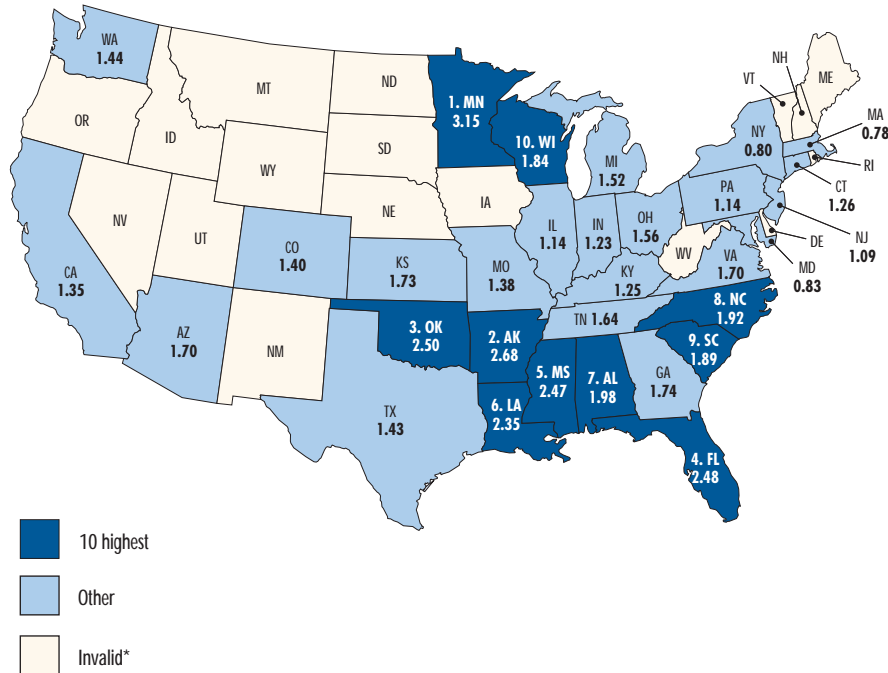


U.S. Drowning Rates

These charts show a comparison of drowning rates among whites and blacks by age and region, as well as among Hispanics and non-Hispanics. For demographic purposes, black is considered a race, whereas Hispanic is an ethnicity that can be any race. Rates for all charts represent number of drownings per 100,000 of population.

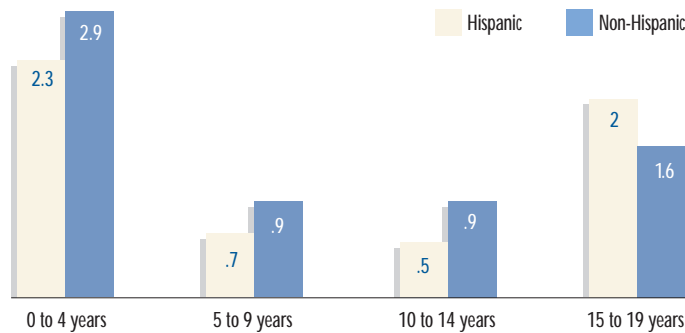
UNINTENTIONAL DROWNING RATES AMONG BLACKS, ALL TYPES



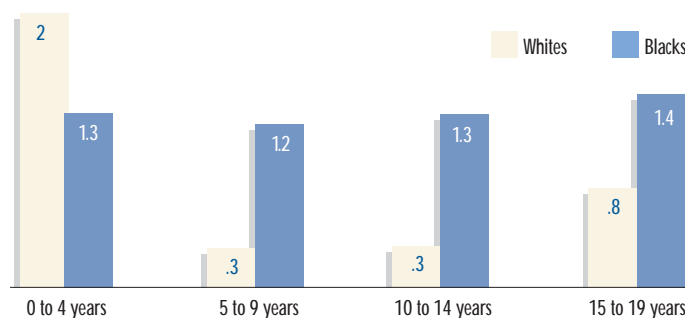
- 10 highest
- Other
- Invalid*

* These states had fewer than 10 deaths; therefore, the rates are considered statistically invalid.

HISPANIC VS. NON-HISPANIC, ALL TYPES



WHITES VS. BLACKS, POOLS AND NATURAL BODIES OF WATER

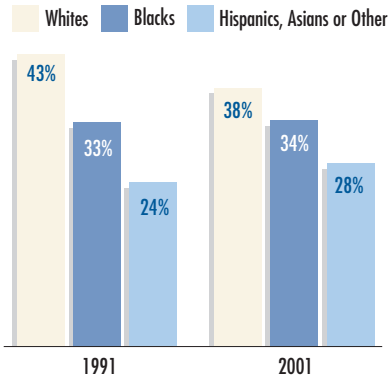


SOURCE: CDC MORTALITY DATA, 1999-2002

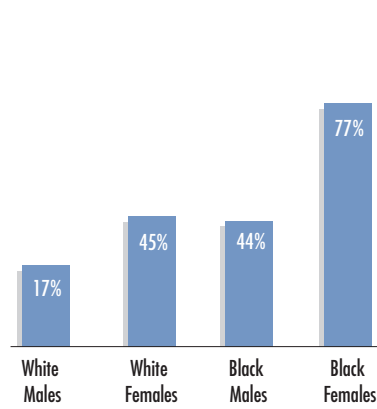
Swimming Ability

Blacks are less likely to know how to swim and, conversely, are most uncomfortable in deep water. So why do whites need more lifeguard rescues? Experts say the answer is that whites are more likely to go to waterparks and pools. Thus, though the percentage of rescues looks low for minorities, the rate of those rescues per population is actually quite high. Some waterparks even staff extra lifeguards when they know a minority group will be visiting.

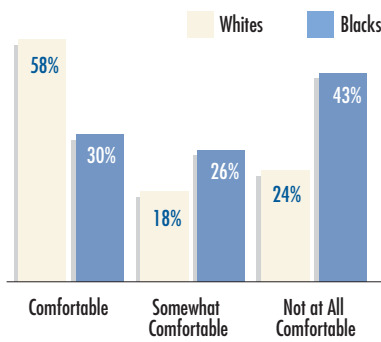
LIFEGUARD RESCUES AT WATERPARKS AND POOLS



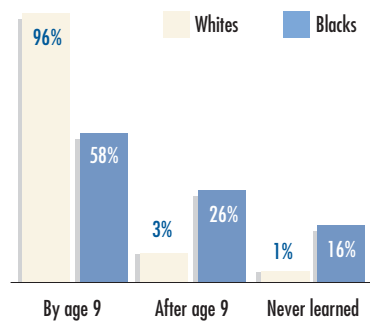
SELF-REPORTED INABILITY TO SWIM



COMFORT LEVEL IN DEEP SWIMMING POOL WATER



AGE AT WHICH ADULTS LEARN TO SWIM



Minority Representation

Of the members who identified their race (about 55%), whites were the overwhelming majority at USA Swimming, the sport's governing body. The organization has embarked on a recruitment program to increase its minority membership.

USA SWIMMING MEMBERSHIP

