

2018

Association of National Stakeholders in Traffic Safety Education (ANSTSE)



Managing the Mobile Classroom
Tuesday, August 14, 2018
11:00 AM – 12:30 PM
Nina Jo Saint, DETA



Presentation Topics

- The Stakeholder Association– ANSTSE
- NHTSA's Support for Driver Education
- *The Novice Teen Driver Education and Training Administrative Standards (NTDETAS)*
- Instructor Training Curriculum

Association of National Stakeholders in Traffic Safety Education (ANSTSE)

- ▶ Origin
- ▶ Volunteer organization
- ▶ Premise and goal



ANSTSE Members



AAA



AAA
Foundation
for
Traffic Safety



American Association of
Motor Vehicle Administrators

American
Association of
Motor Vehicle
Administrators
(AAMVA)



American Driver and Traffic Safety
Education Association

American
Driver and
Traffic Safety
Education
Association
(ADTSEA)



ADED

The Association for Driver
Rehabilitation Specialists



Driving
School
Association of
the Americas
(DSAA)



Governors
Highway
Safety
Association
(GHSA)



Transportation
Research Board
(TRB)



Driver Education and
Training
Administrators (DETA)



Driver Education and
Training Administrators



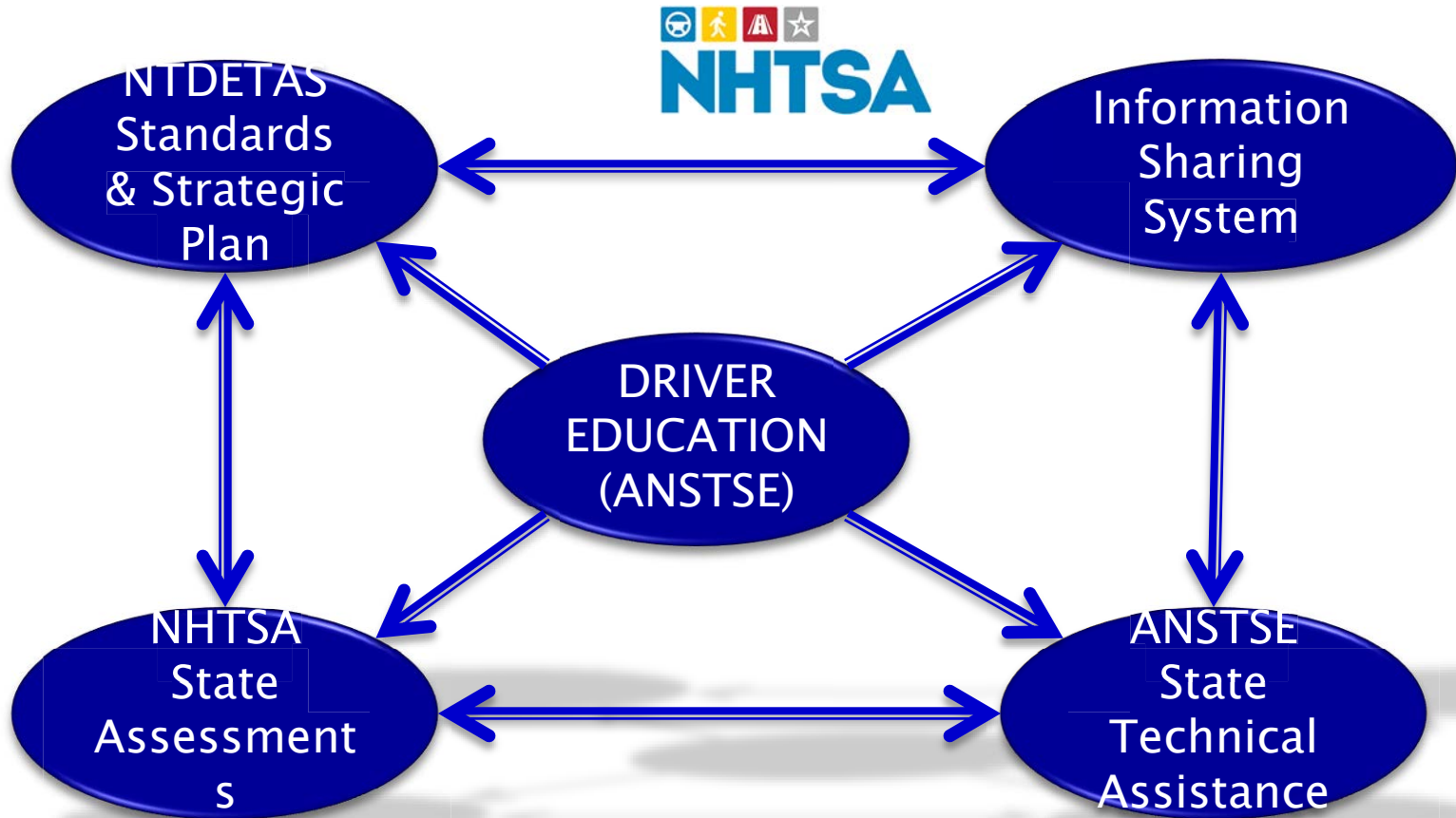
ANSTSE Mission Visit

www.anstse.info and www.nhtsa.gov

- ▶ Promote adoption of the Standards
- ▶ Maintain and update the Standards
- ▶ Support, encourage and strengthen shared-decision making
- ▶ Identify and make recommendations



NHTSA's Support for Driver Education



Novice Teen Driver Education and Training Administrative Standards

- Revised and published in February 2017
- Ultimate Goal: Ensure that driver education and training is:
 - High quality
 - Consistent
- Administering education standards and policies are a State's right
- To serve as an anchor for State policies on driver education and training

Novice Teen Driver Education and Training Administrative Standards

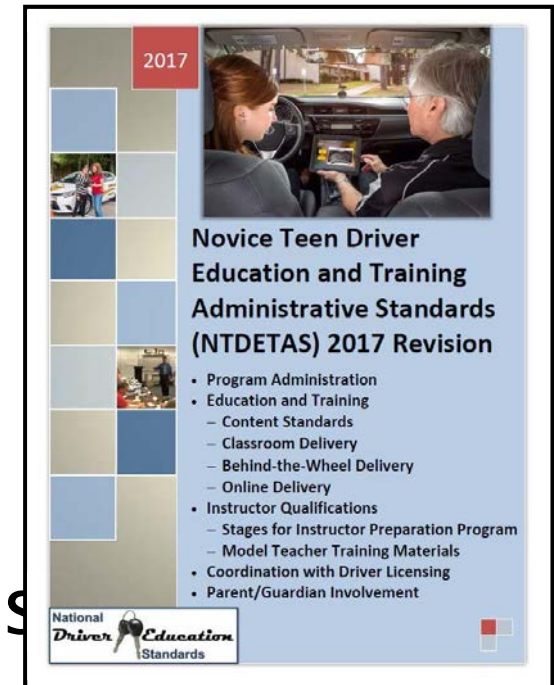


1. Program Administration
2. Education and Training (including online delivery)
3. Instructor Qualifications (program & materials)
4. Coordination with Driver Licensing
5. Parental Involvement

Novice Teen Driver Education and Training Administrative Standards

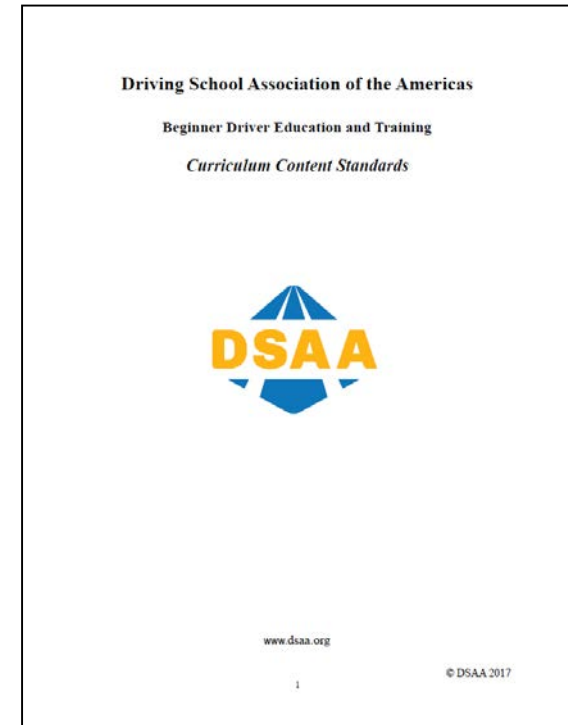
A few highlights of the revisions include:

- A. Content Standards (ADTSEA & DSAA)
- B. Delivery Standards
- C. Online Delivery Standards
- D. Instructor Training Standards



DSSA Content Standards

- ▶ 2017 revision includes new and emerging vehicle technology with the release of the Federal Model State Policy.



D. Instructor Qualification Standards

- ▶ Proper instructor training is paramount
- ▶ Teaching theory and practice– the focal point
- ▶ Ample time for training



Thanks to NHTSA!!!



ANSTSE Contact

Brett Robinson
ANSTSE Secretariat
brett@adtsea.org

Michelle Atwell
Highway Safety Specialist, Enforcement & Justice
Services
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
(202) 366-2084
Michelle.Atwell@dot.gov

Situational Awareness

Behind-the-Wheel

What is Situational Awareness?

Understanding of the traffic environment elements/conditions critical to the driver's decision-making process.



Managing the Mobile Classroom
Tuesday, August 14, 2018
11:00 AM – 12:30 PM
Sharon Fife, DSAA

Sections

Covers five topics:

- ▶ Instructor Seating Position
- ▶ Giving directions / Visual Skills
- ▶ How to use instructor mirrors during in-vehicle training
- ▶ Commentary Drive

? Question

Explain the importance of the instructor's seating position?

Procedures for Teaching an In-vehicle Lesson

Seated in the proper position to instruct the lesson.

- ▶ Body should be positioned towards driver.
- ▶ Right leg should be able to reach instructors pedal.
- ▶ Left hand should be used as a brace or to take emergency action.

Procedures for Teaching an In-vehicle Lesson

Check the dual instructor brake before beginning the lesson.

- ▶ Is the safety pin disengaged?
- ▶ Is the cable in good condition?
- ▶ When the vehicle is moving will it stop the vehicle?

Procedures for Teaching an In-vehicle Lesson

If the vehicle has a center pull emergency brake does it work?

- ▶ Used only as a back up to the instructors brake.
- ▶ Can cause rear wheel lock if used improperly.

Procedures for Teaching an In-vehicle Lesson

Set the instructor's mirrors.

- ▶ Make sure they will not block driver's vision.
- ▶ Eye check mirror should be placed on the windshield where the instructor can see the student's eye movements.

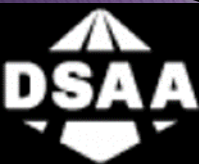
Guidelines for Giving Directions

- ▶ Always begin the lesson with a lesson overview and a general description of the route.
- ▶ Directions influence the drivers performance and evaluation results by:
 - What is said to the driver.
 - How it is said.
 - Where or when it is said.

Guidelines for Giving Directions

Directions must be:

- ▶ Short and concise.
 - Avoid giving directions for two maneuvers at the same time.
- ▶ Easy to state and remember.
- ▶ Easy to understand and follow.
- ▶ Consistent, stated in the same form.



Guidelines for Giving Directions

- ▶ Consciously plan the directions.
- ▶ Select a safe time and location.
- ▶ Get the drivers attention.
- ▶ Check for understanding once the directions are given.



Guidelines for Giving Directions

- ▶ Never give more than two directions at one time. Break it down in 1 or 2 segments as you drive
- ▶ Directions should be stated in two parts.
 - First, say “Where” you want the maneuver done, then, say “What” you want the driver to do.

1. At the traffic signal
2. Turn right

Guidelines for Giving Directions

- ▶ Use designations such as:
 - Next intersection
 - Next major intersection
 - Next controlled intersection
 - First crossroad
 - Next stop sign
 - Next traffic signal
 - Second traffic signal
 - Following street
 - End of road



Guidelines for Giving Directions

- ▶ Directions should be started with a prepositional phrase such as:
 - “At the...” (Where the location is visible)
 - “Go to the ...” (When the location is visible)
 - “Continue to the ...” (When the location is not visible)



Guidelines for Giving Directions

- ▶ Avoid double -meaning or confusing words such as:
 - Right – say correct
 - Straight – say ahead or forward
 - Red light – traffic signal
 - Slang – for the action you want: “step on it, OK.”
 - Improper phrases: “right hand turn,” “left hand turn”
 - Curve vs a Turn



When/Where to Give Directions

- ▶ Give well in advance.
- ▶ May be necessary to repeat the direction.
- ▶ Know the route and area of instruction well.
- ▶ Have a plan B if a turn is missed or needs to be aborted.



Importance of Using a Visual System in Your Teaching

- ▶ Importance of visual skills.
- ▶ How far to look up the road.
- ▶ Where to look.
- ▶ How often to look.
- ▶ Space.
- ▶ Make yourself visible.



Activity #1: Giving Directions & Visual Skills

Review slides and demonstrate how to give directions for the various scenarios.



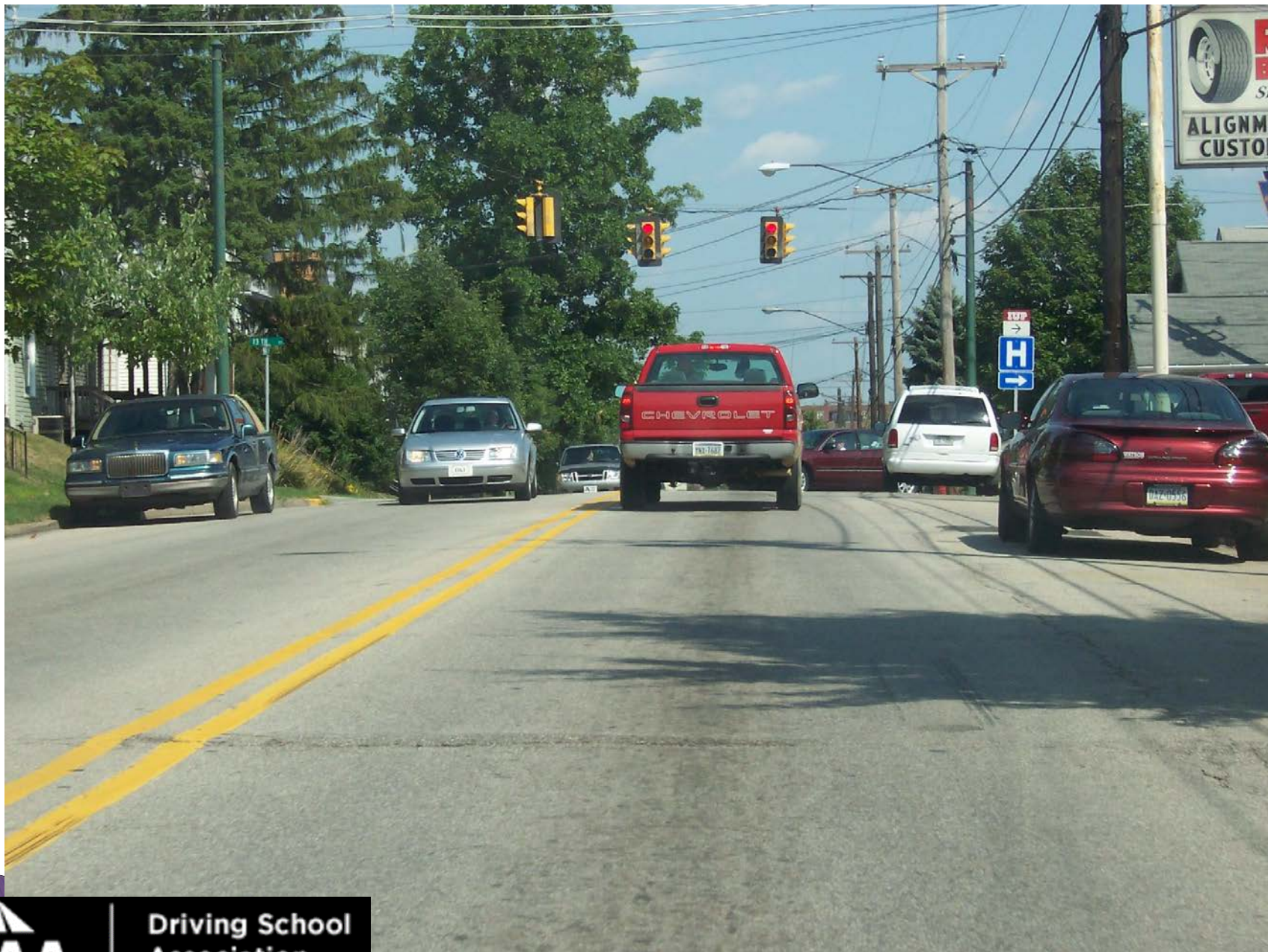
Driving School
Association
of the Americas



ANSTSE







Driving School
Association
of the Americas



ANSTSE



Driving School
Association
of the Americas



ANSTSE

Instructor's Rearview Mirror

- ▶ Fastened on the inside of the windshield with suction cups.
- ▶ Positioned so that the instructor can see to the rear of the vehicle with a quick glance.

Instructor's Eye Mirror

- ▶ Typically a 2 ½" by 6" flat mirror.
- ▶ Flat mirror glass used.
- ▶ Choose one of good quality with a suction base and a swivel joint which allows for degrees of rotation.

Instructor's Eye Mirror

- ▶ Windshield must be clean to ensure the suction is sufficient.
- ▶ The mirror may need to be reattached twice a year.

Instructor's Eye Mirror

- ▶ Fastened to the windshield in a position where the instructor can see the student's eye movements.
- ▶ Allows the instructor to see at a glance where the student is looking and where the student is searching and tracking.

Instructor's Eye Mirror

- ▶ Easily detects:
 - A fixed stare
 - Failure to check blind spots before moving to a new lane
 - Failure to check to the rear before slowing down
- ▶ Allows the instructor to coach the student until the correct habits are in place.
- ▶ The mirror should be a flat mirror.

Commentary Teaching Techniques

- ▶ Instructor verbalizes the conditions and maneuver, executed in short bursts, one to two minutes at a time.
- ▶ Familiarizes students with what they are expected to do.
- ▶ Verbalizes both perceptual and psychomotor skills.

Commentary Techniques

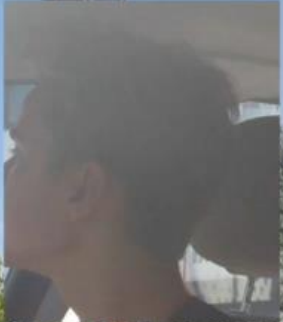
- ▶ Student verbalizes the conditions and their responses.
 - Used after the instructor commentaries.
 - Helps to evaluate students.
 - Demonstrates student awareness, perception, thought processes, etc.
 - Student reads traffic safety picture out loud.
 - Aids in student retention.



Commentary Driving



Driving School
Association
of the Americas



Commentary Driving
Back Seat Observer



Driving School
Association
of the Americas

Both Commentary Teaching and Student Driver Commentary

- ▶ Very important components to the in-vehicle training process.
 - Helps to create interaction.
 - Helps students to understand what they need to do.
 - Provides sequential steps.
 - Aids in retention.
 - Reinforces visual skills.

Questions

Thank you for your support
and interest in Driver
Education and Training!



Driving School
Association
of the Americas



Driver Education and
Training Administrators



ANSTSE