# Insights into older driver safety and mobility



Document designed by Kaz – Design. Brand. Web.



**ResearchFoundation** 

## **Older drivers do change when,** where and how they drive



Any alteration to driving over the last 5 years to accommodate changes?

Have you altered your driving over the last five years to accommodate for changes you've experienced?



Yes, I have made changes to make driving safer (e.g. avoiding certain driving conditions)

Yes, I have made changes but for other reasons (e.g. comfort, or prefer to take other modes)

No, I have not altered my driving





# Frequency of crashes by age

Drivers involved in injury crashes







The risk of fatal or serious driver crash involvement per 1000 licence holders increases slightly after age 80 following a period of decline beginning at the 60–69 age group.

"The 80+ risk is still below the risk of middleaged drivers."

Drivers involved in fatal or serious crashes per 1000 licence holders





older drivers findings: 70-79 & 80+ YEAR OLD DRIVERS HAVE THE FEWEST INJURY CRASHES ON AVERAGE PER YEAR

> Older drivers are a high crash group

> > Drivers 80+ years are involved in less crashes than drivers 40-49 years.\*

\*Only 14.5% as many injury crashes as 40-49- year-old drivers



In both charts, for each age-group, the fragility adjusted rates are the darker coloured bars. The fragility adjustment provides estimates of the number of deaths drivers in an age-group would experience per billion kilometres travelled were their bodies as strong as a typical 20 year old body

### "For both males and females fragility accounts for most of the risk of older people."

Insights into older driver safety and mobility





THE RISK OF DEATH PER DISTANCE DRIVEN increases with age

# & BECOMES RELATIVELY HIGH over the **80** f

### THIS APPLIES TO ALL MODES:

being a CAR PASSENGER and non-motorised modes like WALKING and CYCLING



A major factor is INCREASED FRAGILITY

# **Road type and conditions**



The percentage of driver fatal and serious crash injuries at intersections by age of driver (July 2014–June 2019 inclusive)



Percent driver fatal or serious crash involvement by light conditions (as a surrogate for night/day) and age group



Driving becomes more urban focussed with age

reaching around 50% urban (excluding urban motorways) by age 75+.

Motorways, which are our safest roads for all ages represent only 6.1 % of distance driven in the 75+ age-group.

As they age, drivers become more involved in daytime (bright sun and overcast conditions) crashes and less involved in night-time crashes. This is related to a tendency to drive less at night and more during the day.

#### survey finding: 1 IN 4 OLDER DRIVERS

are driving at night in unlit conditions, but are uncomfortable doing so

Older drivers are safe, as long as they stay off higher speed divided limited access dual carriageways with relatively few intersections

Older drivers are 1½ - 2½ times more likely to have fatal or serious crashes at intersections than younger drivers.

Depending on age, according to crash involvement percentages.\*

\*(Locations like higher speed motorways/ expressways with fewer intersections are safer by comparison.

# **Driver and population insights**



Population composition by age-group



Projected driver fatal and serious injuries (baseline 2020) for various age-groups



The population **IS AGING** 

THIS WILL TEND TO REDUCE CRASH NUMBERS

as older drivers are safer in terms crashes per driver than younger drivers

An aging population will mean MORE CRASHES

It will REDUCE CRASHES per driver

HOWEVER, THIS WILL BE OUTSTRIPPED BY POPULATION GROWTH, IN OLDER AGE-GROUPS

#### THIS IS PROJECTED TO RESULT IN A

**33%** increase in fatal and serious driver injuries between 2020 and 2063 if preventative measures are not taken

Projected fatal and serious light vehicle driver injuries by year



# We are more anxious than ever

Percentage of respondents aged 55-72 reported level of driving related anxiety for Taylor's (2011) 2008 sample and WSP's 2022 sample.



"Anxiety and changes in driving behaviour have a relationship. There is a fine line between anxiety that indicates cautious behaviour vs self-limiting behaviour that limits access"

Mild or more

+ \ 4/

Moderate to Extreme anxiety

Taylor, J. E., Alpass, F., Stephens, C., & Towers, A. (2011). Driving anxiety and fear in young older adults in New Zealand. Age and ageing, 40(1), 62-66.





56% 55+ of drivers 55+ yrs drivers HAVE SOME LEVEL OF DRIVING ANXIETY



Moderate anxiety INCREASES from

ANXIETY appears to have INCREASED over the last decade –

with about OLDER DRIVERS 30% WITH ANXIETY MORE

RURAL DRIVERS are LESS anxious are MORE anxious

# Other drivers presence has a lot to do with anxiety



What makes older drivers anxious?"



## Is anxiety related to crashes?

Anxious drivers cause crashes There is no evidence that anxiety causes crashes...

...but there is some evidence that crashes cause anxiety MOST OLDER DRIVER ANXIETY IS LINKED TO OTHER DRIVERS making them nervous

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THIS MEANS THAT DRIVER ANXIETY COULD WORSEN as our population grows (with more driver interactions)



IT REINFORCES THE IMPORTANCE OF:

the benefits of SAFER SPEEDS



giving older drivers TOOLS & TIPS

to take control of WHERE, WHEN & WHAT they drive

# How supported are we when we stop driving?



## Why do people typically stop driving?

The surveyed drivers could give multiple answers, meaning that the totals add up to more than 100%

#### Physical problems (medical conditions)

- Feel unsafe or anxious when driving
- Vision problems (trouble seeing pedestrians and cars)
- Better travel options or wanting to travel more actively
- Recommended by doctor/family/friends
  - Access to a car (including financial difficulty running a vehicle)
- Driving performance (crashed/licence suspended/did not pass test)



## How are other drivers getting around when they do choose to stop driving?



56%



#### **STOPPING DRIVING A CAR MAY MEAN**

you are swapping you driver seat for another seat in a vehicle driven by others including a...



# **Driving conditions**

Driving in heavy rain

Percentage of older drivers who find different driving conditions uncomfortable



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#### **CONDITIONS OLDER DRIVERS** FIND MOST UNCOMFORTABLE:

### **INTERSECTIONS** & MERGING

- high traffic intersections
- right turns across traffic
- merging with other traffic

#### **REDUCED VISIBILITY**

- driving in heavy rain
- driving when the road is unlit
- driving when there is strong glare

These are also conditions that are generally difficult to avoid

**CONDITIONS OF GREATER COMFORT FOR MOST OLDER DRIVERS ARE:** 

50 **Roads with** slower speeds

**Motorways &** expressways – roads with clear delineation & entrance/exit points

## **Conditions where senior drivers are having trouble**

– Where Infrastructure changes are most needed



UNCOMFORTABLE HARD-TO-AVOID CONDITIONS: **Heavy rain** Strong glare High Traffic intersections/ **Right turns across traffic Driving at** Merging night This indicates the need for more support, including **INFRASTRÚCTURE** 

## Infrastructure improvements and visibility

### Lighting infrastructure

#### Be aware of deteriorating eyesight with age

The eye's lens becomes cloudier and its pupil narrows with age so road lighting becomes of less help as we age.

#### Recalibrate road lighting for older drivers

Road lighting standards should be recalibrated so the older age-groups of drivers are better catered for.

#### Use adaptive LED Street lighting

The adaptive ability of LED lighting should be actively considered as a mechanism to assist older drivers.

Van Bommel, W. (2015). Road Lighting: Fundamentals, Technology and Application, In: Springer International Publishing Switzerland





### Delineation

#### Use 2-second preview times at all times

All drivers should be able to see 2 seconds in advance under all circumstances, so they have this time to react.

#### Use & maintain reflectorised markings

Reflectorised markings should be the norm and excellent maintenance is of high importance.

## Use a minimum of 150mm-wide reflectorised edgelines

Wide edgelines are either 150mm or 200mm wide and can be used in both urban and rural areas at the discretion of the Road Controlling Authority and their use should be actively considered.

#### Use high beam headlights whenever legal

High beam visibility is better than low beam visibility, implying that headlights should be on high beam whenever legal. The difference between low-beam visibility and high beam visibility in the dark increases with driver age. This indicates that auto high beam vehicles should be the vehicle of choice for older drivers.

## Adopt profiled road markings for all weather conditions

All age groups benefit from road markings which are visible in wet and rainy conditions. Profiled markings have advantages to older drivers owing to their superior visibility in wet weather.



## Signage

#### Use more 60+ year-old Reflectivity assessors

Retroreflectivity of signs is based on performance in New Zealand as assessed visually by mobile inspectors. Having inspectors of over 60 years of age where possible should be considered as it would improve recognition of the requirements of older drivers

#### Use 2-second preview times at all times

Preview times should be at least two seconds under all circumstances.

#### Use more of symbolic signs

Symbolic signs should be used wherever possible, the simpler the better.

## Use as large text size as possible for non-symbolic signs

For signs using text, font size should be as large as possible.

# Infrastructure improvements

## Controls around intersections



Choose the right type of control at intersections



Well-designed roundabouts with their slower speeds are better than signals or stop/give way control for older drivers



Separate right turn phase where traffic volumes make turning right difficult (i.e. Green Arrow on right turn at lights)



Older driver appropriate entry sight distances at intersections

"Intersection crashes hit older drivers where they are vulnerable / also difficult to avoid (behavioural adaptation). Therefore, agefriendly intersection solutions are critical."



Older driver appropriate right turn sight distances at intersections



Upstream symbolic 'intersection ahead' signage with acceptable preview time (i.e. showing the layout of upcoming intersection)



Traffic signal lanterns with acceptable visibility for older drivers (e.g. brighter/larger)



Appropriate markings and signage to direct older drivers into their correct lanes



More T-junctions, fewer crossroads – to reduce decision making complexity (e.g. going from one crossroad intersection to 2 off-set T-junctions)

# How things are now...



Older drivers are changing when, where and how they drive



Older drivers are less likely to crash but more fragile when they do



Older driver fragility means they are over-represented in injury crash statistics, including at urban intersections



Older drivers become more anxious with age, and anxiety levels have increased over the last decade



Older drivers are not well supported when they do decide to stop driving

# How things could be better...



Think about when, where and how you drive and plan now for the future



Make use of advanced driving systems, especially lane control, but also headway and auto-beam.



Use the Rightcar website when making your next purchase



Improve visual infrastructure (includes lighting, delineation, and signage) to support how older drivers see and enable more time to make decisions.

Implement age-friendly intersections

# Advice to assist senior drivers

Trip planning and trip replacement opportunities.

"What are the types of trips more senior drivers plan for and avoid?"



#### Traffic conditions:

Peak hour traffic (relevant to exposure to risk, and complexity of tracking multiple users i.e. cognitive workload)

# 80

#### Higher speed areas

(relevant to reaction times and crash severity)

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#### Long distance trips

(relevant to fatigue and attention)

Weather conditions: Heavy rain

> (relevant to visibility and reaction times)

#### Light conditions: Strong glare, driving at night

(lit and unlit locations)

# Making a plan ahead of time

Take control now, make a plan and travel with less stress.

#### **Driver Changes Checklist Considerations:**

- **1.** Choose when and how you drive to align with natural changes as your body ages
- 2. Ensure your vehicle is fit-for-purpose with appropriate safety features (e.g. look at the Rightcar website / consider options like the AA Senior Driver Offer)
- 3. Are your lifestyle choices fit-for-purpose for you? (how you choose to travel and where you live)?
- 4. Involve friends, whānau, any of your supporters (caregivers) in planning how you get around
- 5. Work out what would trigger you to stop driving

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# Advice to assist senior drivers

Fit-for-purpose vehicles and technology







## Advanced driver assistance that makes a difference

#### 1. Lateral control

Of all the systems, these systems are considered the most beneficial to older drivers.

These systems assist drivers to avoid moving sideways inappropriately. They include Lane Departure Warning (LDW), Lane Keeping Assist (LKA) and Lane Centring Assist (LCA).

#### 2. Headway control

Overall, the impact on older driver safety was positive (with a caution that hearing ability can decrease with age so systems that rely on audio messages need to take this into account). This situation is less important than some others as rear end crashes are one of the less frequent types of crashes for older drivers.

These systems assist following drivers to avoid rearend collisions. They include Adaptive cruise control (ACC) which maintains a specified distance from a lead vehicle and Forward crash mitigation (FCM) which involves automatic braking to mitigate or prevent a rear-end collision.

### 3. Auto high beam

High beam is always better than low beam when conditions allow its use. Auto high beam automatically detects when low and high beam should be used and changes accordingly.



## **FIT-FOR-PURPOSE VEHICLE & DEVICES**

### Make sure your car is PHYSICALLY **COMFORTABLE for you**



UNANCHORED CUSHIONS

\* They can cause submarining from seatbelts. Submarining occurs when the rider is propelled underneath the seat belt during a collision

### **UNDERSTAND THE SAFETY** FEATURES OF YOUR CAR

- how can they work for you?
- benefits for different driving conditions



SPECIAL VEHICLES with features for disabled drivers available

THE RIGHTCAR WEBSITE Æ 

is a great resource to use