

Driver Education Chapter 5

Managing Risk with the IPDE Process

5.1 The IPDE Process

Understand Risk—

Driver, vehicle, roadway, and environment contribute to risk factors—Be aware it will reduce risk.

Driver Contributed Factors—Undivided Attention you and other drivers

Vehicle Contributed Factors—Condition of vehicle

Roadway and Environment Factors—weather/narrow roads curves winding, surface.

The IDPE Process—Safe driving depends on your ability to see and analyze traffic situation. Driving is primarily a thinking task. Drivers who have a thinking process avoid more risk.

IDPE is an organized system of seeing, thinking, and responding—identify, predict, decide, execute.

You begin this process by reading the traffic situation to gather information in order to make your decision and execute them. You must identify hazards and predict points of conflict. You avoid conflict/hazards by executing correct actions.

The zone control system is an organized method of managing 6 zones of space surrounding you vehicle. Zone control allows you to see and respond to changes in the traffic environment at a time when best control can be achieved.

Zone Control has the following steps:

1. See a zone change.
2. Check other zones.
3. Create time and space by getting the best speed control, lane position, and communication

Using the IDPE with Zone Control helps you develop behaviors that will make you a safe and responsible driver.

5.2 Identify and Predict

Identify—when to look, where to look, how to look and look for.

Identify possible hazards

Zones: One of six areas around a vehicle for as far as you can see:

Front, Left Front, Left Rear, Rear, Right Rear, Right Front

Kind of like a clock

Open Zone—Space you can drive without restriction

Line of sight distance you can see ahead of you in the direction you are looking.

Target Area—section of the roadway where the target is located in the center of your intended path.

Closed Zone—space not open to you because of a restriction in your line of sight or path of travel. Red light more time you see the better control you have.

Searching range—certain distance ahead of the vehicle where you are traveling.

Target Range—1st searching area then 12-15 second range, 4-6 second range is the space you are in the next 4-6 seconds.

Orderly visual search pattern—process of searching critical areas in a regular sequence.

1. Look ahead to your target-area range.
2. Evaluate your left-front, front, and right-front zones in the 12-15 second range. Search driveways and intersections for possible changes in your line of sight and path of travel.
3. Glance in the rearview mirror to check your rear zones
4. Evaluate 4-6 second range
5. Look ahead to evaluate another 12-15 second range
6. Check your 4-6 second range
7. Glance in the rearview mirror
8. Check speed and gauges.

Repeat, repeat repeat, repeat, repeat---etc.

Aspects of Vision—central, peripheral, and depth of vision

Field of Vision—while looking straight ahead what you can see around you.

Depth—ability to judge distance

Scanning—glancing continually and quickly around.

Peripheral—180 degrees, central vision is about 10 degrees straight ahead.

Selective Seeing—identify and select only those clues and events that restrict your line of sight or can change your path of travel.

Ground viewing—making quick glances to the roadway in front of your vehicle.

Check for things that would cause an open zone to close. What are those things?

Smv, crossroads, roadway users, roadway features, changing conditions, etc.

Change of multi lane to single to narrow, surface change, roadside hazards

Predict—You take the information you have identified and imagine what might happen.

How to predict

What to predict

Predict actions of others Their path, action, space, point of conflict

Predict control of your vehicle

Knowledge from experience

Judgement

5.3 Decide and Execute

Execute—You carry out your decision

Decide to change speed

Decide to change direction

Decide to communicate

You should try to communicate changes in speed/direction

Traffic Flow

Minimize a hazard

Separate Hazards

Compromise Space give as much space to a greater hazard

Control speed

Steer

Communicate—headlights, taillights, brake lights, turn signals, hazard flashers, back-up lights, horn, vehicle position, eye contact, body movement, combine actions.

5.4 Using the IPDE Process

Using the IPDE Process and the zone control system helps you plan and execute maneuvers, or actions to reduce hazards.

Continue to practice so it becomes habit.

Video Emphasizing IPED: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DLvcmO2kwvg> (20 minutes)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kyq15wrxYX8> situations

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eKg0QY4GSio> situations

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hr73ldZ3f5Q> winter driving

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6WbYpgn6T4c> night driving

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3GEgB-xui0M> poor driving conditions.