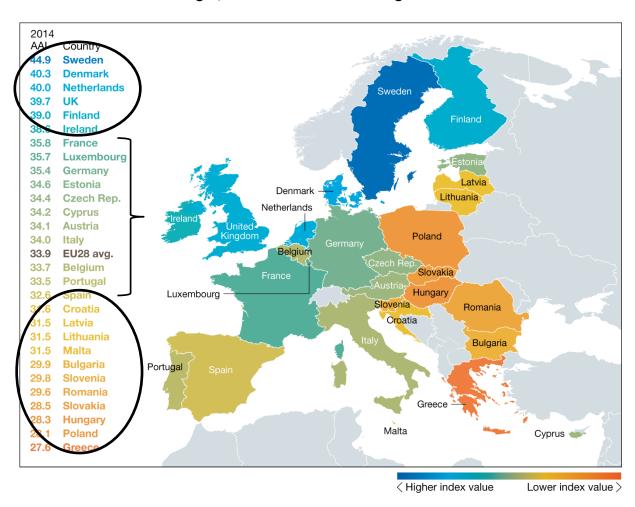
### Additional Tables, Diagrams and Pictures in support of Final Report

### <u>WP1</u>

Figure 1: The Active Ageing Index results analysed in three groups of EU countries: High-, Low- and Middle- scoring countries



Source: Zaidi and Stanton (2015: 18)

### WP1 Table 1: The distribution of themes over the AAI and in MOPACT

### **Active Ageing Index** Domain and indicator themes 1. Employment 2. Social participation Independent living 4. Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing

_				
	Domains			
	1	2	3	4
Employment of older adults	•			
Voluntary activities		•		
Care to children /grandchildren		•		
Care to older adults		•		
Political participation		•		
Physical exercise			•	
Access to healthcare			•	
Independent living arrangements			•	
Financial security			•	
Physical safety			•	
Lifelong learning			•	
RLE achievement				•
Healthy life years				•
Mental well-being				•
Use of ICT				•
Social connectedness				•
Educational attainment				•

WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5	WP6	WP7	WP8	WP9
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## WP Themes

WP2: Economic consequences of ageing WP4: Pensions systems, savings and

financial education WP6: Biogerontology

WP8: Social support and long-term care

# MOPACT

WP3: Extending working lives WP5: Health and well-being

WP7: Built and technological environment

WP9: Enhancing active citizenship

WP1 Table 1.1: Life course indicators of active and healthy ageing

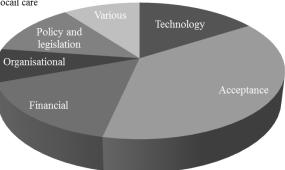
Nr	Early education and care indicators	Data Source
L1	Early childhood education and care (ECEC): Percentage of children	SILC 2013
	under 3 cared for in formal structures	
L2	Parental support, Communication with mother: Percentage reporting to	HBSC survey
	communicate easily with their mothers about problems, children aged	2009/2010
	11-15	
L 3	Parental support, Communication with father: Percentage reporting to	HBSC survey
	communicate easily with their fathers about problems, children aged	2009/2010
	11-15	
L 4	Peer contacts, Close friendships: Having three or more friends of the	HBSC survey
	same gender, children aged 11-15	2009/2010
	Employment history indicators	
L 6	Employment experience in young age: Percentage of young people	LFS 2013
	aged 15-24 with no unemployment experience in young age	
L 7	Years in employment before the age of 50: Share of years in	SHARELIFE 2008-09
	employment between the age of 25-50 of older people aged 50+	
	Healthy lifestyle indicators	
L 8	Adolescent smoking: Percentage of 15 year olds who reported	HBSC survey
	smoking at least once a week.	2009/2010
L 9	Obesity among children: Percentage of children who are currently	HBSC survey
	overweight or obese	2009/2010
	Other early life experience indicators	
L	Social respect: Sense of being appreciated, young adults, aged 18-24	European Social
10		Survey 2012
L	Meaningful life and future optimism among young adults, aged 18-24	European Social
11		Survey 2012
L	Resilience / Stress resistance among young adults (aged 18-24)	European Social
12		Survey

**Notes:** HBSC = Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC)

## WP 7 - The field of telecare and telehealth revealed that barriers exist within the domains (see figure 1).

- Disconnect between developers, users and sellers
- Transfer from research into practice
- Missing standards
- Boundaries between socail care and primary care
- Internal communication
- Internal cooperation
- Lack of willingness to change
- Change management
- Project management
- Leadership
- Organisational culture
- Lack of coordination across boundaries
  - Business models
  - Sustainable funding
  - Reimbursement
  - Unclear ROI
  - Lack of incentives

- Lack of support Lack of training
- Usability problems
- Technical problems in general
- Interoperability
- Limited options for personalisation



- Lack of awareness
- Lack of empirical evidence related to the outcome
- Safety concerns (e.g. data security)
- Lack of trust
- General reluctance to telehealth and telecare
- Feeling of stigmatization
- Generally low expectations
- Restrictions of autonomy
- Fear of being replaced Increased workload
- Disruption of services and routines

**WP7** - The following table shows the top-ranked barriers and solutions to those:

Table 1: Top-ranked drivers, barriers and solutions to the adoption, implementation and diffusion of ICT-based products and services for older persons.

Drivers	Barriers	Solutions
More and more people are getting used to ICT-based technologies	Lack of awareness among elderly users	More trainings/workshops for older and/or professional users
Easier to handle devices	Lack of awareness among professional end-users	New service/business models
Cost decrease (in development, installation and maintenance)	Fear of misuse of personal data among professional end-users	Creating an EU-wide market
Peer pressure (e.g. by relatives)	Insufficient training of professional users	Increase of public funding
Private companies entering the market	Lack of interoperability	Local networks
Public Policy enforcement	Missing technical standards	Building common technical standards
Quantified self-movement (measuring aspects of daily life like blood pressure, etc.)	Missing financial incentives for professional users	Personalising products and services
		Raising awareness of existing solutions and services
		Attracting venture capital
		More end-user integration into development processes

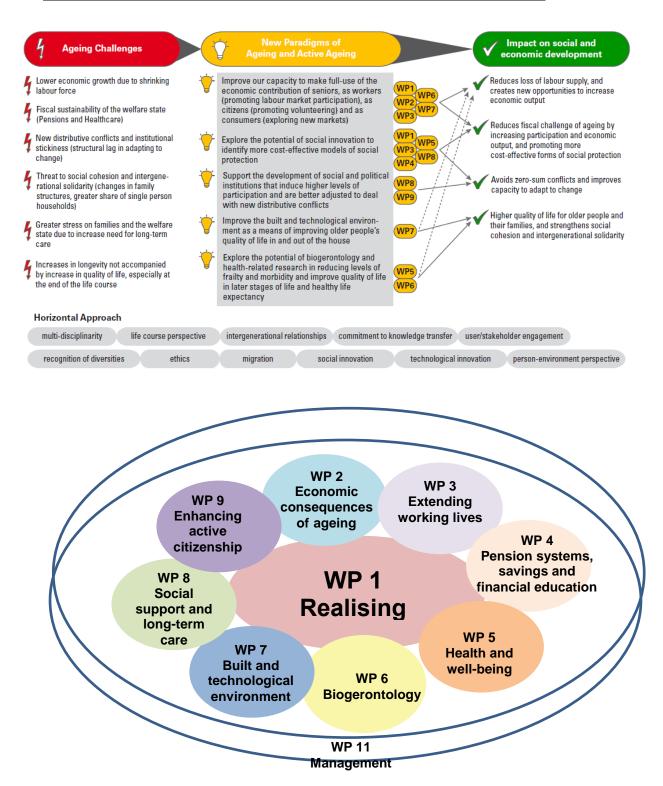
### <u>WP8</u>

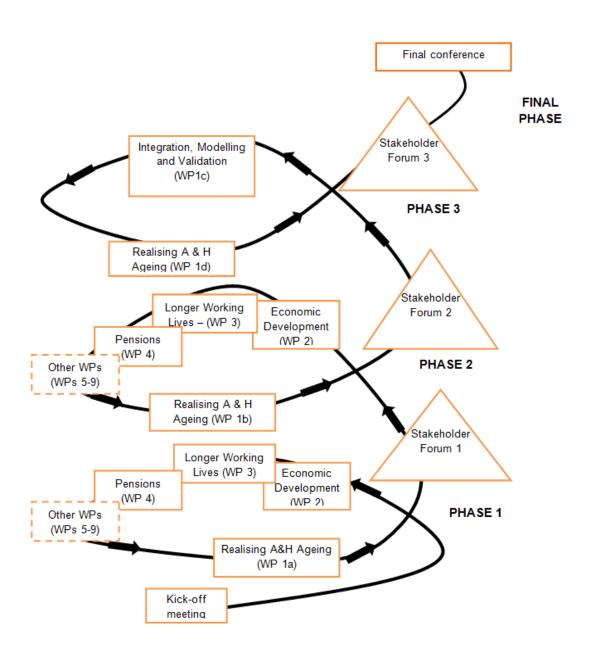
Table 1 Care regimes as a context for social innovation and active ageing policies

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	Demand for care	Provision of informal care	Provision of formal care	Acknowledgement of LTC as a social risk	Countries*
Standard-care mix	Medium - high	Medium	Medium	Early movers	Germany, Austria, France, UK
Universal- Nordic	Medium	Low	High	First movers	Denmark, <b>Finland</b> , The <b>Netherlands</b> , Sweden
Family based	High	High	Low	Late movers	Spain, <b>Italy</b> , <b>Portugal</b> , Ireland, Greece
Central & Eastern European (CEE)	Low - medium	High	Low	Starters	Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania

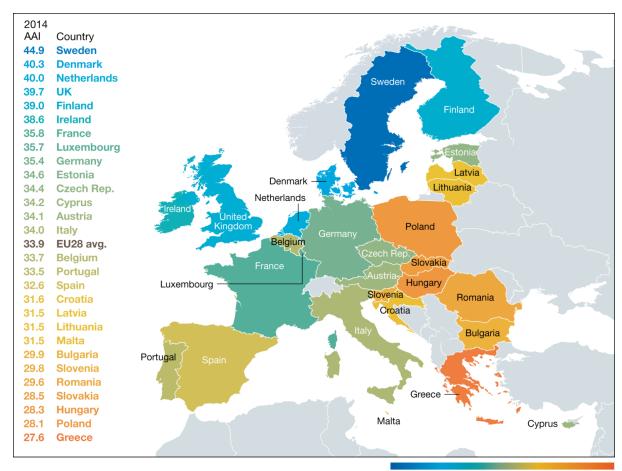
Source: further developed based on Lamura, 2007; Bettio and Plantenga, 2004; Lamura et al., 2007; Nies et al., 2013.- \*) Note: Ideal-typed examples, countries addressed in the study in bold letters.

### Additional Images used in presentations and to promote MOPACT





### Active Ageing Index



< Higher index value Low

Lower index value >

### **Logos**



### **Website Screenshot**

