



Improvement of Human Powered Mobility Conditions for Elderly People

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- SVPT
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STRUCTURE



Introduction



Research Project

"Safeguarding mobility of elderly people in traffic"



Recommendations for local authorities

INTRODUCTION Example: Accident diagrams (1-year), from Safety Auditor Qualification





Walking

Cycling

INTRODUCTION Initial Situation



INTRODUCTION Modal split of different age-groups in Germany



Source: Brög, Erl, Glorius 1998

INTRODUCTION Fatalities of elderly people by category of vehicle (Germany 2005)



 \Rightarrow Every 2nd killed pedestrian or cyclist was at least 65 years old!

RESEARCH PROJECT *Task and objective*

- Requirements of elderly people for road traffic design?
- ***** Adequate satisfaction of needs?
- **x** Difficulties of the target group?
- ***** Which improvements necessary?



Source: www.reiseland-niedersachsen.de

RESEARCH PROJECT *Partners*



RESEARCH PROJECT **Survey design**

- ***** Face-to-face interviews
- ***** Supervised discussions
- **x** Journals of trips
- **x** Analysis of accidents of elderly people
- ***** Analysis of guidelines and planning practice



Photo: SVPT

PROCEDURE & RESULTS *Face-to-face interviews*

If I was a mayor, I would like to...

- ...advance traffic signals and refuges/pedestrian crossings.
- ★ …appoint city-service and police more often.
- x ...sensitize fellow citizens.
- ★ ...care for road maintenance.
- ...barrier-free sidewalks.
- ★ ...establish more traffic calming.



Photo: Wood

PROCEDURE & RESULTS **Problems for elderly cyclists**

Frequent mentioned deficits from viewpoint of cyclists

- * Afraid of driving on street-level (sidestepping to pavement).
- **x** Inadequate separation of means of transport.
- **x** Undersizing of facilities.





PROCEDURE & RESULTS **Problems for elderly cyclists**

Frequent mentioned deficits from viewpoint of cyclists

- **x** Bad condition of facilities.
- Frequent change of routing ("sometimes pavement, sometimes street-level").
- **x** Lack of safe areas for crossing the road.
- Sometimes unclear situation

("pseudo one-way").



Photo: Boenke

* No integrative design and colour of cycle facilities.

PROCEDURE & RESULTS *Examination of Guidelines / Planning code of practice*

Example: ERA95 (guideline for cycle facilities)

- Special regard has to be dedicated to unexercised cyclists, children and elderly people, who "often could not perceive and cope risks".
- **x** The condition and skill of cyclists to move in a safe way has to be regarded.
- **x** Routes outside public control should be avoided.
- \Rightarrow Lack of hints, how to design facilities regarding the needs of elderly cyclists (e.g. left turning traffic at signalled junctions).

PROCEDURE & RESULTS

Accident analysis – Accidents of elderly cyclists

Most frequent accident types caused by *cyclists* aged 65 years and more (2000 - 2004, 394 evaluated accidents)



PROCEDURE & RESULTS *Measures for cyclists, e.g.*

- **x** Better road maintenance (prevent falling down)
- High-contrast design (e.g. kerbs, obstacles)
- Separation of means of transport,esp. no mixed areas with pedestrians
- **x** Offer "protected areas"
 - **x** Separation, if necessary



Photo: Boenke

- ***** More comfortable dimensions, less minimum dimensions
- **x** Raise compatibility of different traffic modes (routing)
- **x** Road safety education for better courtesy on the road

PROCEDURE & RESULTS *Measures for cyclists, e.g.*

Free choice for left-turning traffic at signalled junctions



Source: FGSV, EAR 1995

PROCEDURE & RESULTS Share of people with mobility problems (Norway)

Age	Facing mobility problems as				
	driver	passenger	public transport	cyclist	pedestrian
13-17	-	1	1	2	1
18-24	2	2	2	2	2
25-34	2	2	2	3	2
35-44	3	2	4	3	3
45-54	4	4	6	7	7
55-66	8	6	8	13	13
67-74	3	6	10	17	20
75+	10	11	16	29	33
every	4	3	5	6	6

Quelle: Hjorthol, 1999

PROCEDURE & RESULTS Accident analysis – Accidents of elderly pedestrians

Most frequent accident types caused by *pedestrians* aged 65 years and more (2000 - 2004, 234 evaluated accidents)



PROCEDURE & RESULTS *Measures for pedestrians, e.g.*

- **x** More refuges / pedestrian crossings.
- Safer crossings (e.g. zebra crossing or traffic lights).
- **x** Better road maintenance.





Photos (2): Boenke

PROCEDURE & RESULTS *Measures for pedestrians, e.g.*

- **x** High-contrast design.
- Separation of means of transport,
 esp. no mixed areas with cyclists.





Photos (3): Boenke

PROCEDURE & RESULTS *Measures for pedestrians, e.g.*

- Road safety education for better courtesy on the road.
- **x** Better social control (police, security services etc.).
- **x** Better routing.





RECOMMENDATIONS *Road Safety Audit as groundwork*

Example: Missing/unsteady marking of cycle lane



Source: SVPT, training of road safety auditors

RECOMMENDATIONS Local Mobility Protection Plan

- **x** Local "Mobility Protection Plan" containing mix of methods.
- **x** Definition of barrier-free routes.
- Integrated planning considering chain of trips of elderly people.
- ***** Extended analysis of accidents.



RECOMMENDATIONS Conclusion

- Sensitization and information of planners, decision makers (the "one who cares") and public.
- **x** Less capability, better evaluation.
- **x** Following the principle of "Design for all".
- **x** Reduction of complex traffic situations.



Questions or suggestions?

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