

# IPDE PROCESS



# The IPDE Process

- Safe driving depends upon your ability to see and analyze traffic situations correctly.



# The IPDE Process

- The IPDE Process is an organized system of seeing, thinking and responding.
- The four steps of the IPDE Process are:
  - Identify
  - Predict
  - Decide
  - Execute



# Identify

- When you identify, you give meaning to what you see.
- The sooner you identify a possible hazard, the more time you will have to react safely.





# The IPDE Process

- You begin IPDE process by “reading” traffic situations.
- Identify Hazards and predict conflict.



# Identify

- Use a visual search pattern to identify:
- Open & closed zones
- Other users
- Roadway features & conditions
- Traffic controls
- **SCAN, SCAN, SCAN!!!!**



**What do you see wrong with this pic?**





# Predict

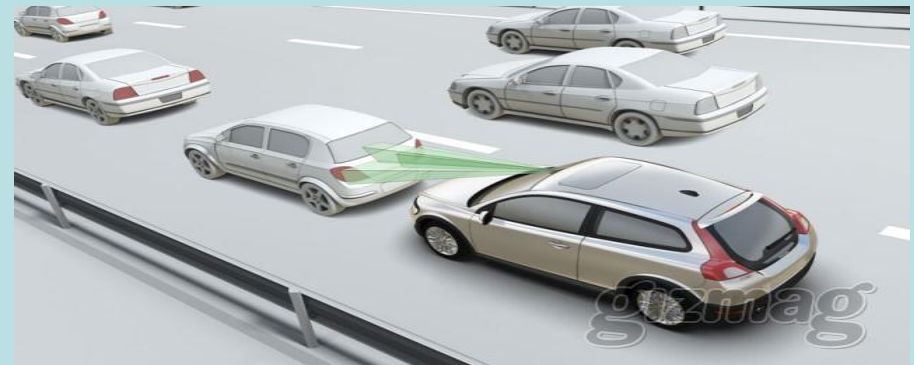
- Evaluate a situation and make a judgment about possible consequences.





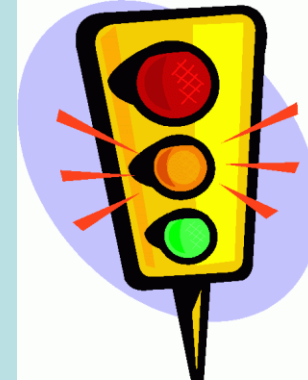
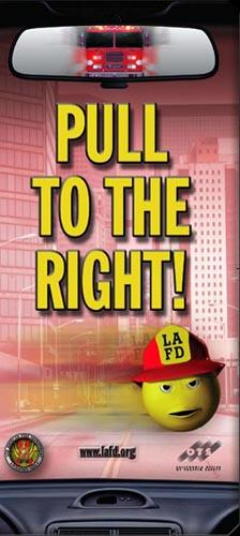
# Decide

- Might be to maintain your speed,
- change speed, change directions
- or communicate your plans with others
- or a combination of all.



# Execute

- Physical step of **IPDE**.
- Carrying out your decisions to avoid conflict is the execute step.
- Most cases... you will execute routine actions and maneuvers..
- **speed control, steering, and communicating.**



# Execute

- Always check your rear zone before decelerating or braking!!!!



# Risk

- Driving a vehicle can cause you to be at a high degree of risk.
- Risk factors can be contributed by...
- Driver
- Vehicle
- Roadway and environment





# Driver Contributed Risk Factors

- Adjusting Radio
- Being Angry
- Having blurred vision
- Combing hair
- Drinking while driving
- Using cell phone (texting, talking)



# Vehicle Related Risk Factors

- Most vehicle-related risk factors = the vehicle owners fault.
- Vehicle ownership requires...
- Responsibility for proper maintenance, repair of vehicle.



# Vehicle Related Risk Factors

- Bald Tires
- Poor brakes
- Dirty windows
- Worn wiper blades
- Broken headlights
- Broken taillights





# Risk Factors of Roadway and Environment

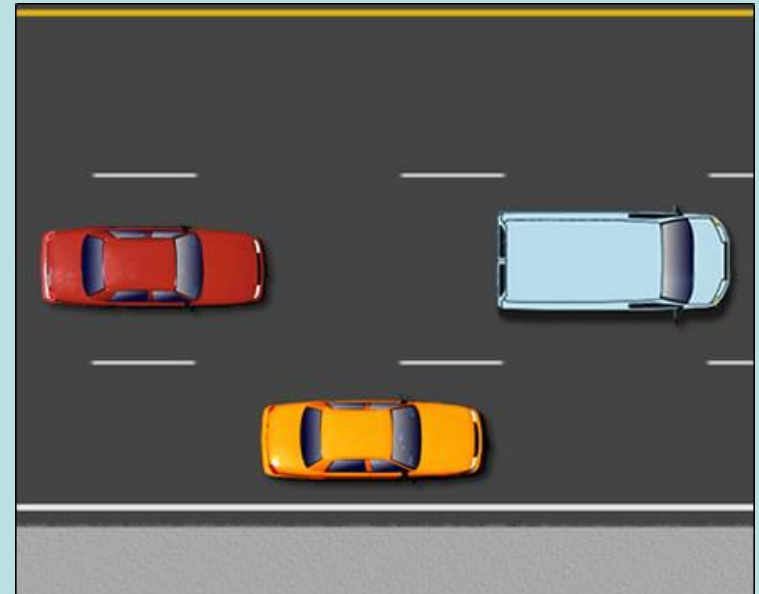
- Bright sun
- Construction
- Dark shadows
- Rain
- Snow and ice
- Sharp curve
- Steep hill





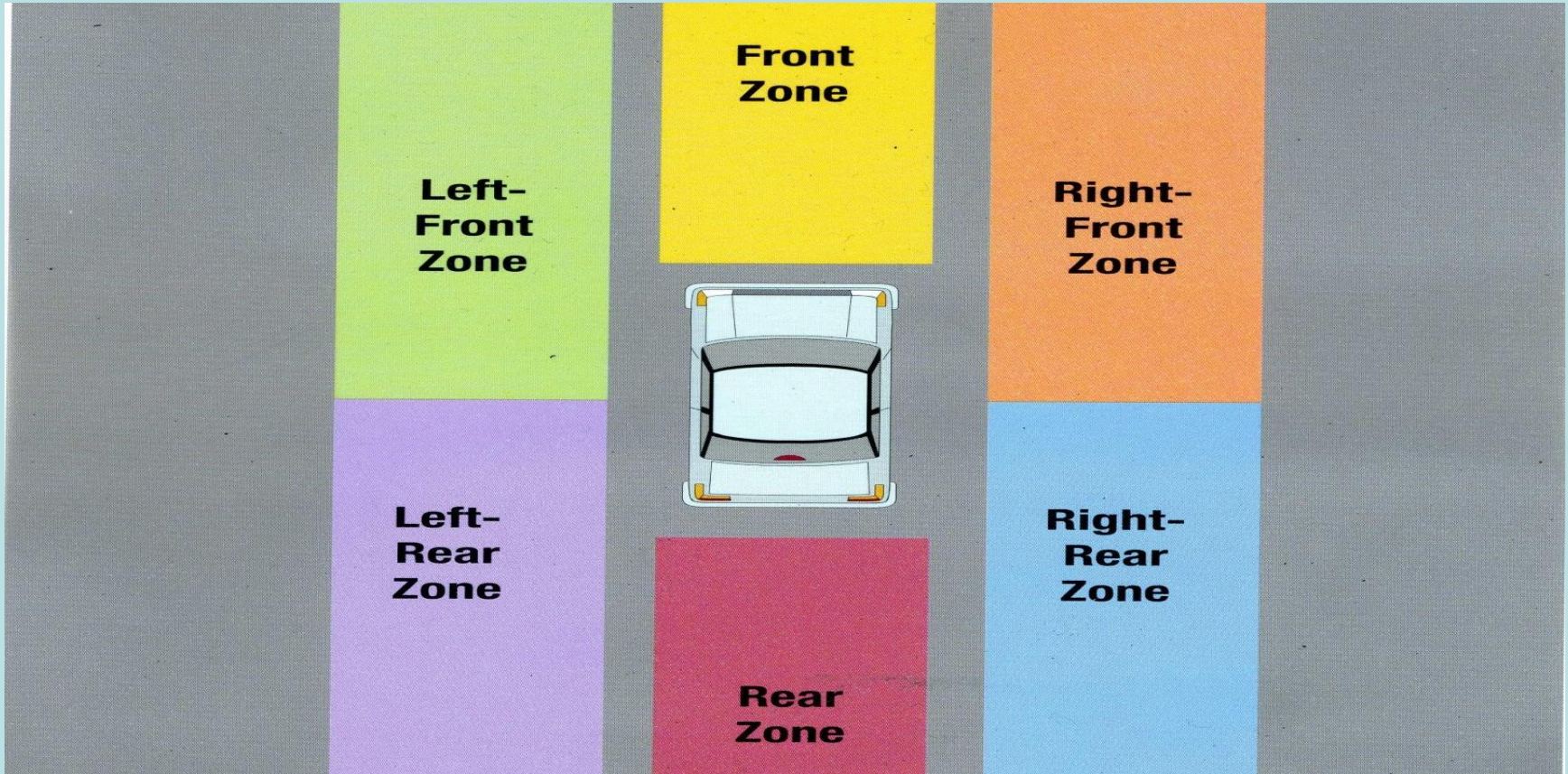
# The Smith System

- An organized method to help drivers develop good seeing habits.
- 5 rules for driving safe make up Smith System (page 64)
  1. Aim High in steering
  2. Keep your eyes moving
  3. Get the big picture
  4. Make sure others see you
  5. Leave yourself an out.



# Zone Control System

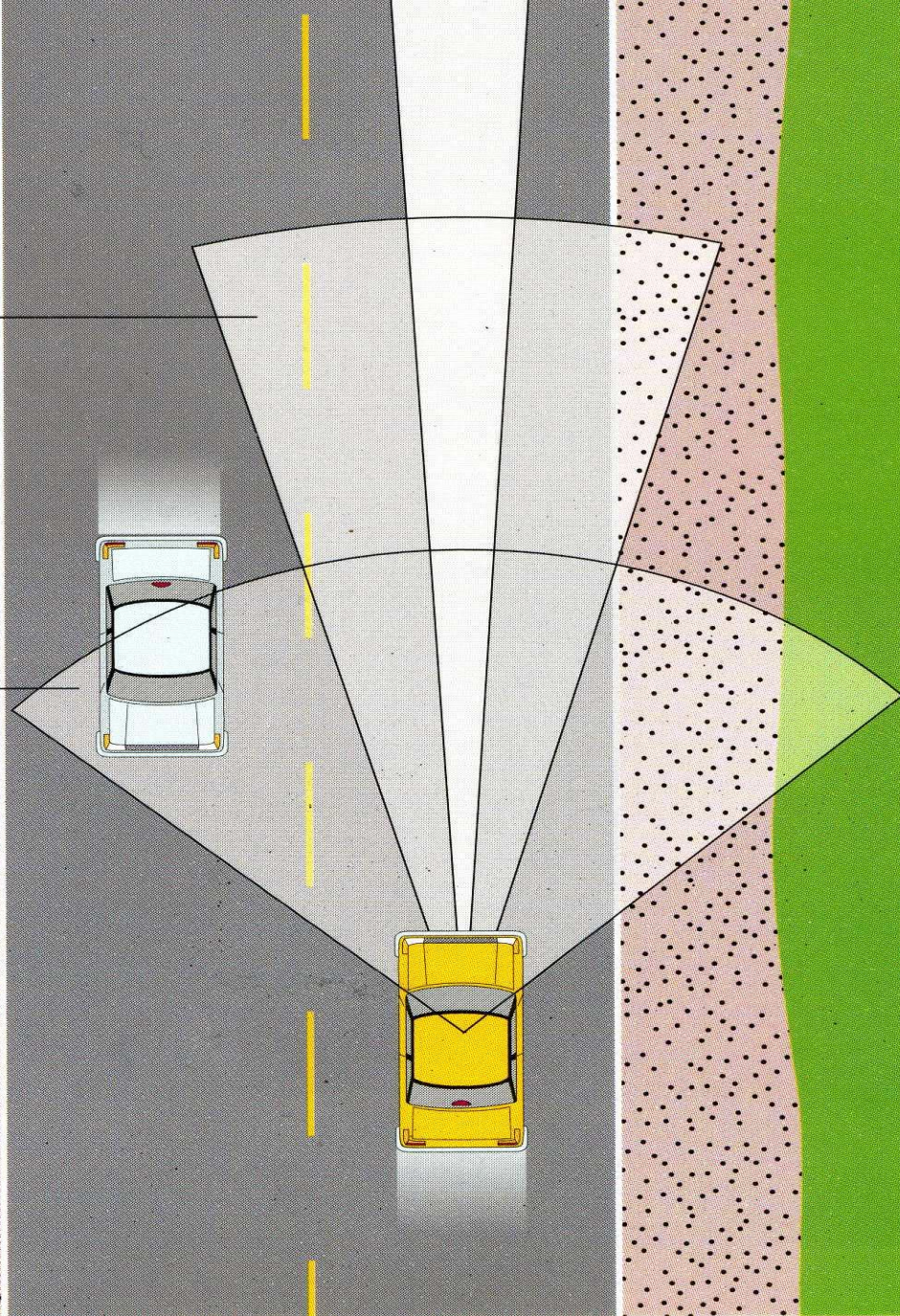
- An organized method for managing 6 zones of space surrounding your vehicle. Page 65





**12–15  
second  
range**

**4–6  
second  
range**





- **Never!!!!** change speed or direction without communicating first.
- Surprises of sudden actions can result in high-risk situations.





- **You can decide to communicate with others in a variety of ways:**
- Headlights
- Taillights
- Brake lights
- Hazard flashers
- Back up lights
- Horn
- Car position
- Eye contact and body movement



# Lane Positions

- Car should be centered in your lane for normal driving.



Photo: AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety



Not like above.

# Traffic Flow

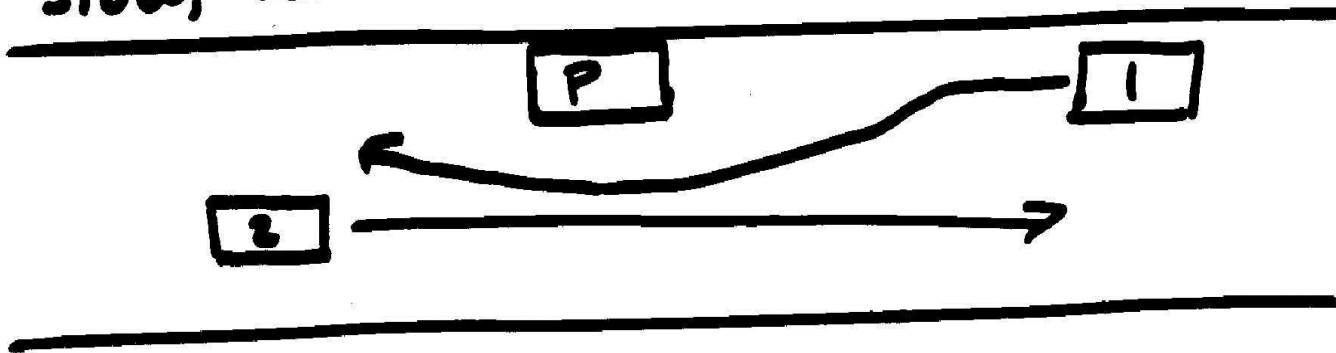
- Minimize a Hazard - Moving away from a parked car or bike rider.



# Traffic Flow

- Separate Hazards - More than one hazard, adjust your speed to deal with one hazard at a time.

Handle one hazard at a Time.  
Slow, Let car 2 pass The Parked Car



Separate  
Hazard