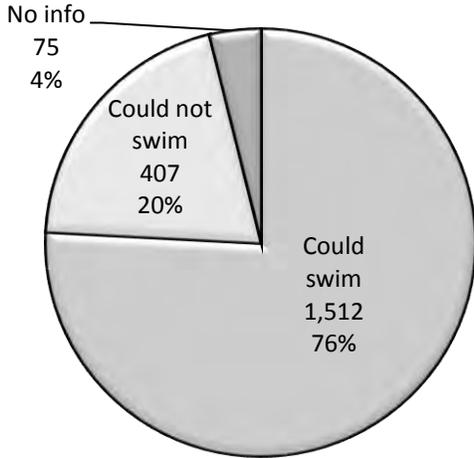
## OPERATOR GENDER



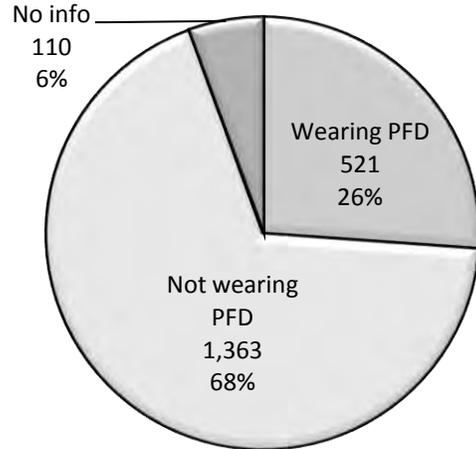
\*704 accidents involving 870 operators.  
Vessels may have been docked, anchored, or involved in a hit and run accident which would result in no operator information

## 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

OPERATOR/OCCUPANT SWIMMING ABILITY

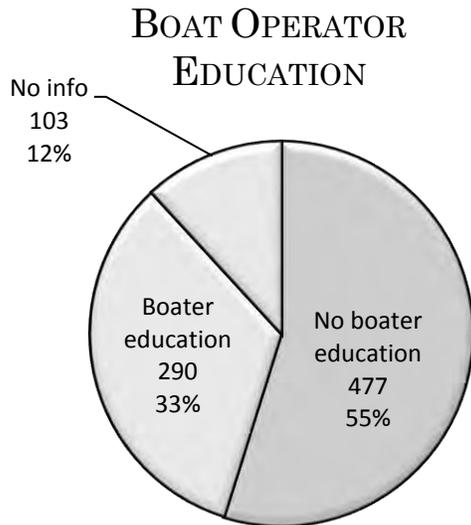


OPERATOR/OCCUPANT PFD USE

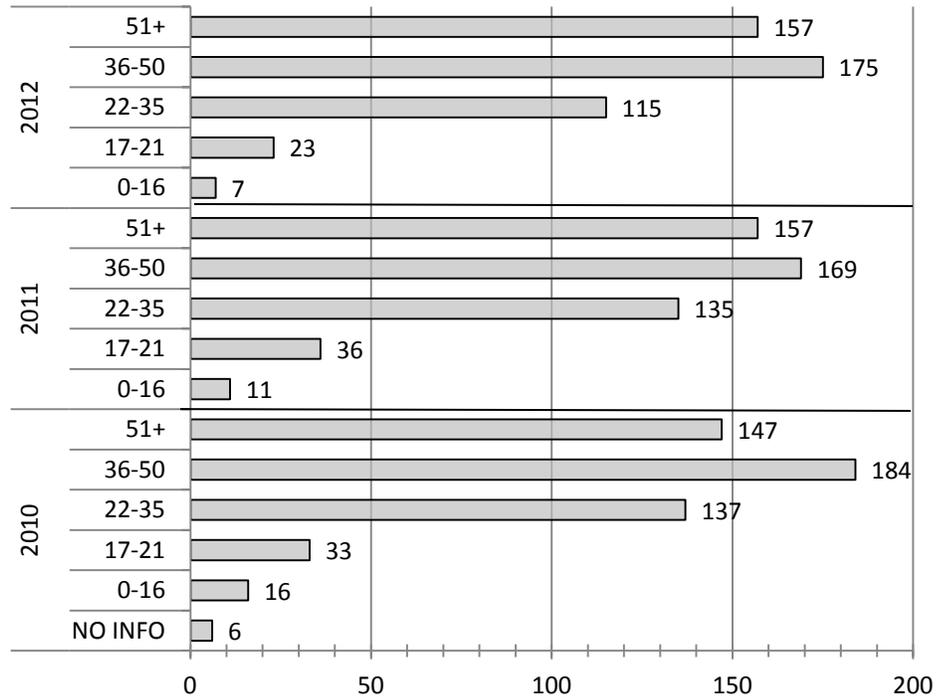


\*1,994 total occupants and operators.

OPERATOR BY AGE WITH NO BOATER EDUCATION



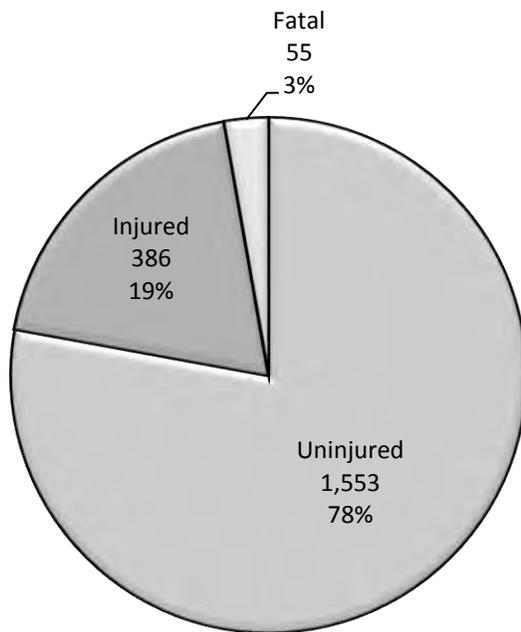
\*870 operators



\*477 operators without boater education.

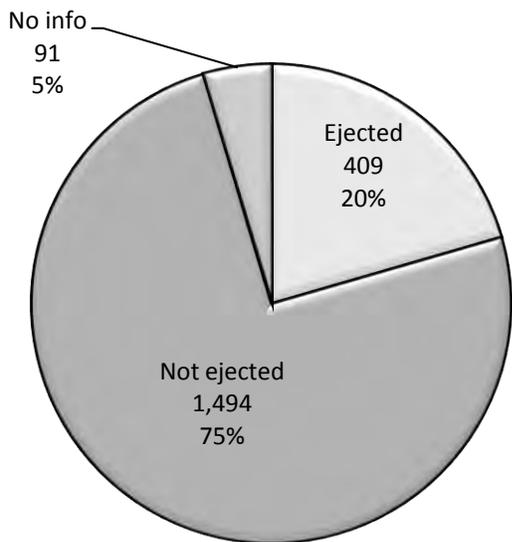
## 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

### VICTIM STATISTICS



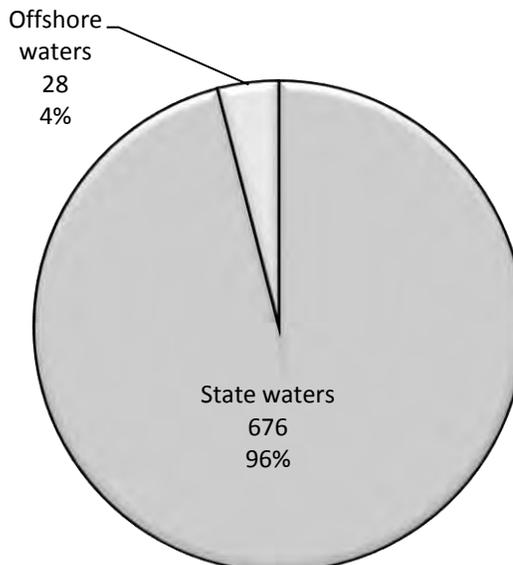
\*There were 1,994 vessel operator/occupants and 4 swimmers involved in boating accidents in 2012.

### VICTIM STATISTICS (EJECTED FROM BOAT)



\*1,994 total operators/occupants

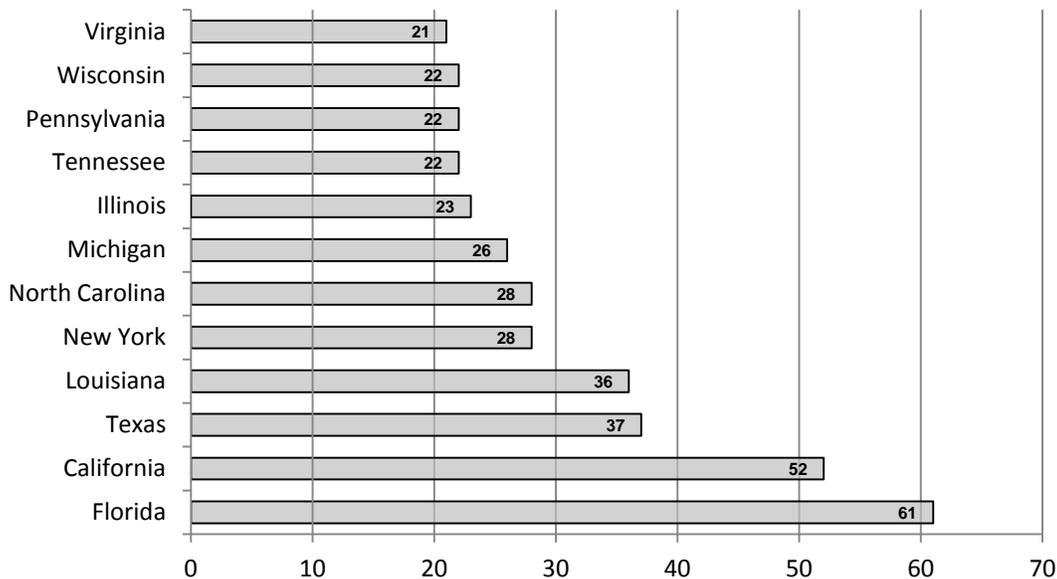
### STATE WATERS VS. OFFSHORE WATERS (ACCIDENTS)



\*Offshore defined as the edge of the Gulfstream or 3 miles from shore, whichever is greater, in the Atlantic and more than 9 miles out in the Gulf.

## 2012 FATALITY DATA

### 2011 FATALITIES - TOP TWELVE STATES



\*12 states due to ties for 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> place.

2012 statistics for top 12 states were not available at time of printing.

Source: U.S. Coast Guard Division of Auxiliary and Boating Safety (recreational fatalities)

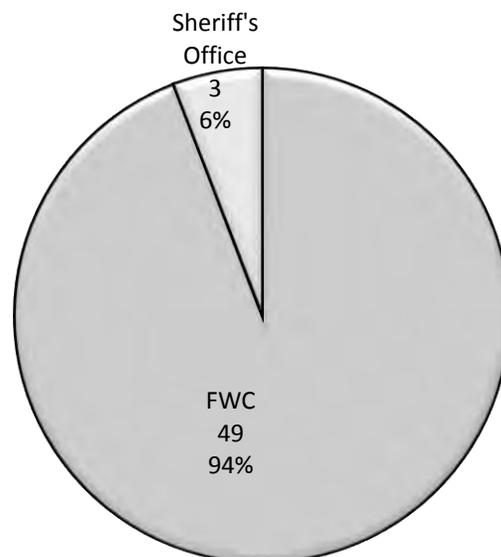
### FLORIDA TOTAL FATALITIES RECORDED

2012	Registered vessels	901,969
	Fatality rate	6.1
	Number of fatalities	55
2011	Registered vessels	922,491
	Fatality rate	7.3
	Number of fatalities	67
2010	Registered vessels	941,589
	Fatality rate	8.4
	Number of fatalities	79
2009	Registered vessels	982,470
	Fatality rate	6.9
	Number of fatalities	68

0 300,000 600,000 900,000 1,200,000

\*Fatality Rate – Number of fatalities per 100,000 registered vessels.

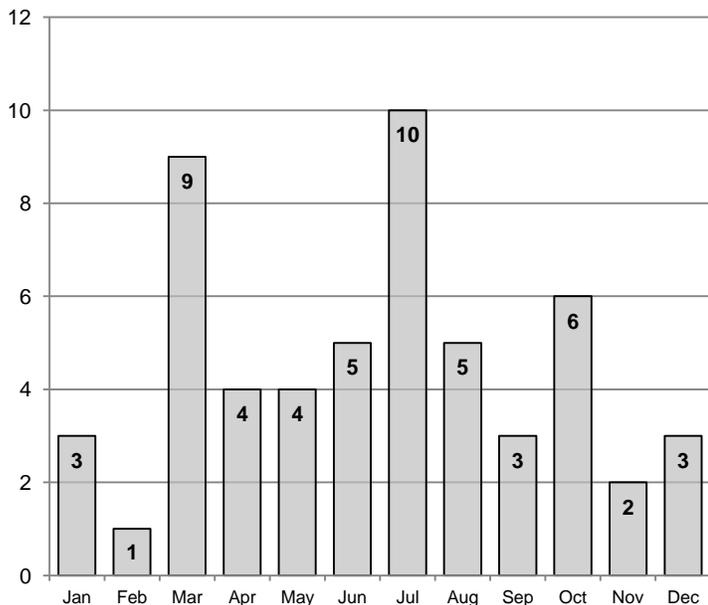
### INVESTIGATING AGENCY



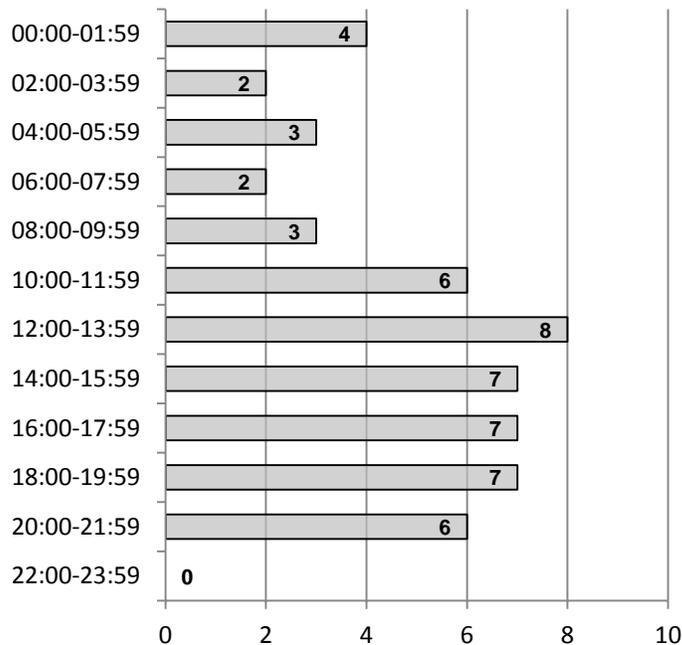
\*52 fatal accidents.

## 2012 FATALITY DATA

### FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTH

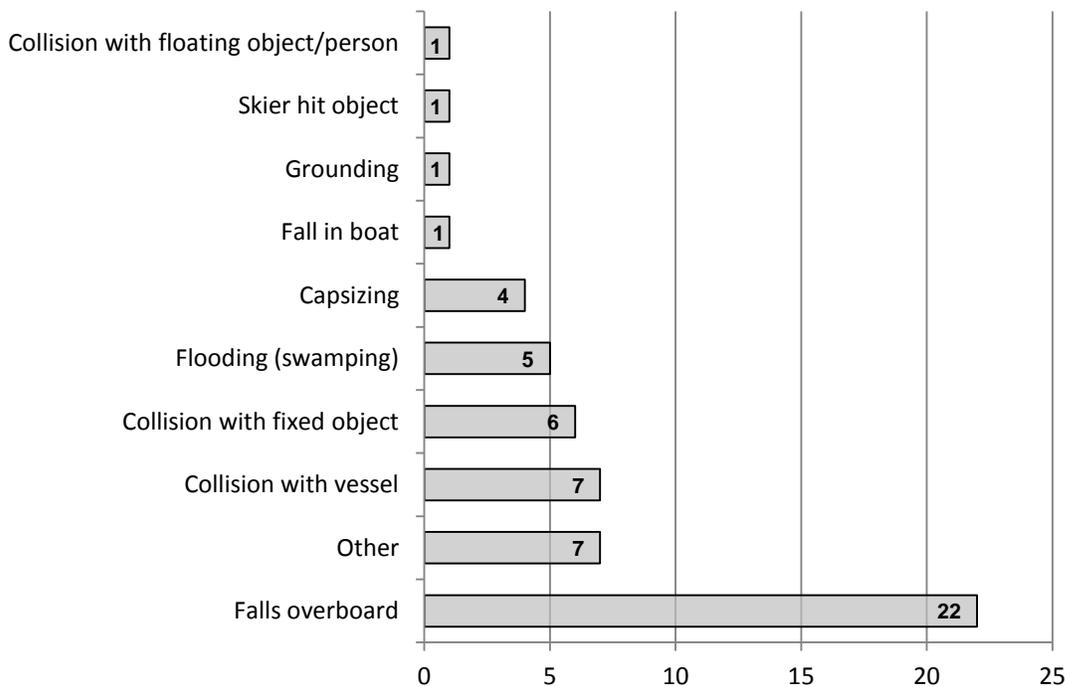


### TIME OF DAY



\*52 fatal accidents involving 55 fatalities. Fatality data includes 3 missing persons where their disappearance is associated with a boating accident.

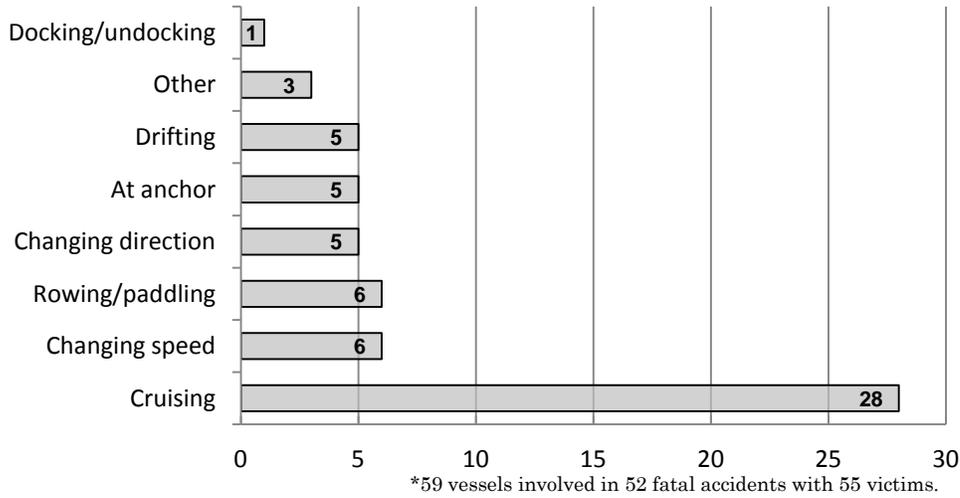
### ACCIDENT TYPES



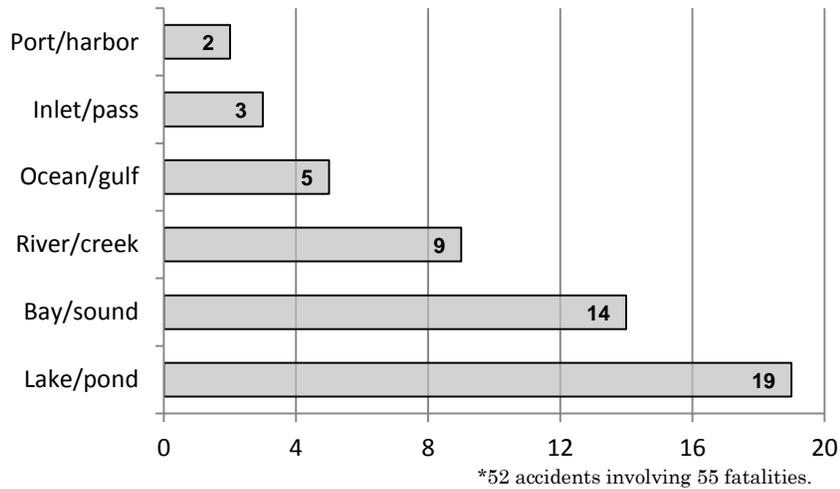
\*52 fatal accidents involving 55 fatalities. Based on first harmful event.

## 2012 FATALITY DATA

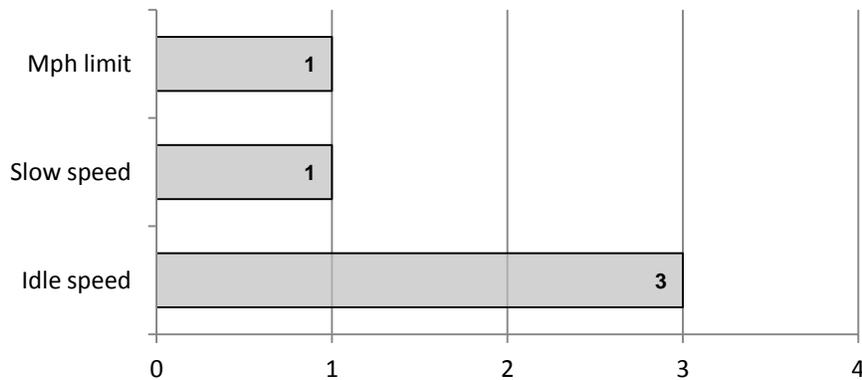
### OPERATION AT TIME OF ACCIDENT



### ACCIDENT SITE LOCATION

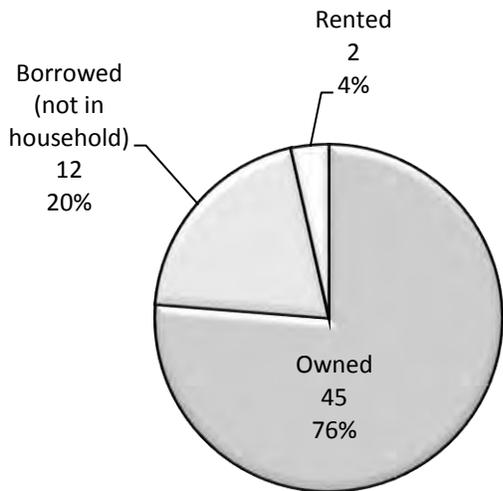


### RESTRICTED AREA FATAL ACCIDENTS



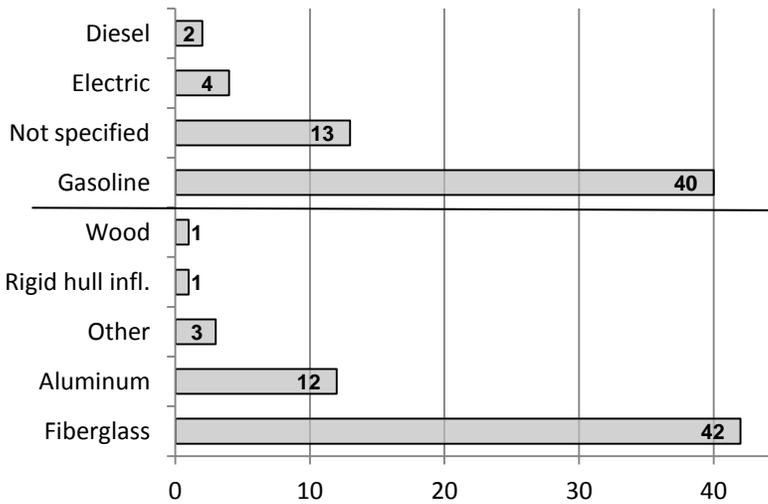
## 2012 FATALITY DATA

### VESSEL OWNERSHIP



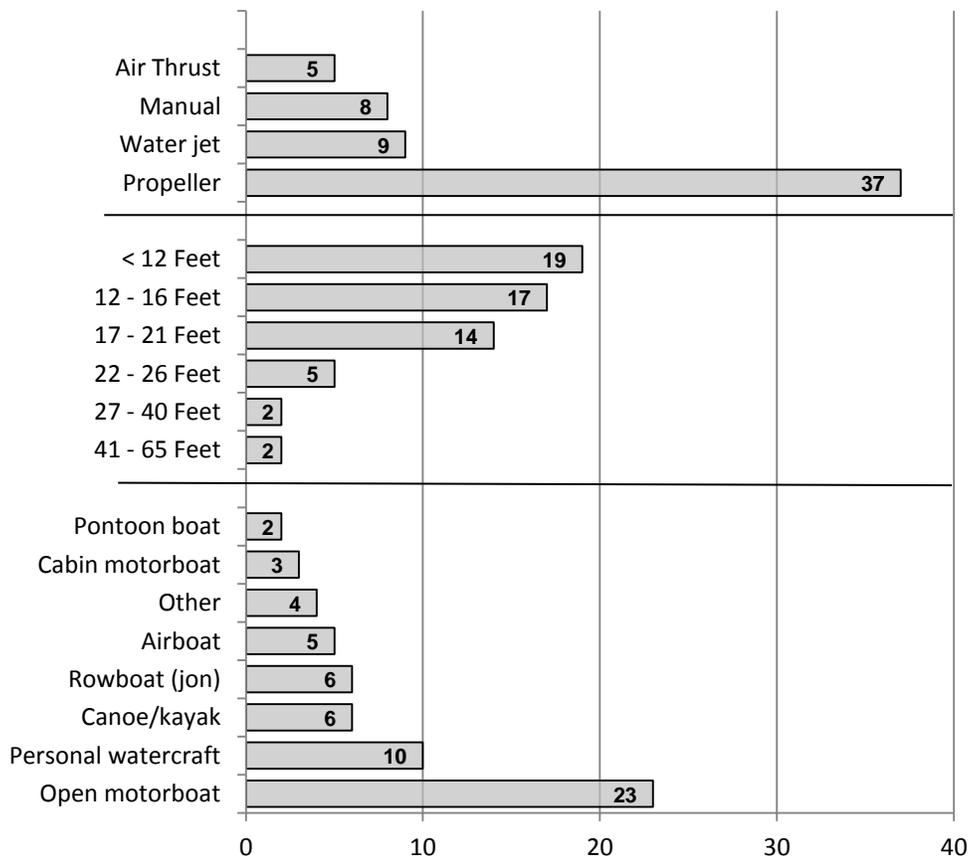
\*55 total fatalities involving 59 vessels.

### VESSEL FUEL & HULL TYPE



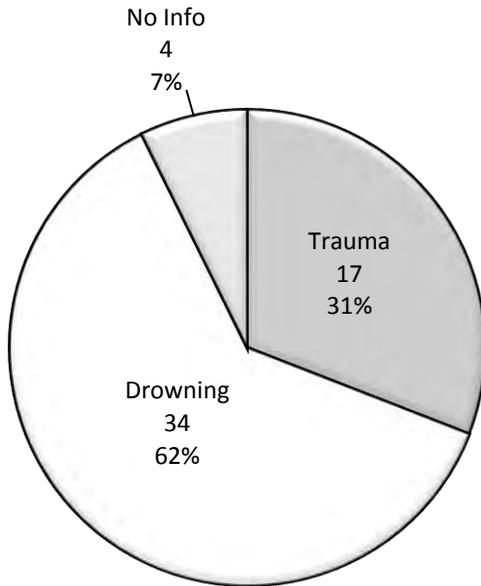
\*52 fatal accidents involving 59 vessels.

### VESSEL PROPULSION, LENGTH & TYPE



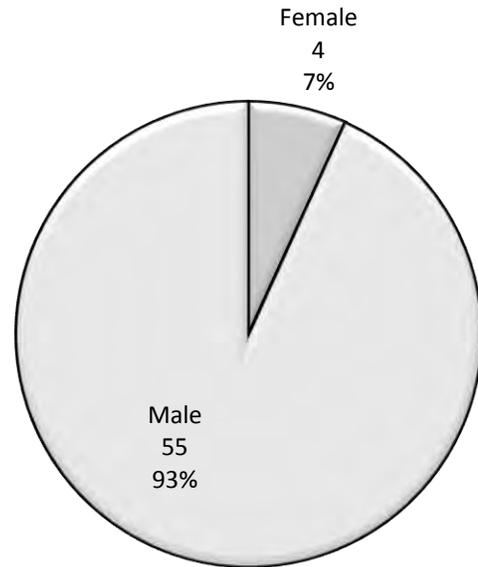
## 2012 FATALITY DATA

### PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH



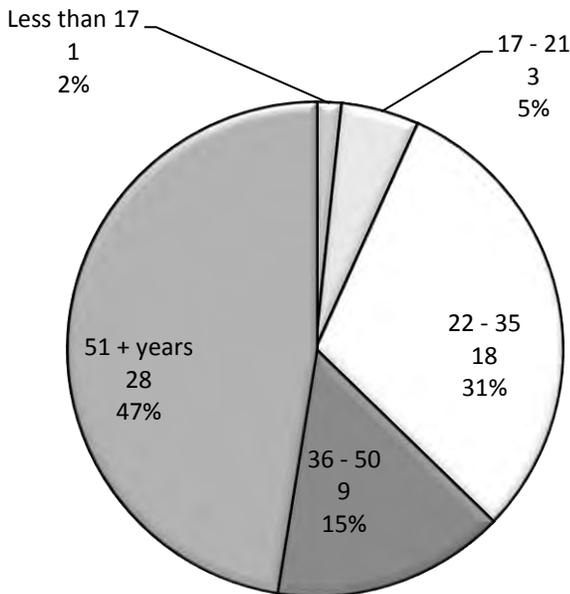
\*55 fatalities

### OPERATOR GENDER

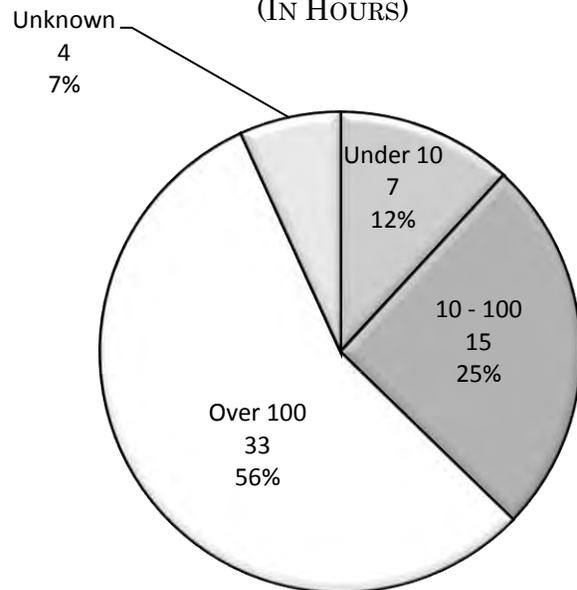


\*59 operators

### OPERATOR AGE



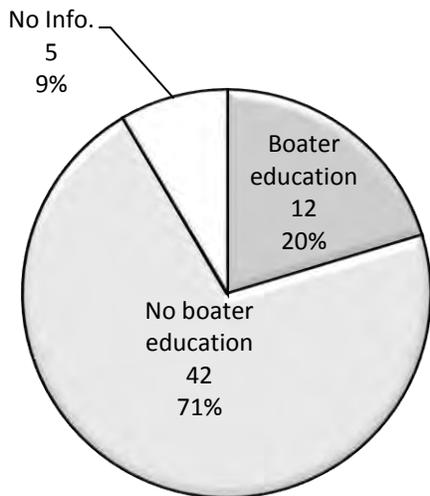
### OPERATOR EXPERIENCE (IN HOURS)



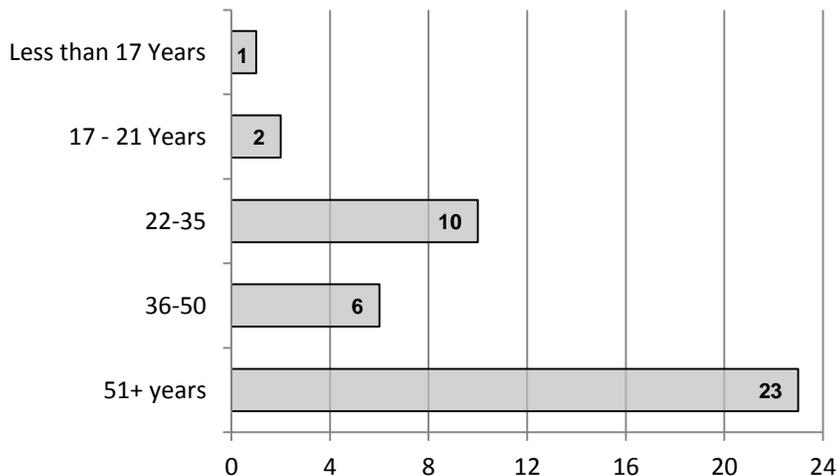
\*52 accidents involving 59 vessels and 59 operators.

## 2012 FATALITY DATA

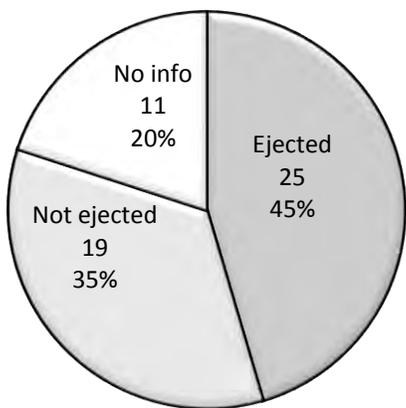
### OPERATOR EDUCATION



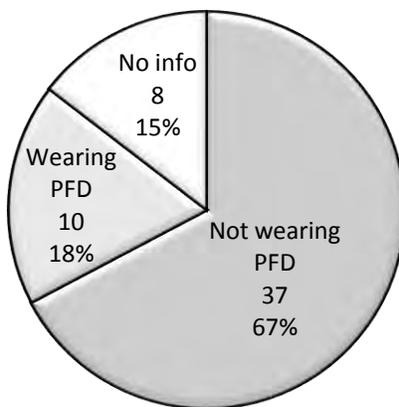
### OPERATORS BY AGE WITHOUT FORMAL BOATER EDUCATION



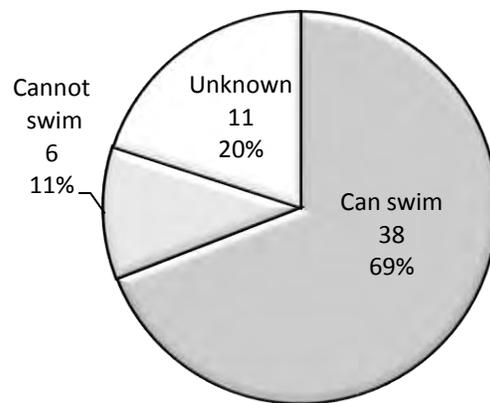
### VICTIM STATISTICS (EJECTED)



### VICTIM STATISTICS (WEARING PFD)



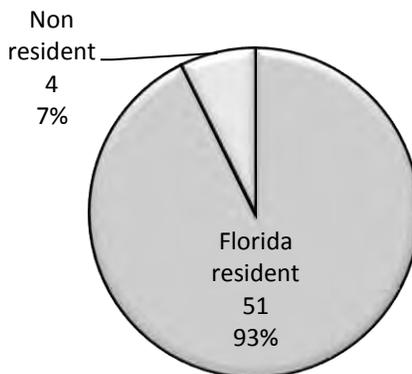
### VICTIM STATISTICS (SWIMMING ABILITY)



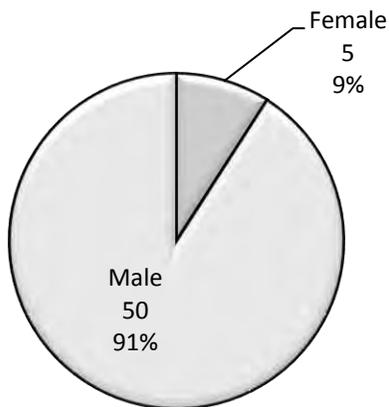
\*52 fatal accidents involving 55 victims.

## 2012 FATALITY DATA

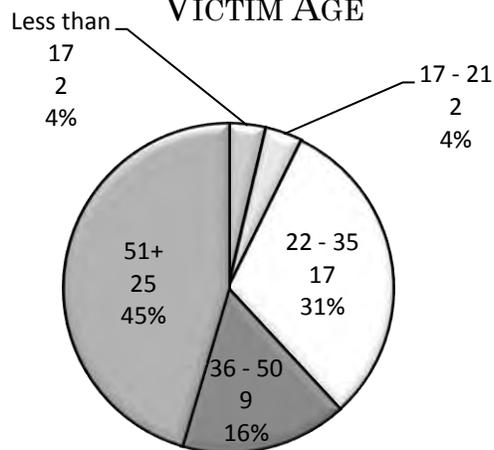
### VICTIM RESIDENCY



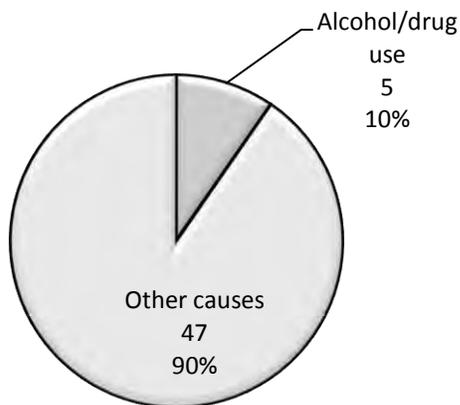
### VICTIM GENDER



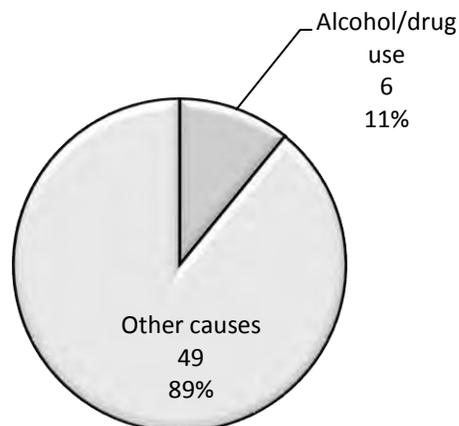
### VICTIM AGE



### ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED ACCIDENTS



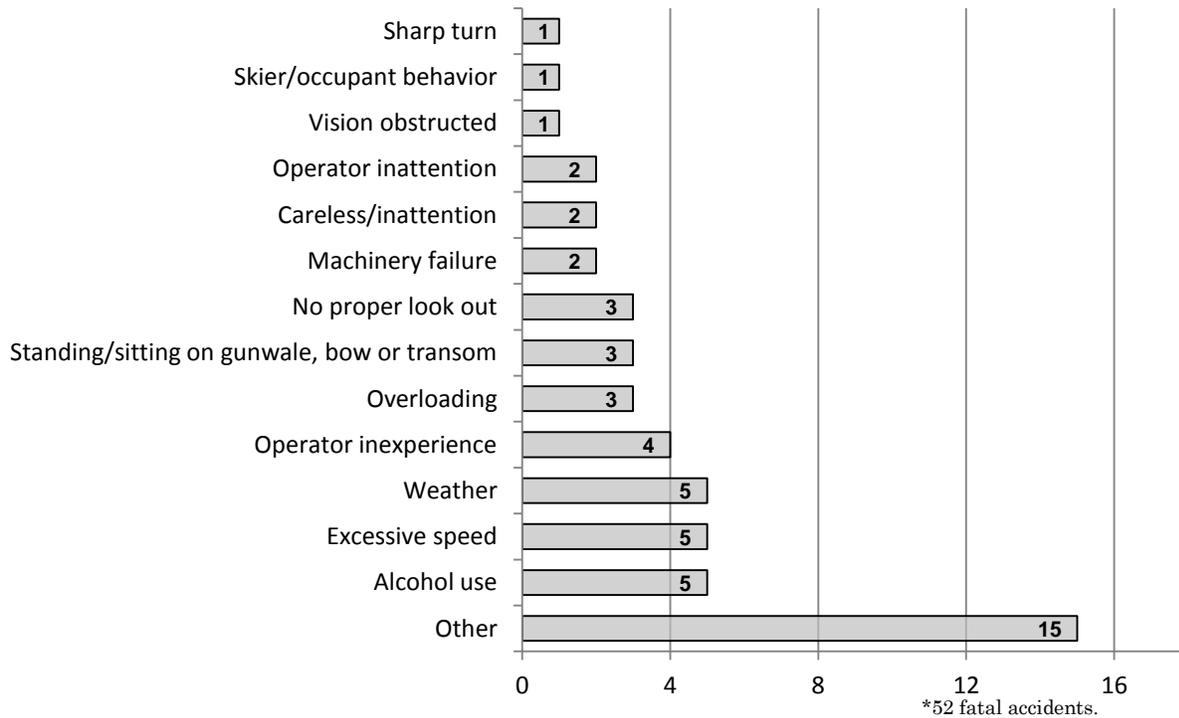
### ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED VICTIMS



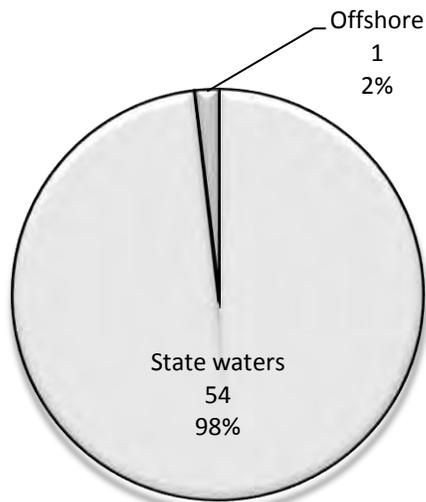
\*52 accidents involving 55 fatalities.  
 (Alcohol/drug related refers to any accidents in which alcohol/drug-use may have been a contributing factor, whether or not legally impaired.)

## 2012 FATALITY DATA

### PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT BY REVIEWING AUTHORITY



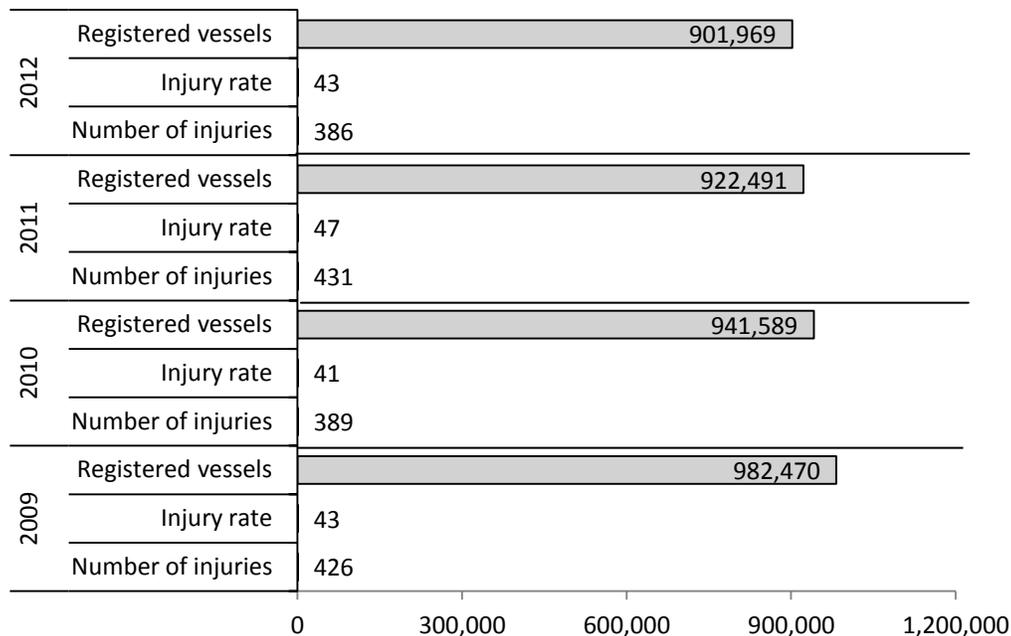
### STATE WATERS VS. OFFSHORE WATERS (FATALITIES)



\*Offshore defined as the edge of the Gulf Stream or 3 miles from shore, whichever is greater, in the Atlantic and more than 9 miles out in the Gulf.

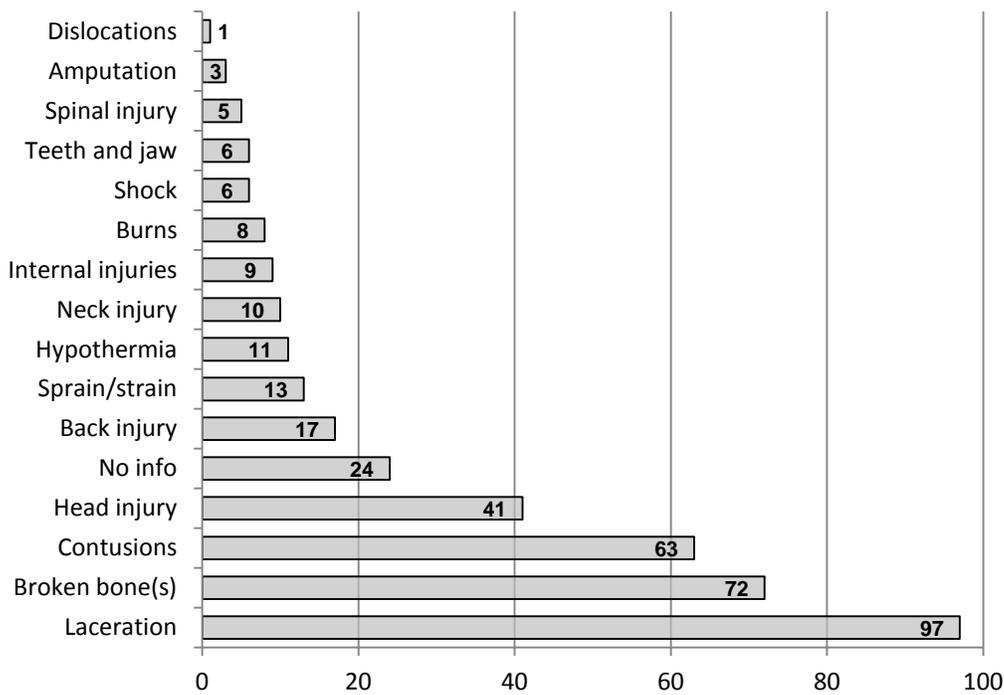
## 2012 INJURY DATA

### TOTAL INJURIES RECORDED 2009 - 2012



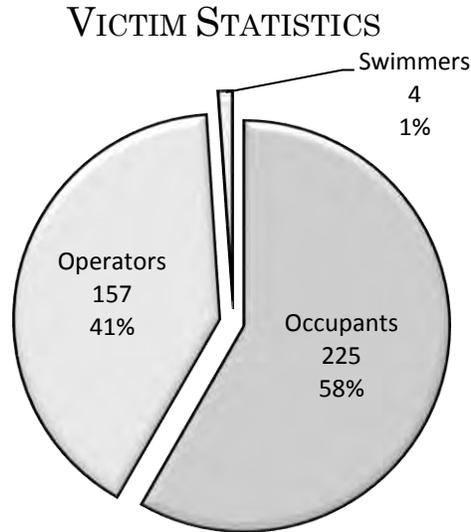
\*Injury Rate – Number of injuries per 100,000 recreational registered vessels.

### TYPES OF INJURY



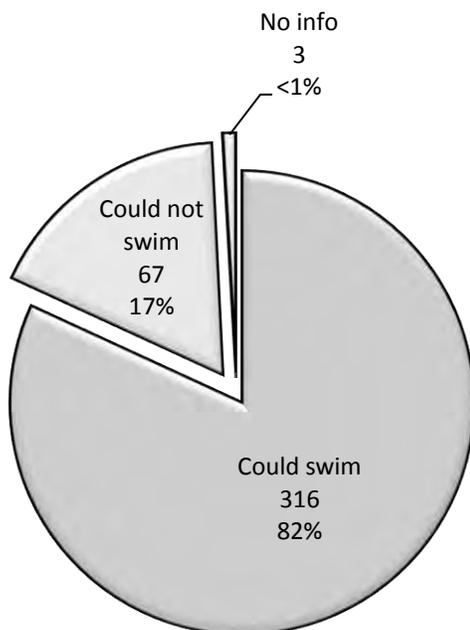
\*704 accidents involving 386 injuries.

## 2012 INJURY DATA

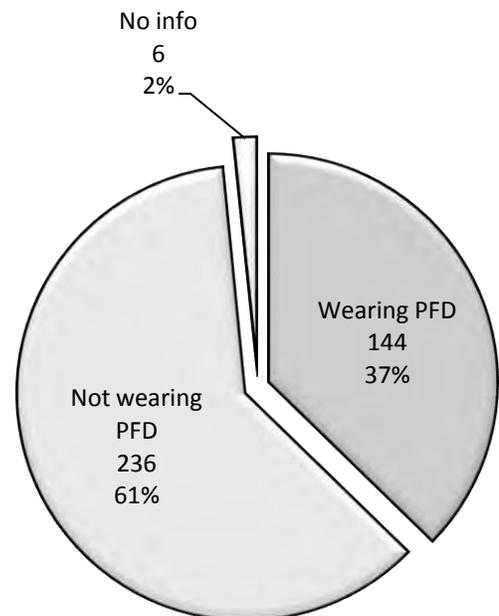


\*704 accidents involving 386 injured.

### VICTIM STATISTICS (SWIMMING ABILITY)



### VICTIM STATISTICS (PFD USE)



## PERSONAL WATERCRAFT DATA

## 2012 PERSONAL WATERCRAFT REGISTRATION AND ACCIDENTS BY COUNTY

County	Pleasure	Rental	Total	PWC Accidents	PWC Fatalities	PWC Injuries	Property Damage	Rank	Accident Rate*
Alachua	770	0	770	0	0	0	\$0	31	0
Baker	220	0	220	0	0	0	\$0	32	0
<b>Bay</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>\$6,600</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1:594</b>
Bradford	249	0	249	0	0	0	\$0	33	0
Brevard	3,446	21	3,467	3	0	3	\$375	14	1:1,156
Broward	7,681	90	7,771	2	0	3	\$13,500	15	1:3,886
Calhoun	49	0	49	0	0	0	\$0	34	0
Charlotte	1433	53	1,486	1	0	3	\$1,500	26	1:1,486
Citrus	978	1	979	1	0	0	\$2,000	25	1:979
Clay	1680	8	1,688	3	0	1	\$9,700	12	1:563
<b>Collier</b>	<b>2,769</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$11,000</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1:600</b>
Columbia	295	0	295	0	0	0	\$0	35	0
Desoto	167	1	168	1	0	1	\$0	28	1:168
Dixie	86	0	86	2	0	2	\$1,700	20	1:43
Duval	3,854	14	3,868	0	0	0	\$0	36	0
<b>Escambia</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$14,000</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1:297</b>
Flagler	611	3	614	0	0	0	\$0	37	0
Franklin	183	39	222	0	0	0	\$0	38	0
Gadsden	85	0	85	0	0	0	\$0	39	0
Gilchrist	96	1	97	0	0	0	\$0	40	0
Glades	37	1	38	0	0	0	\$0	41	0
Gulf	146	4	150	0	0	0	\$0	42	0
Hamilton	35	0	35	0	0	0	\$0	43	0
Hardee	127	1	128	0	0	0	\$0	44	0
Hendry	187	0	187	0	0	0	\$0	45	0
Hernando	939	1	940	0	0	0	\$0	46	0
Highlands	1,137	2	1,139	0	0	0	\$0	47	0
<b>Hillsborough</b>	<b>6,166</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6,206</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$6,750</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1:1,552</b>
Holmes	83	2	85	0	0	0	\$0	48	0
<b>Indian River</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$11,000</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1:155</b>
Jackson	262	6	268	0	0	0	\$0	49	0
Jefferson	70	0	70	0	0	0	\$0	50	0
Lafayette	68	0	68	0	0	0	\$0	51	0
Lake	2,326	13	2,339	2	0	3	\$3,000	19	1:1,170
Lee	4,316	173	4,489	2	0	2	\$4,000	18	1:2,245
Leon	1,384	3	1,387	1	0	1	\$5,600	21	1:1,387
Levy	169	1	170	0	0	0	\$0	52	0

## PERSONAL WATERCRAFT DATA

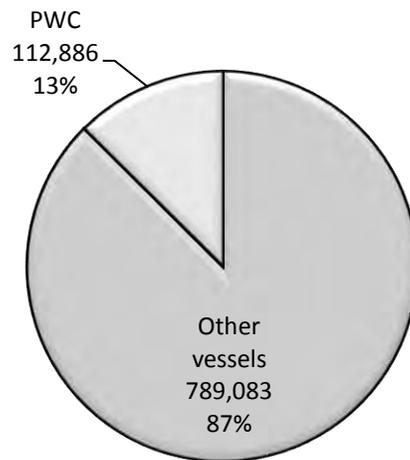
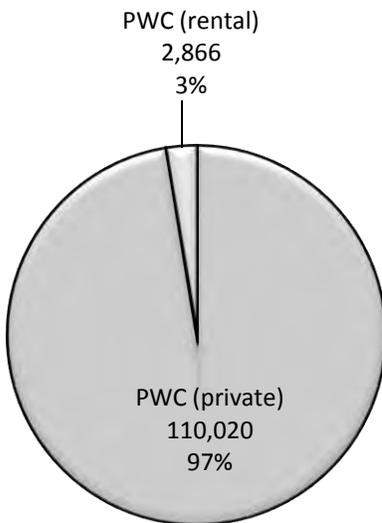
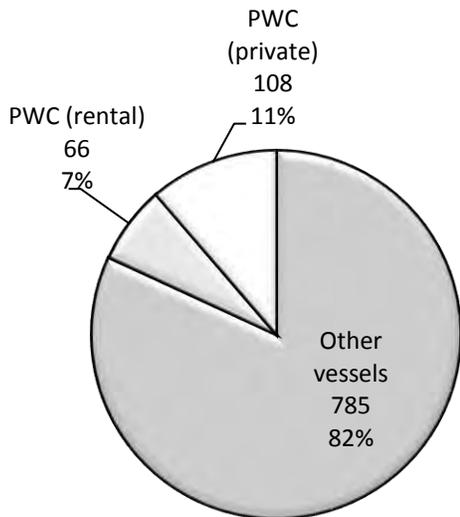
2012 PERSONAL WATERCRAFT REGISTRATION AND ACCIDENTS BY COUNTY									
County	Pleasure	Rental	Total	PWC Accidents	PWC Fatalities	PWC Injuries	Property Damage	Rank	Accident Rate*
Liberty	35	0	35	0	0	0	\$0	53	0
Madison	36	0	36	0	0	0	\$0	54	0
Manatee	2,037	45	2,082	0	0	0	\$0	55	0
Marion	1,690	6	1,696	1	0	1	\$4,000	22	1:1,696
Martin	1,439	17	1,456	0	0	0	\$0	56	0
<b>Miami-Dade</b>	<b>10,572</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>11,013</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>\$51,300</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1:648</b>
<b>Monroe</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>\$218,250</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1:86</b>
Nassau	605	10	615	0	0	0	\$0	57	0
<b>Okaloosa</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>\$56,449</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1:271</b>
Okeechobee	235	0	235	1	0	1	\$1,500	27	1:235
Orange	6,302	48	6,350	1	0	1	\$0	29	1:6,350
Osceola	1,597	21	1,618	2	0	0	\$5,700	16	1:809
<b>Palm Beach</b>	<b>6,232</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>6,318</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$10,200</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1:702</b>
Pasco	3,138	20	3,158	1	0	1	\$2,000	24	1:3,158
<b>Pinellas</b>	<b>7,137</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>7,332</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>\$27,300</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1:524</b>
Polk	2,753	16	2,769	1	0	1	\$0	30	1:2,769
Putnam	586	3	589	0	0	0	\$0	58	0
Santa Rosa	1,808	77	1,885	2	0	2	\$4,525	17	1:943
<b>Sarasota</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$16,500</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1:607</b>
Seminole	3,066	5	3,071	1	0	2	\$3,000	23	1:3,071
St. Johns	1,803	10	1,813	0	0	0	\$0	59	0
St. Lucie	1,336	4	1,340	0	0	0	\$0	60	0
Sumter	203	1	204	0	0	0	\$0	61	0
Suwannee	190	0	190	0	0	0	\$0	62	0
Taylor	109	0	109	0	0	0	\$0	63	0
Union	57	0	57	0	0	0	\$0	64	0
Volusia	2,565	50	2,615	3	0	3	\$1,500	13	1:872
Wakulla	164	1	165	0	0	0	\$0	65	0
Walton	528	16	544	0	0	0	\$0	66	0
Washington	122	2	124	0	0	0	\$0	67	0
DHSMV	421	5	426						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110,020</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>112,886</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>\$492,949</b>		

Accident Rate =  $\frac{\text{\# of Registered Vessels}}{\text{\# of Accidents}}$

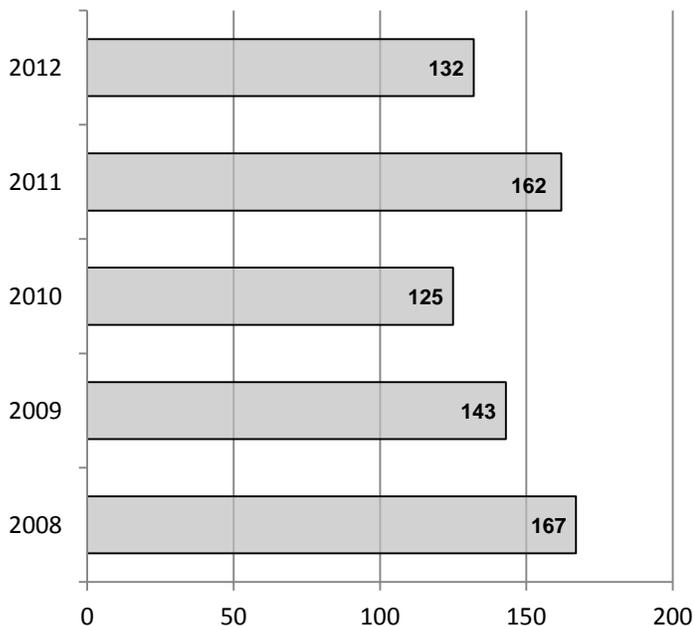
Those counties in bold print represent the top ten counties for PWC boating accidents in 2012 (Eleven due to ties).  
DHSMV numbers represent registrations issued at the main office instead of at county level.

## 2012 PERSONAL WATERCRAFT DATA

### PWC REGISTRATION

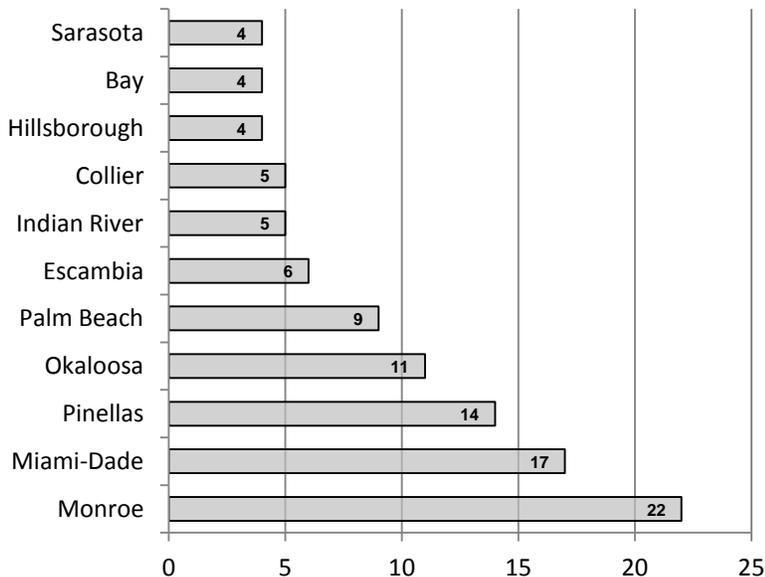


### PWC ACCIDENTS 2008 - 2012



\*132 total PWC accidents.

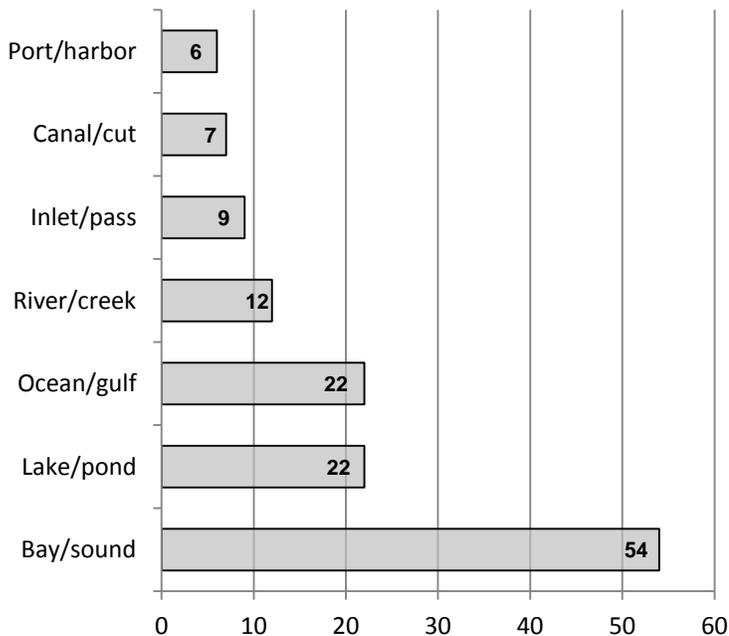
### PWC ACCIDENTS- TOP ELEVEN COUNTIES FOR 2012



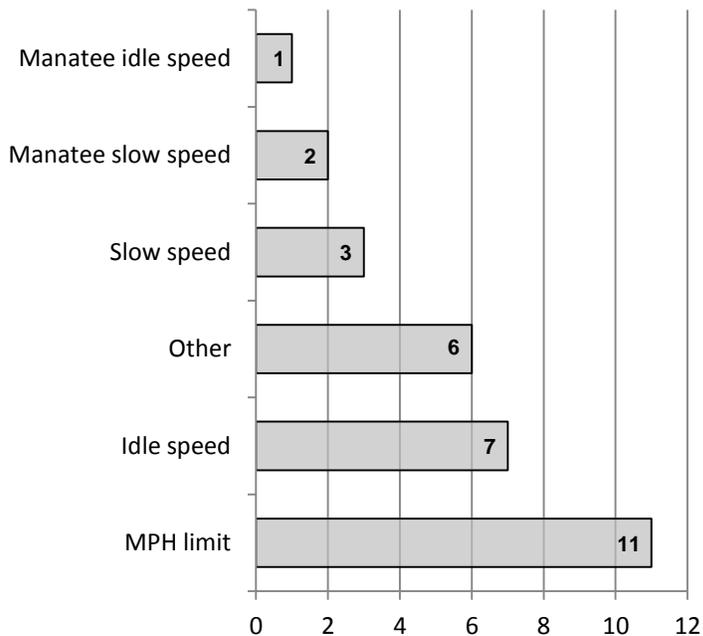
\*11 Shown due to ties.

## 2012 PERSONAL WATERCRAFT DATA

### ACCIDENT SITE LOCATION

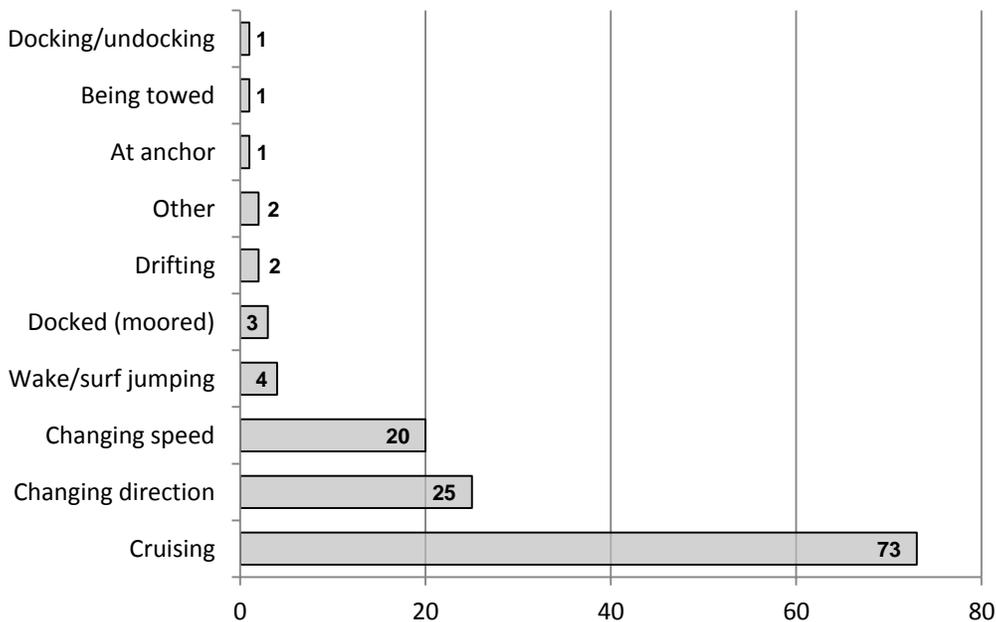


### RESTRICTED AREA ACCIDENTS



\*30 PWC accidents occurred within a restricted area.

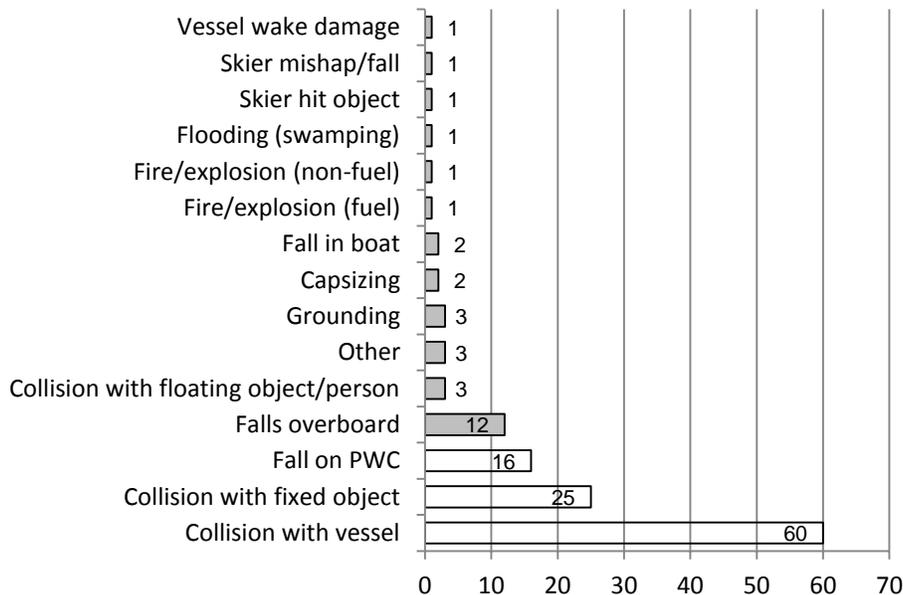
### OPERATION AT TIME OF ACCIDENT



\*132 PWC accidents.

## 2012 PERSONAL WATERCRAFT DATA

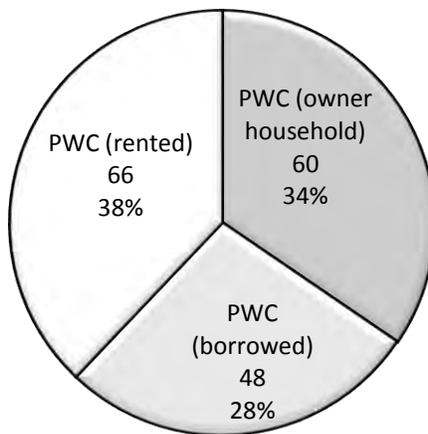
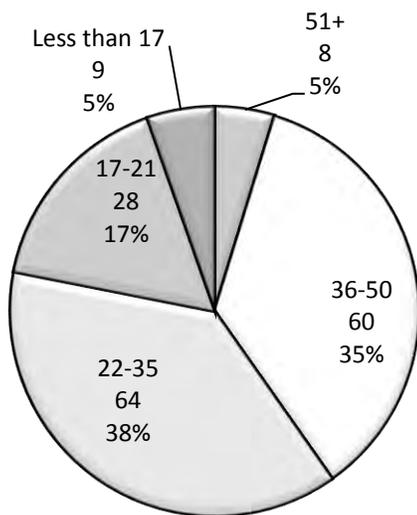
### PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT



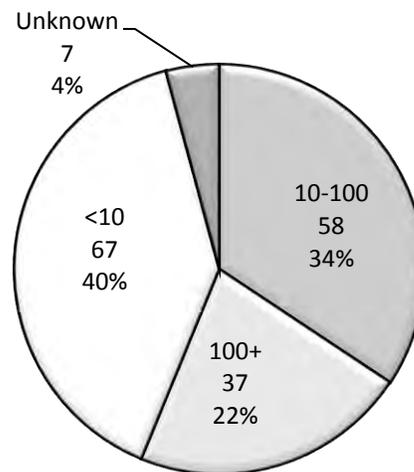
\*132 PWC accidents  
(Based on first harmful event as determined by the state reviewing authority.)

### PWC OWNERSHIP

#### PWC OPERATOR AGE



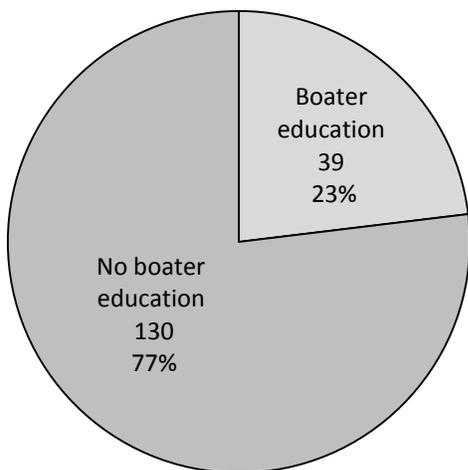
#### PWC OPERATOR EXPERIENCE (HOURS)



\*132 PWC accidents involving 174 PWC and 169 operators.

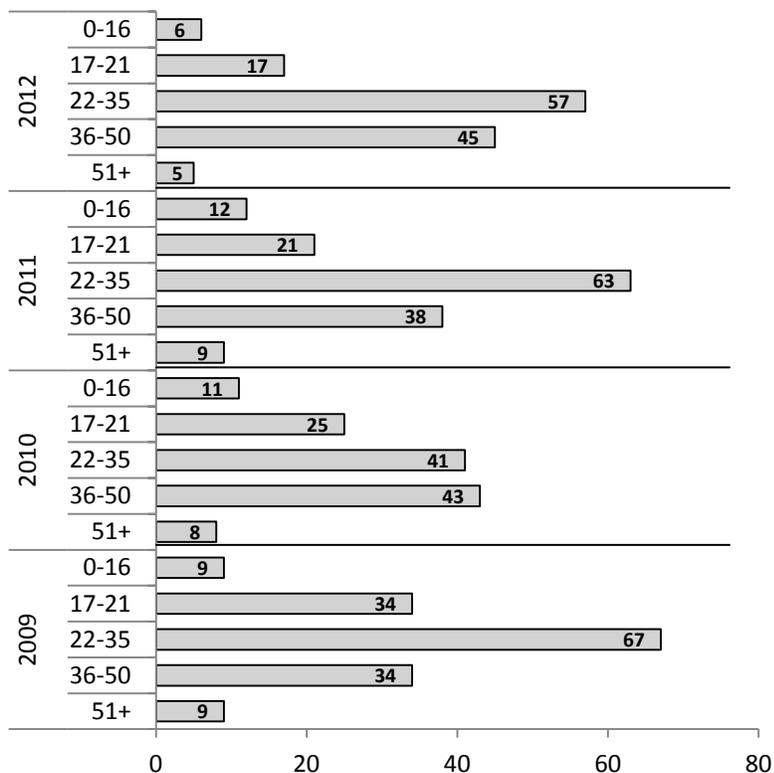
## 2012 PERSONAL WATERCRAFT DATA

### PWC OPERATOR EDUCATION



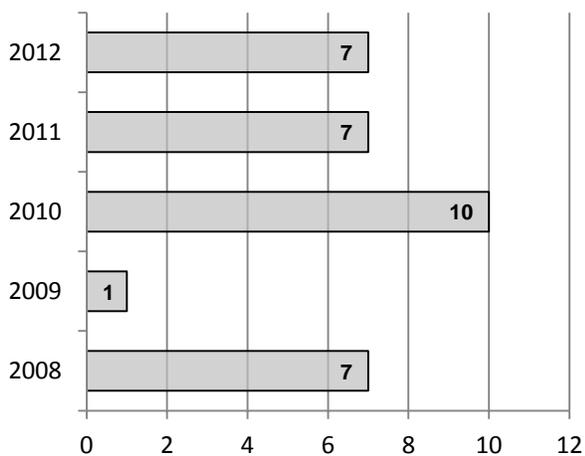
\*169 operators

### PWC OPERATORS BY AGE WITHOUT BOATER EDUCATION



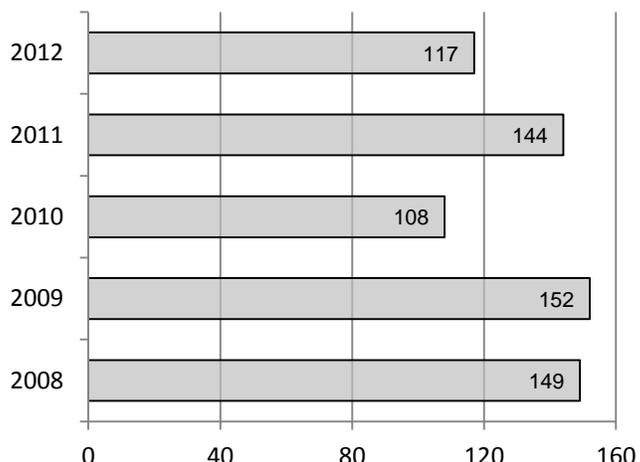
\*132 accidents involving 130 operators with no formal education.

### PWC FATALITIES (2008 - 2012)



\*132 accidents involving 7 fatalities.

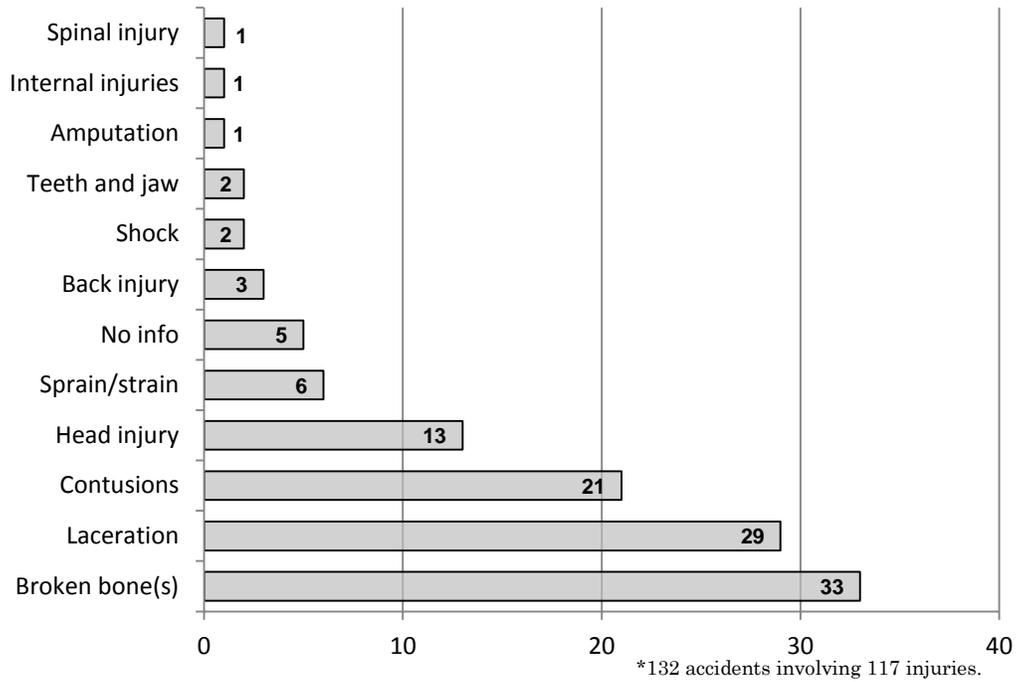
### PWC INJURIES (2008-2012)



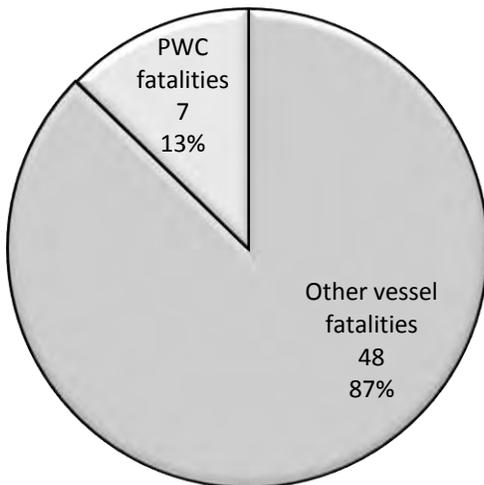
\*117 injuries

## 2012 PERSONAL WATERCRAFT DATA

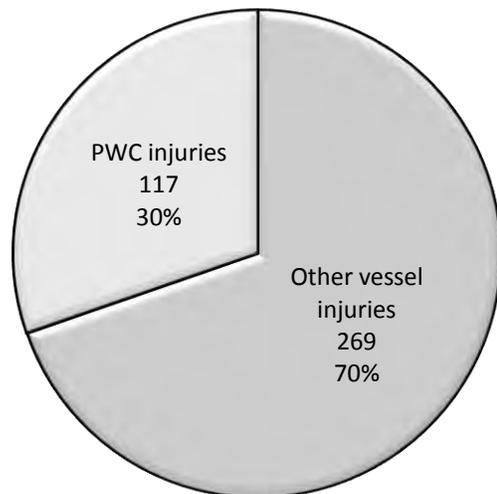
### PRIMARY INJURY TYPES



### COMPARISONS OF PWC FATALITIES

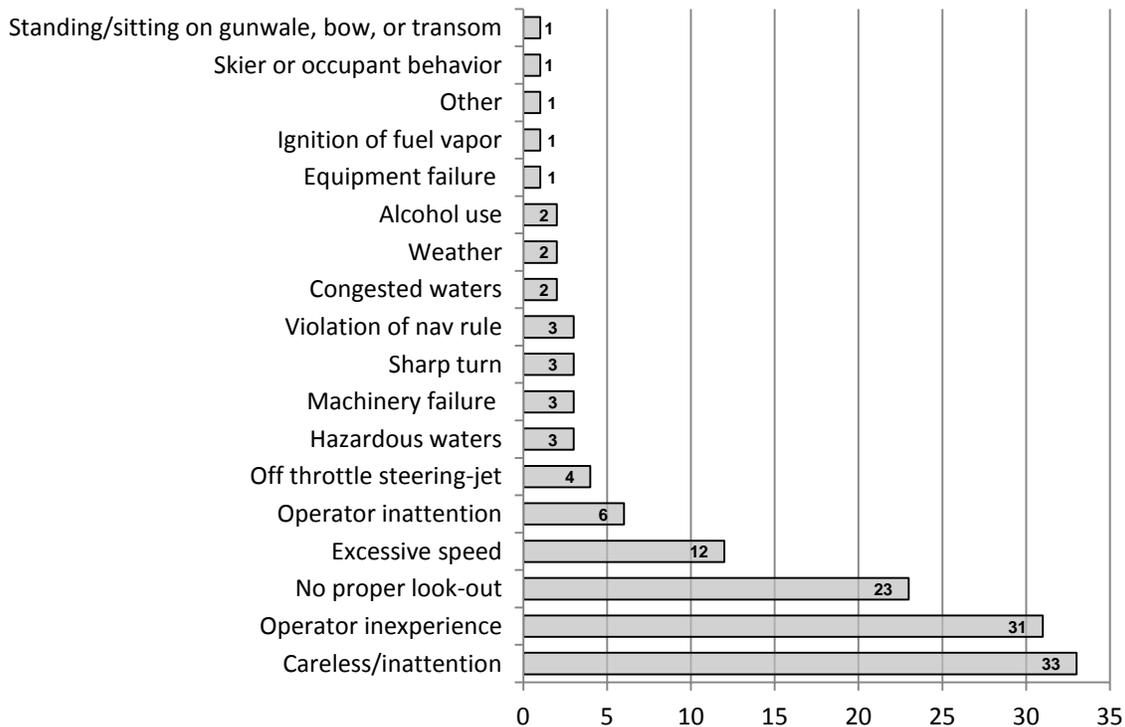


### COMPARISONS OF PWC INJURIES

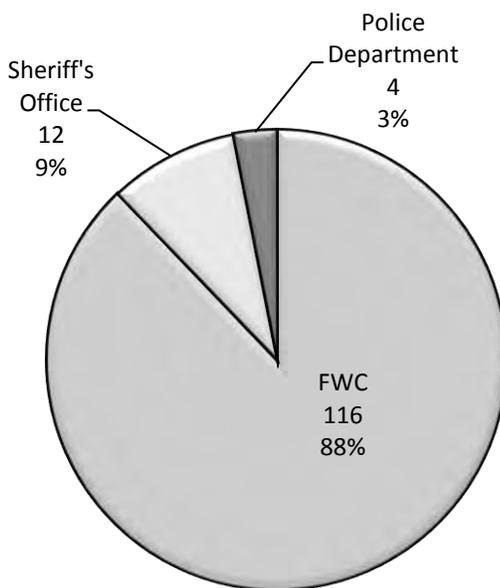


## 2012 PERSONAL WATERCRAFT DATA

### PRIMARY CAUSE ASSESSED BY REVIEWING AUTHORITY



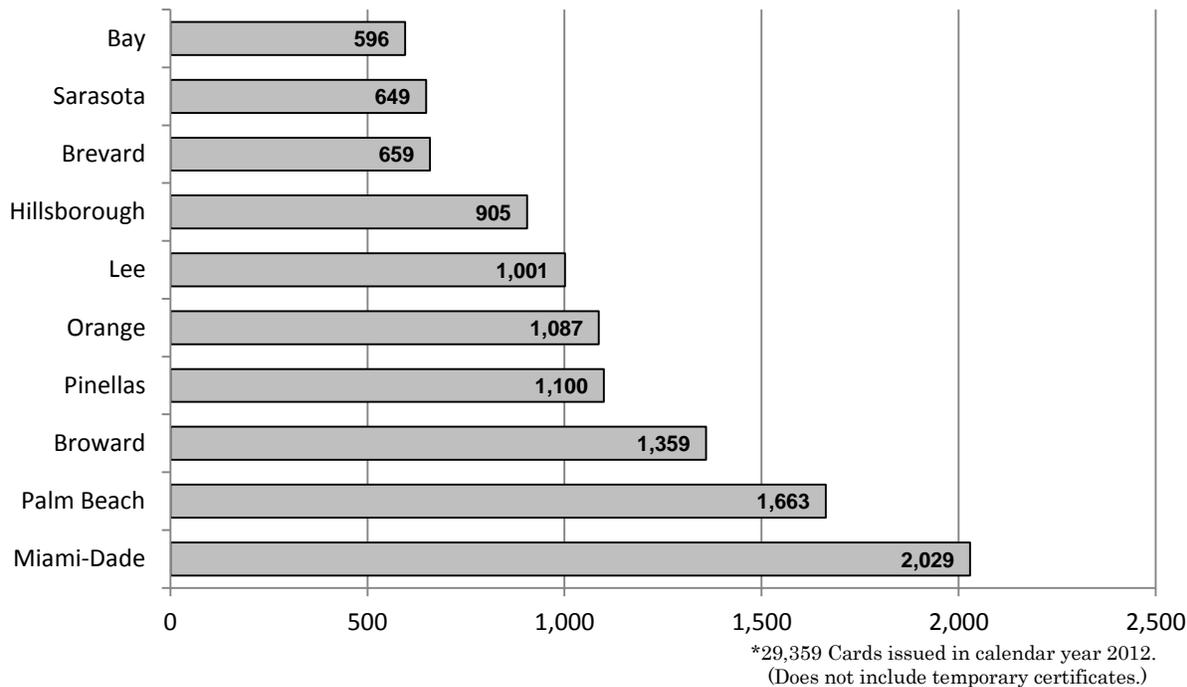
### INVESTIGATING AGENCY



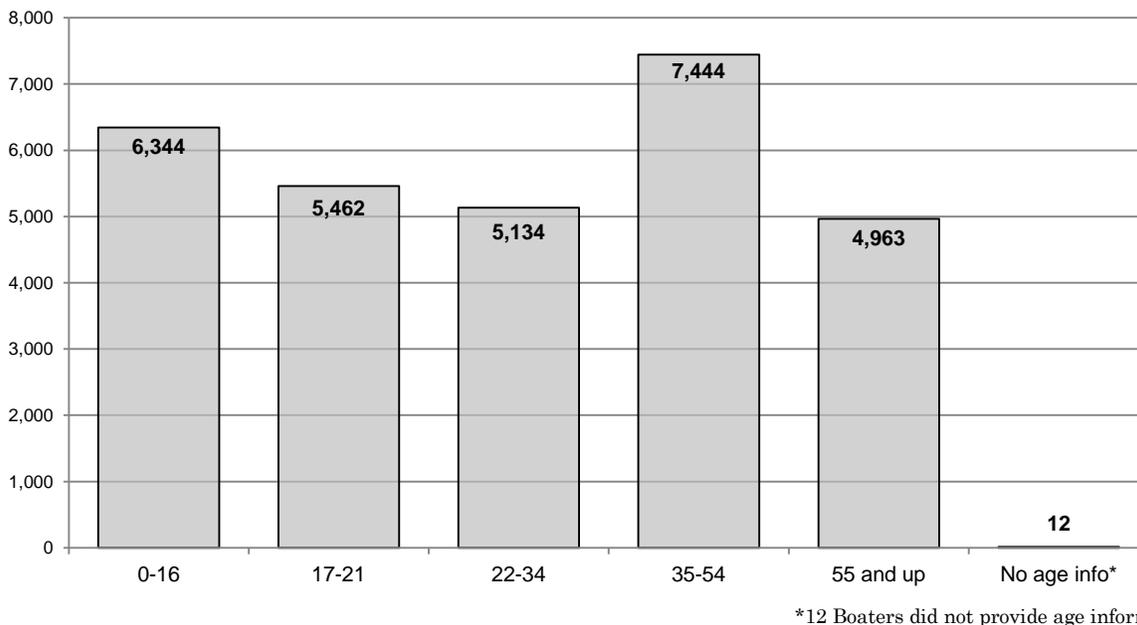
\*132 PWC accidents.

## 2012 BOATING EDUCATION

### TOP TEN COUNTIES - BOATING SAFETY EDUCATION I.D. CARDS ISSUED

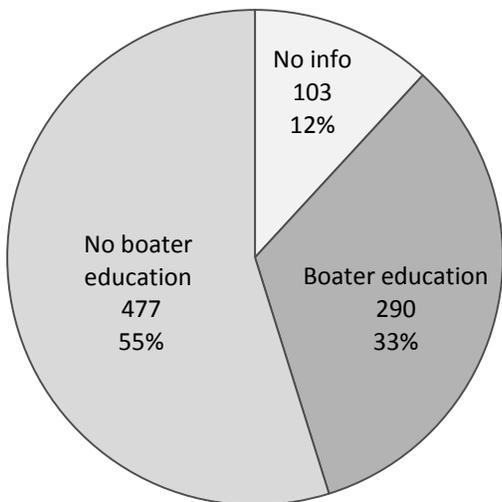


### BOATING SAFETY EDUCATION I.D. CARD DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

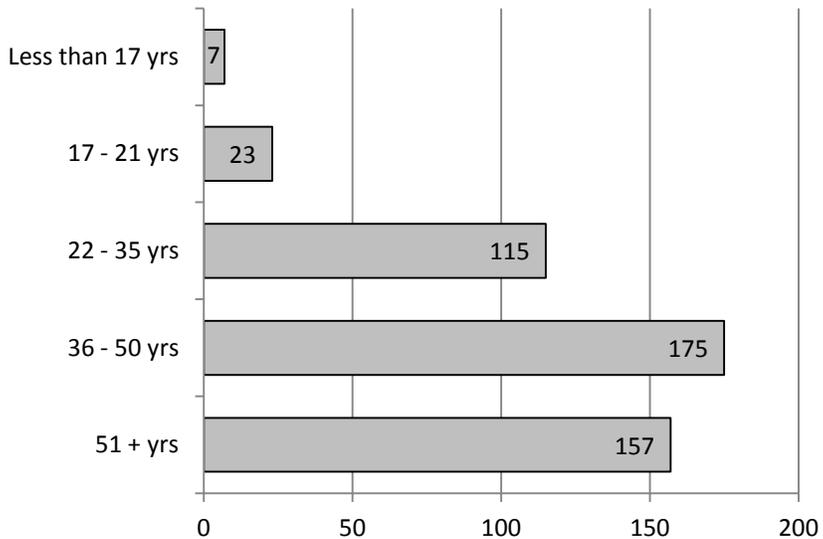


## 2012 REPORTABLE BOATING ACCIDENTS

### OPERATORS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

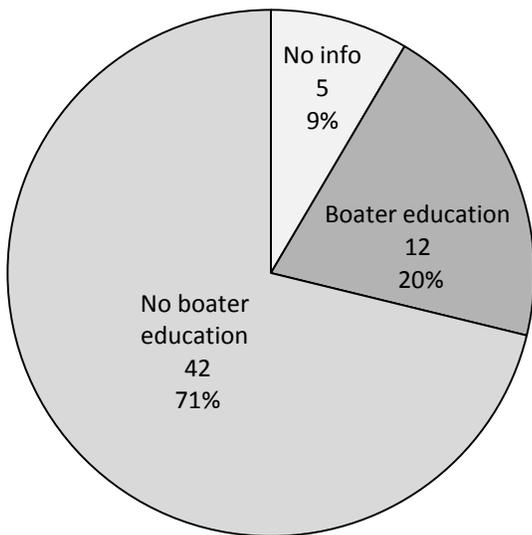


\*870 operators

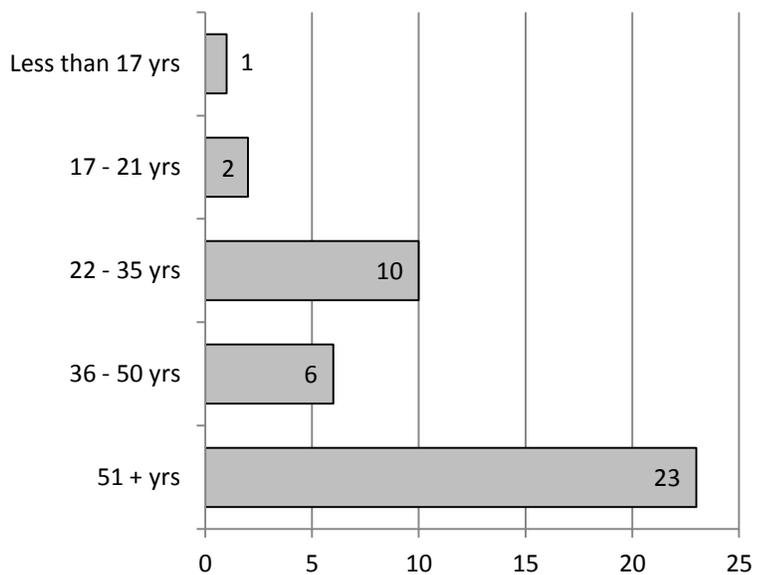


\*477 operators with no boater education

### OPERATORS INVOLVED IN FATAL ACCIDENTS



\*59 operators



\*42 operators with no boater education

## VIOLATION SUMMARY

<b>2012 UNIFORM BOATING CITATION SUMMARY</b>				
CITATION	2012		2011	
	FWC	Other	FWC	Other
<b>Aids to Navigation and Regulatory Markers.</b> Uniform waterway markers for safety and navigation Mooring to or damaging markers or buoys	0	3	4	4
<b>Alcohol and Drugs.</b> Operation of a vessel under the influence of alcohol Operation of a vessel while impaired	307	22	290	18
<b>Boating Restricted Areas.</b> Manatee protection rules Public safety rules Local ordinances	2,536	2,416	2,590	2,772
<b>Boating Safety Education.</b> Boating safety education I.D. cards	179	187	255	303
<b>Livery Operations.</b> Rental without proper safety equipment Rental without boater education Rental to persons under 18 years of age	9	2	7	4
<b>Negligent Operation of a Vessel.</b> Reckless operation of a vessel Careless operation of a vessel Navigation rule violation resulting in an accident Navigation rule violation not resulting in an accident Failure to report an accident	592	212	778	333
<b>Personal Watercraft.</b> Personal watercraft regulations	154	118	243	212
<b>Skiing and Diving.</b> Skiing, aquaplaning, and parasailing violations Dive flag violations	281	78	451	129
<b>Registration and Numbering.</b> Operation of unregistered/unnumbered vessels Application, certificate, number, or decal violation Special manufacturer and dealer numbers Violation relating to vessel titling Violation relating to Hull Identification Numbers	731	619	932	1,016
<b>Safety Equipment and Regulations.</b> Equipment and lighting requirements	3,061	940	3,923	1,237
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>4,597</b>	<b>9,473</b>	<b>6,028</b>
<b>TOTAL VIOLATIONS RECORDED</b>	<b>12,447</b>		<b>15,501</b>	

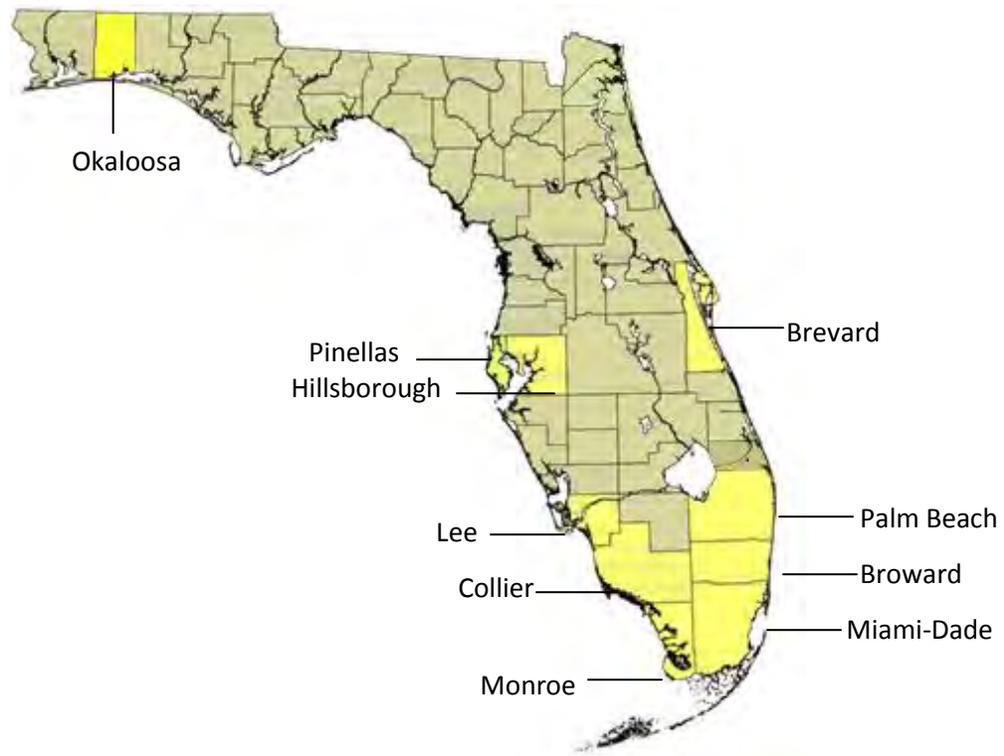
# **BOATING ACCIDENTS STATISTICAL REPORT**

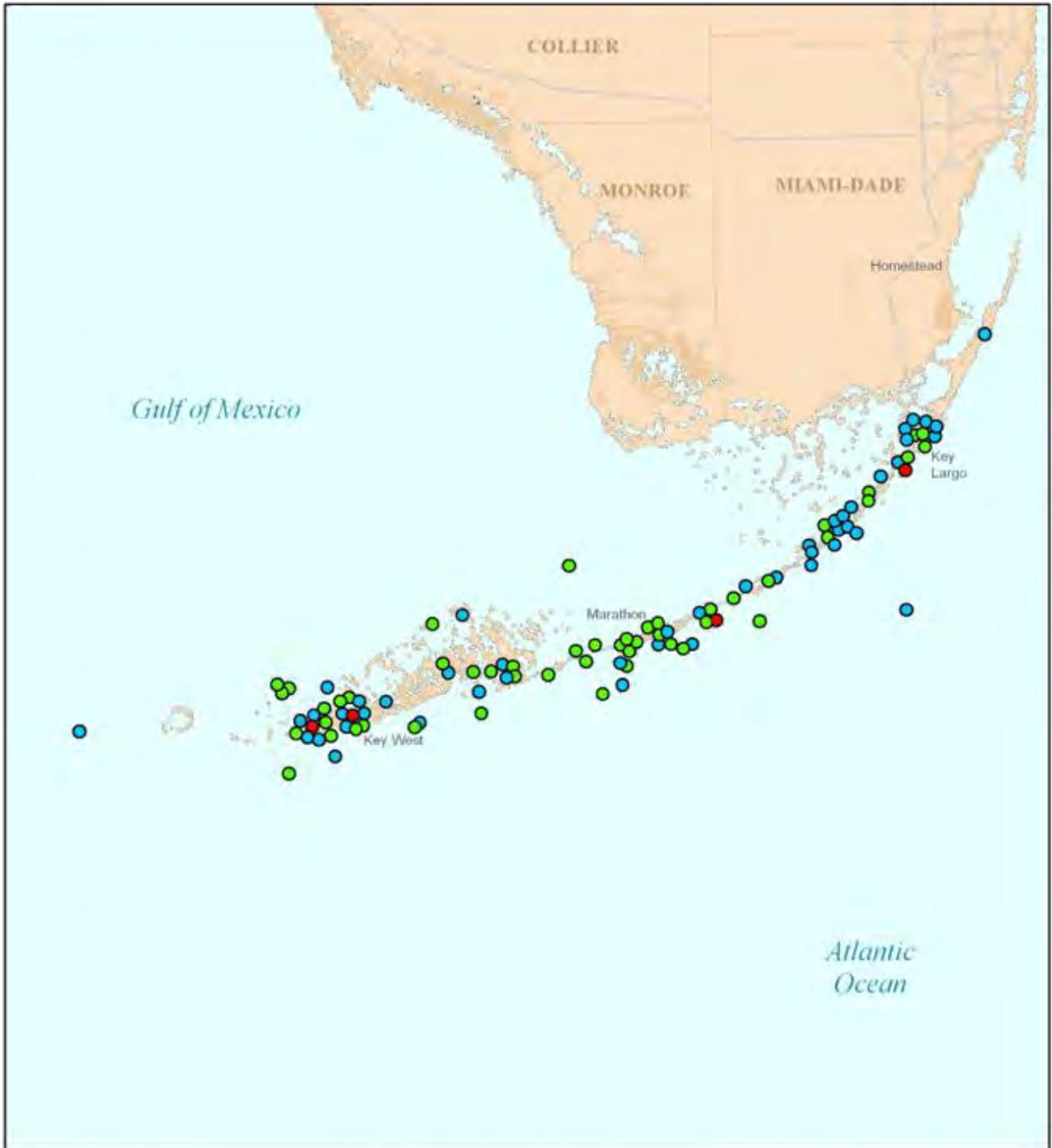
## 2012 Top Ten Counties

A thorough review of the annual boating accident statistics has revealed that 59% of the reportable boating accidents during the 2011 calendar year occurred in 10 Florida counties.

The information on the following pages represents a breakdown of the accident data from each of these top 10 counties. The graphs show the types of vessels involved, the primary cause of each accident and the primary type of accidents for each county. There is also a map of each county with points designating the accident locations.

The information found in this section will provide a basis for future boating safety awareness efforts implemented by the FWC Division of Law Enforcement, Boating and Waterways Section.

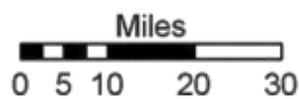




Known Locations of Accidents in Monroe County during 2012

**Legend**

- Fatal Accident (4)
- Accident with Injury (47)
- Accident without Injury (49)

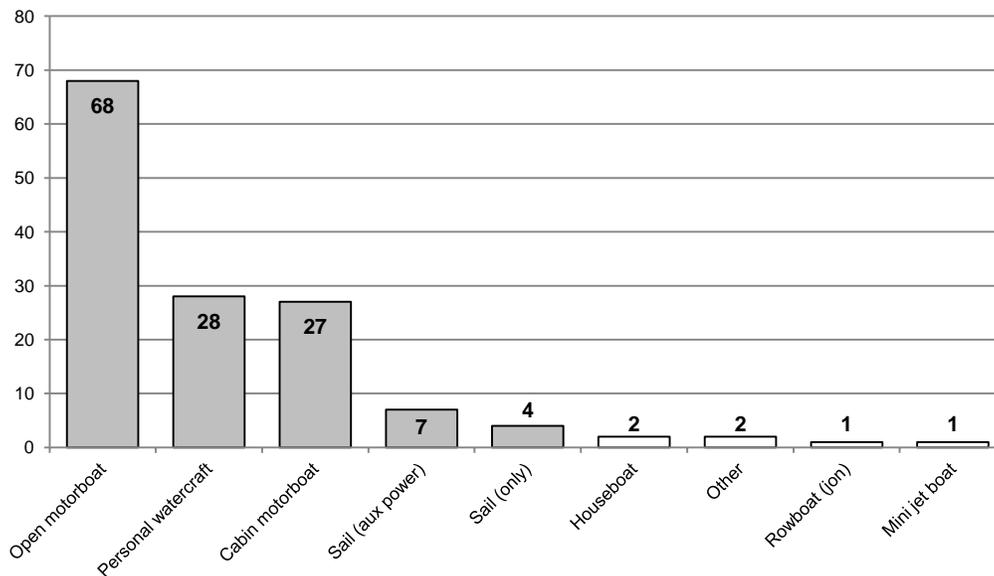


Map document  
created by  
FWC DLE GIS

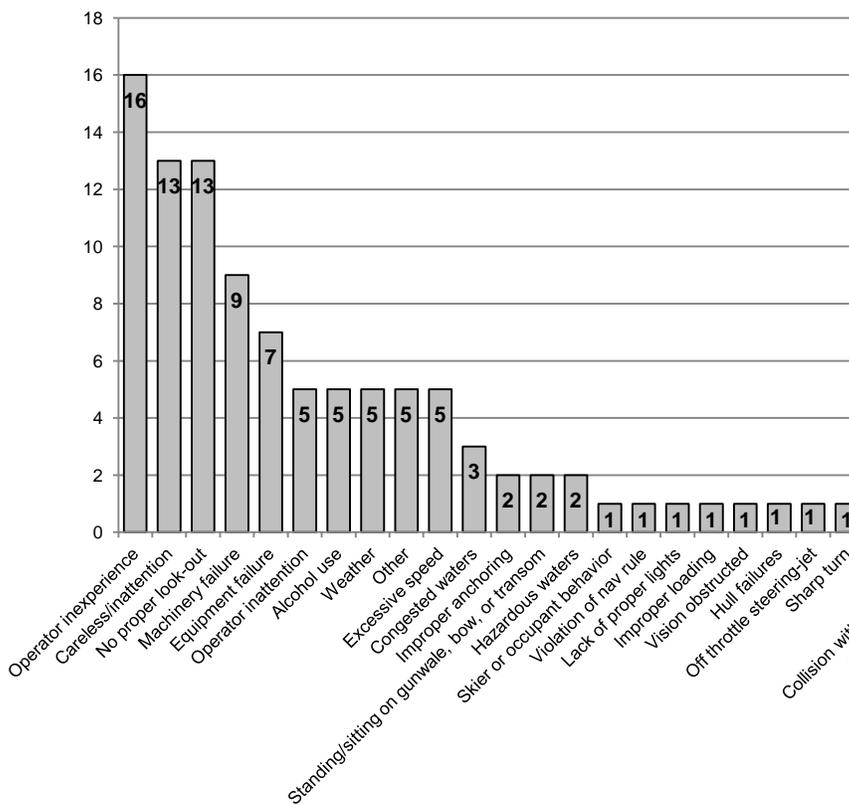


# 1. MONROE COUNTY

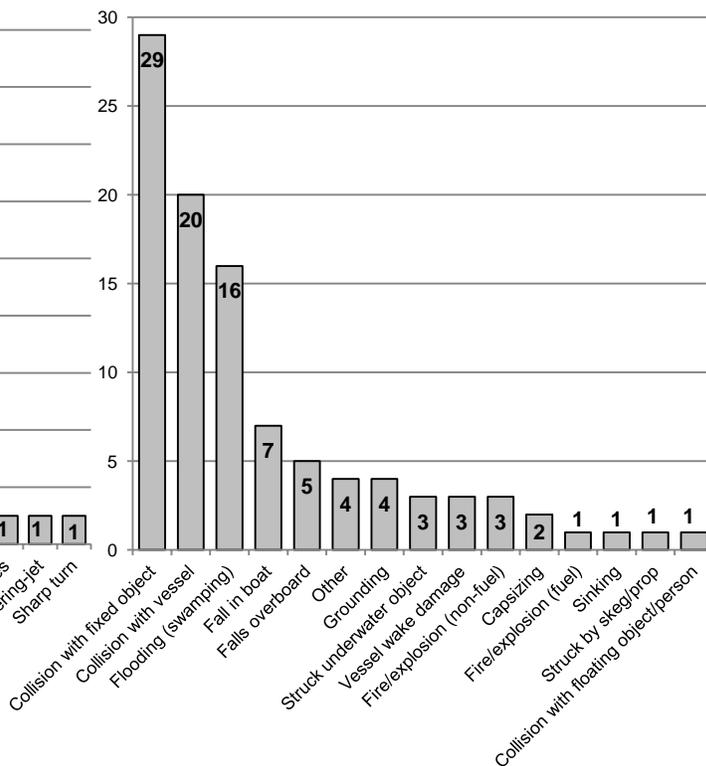
## TYPE OF VESSEL

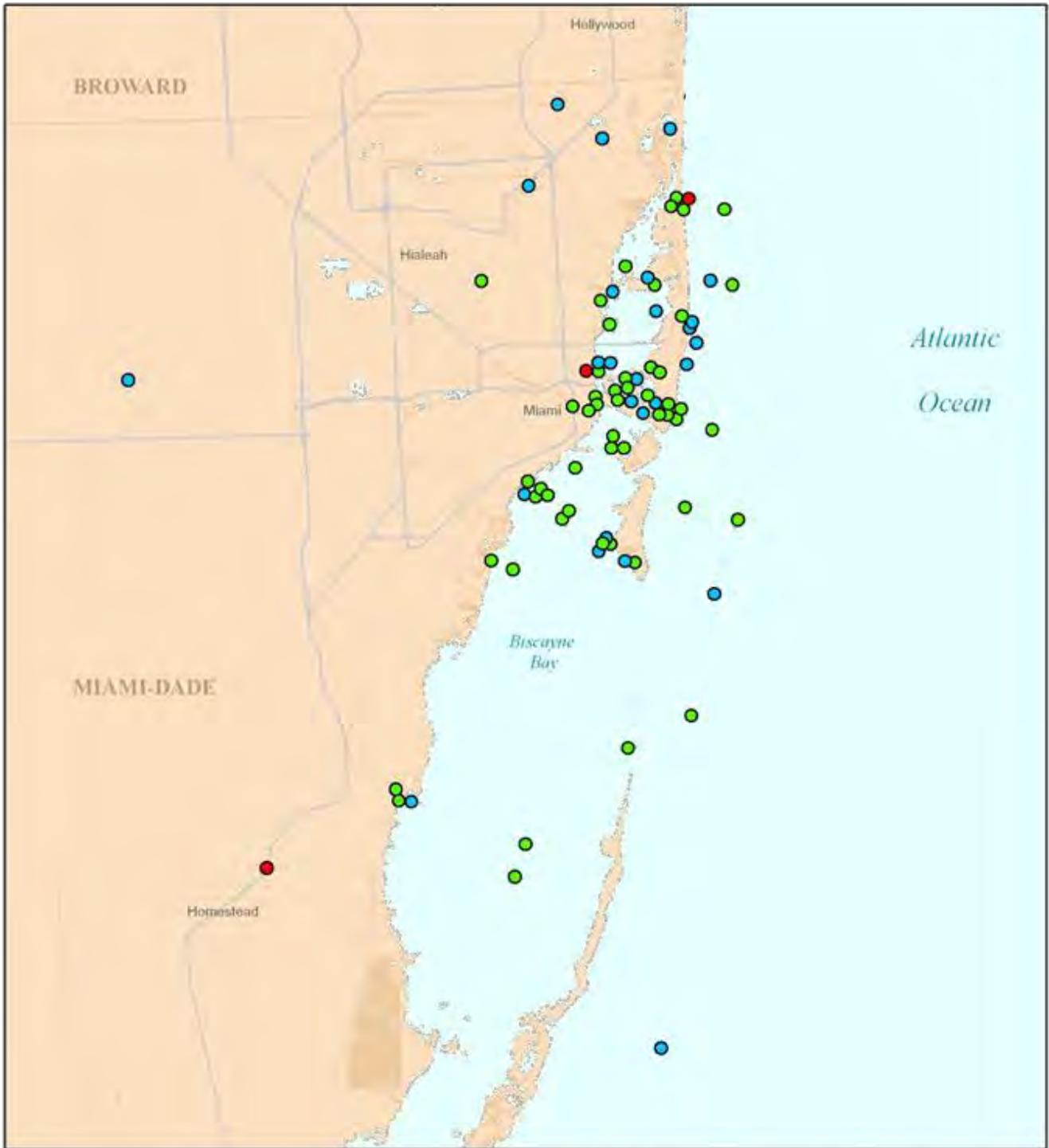


## PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT



## PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT





Known Locations of Accidents in Miami-Dade County during 2012

**Legend**

- Fatal Accident (3)
- Accident with Injury (26)
- Accident without Injury (52)

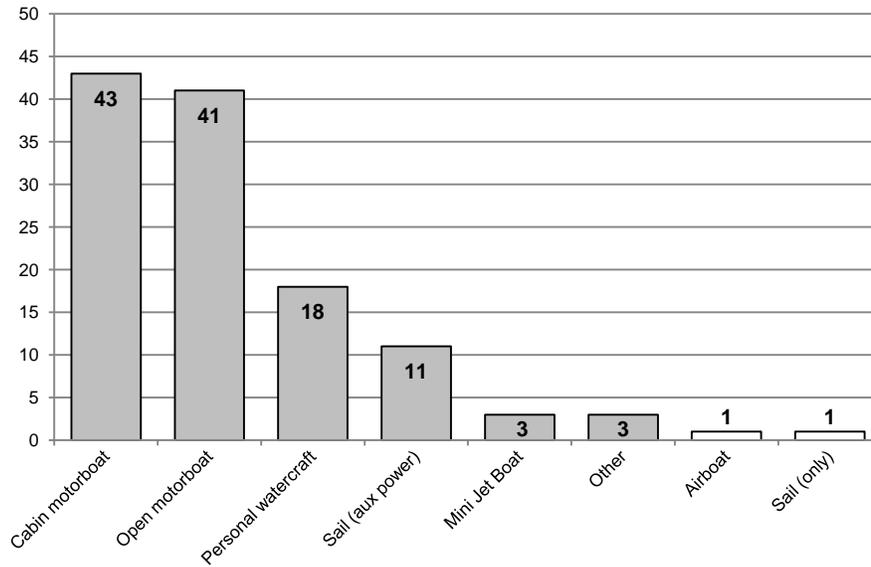


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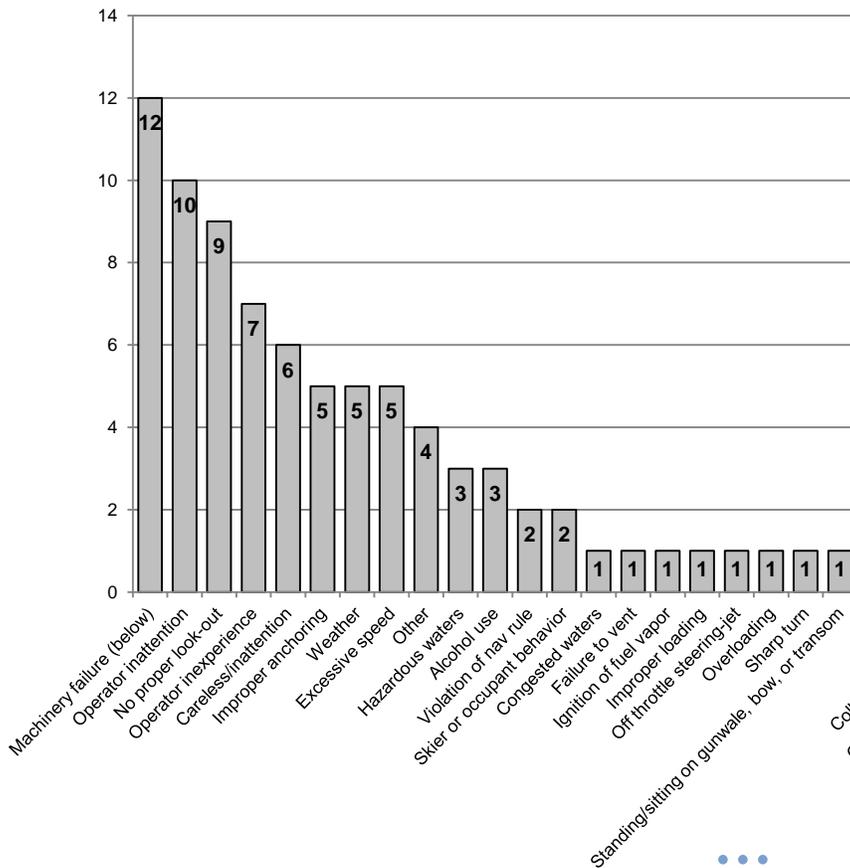


## 2. MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

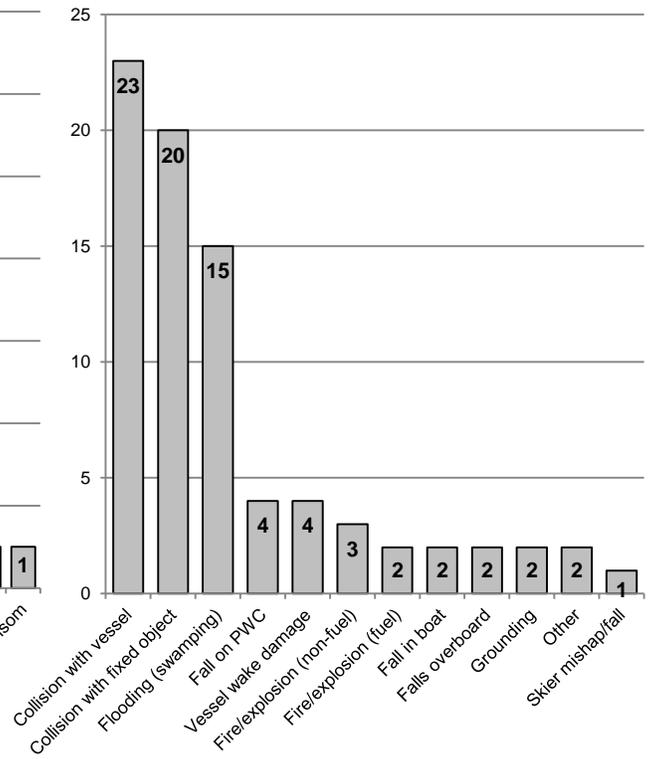
TYPE OF VESSEL

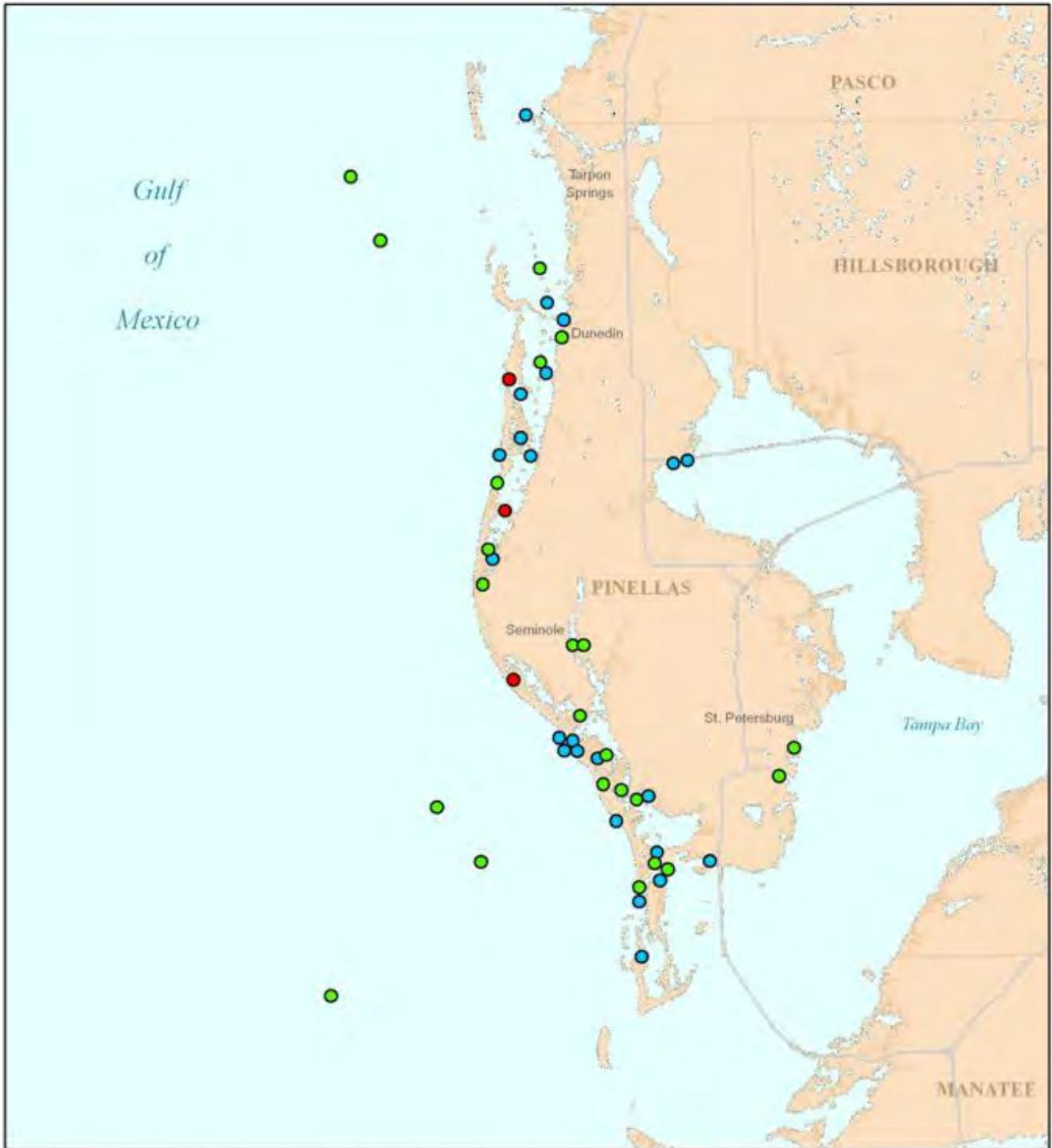


PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT



PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT

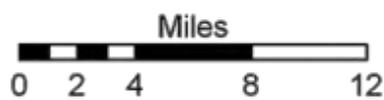




Known Locations of Accidents in Pinellas County during 2012

**Legend**

- Fatal Accident (3)
- Accident with Injury (23)
- Accident without Injury (23)

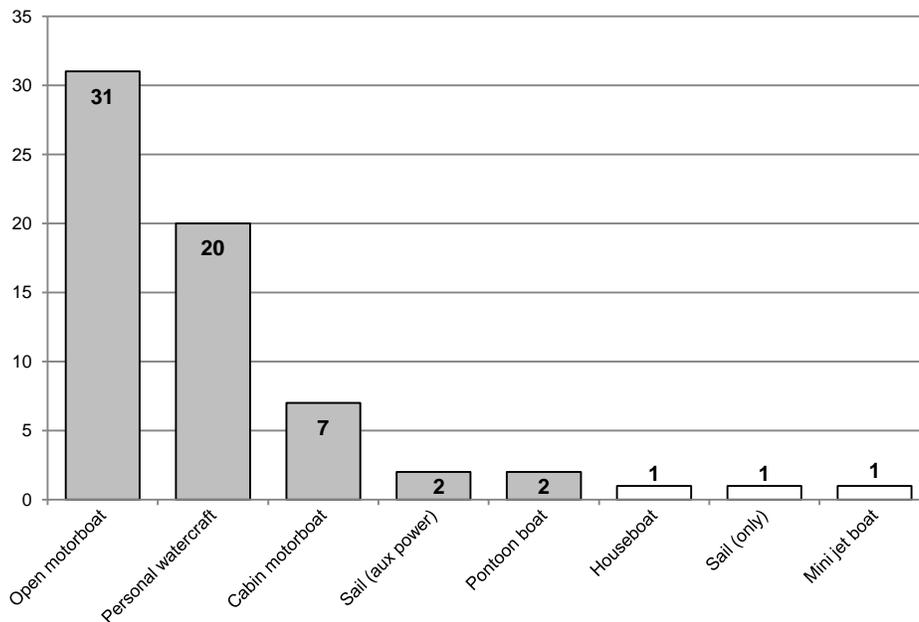


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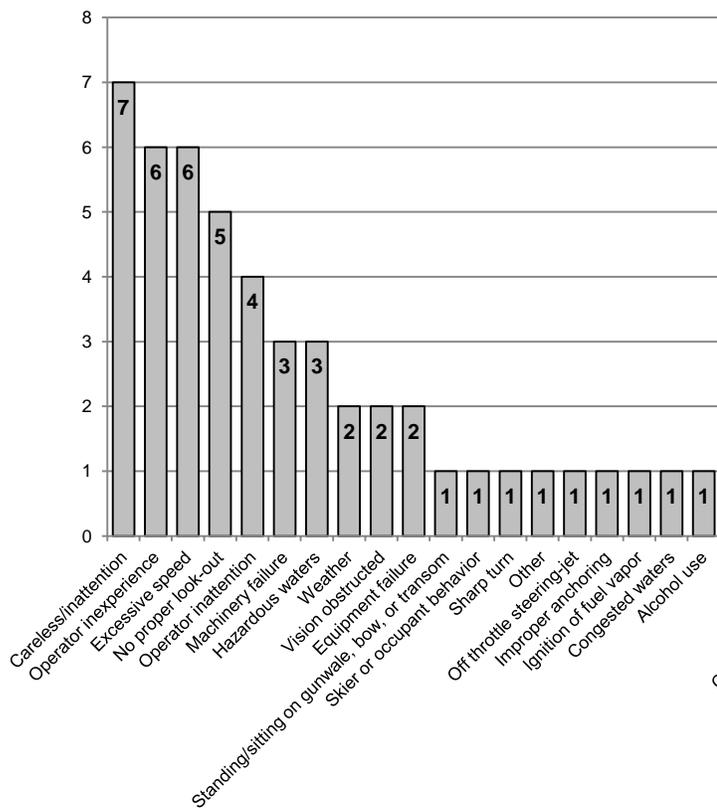


### 3. PINELLAS COUNTY

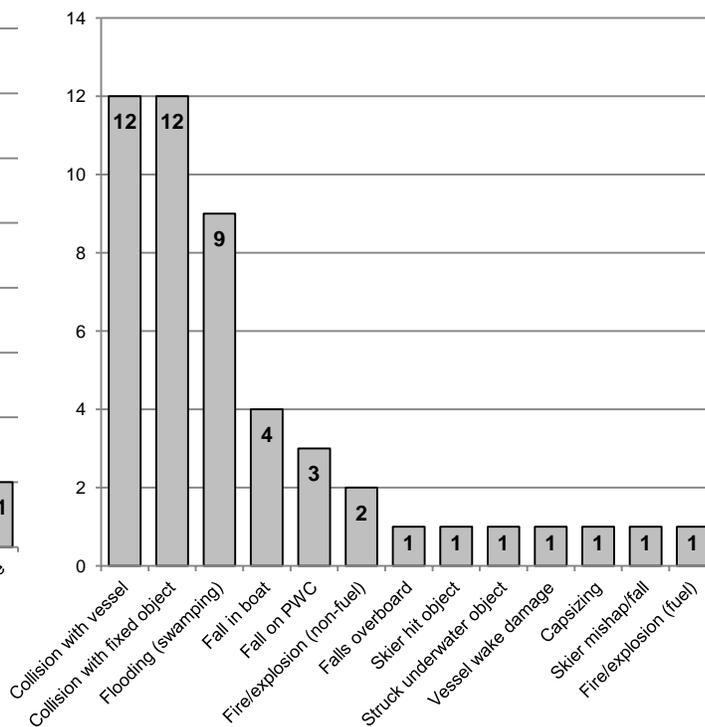
TYPE OF VESSEL

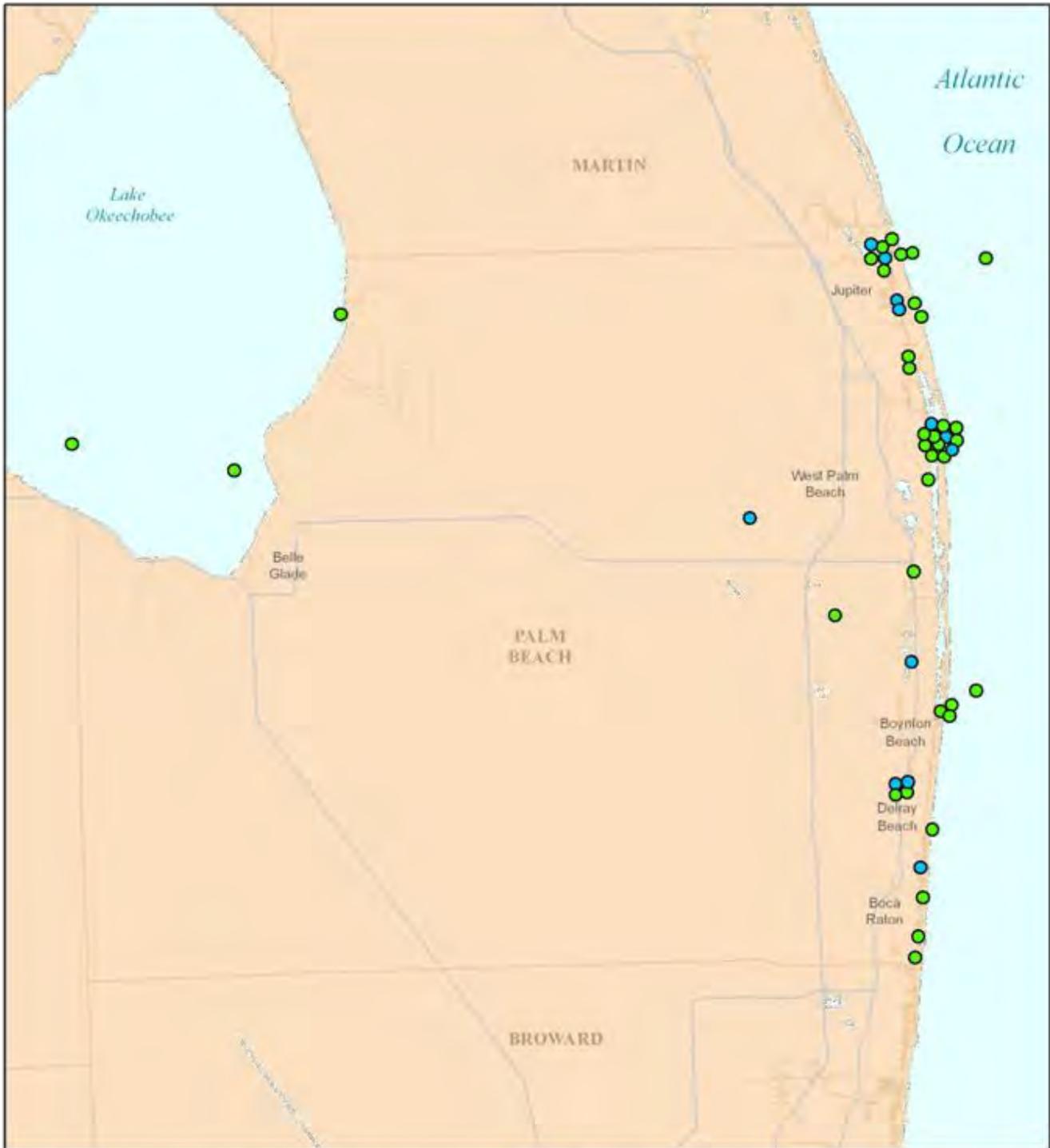


PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT



PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT

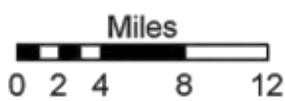




Known Locations of Accidents in Palm Beach County during 2012

**Legend**

- Fatal Accident (0)
- Accident with Injury (12)
- Accident without Injury (37)

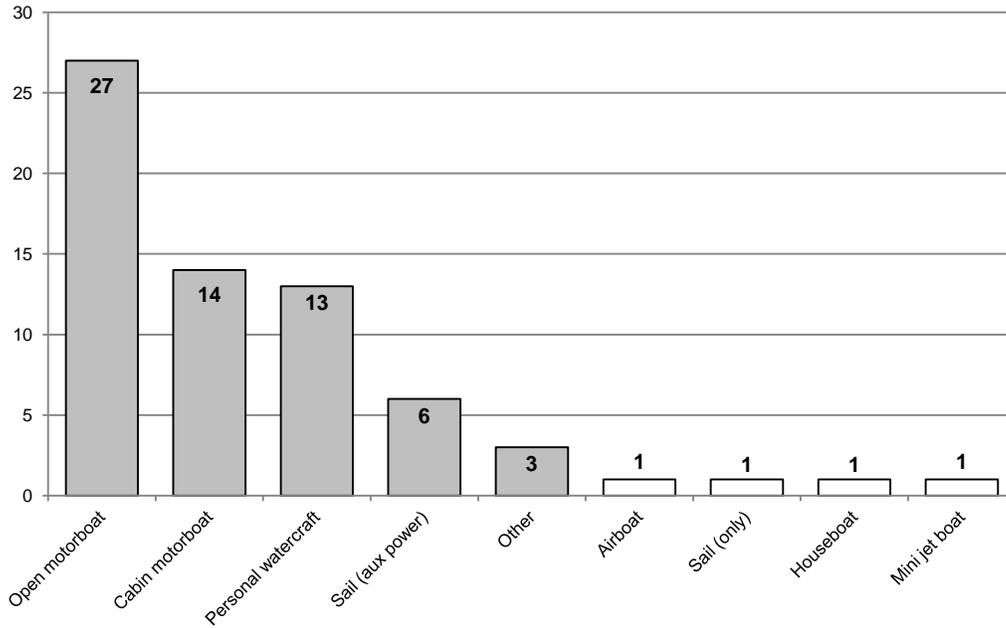


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created by  
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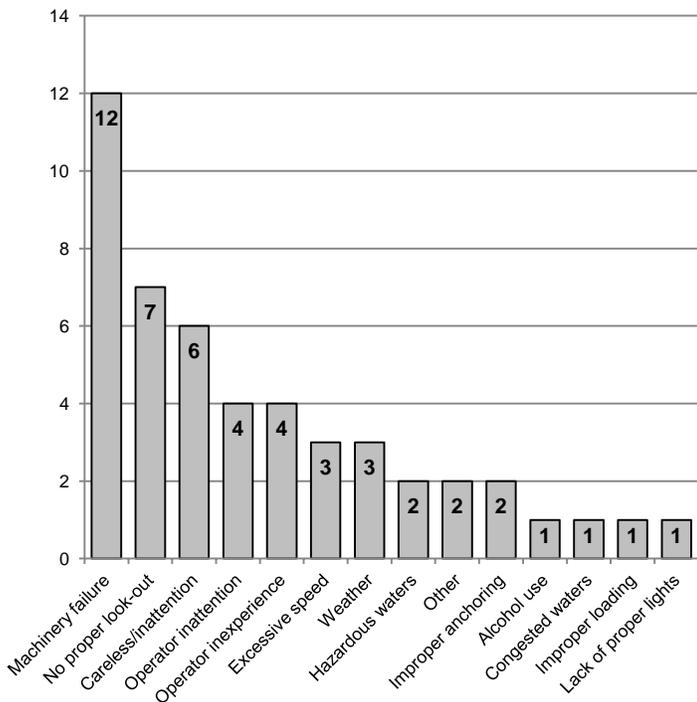


## 4. PALM BEACH COUNTY

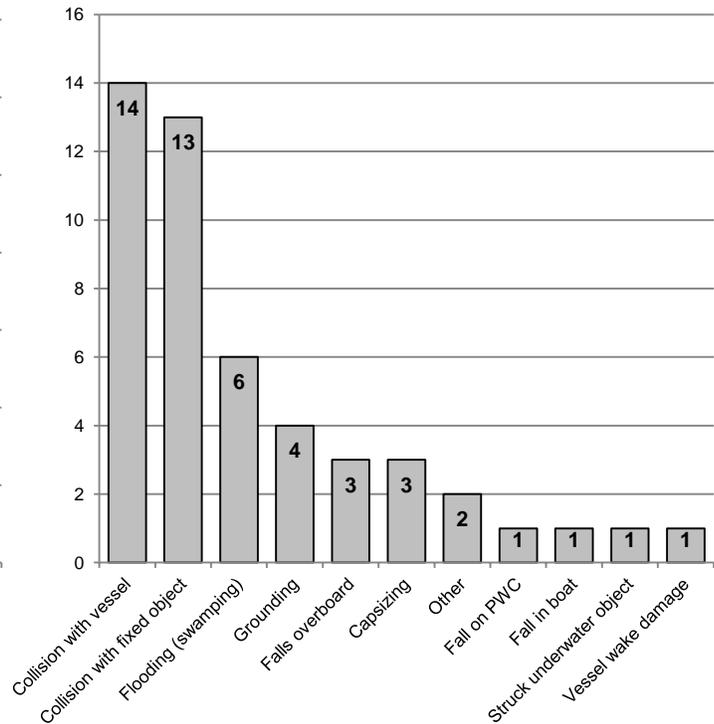
TYPE OF VESSEL



PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT



PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT





Known Locations of Accidents in Okaloosa County during 2012

**Legend**

- Fatal Accident (2)
- Accident with Injury (12)
- Accident without Injury (17)

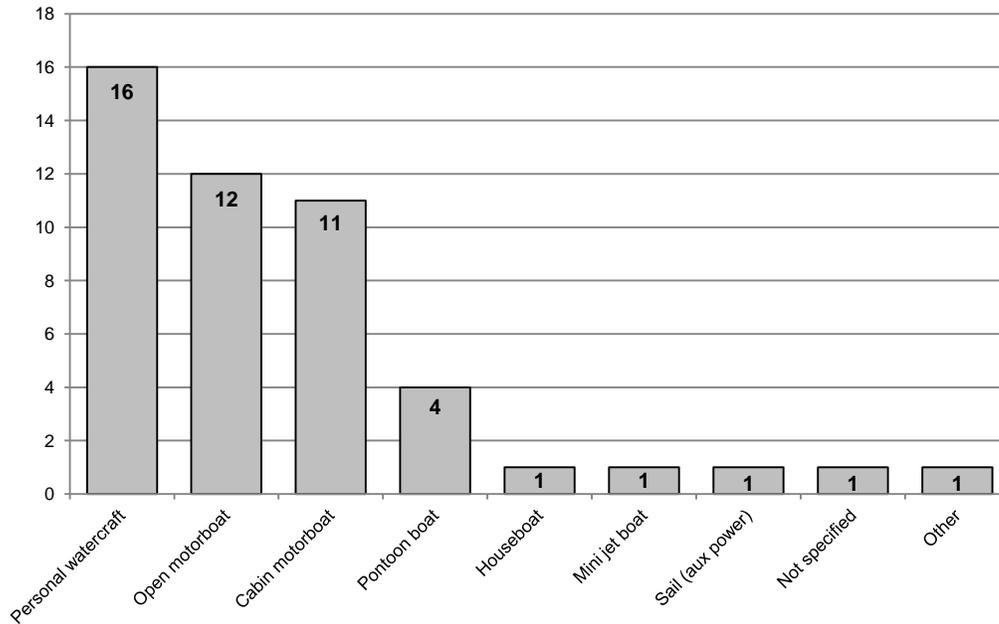


Map document  
created by  
FWC DLE GIS

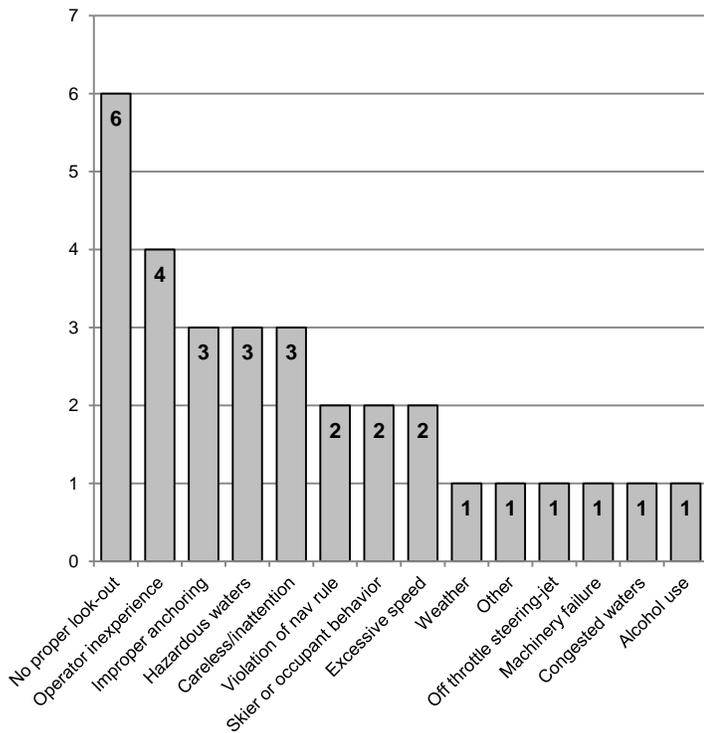


## 5. OKALOOSA COUNTY

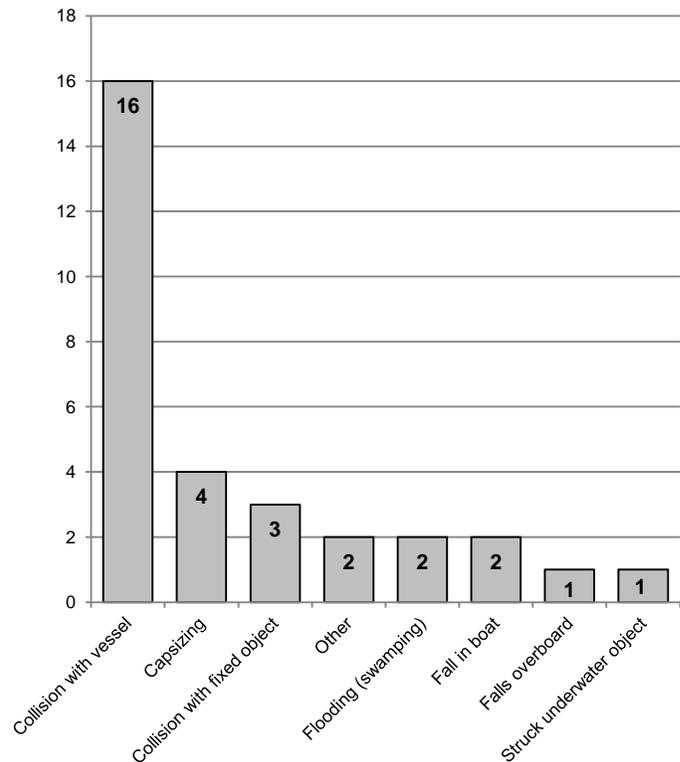
TYPE OF VESSEL

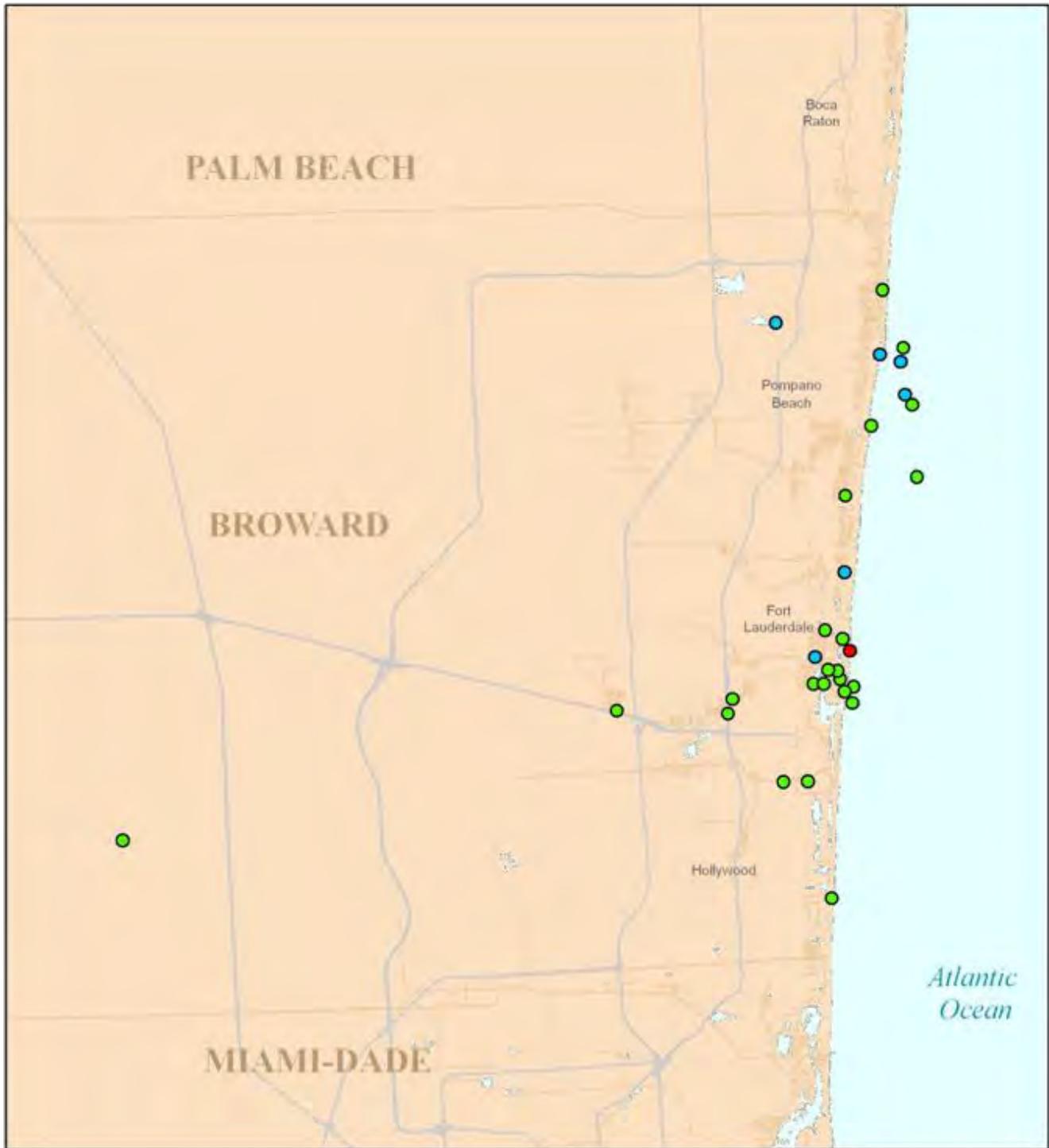


PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT



PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT





Known Locations of Accidents in Broward County during 2012

**Legend**

- Fatal Accident (1)
- Accident with Injury (6)
- Accident without Injury (23)

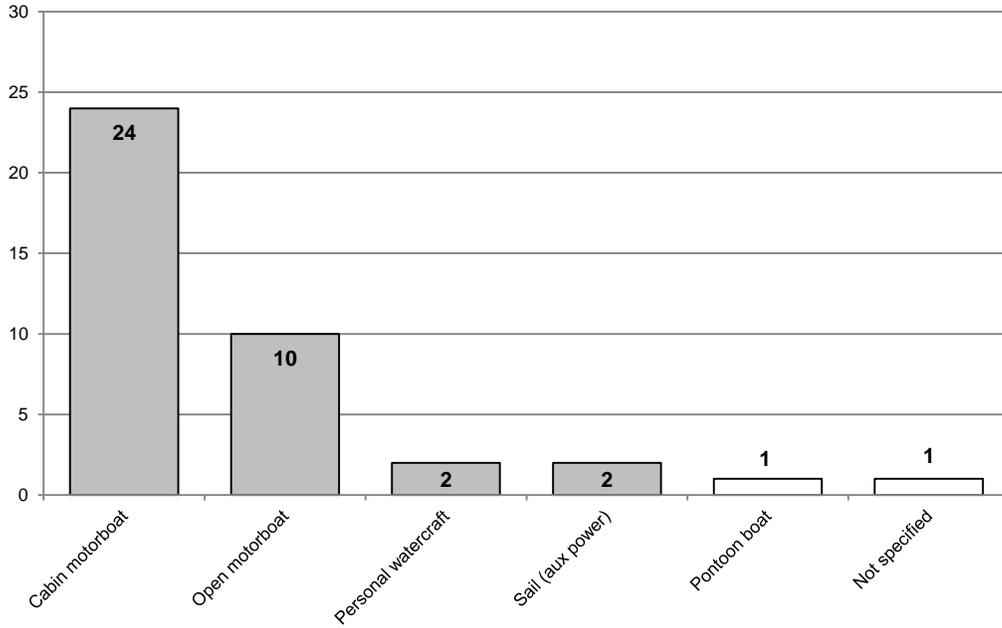


Map document  
created by  
FWC DLE GIS

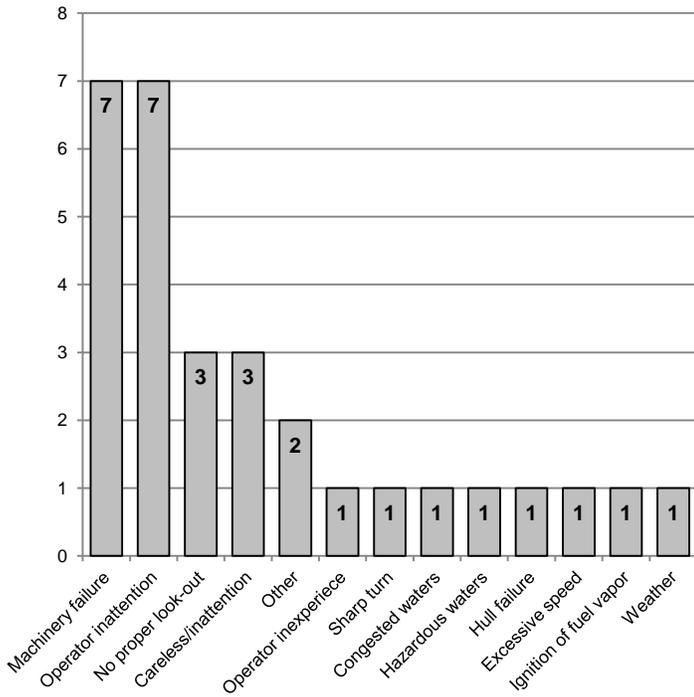


## 6. BROWARD COUNTY

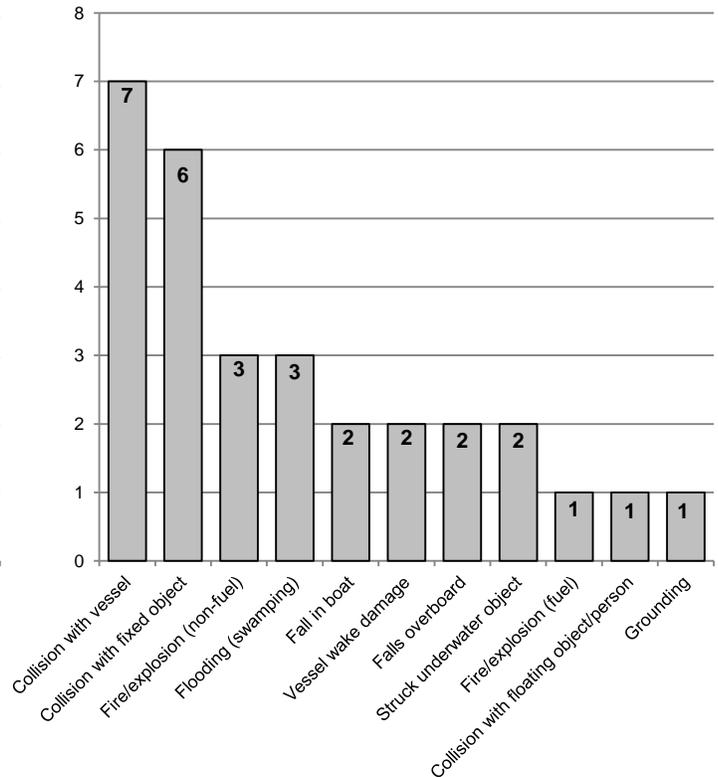
### TYPE OF VESSEL



### PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT



### PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT





Known Locations of Accidents in Brevard County during 2012

**Legend**

- Fatal Accident (1)
- Accident with Injury (19)
- Accident without Injury (9)

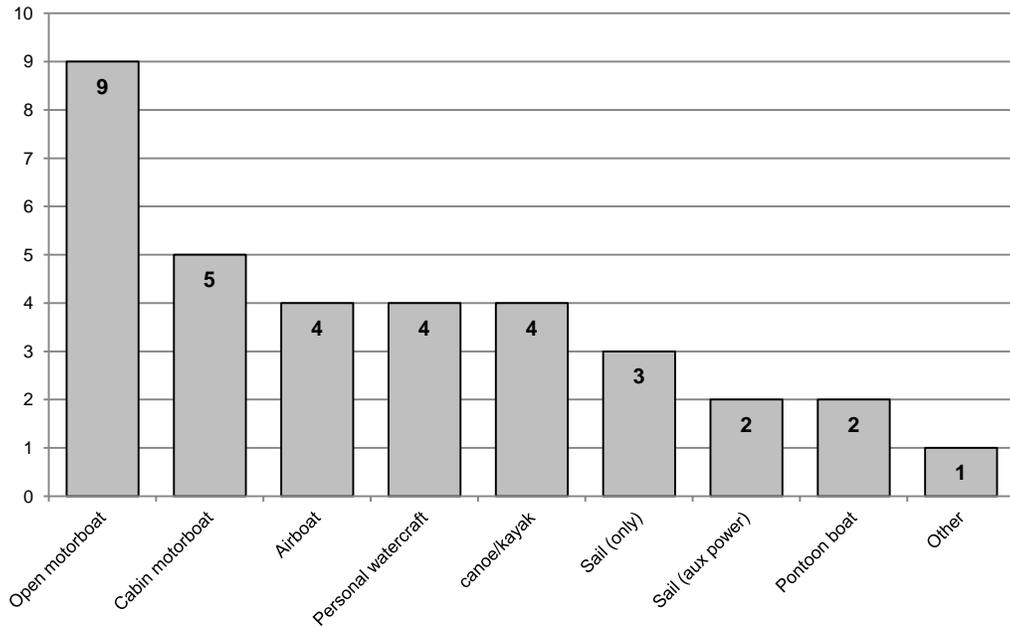


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created by  
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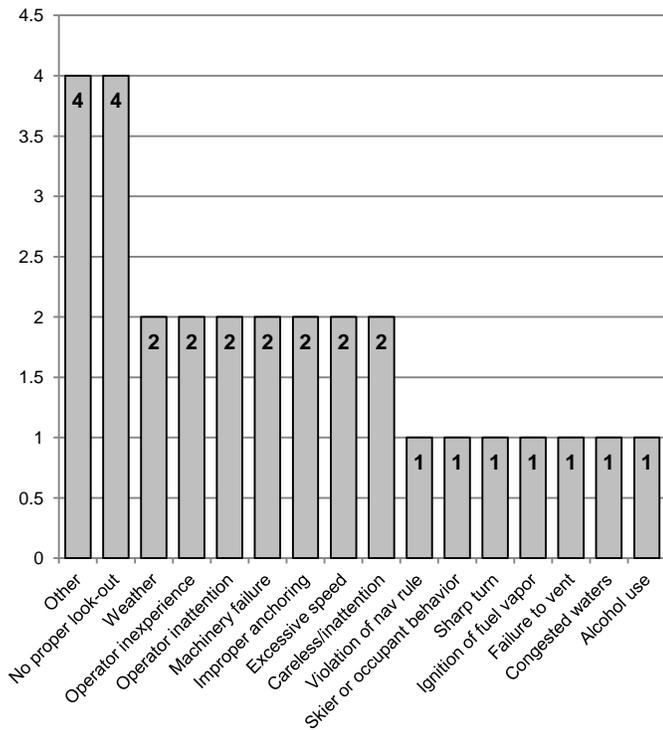


## 7. BREVARD COUNTY

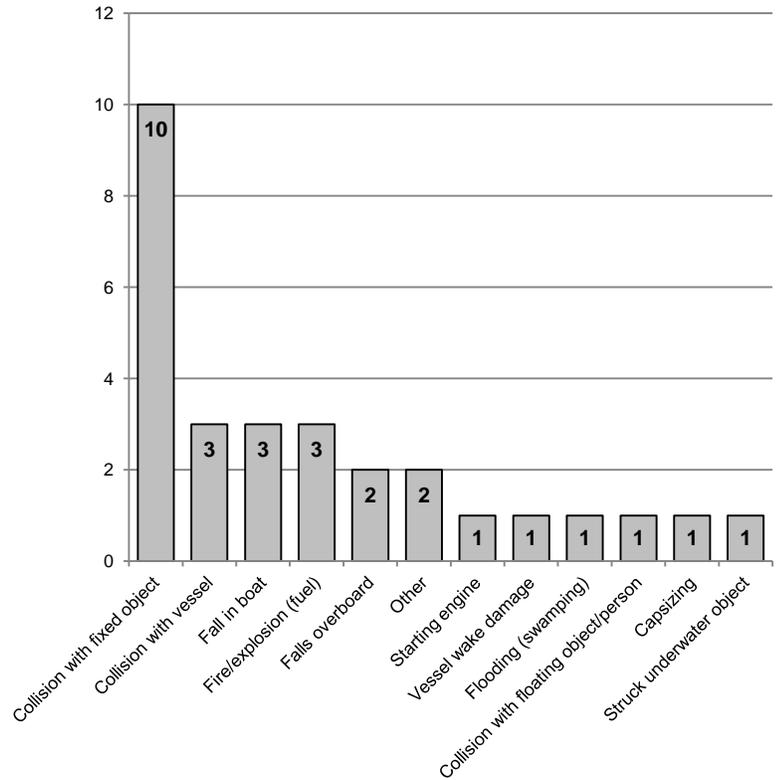
### TYPE OF VESSEL



### PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT



### PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT

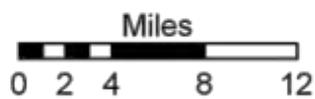




Known Locations of Accidents in Lee County during 2012

**Legend**

- Fatal Accident (1)
- Accident with Injury (8)
- Accident without Injury (19)

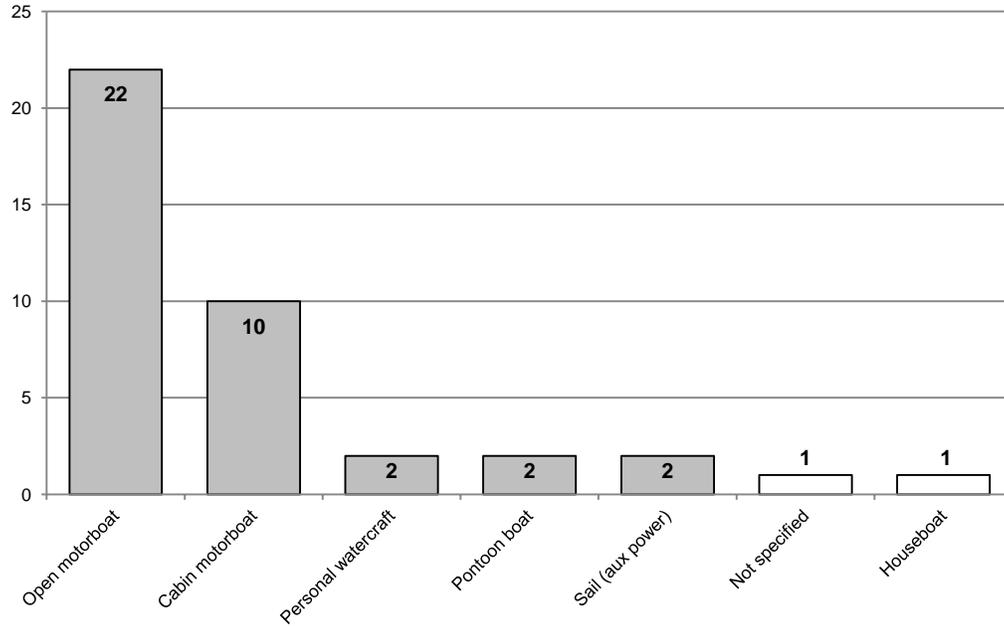


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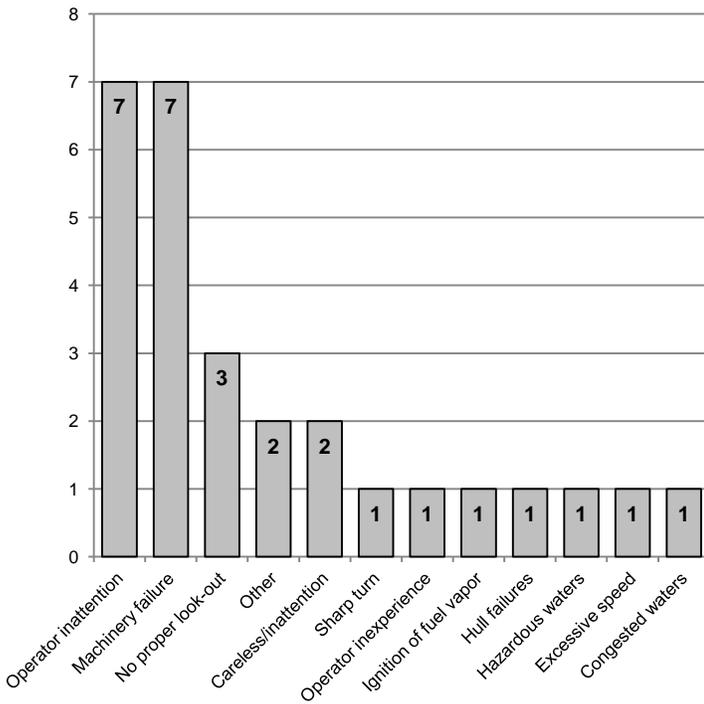


## 8. LEE COUNTY

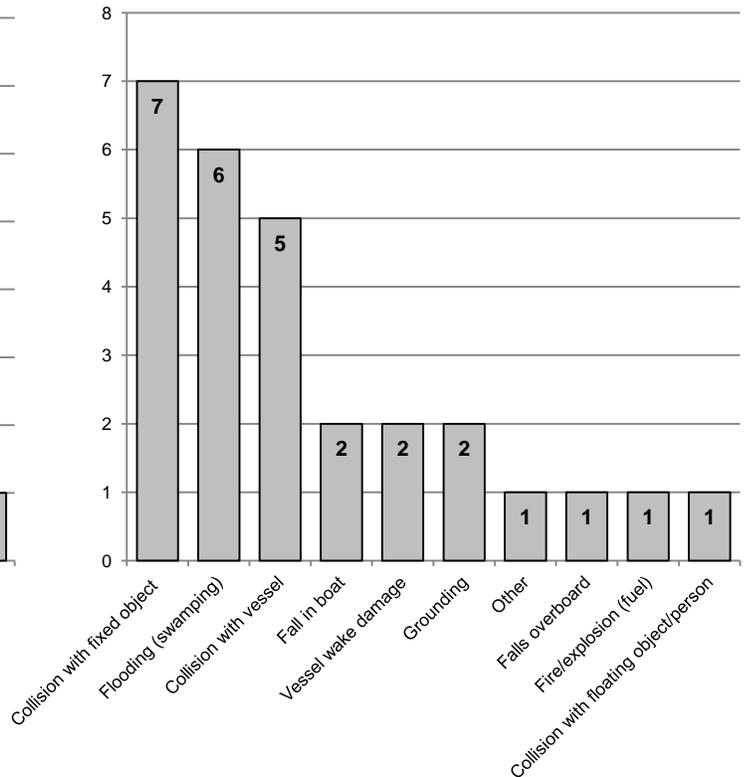
### TYPE OF VESSEL

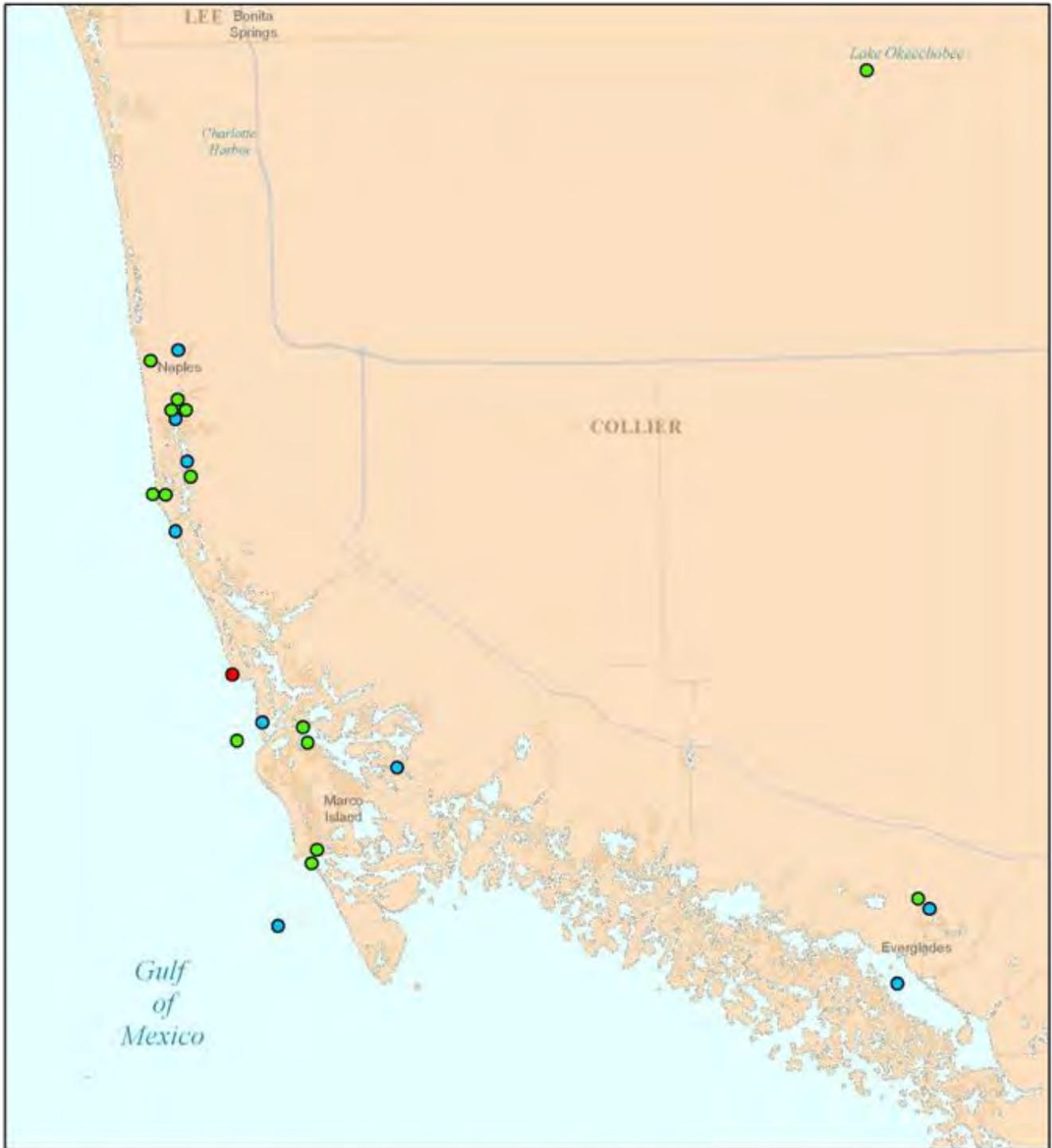


### PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT



### PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT





Known Locations of Accidents in Collier County during 2012

**Legend**

- Fatal Accident (1)
- Accident with Injury (9)
- Accident without Injury (14)

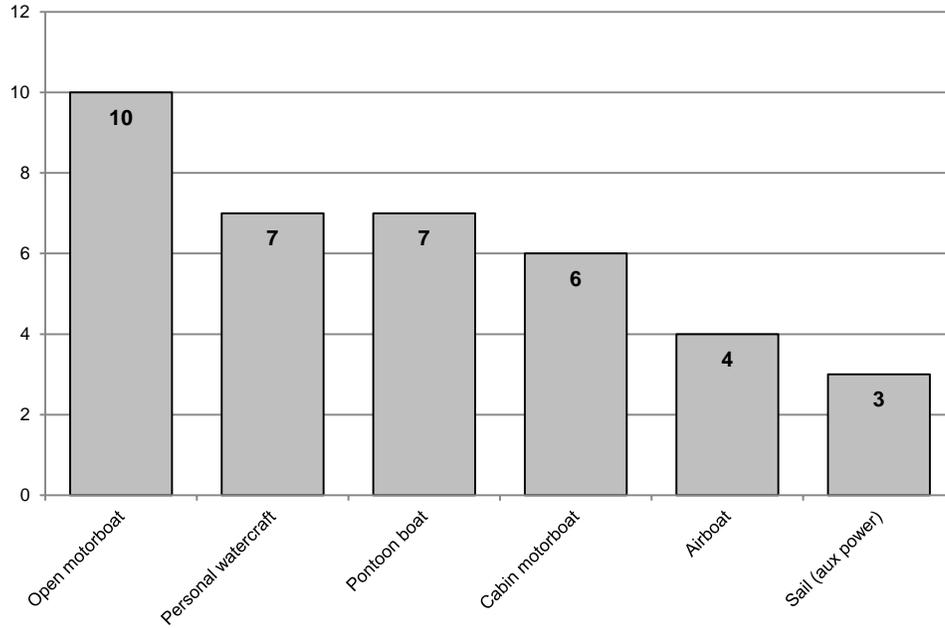


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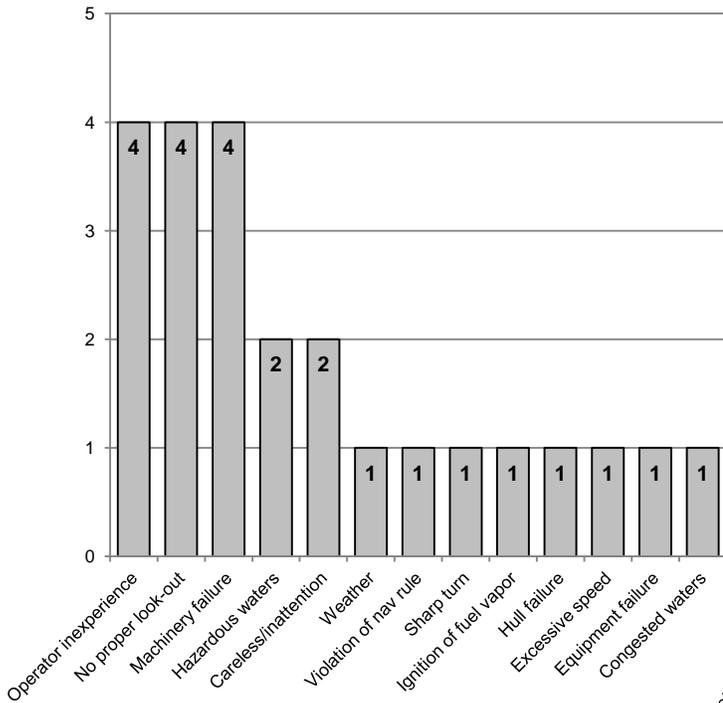


## 9. COLLIER COUNTY

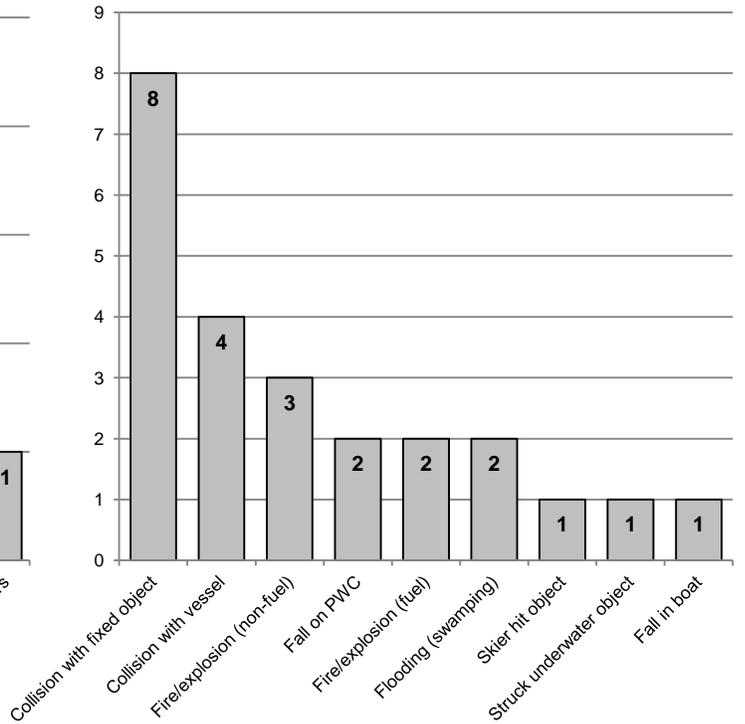
TYPE OF VESSEL

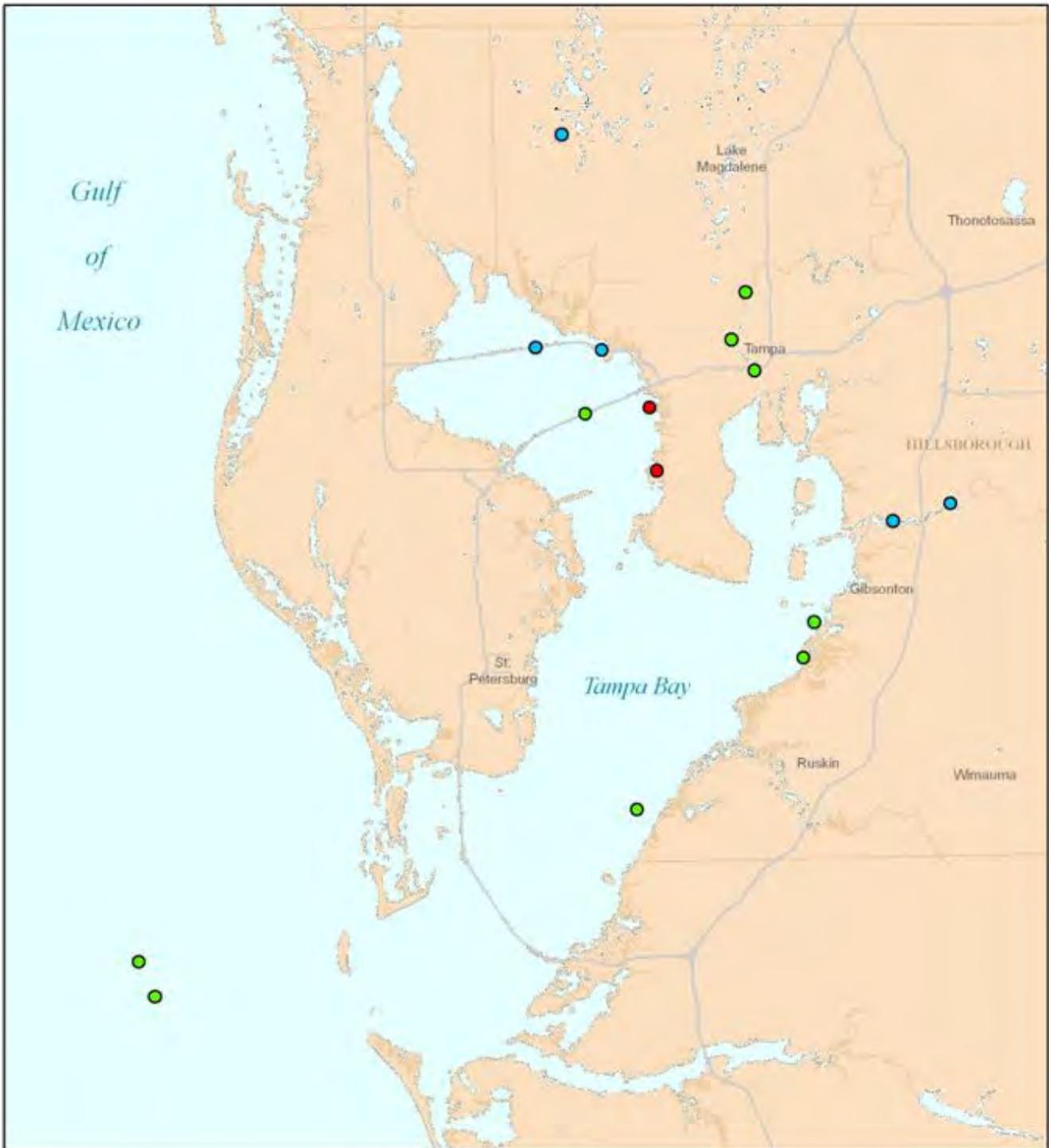


PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT



PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT





Known Locations of Accidents in Hillsborough County during 2012

**Legend**

- Fatal Accident (2)
- Accident with Injury (5)
- Accident without Injury (9)

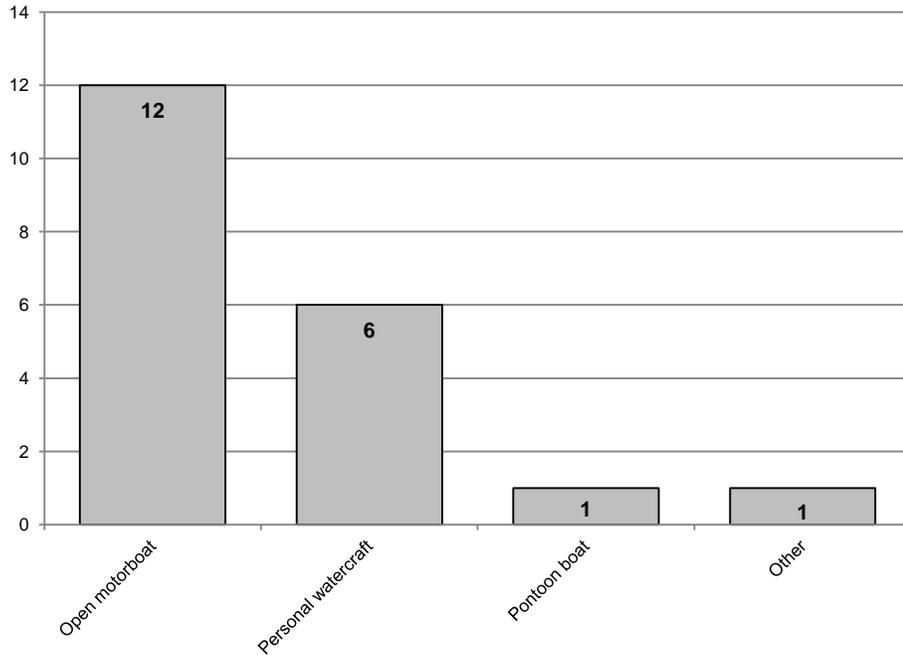


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created by  
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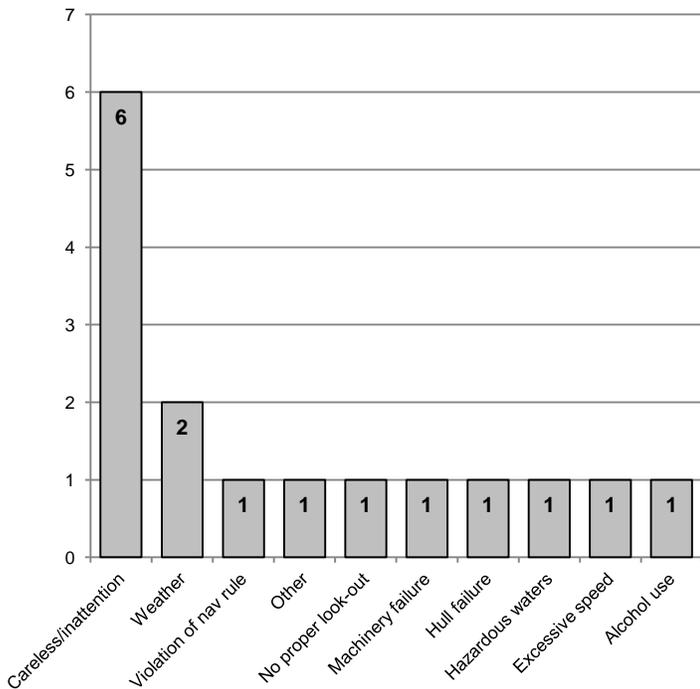


## 10. HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

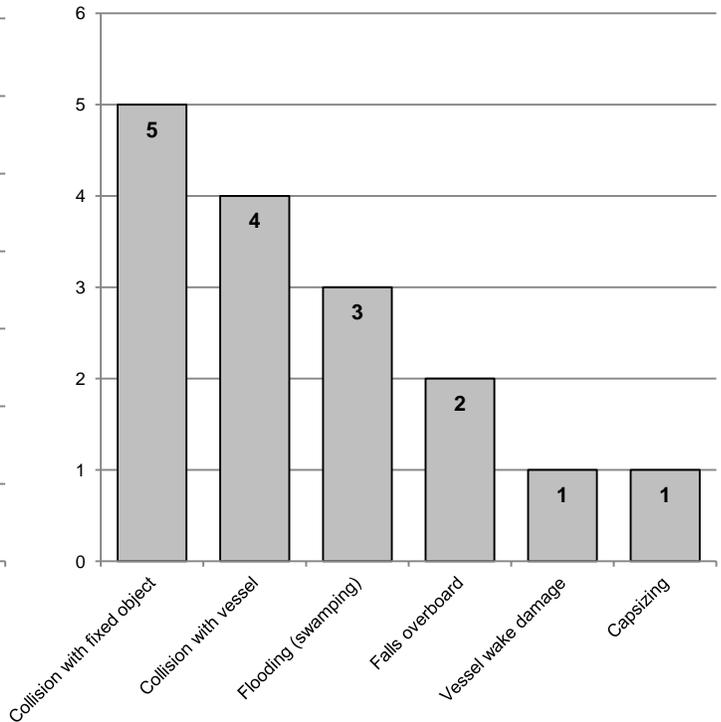
### TYPE OF VESSEL



### PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

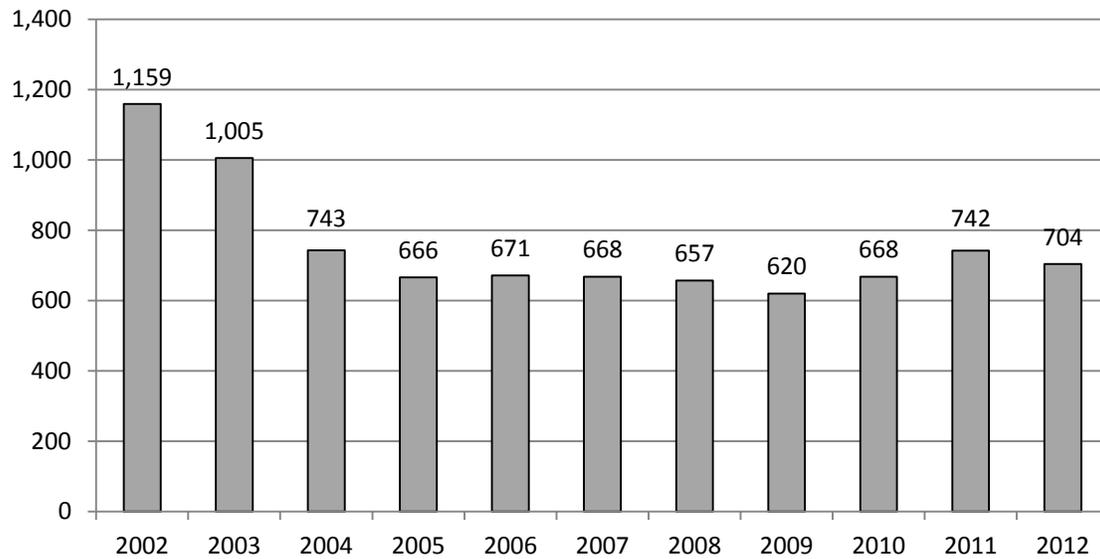


### PRIMARY TYPE OF ACCIDENT



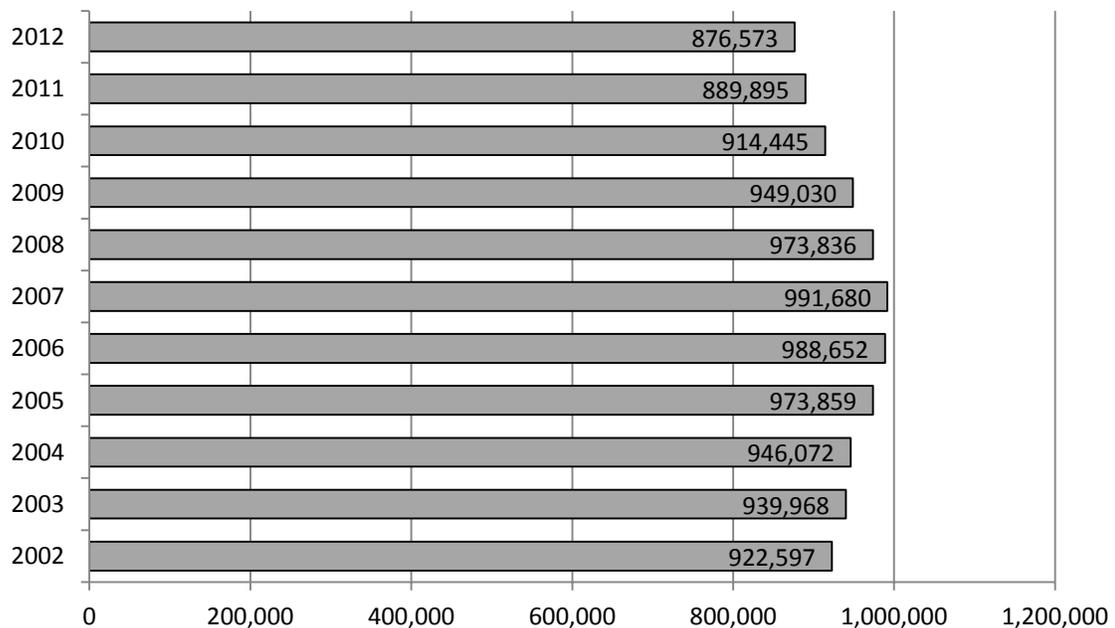
## 2012 TREND ANALYSIS

### REPORTABLE ACCIDENTS 2002-2012



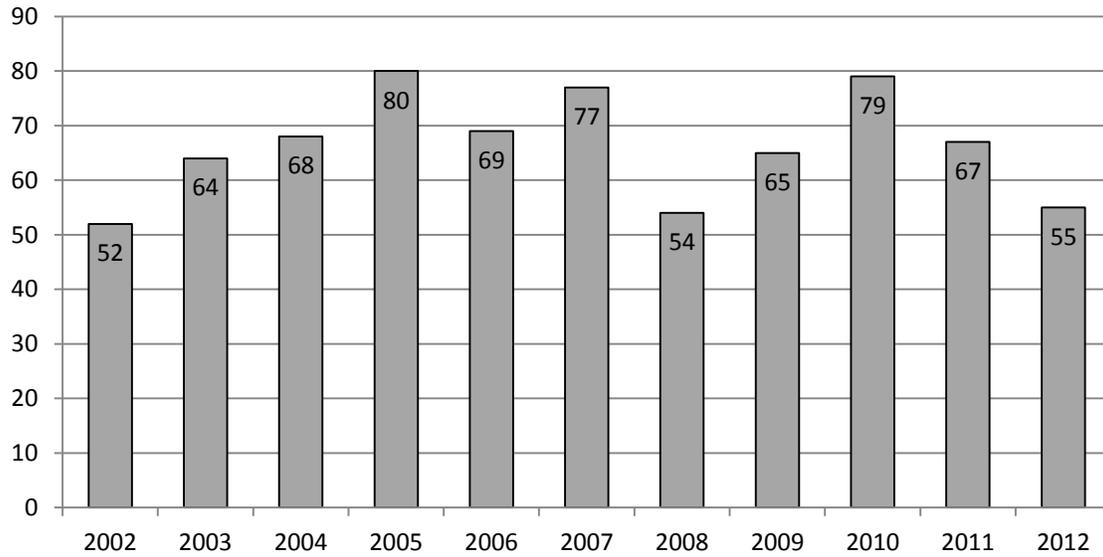
\*Beginning in 2004 the reportable criteria was changed from \$500 to \$2000 resulting in a significant drop in the number of accidents.

### RECREATIONAL VESSEL REGISTRATION 2002-2012

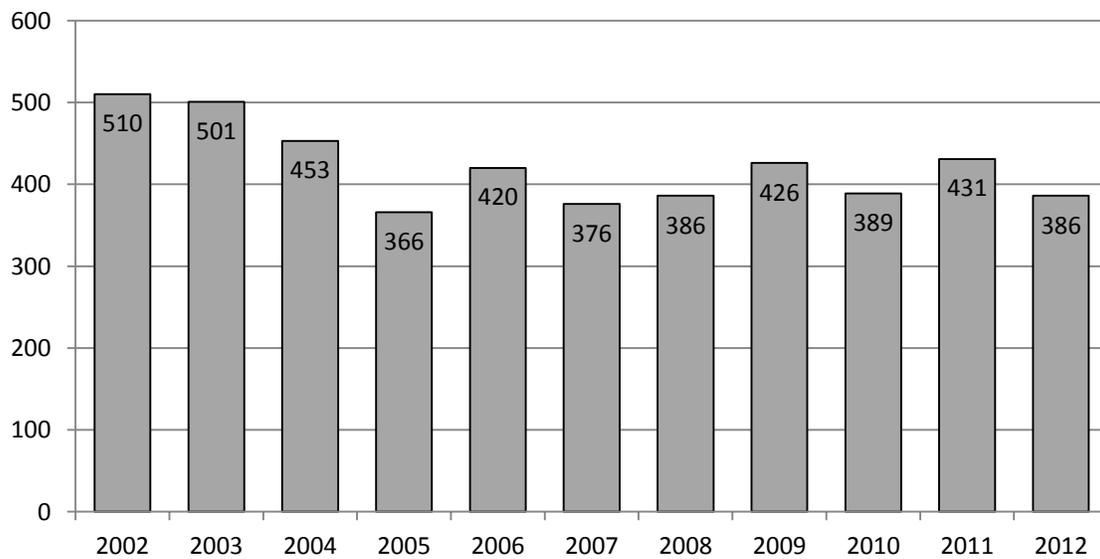


## 2012 TREND ANALYSIS

### FATALITIES 2002-2012

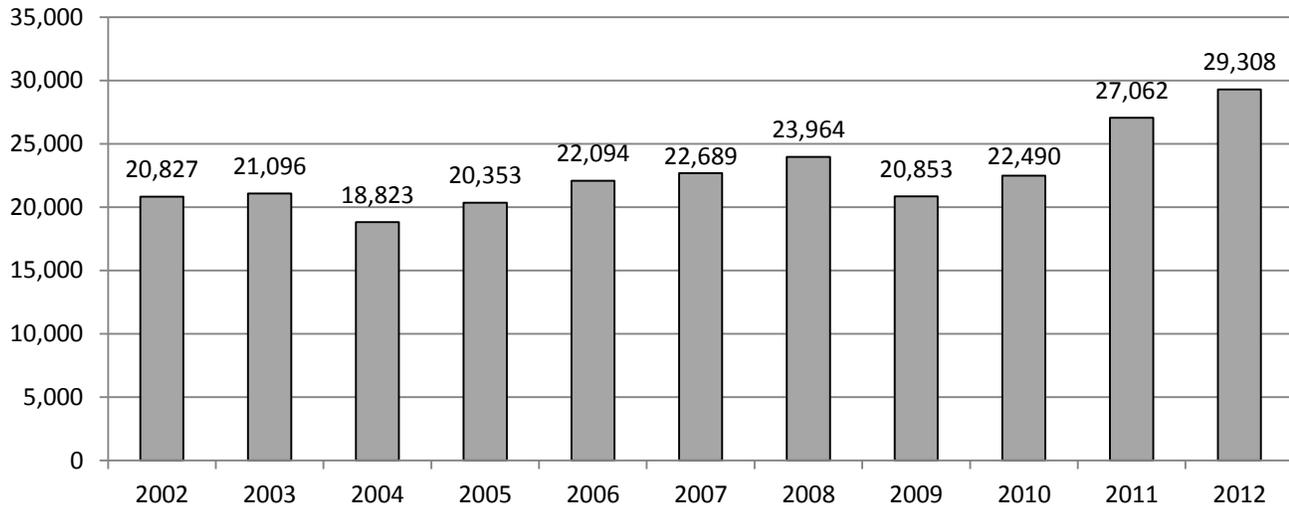


### INJURIES 2002-2012

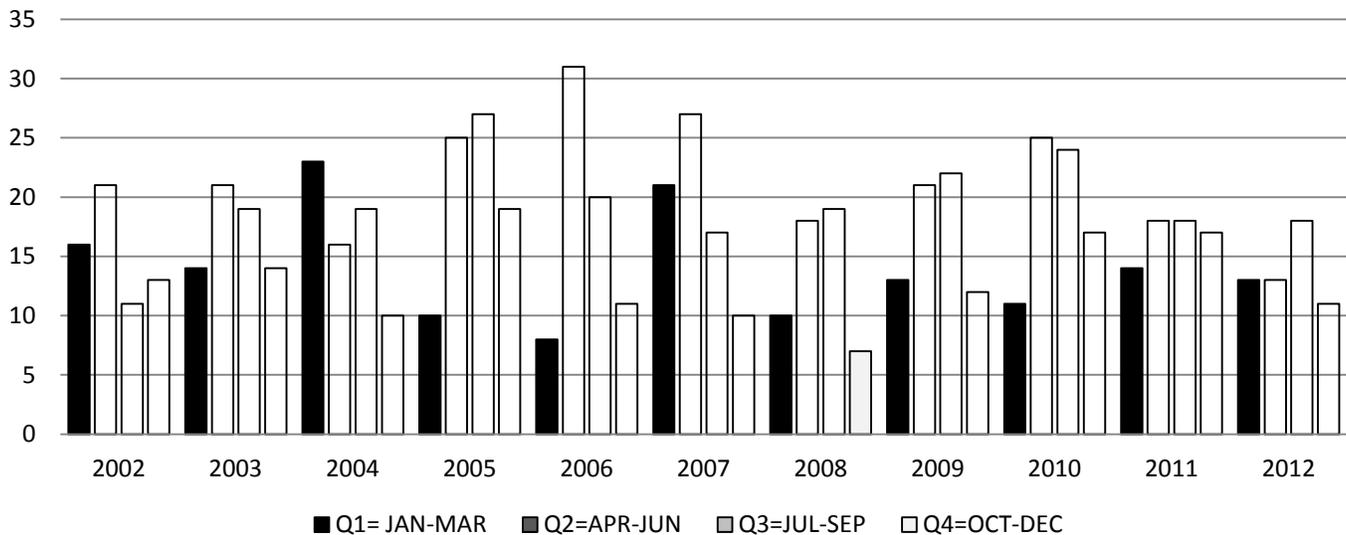


## 2012 TREND ANALYSIS

### BOATING SAFETY EDUCATION I.D. CARDS ISSUED 2002-2012

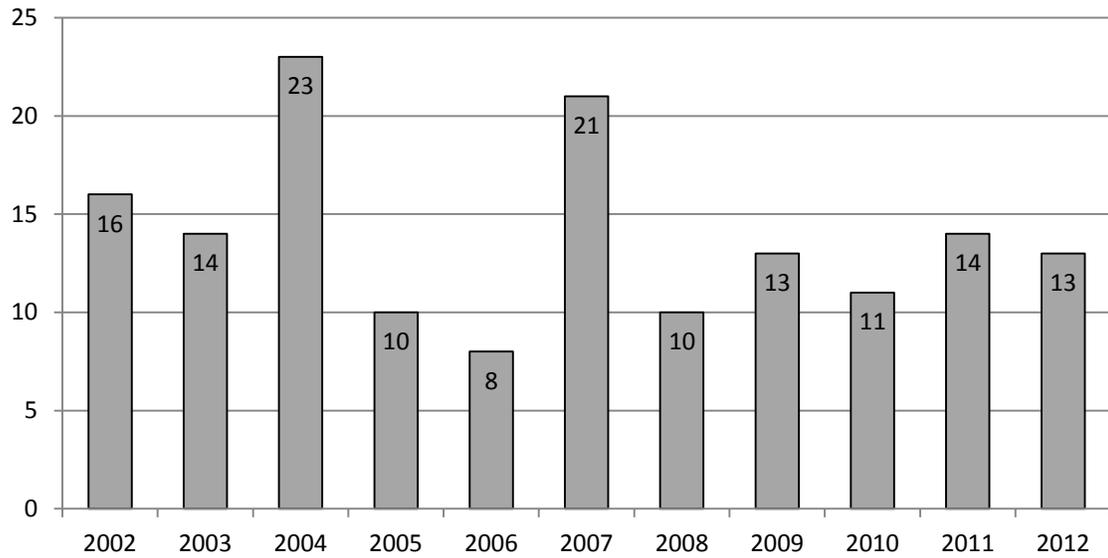


### FATALITIES BY QUARTER 2002-2012



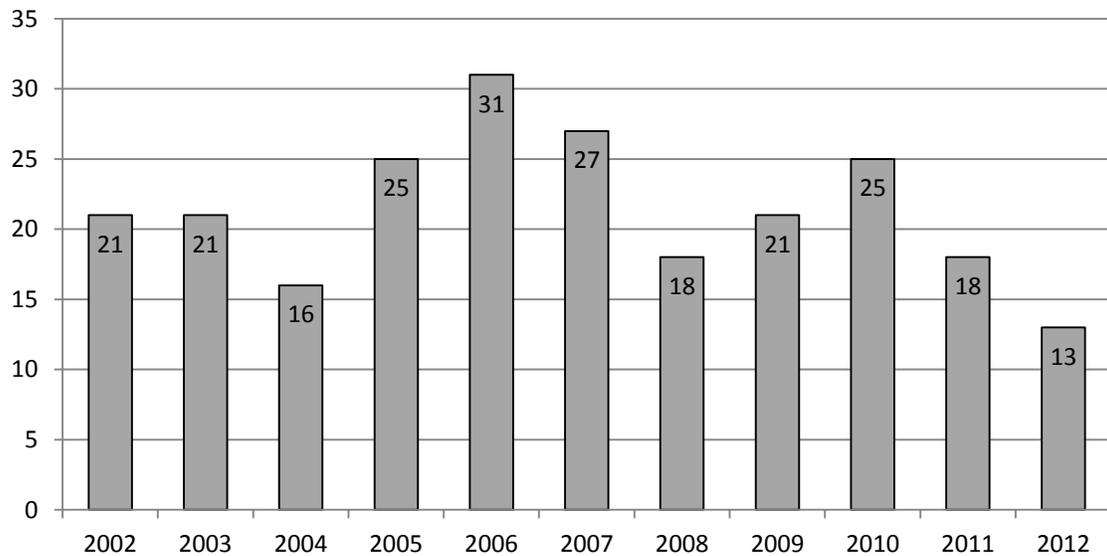
## 2012 TREND ANALYSIS

### QUARTER 1 FATALITIES



\*Q1 = JAN - MAR

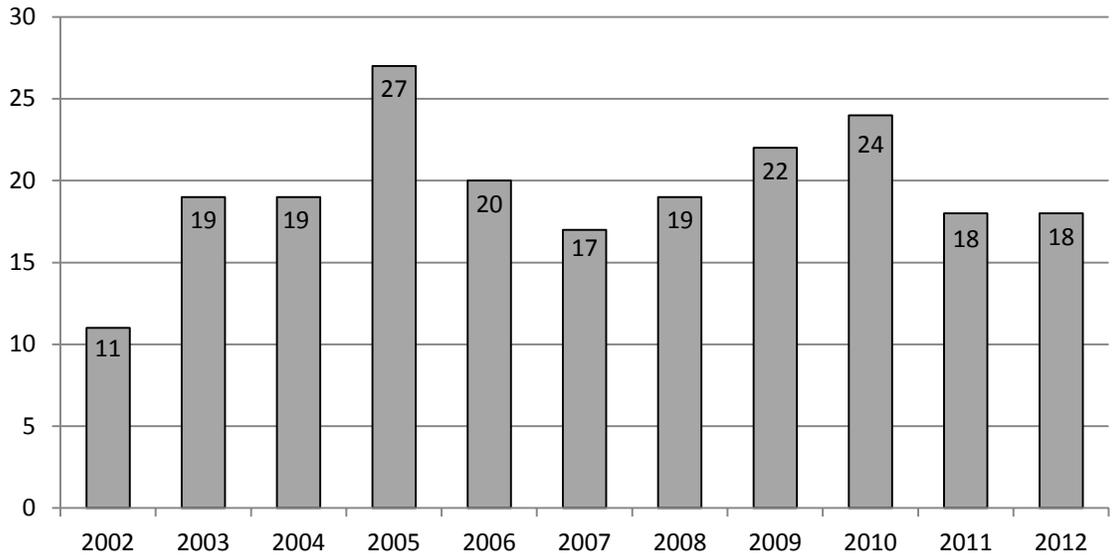
### QUARTER 2 FATALITIES



\*Q2 = APR - JUN

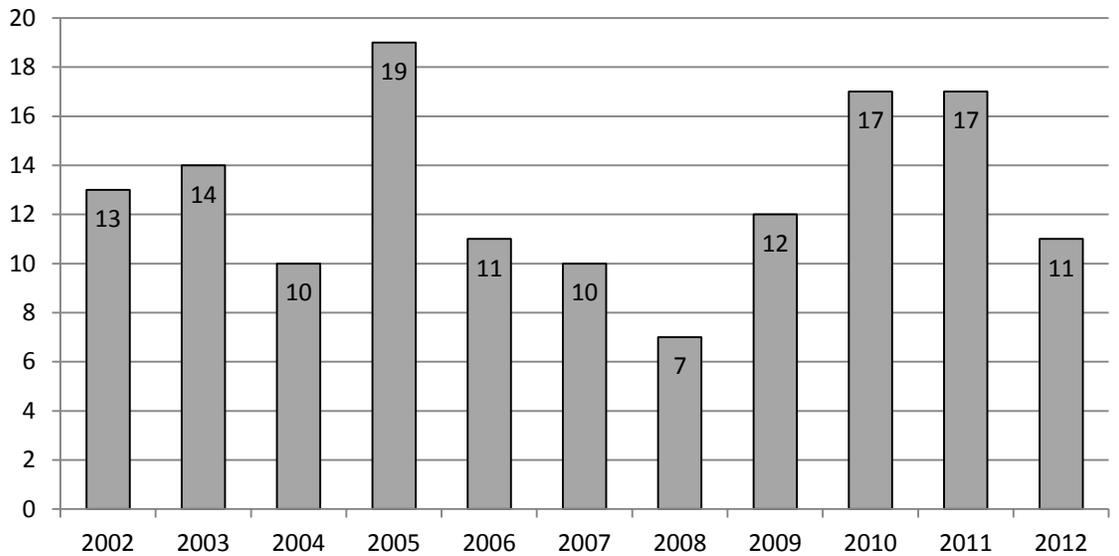
## 2012 TREND ANALYSIS

### QUARTER 3 FATALITIES



\*Q3 = JUL - SEPT

### QUARTER 4 FATALITIES



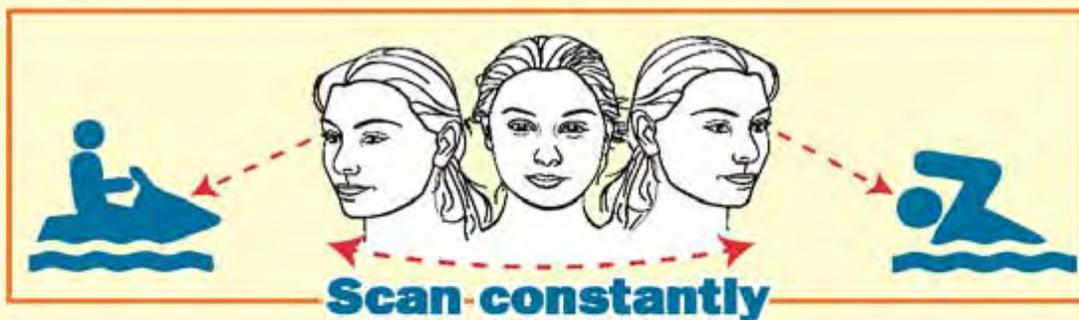
\*Q4 = OCT - DEC

# IMPORTANT

## boating safety messages to remember

### Always know what's going on around your boat.

Most boating accidents involve collisions.  
Staying alert is critical!



### Develop a "Life Jacket Habit."

Most people who die in boating accidents drown. Try out an inflatable life jacket and, most of all, wear it!



### Alcohol use is a leading cause of boating deaths.

Alcohol and boating really don't mix, so save it for later. When you drink, you don't think!

From your friends at the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission



FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE  
CONSERVATION COMMISSION



620 South Meridian St.  
Tallahassee, FL 32399  
Boating and Waterways  
Phone: (850)488-5600  
[www.MyFWC.com](http://www.MyFWC.com)



FWC reminds you that the best way to avoid becoming a boating statistic is to pay attention and wear a life jacket.

