Mobility impairments among the elderly in rural areas of Germany

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Outline

- 1. Demographic change in Germany
- 2. Mobility of the elderly in rural areas
- 3. Methods
- 4. Results
- 5. Conclusion





1. Demographic change in Germany

Decreasing population

82m in 2008 \rightarrow 70m in 2060

Ageing society

65 years and older:

20% (16m) in 2008 → 34% (24m) in 2060

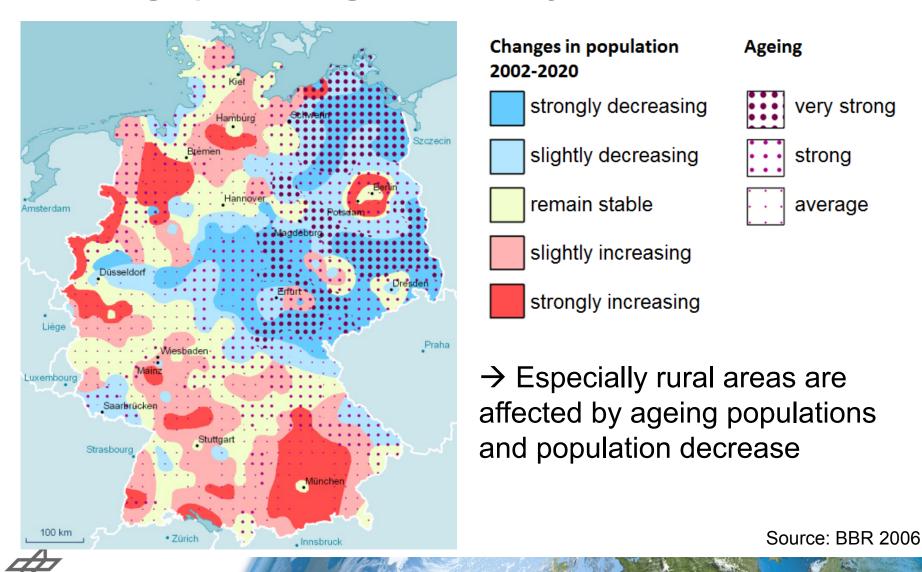
80 years and older:

5% (4m) in 2008 \rightarrow 14% (10m) in 2060



Source: Destatis 2009

1. Demographic change in Germany



2. Mobility of the elderly in rural areas

- Mobility is central to quality of life, subjective well-being and maintaining independence in particular for elderly people (Banister & Bowling 2004; Lehr 2008)
- Due to the higher distances and smaller range of transport options compared to urban areas, it is also more difficult to alleviate mobility impairments in rural areas
- But within German transport research little is known about the travel behaviour of elderly people in rural areas (infas & DLR 2010; BMVBS 2012)





3. Methods

Main research questions

- 1. To what extent are elderly people mobile in rural areas?
- 2. How does travel behaviour differ according to age, gender and mobility impairments?
- 3. Which sociodemographic and spatial-structure factors can be seen to influence mobility?





3. Methods

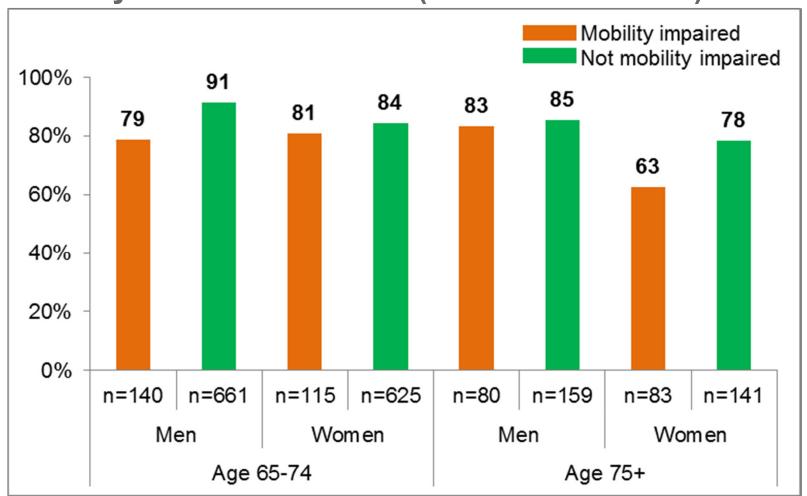
Data background "Mobility in Germany 2008" (MID 2008)

- Nation-wide survey; funded by the Federal Ministry of Transport,
 Building and Urban Affairs
- Daily mobility patterns of 60,000 people on 25,000 German households
- Spatial focus: rural areas with a density under 150 inhabitants/km²



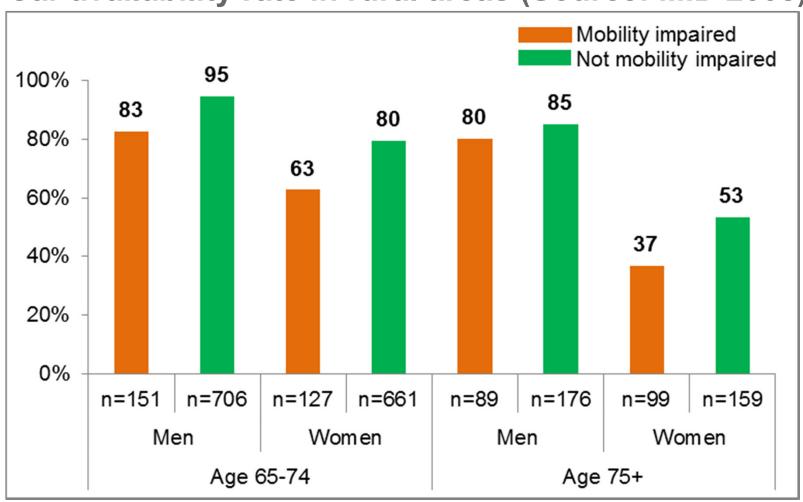


3. Main Findings
Mobility rate in rural areas (Source: MiD 2008)



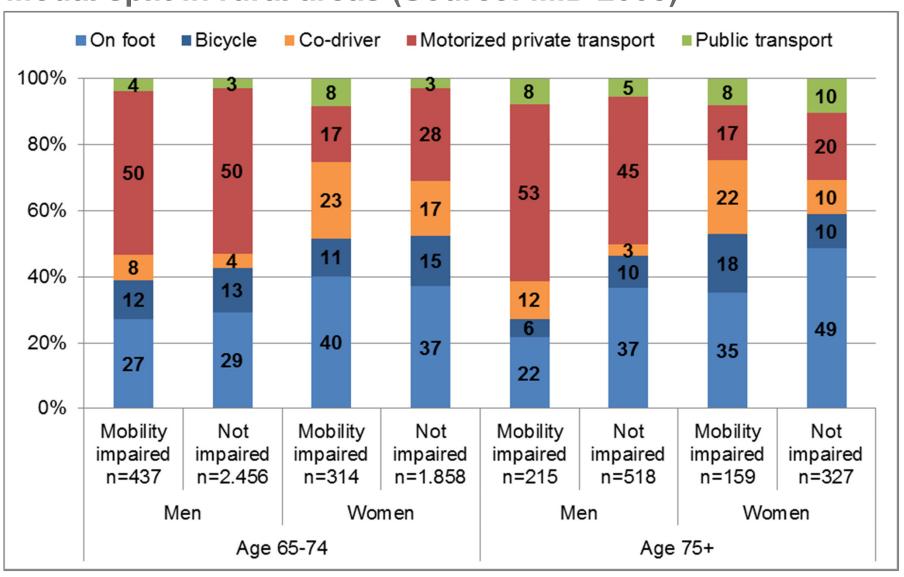


3. Main Findings
Car availability rate in rural areas (Source: MiD 2008)





3. Main Findings
Modal split in rural areas (Source: MiD 2008)



3. Main Findings Factors influencing the mobility rate of older women (65+) in rural areas (Source: MiD 2008)

n = 1,020; 0.146 McFadden's pseudo R-squared

	Reference category	В	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Age (65+)		041	.013	10.112	1	.001	.960
Access to car (yes/no)	no	1.333	.180	54.799	1	.000	3.793
High school graduate (yes/no)	no	1.072	.363	8.714	1	.003	2.922
Weather (dry/wet)	wet	.675	.188	12.917	1	.000	1.963
Shops reachable on foot (good/bad)	bad	.929	.181	26.302	1	.000	2.533
Constant		2.327	1.008	5.326	1	.021	10.247

B = logit-coefficient; S.E. = standard error; Wald = Wald-test statistic;

df = degrees of freedom; Sig = significance level; Exp(B) = effect coefficient



4. Conclusion

- The mobility of the elderly in rural areas differs according to age, gender and mobility impairments
- Woman in older age (75+) made a trip outside of the house and had access to a car less frequently than men; these parameters are also lower when mobility is physically impaired
- Elderly women's mobility depends to a great extent on the availability of a car
- Socially disadvantaged elderly women in monofunctional residential environments are thus dependent on support in their mobility

4. Conclusion

- It's essential to support the mobility of the elderly (in particular elderly woman) in rural areas as much as possible
- Possible measures:
 - Health promotion
 - ➤ Senior-friendly local public transport
 - ➤ Introduction of alternative service concepts
 - Measures of transport safety





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