

Institute for Aging Research Hebrew SeniorLife

DRIVING – The COLLAGE Experience

COLLAGE Drivers

• 65% Drive

- 35.8% do not drive
- 58.1% drive, OK
- 6.1% drive, but should stop \bullet





Factors Related to Who Drives

- Many factors are related to who drives; and for those who drive, whether someone had suggested that the person limits or stops driving.
- Our review looked at measures of cognition, communication, vision, function, disease state, and clinical complexity.
- Specifically excluded were measures of age and whether the person lived alone.
- The next table presents the final set of measures that arose from forward entry logistic equations to explain these driving behaviors — these items will subsequently be summed to form a Driving Risk Count.





Items in Risk Count			Not Drive	Drive OK	Drive STOP
ic1	Daily decision making	Not independent	18.4	2.8	14.4
ig3	Mode of locomotion	Uses device	47.0	13.6	23.9
ii1j	Stroke history	Yes	9.9	3.3	7.2
ii1n	Anxiety diagnosis	Yes	11.6	6.6	12.9
id4a	Vision	Not adequate	29.1	8.0	17.7
ig1ca	Manage finances	Not independent	38.9	9.1	19.3
ig1da	Manage medications	Not independent	26.8	3.0	12.1
ig2a	Bathing performance	Not independent	16.4	1.2	3.8
ij2d	Unsteady gait	Yes	41.8	19.7	26.4





Driving Risk Count

– The first chart displays the score range for the Driving Risk Count — from zero (43%) to 3+ (19%).

– The next chart displays driving behavior by **Driving Risk Count**







Chart 2. Driving Status by Driving Risk Count







Who Drives

• Largely those with a zero or one risk count



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Chart 3. Driving Risk Count by Driving Habit

Driving Risk and Age

- Charts 4 and 5 look at the relationship among age, driving, and Driving Risk Count
- There is little difference up until age 80, at which point the count of risks go up and the frequency of driving goes down in all Risk Count Levels.







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Chart 5. Percent Still Driving By age Age and Driving Risk Category



