The Interdependency of Increasing Life Expectancy and Driving Life Expectancy of Elderly Populations

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Abstract

In this paper, we explore the effect of increasing longevity on driving life expectancy, especially in the elderly population. The concern is that when life expectancy is much longer than driving life expectancy, seniors have to rely on alternative means of transportation in their remaining years. As life expectancy increases, it affects not only their health and financial status, but also their mobility, which can be measured by driving life expectancy. The degree of the elderly population's mobility is an important factor in their quality of life. Since life expectancy and driving life expectancy have very different patterns for different gender and age groups, we calculate these two variables accordingly. Then we compare driving life expectancy to life expectancy to estimate the number of surviving years without driving, which is defined as *mobility dependency*. This article's conclusions are intended to help develop public policies that affect the mobility of seniors.

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