

Chapter4

Managing Risk With the IPDE Process

4.1 The IPDE Process

4.2 Identify and Predict

4.3 Decide and Execute

4.4 Using the IPDE Process



Cause of Collisions

85% of collisions are the result of Driver Error

Frequent *Driver Errors*:

1. Breaking Laws
2. Operating a Defective Vehicle
3. Tailgating
4. Driving too Fast for Conditions
5. Not Wearing a Seatbelt
6. Driving after Drinking or Drug use
7. Driving while tired



The IPDE Process

- Drivers who use an organized system will be better equipped to manage risk and thus reduce the possibility of damage or harm



- Risk – Always a risk involved with driving, object is to **REDUCE RISK**

- Driver Contributed Risk

- Adjusting radio
- Being angry
- Drinking and driving
- Using cell phone



- Vehicle Contributed Risk

- Bald tires
- Poor brakes
- Dirty windshield
- Worn wiper blades



- Environment Contributed Risks

- Bright sun
- Construction
- Shadows
- Snow and Ice
- Sharp curves



IDENTIFY

Use visual search patterns to identify

- Open and closed zones
- Specific clues
- Other users
- Roadway features and conditions
- Traffic controls



PREDICT

Use knowledge, judgement, And experience to predict

- Actions of other users
- Speed
- Direction
- Control

DECIDE

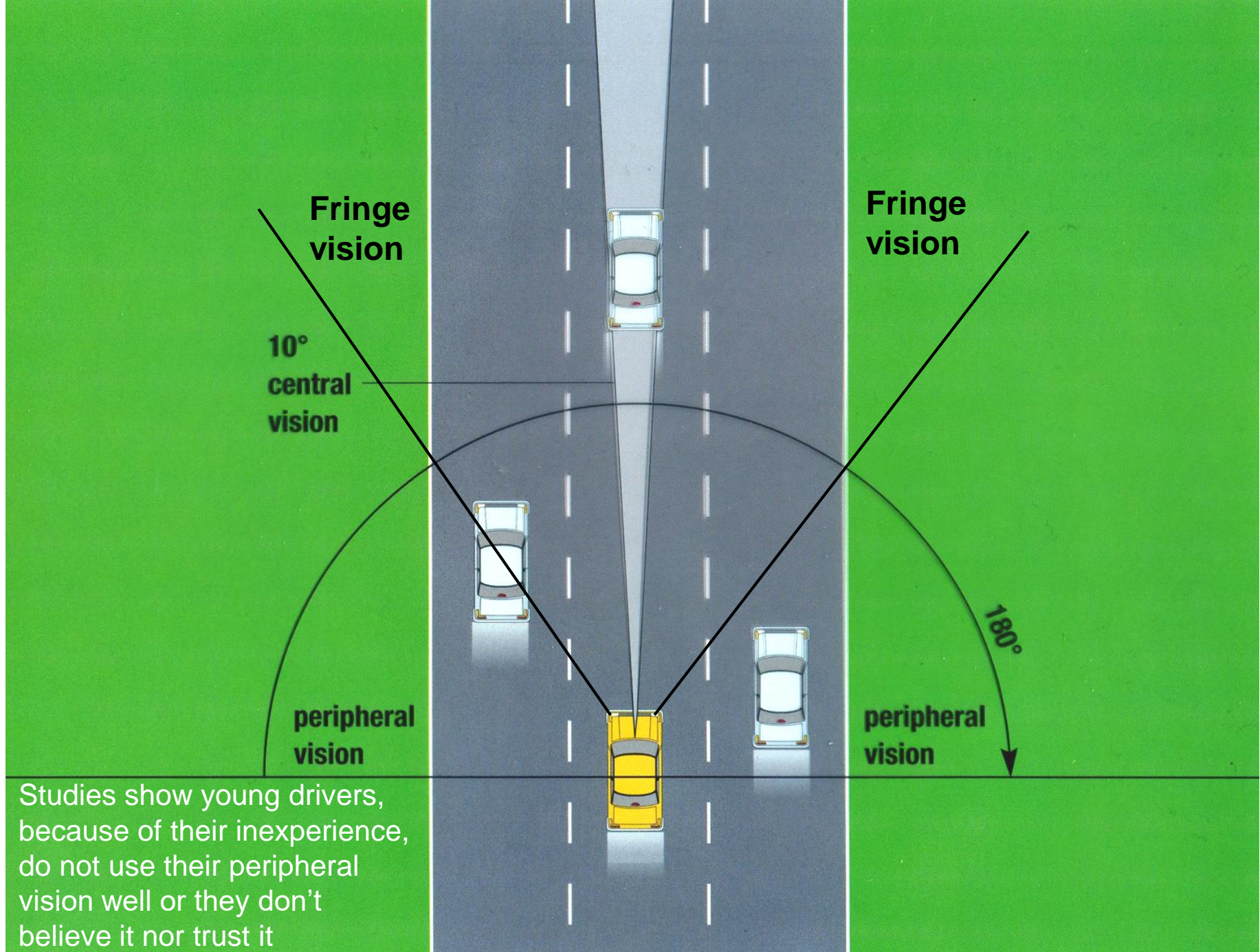
Decide to use one or more actions to

- Change or maintain speed
- Change direction
- Communicate

EXECUTE

Execute your decisions to

- Control speed
- Steer
- Communicate
- Combine actions

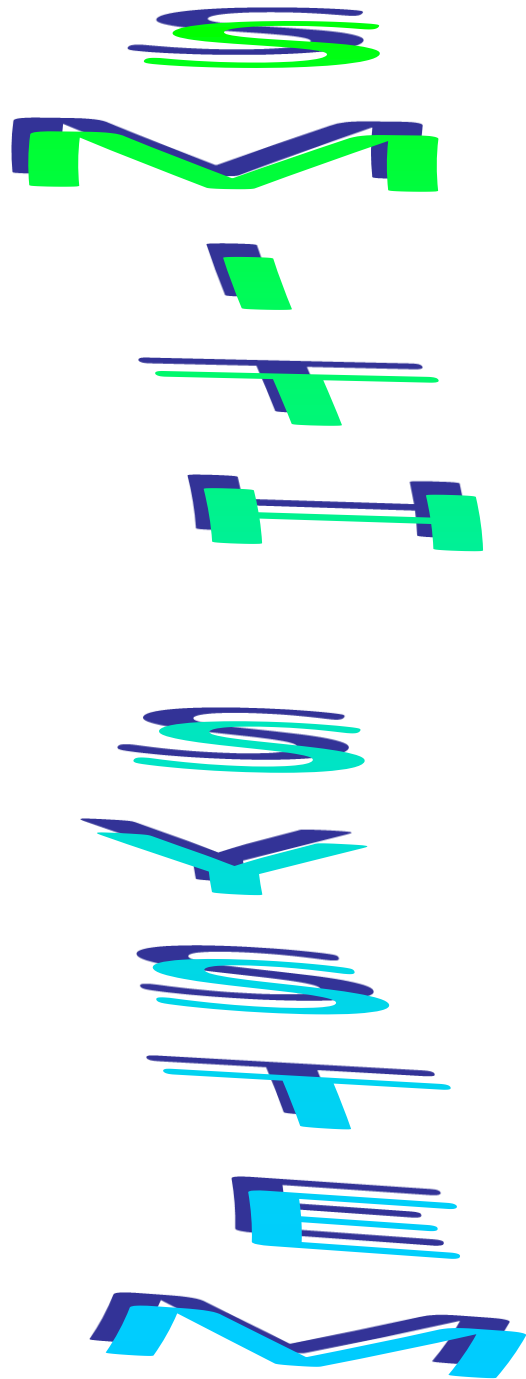


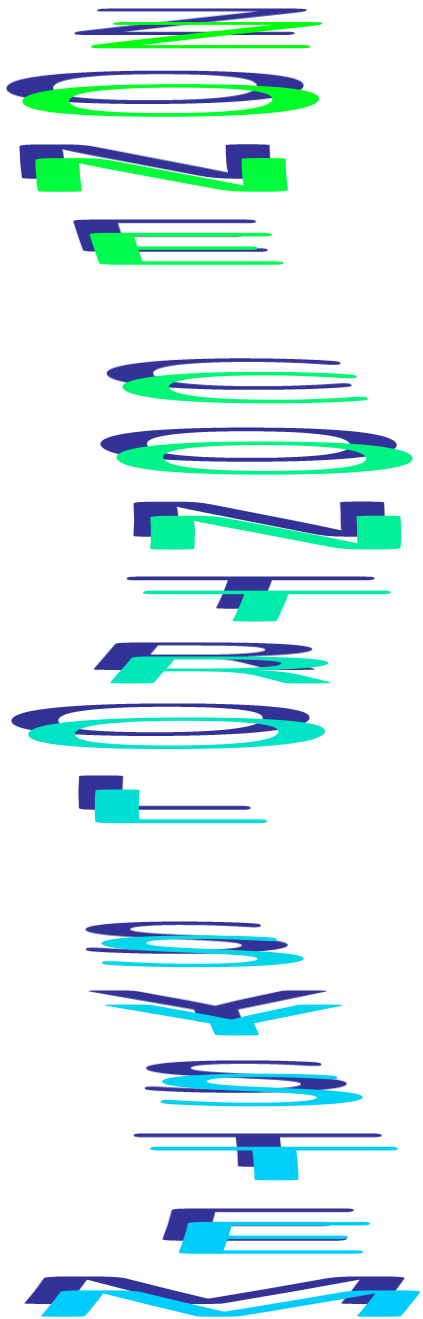


Use your central vision to check your target area and front zones. Use your fringe vision to check reference points and detect changes in your rearview mirror.

Look directly at the word CENTRAL. Note how hard it is to see the boy on the bike and the car in the three mirrors

1. Aim high in steering
2. Keep your eyes moving
3. Get the big picture
4. Make sure other see you
5. Leave yourself a "Way Out"

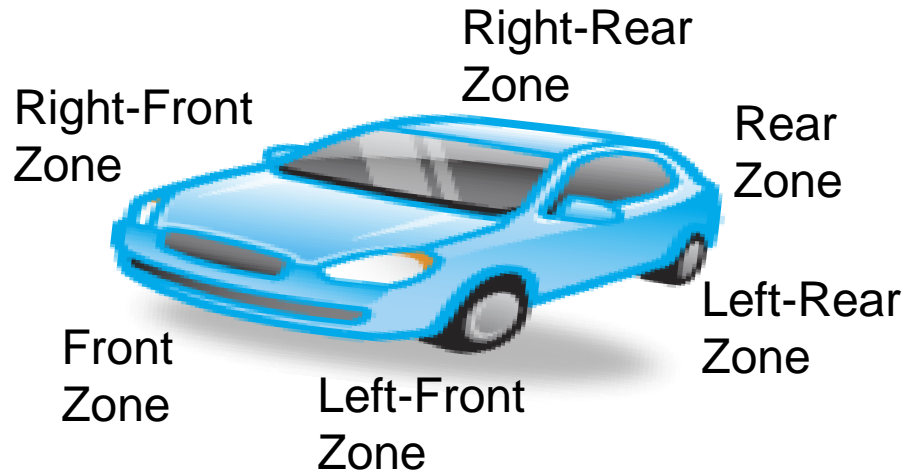




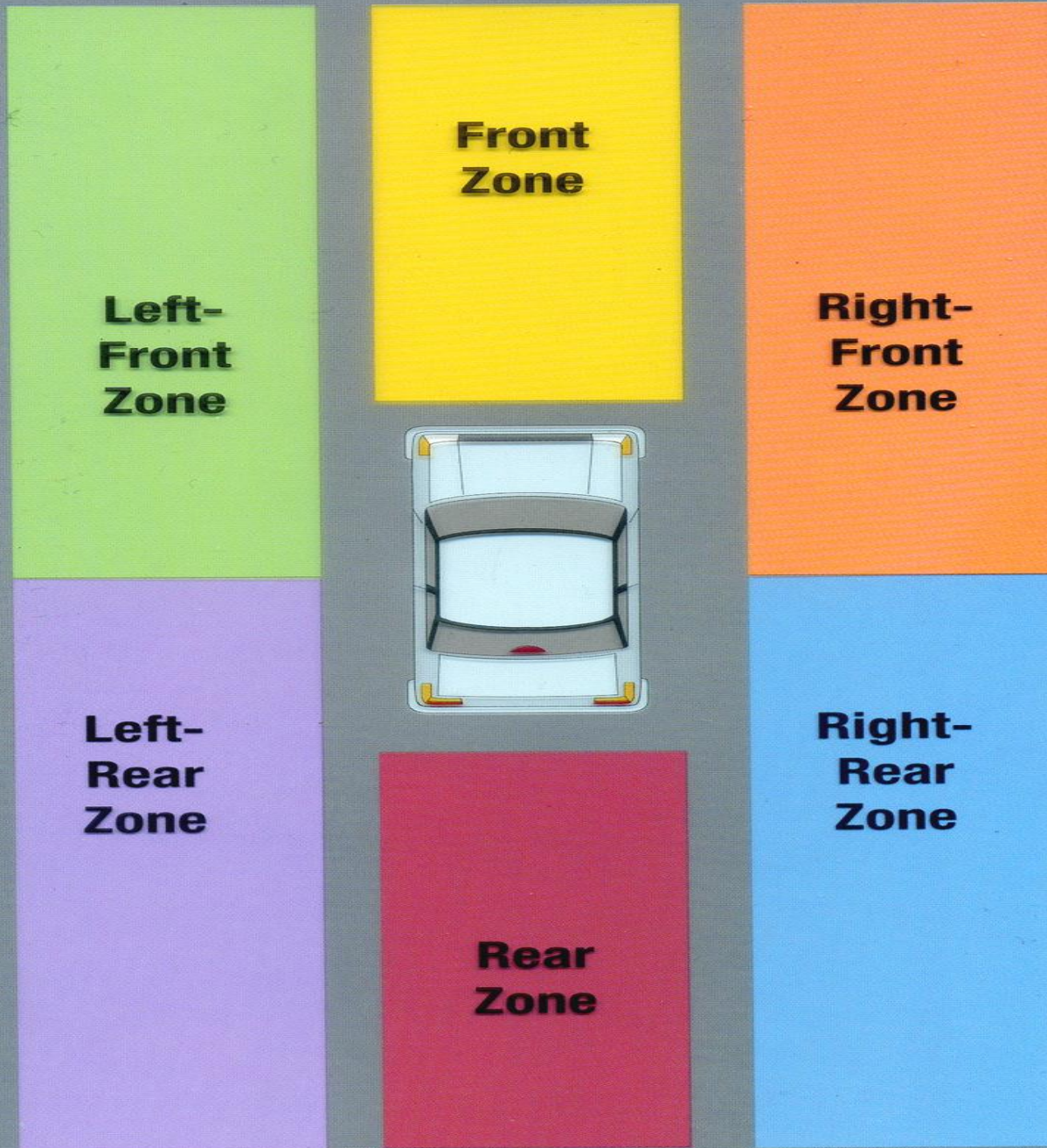
1. See a zone change
2. Check other zones
3. Create time and space by getting the best speed control, lane position, and communication

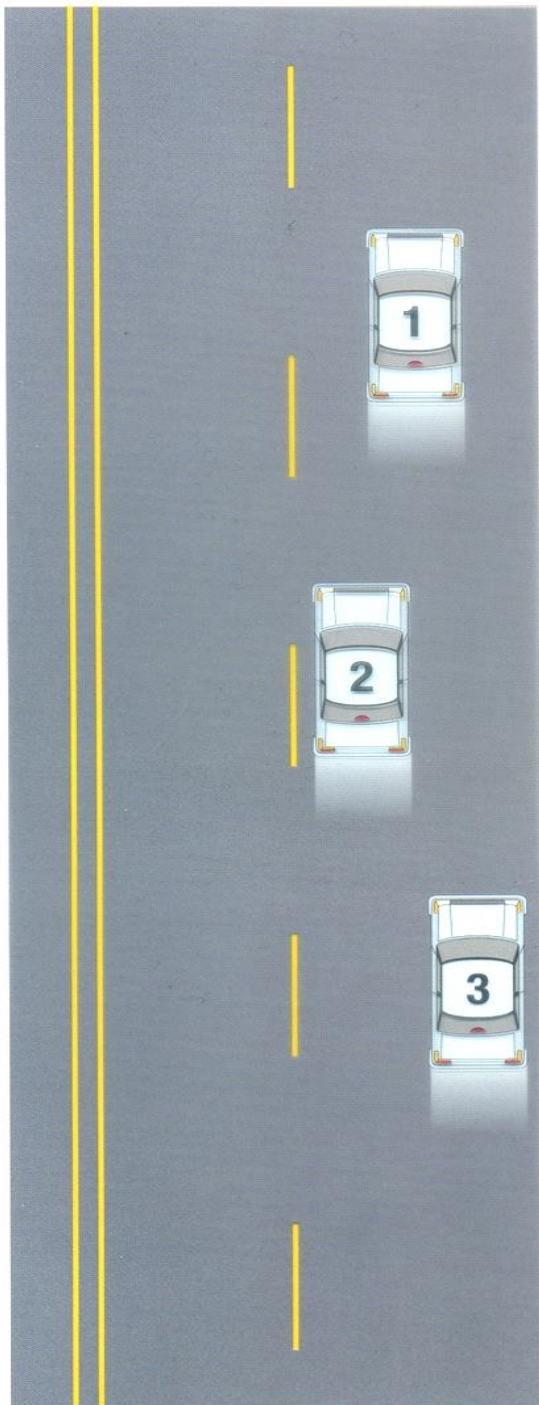
Open Zone – a space where you can drive without restriction to your line of sight or your intended path of travel.

Closed Zone – a space not open to you because of a restriction in your line of sight or intended path of travel



Zone Locations





Lane position 1

Car is centered within the travel lane.

Lane position 2

Car is 3–6 inches from the left line of the travel lane

Lane position 3

Car is 3–6 inches from the right line of the travel lane.

Special Situations

- Look at these situations and list your actions using the IPDE Process.
 - Identify any potential problems
 - Predict what might happen
 - Decide what to do
 - Execute your decision

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