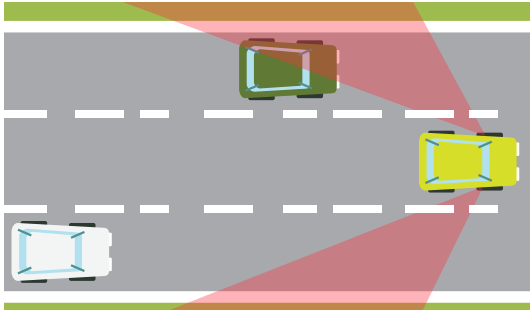


PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

DECREASE IN PERIPHERAL VISION = INCREASE IN RISK

QUICK FACTS

Vision



- When driving, your **“blind spot”** is the position where you do not have peripheral vision.
- Central vision covers about **3-5 degrees** of the visual field straight ahead of us.
- **Peripheral vision is not as sharp** as central vision, but is more sensitive to light and motion and helps us detect events to the side, even when we're not looking in that direction.

Sources: <http://visionforlifeworks.com/blog/2014/04/30/tunnel-vision-can-frustrating-well-dangerous/>; https://drivesed.com/resources/terms/peripheral_vision.aspx

What is peripheral vision used for?



Detect information that may be important for safe driving including: road signs, appearance of hazards, changes in flow of traffic



Used to monitor the road in front, when a driver looks in the rear-view mirror



Monitor lane boundaries

Source: https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/dmv/detail/dl/driversafety/vision_cond

Impaired peripheral vision may cause a driver to:



Fail to see a hazard in the far left or far right



Fail to see a red light suspended above the road



Weave out of their lane



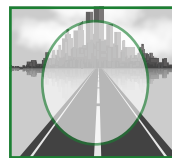
Drive too close to parked cars

Source: https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/dmv/detail/dl/driversafety/vision_cond

Reduction in peripheral vision with age



Size of peripheral vision **decrease 1-3 degrees** with every decade of life.



By the time you reach your **70s and 80s**, peripheral vision has **decreased 20-30 degrees**.



A driver with **poor peripheral vision** may not see a pedestrian on the roadside.

Source: <https://faculty.washington.edu/chudler/gif/eyetrotp.gif>