

UC Merced

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Cognitive Science Society

Title

Driving Habits of a Cohort of Older Canadians: A COMPASS-ND Study

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1m39g9w8>

Journal

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Cognitive Science Society, 45(45)

Authors

Saryazdi, Raheleh
Yung, Stephanie
Pereira, April Emily
et al.

Publication Date

2023

Peer reviewed

Driving Habits of a Cohort of Older Canadians: A COMPASS-ND Study

Raheleh Saryazdi

KITE-Toronto Rehabilitation Institute, UHN, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Stephanie Yung

KITE- Toronto Rehabilitation Institute, UHN, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

April Pereira

University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

Gary Naglie

Baycrest Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Mark J. Rapoport

Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Elaine Stasiulis

Baycrest Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Natalie Phillips

Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Margaret Pichora-Fuller

University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Walter Wittich

University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Jennifer Campos

Toronto Rehabilitation Institute, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Abstract

Older adults can experience declines in their cognitive abilities, which could affect their ability to engage in daily activities such as driving. Here, we compare the driving habits of older adults across different cognitive groups: cognitively healthy older adults (control), Subjective Cognitive Decline (SCD), Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI), and Alzheimer's Disease (AD). We analyzed data from the large-scale Comprehensive Assessment of Neurodegeneration and Dementia study (COMPASS-ND, Chertkow et al., 2019). Results revealed that the AD group drove the least often and shortest distances. Interestingly, on several measures, the SCD group was more like the MCI group than the control group (driving frequency, restrictions), suggesting that even subjective declines were associated with differences in driving habits. We will further discuss how these results are influenced by sensory and demographic factors. Driving-related limitations could reduce older adults' participation and access to essential resources, in turn, negatively affecting their physical and mental health.