

1.7.2 Fatigue problem definition (Std, ES, EAL/D)

Communicating with authority

Scan the broad features of the Fatigue problem definition, without reading too closely, and complete the table below, describing each feature of the report and explaining how it conveys a sense of authority. One has been done for you as an example.

Feature	Description	How it is authoritative
Title page		
Format	The document has the format of a report with the main points, such as 'Communication Campaign Considerations', 'Top 5 Key Points to Remember from the Research' and 'NSW Crash Statistics', presented as headings with sub-headings and dot points under these.	The format is designed to make complex information clearly understood and quickly read so that it may be acted upon without confusion.
Length and detail		



NSW CRASH STATISTICS

Fatigue is one of the top three behavioural factors involved in road deaths in NSW. In 2012 alone (preliminary data), fatigue was a factor in 17% of fatalities and 9% injuries on NSW roads, which equated to 64 deaths and 2,166 injuries. In 2011 there was an estimated cost to the community of \$710 million attributed to fatigue related crashes¹³.

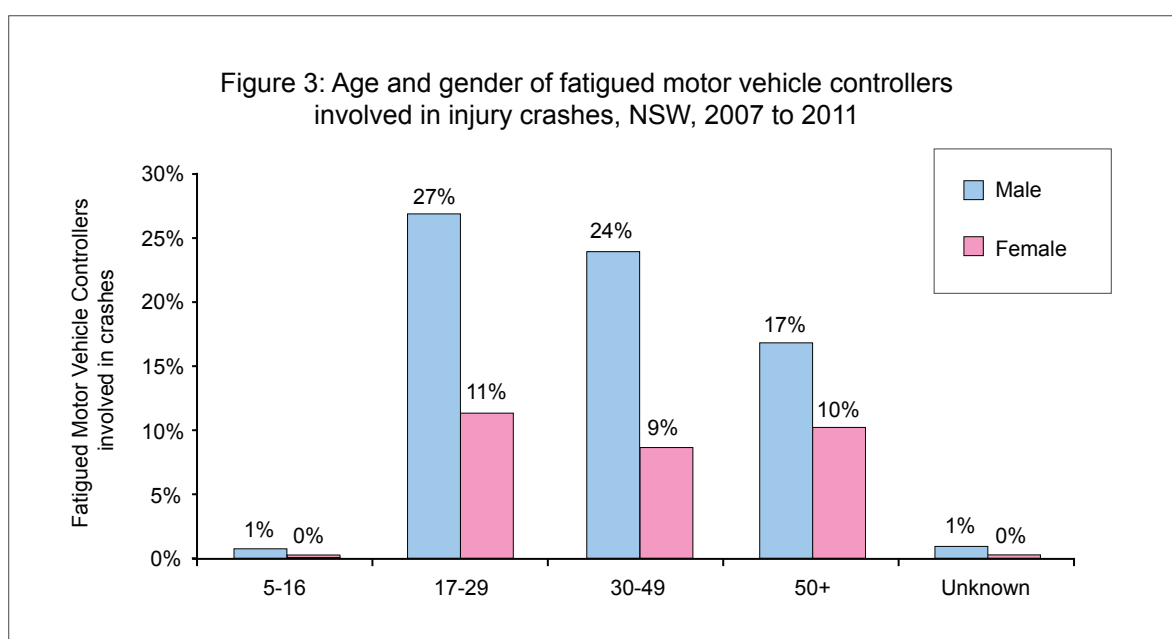
In the reporting period from 2007-2011 there were 17,681 crashed where fatigue was involved, resulting in 356 fatalities and 10,021 injuries. Fatigue-related crashes are twice as likely to be fatal compared to all crashes¹³.

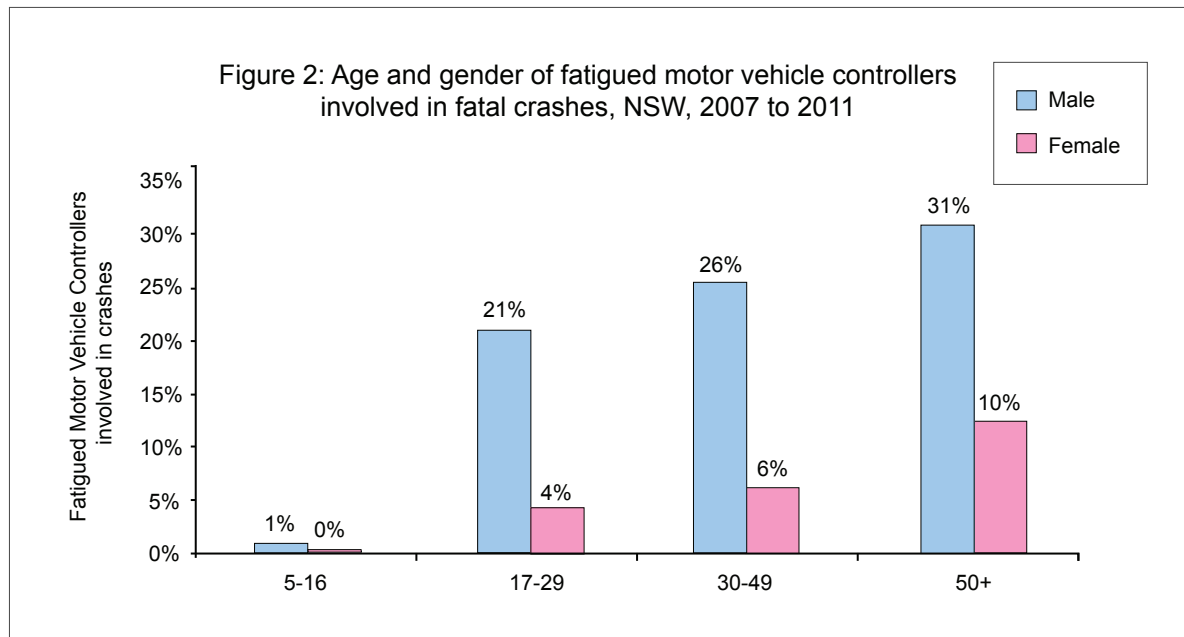
The Woolcott research (2012) revealed around a third of drivers had experienced fatigue in the last 12 months. Additionally, 12% of drivers had a microsleep while driving in the last 12 months, and 13% of drivers admitting to having had a crash as a result of driving fatigued. Those who admitted having a microsleep were more likely to be male aged 30-49 years (19%).

The following profiles fatigue-related crashes and includes crash data from the five year reporting period 2007-2011¹³.

Who?

- **Males** - involved in 64% all fatigue-related crashes and 79% of fatal fatigue-related crashes
- **Males 17-29 years** - significantly over-represented as involved in 29% of fatigue-related crashes and 21% of fatal fatigue-related crashes, but account for only 11% of licensed drivers in NSW.
- **Males 30-49 years** - involved in 24% of all fatigue related crashes and 26% of fatal fatigue-related crashes
- **Males 50+ years** - involved in 31% of fatal fatigue-related crashes.
- Females are less likely to be involved in fatigue-related crashes, but those most at risk are 17-25 years.





Where?

- Fatigue-related crashes (both fatal & non-fatal) are twice as likely to occur on **country rural roads** compared to non-fatigue related crashes.
- The majority of drivers involved in fatal fatigue related crashes on country roads are country residents, with 43% from the local government area in which they crashed.
- More likely to occur in **100 & 110km/h zones**, especially fatal fatigue-related crashes, typically because of the consequences of crashing at this speed.
- The majority of fatal fatigue-related crashed occur on **State highways**.

When?

- During **darkness** - almost twice as many compared non-fatigue related crashes
 - Over-represented late evening and during the midnight to dawn period.
- More likely to occur on **weekends** - night-time crashes peak heavily on Friday and Saturday nights and into the early hours of morning.
- In the **afternoon** - fatigue-related crashes peak everyday during the afternoon, especially for older drivers, although non-fatigue related crashes also peak during this time.
- More likely during **public and school holidays**.

How?

- Most common manoeuvre is the vehicle **leaving the road and hitting an object** (90% of all fatigue-related crashes and 72% of fatal fatigue-related crashes).
- Mostly **single vehicle incidents** (61%).

Complete the sentence starters below

- describing each of the features of the document with examples and
- explaining how each feature contributes to the document's authority.

1. The use of formal language in plain English...

2. Acknowledging the contribution of a well-respected institution...

3. Citing the results of extensive research...

4. Through the use of statistics...



CRUISE CONTROL

Taking charge