Health, wellbeing & neighbourhood mobility among older people in Great Britain

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Surveyed a nationally representative sample (4111 people)

...of general population aged ≥18 years living in Great Britain (England, Scotland & Wales)

...with internet access

...as part of an online Omnibus Survey
• 9 key questions from Health & Neighbourhood Mobility Survey
• Age, sex etc collected as standard
• Residential location unknown (data protection) BUT Urban/ Rural residence provided
Urban
Rural
Suburban
Thinking about everywhere within a 20 minute walk or about a mile of your home…

How often, if ever, do the following factors affect your ability to walk to places in your local area?

• Speed of traffic
• Amount of traffic
• Lack of crossing points (for example for nearby roads, railways, or waterways)
• Crossings do not allow adequate time to cross
• Poor pavements or paths
• Air pollution
Problems *often or always* affecting your ability to walk to places in your local area

Among all Omnibus participants…
Local walking **often or always** affected by problems among ALL

- Air pollution
- Poor pavements
- Insufficient crossing time
- Lack of crossings
- Volume of traffic
- Speed of traffic

Percentage (%)
Problems *often or always* affecting your ability to walk to places in your local area by age …
Local walking **often or always** affected by problems... by AGE

- **Air pollution**
- **Poor pavements**
- **Insufficient crossing time**
- **Lack of crossings**
- **Volume of traffic**
- **Speed of traffic**

**%**

- 65≥years
- <65years
Problems *often* or *always* affecting your ability to walk to places in your local area by mobility limitation …
Local walking often or always affected by problems... by MOBILITY LIMITATION

- Air pollution
- Poor pavements
- Insufficient crossing time
- Lack of crossings
- Volume of traffic
- Speed of traffic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Mobility limitation</th>
<th>No mobility limitation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor pavements</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient crossing time</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of crossings</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of traffic</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed of traffic</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Problems often or always affecting your ability to walk to places in your local area

Among people aged ≥65 years by Urban/ Rural residence …
Local walking **often or always** affected by problems among ≥65 years … by Urban/ Rural residence

- **Air pollution**
- **Poor pavements**
- **Insufficient crossing time**
- **Lack of crossings**
- **Volume of traffic**
- **Speed of traffic**

![Bar chart showing the percentage of local walking affected by different factors among urban and rural residents.](chart.png)
Speed/ volume of traffic

often or always affecting your ability to walk to places in your local area

URBAN Omnibus vs Case study areas…
**Often or always** affected by **SPEED of traffic**

**Omnibus vs Case study areas**

- **Birmingham** (N=327)
- **Southend-on-Sea** (N=208)
- **Finchley Road** (N=209)
- **Woodberry Down** (N=101)
- **Urban Omnibus** (N=1642)
Often or always affected by VOLUME of traffic

Omnibus vs Case study areas

- Birmingham (N=327)
- Southend-on-Sea (N=208)
- Finchley Road (N=209)
- Woodberry Down (N=101)
- Urban Omnibus (N=1642)
Conclusions

Busy roads may affect some groups more than others, eg. mobility impaired

Older urban residents more affected than older rural residents

Case study areas vs Omnibus?

Analyses ongoing