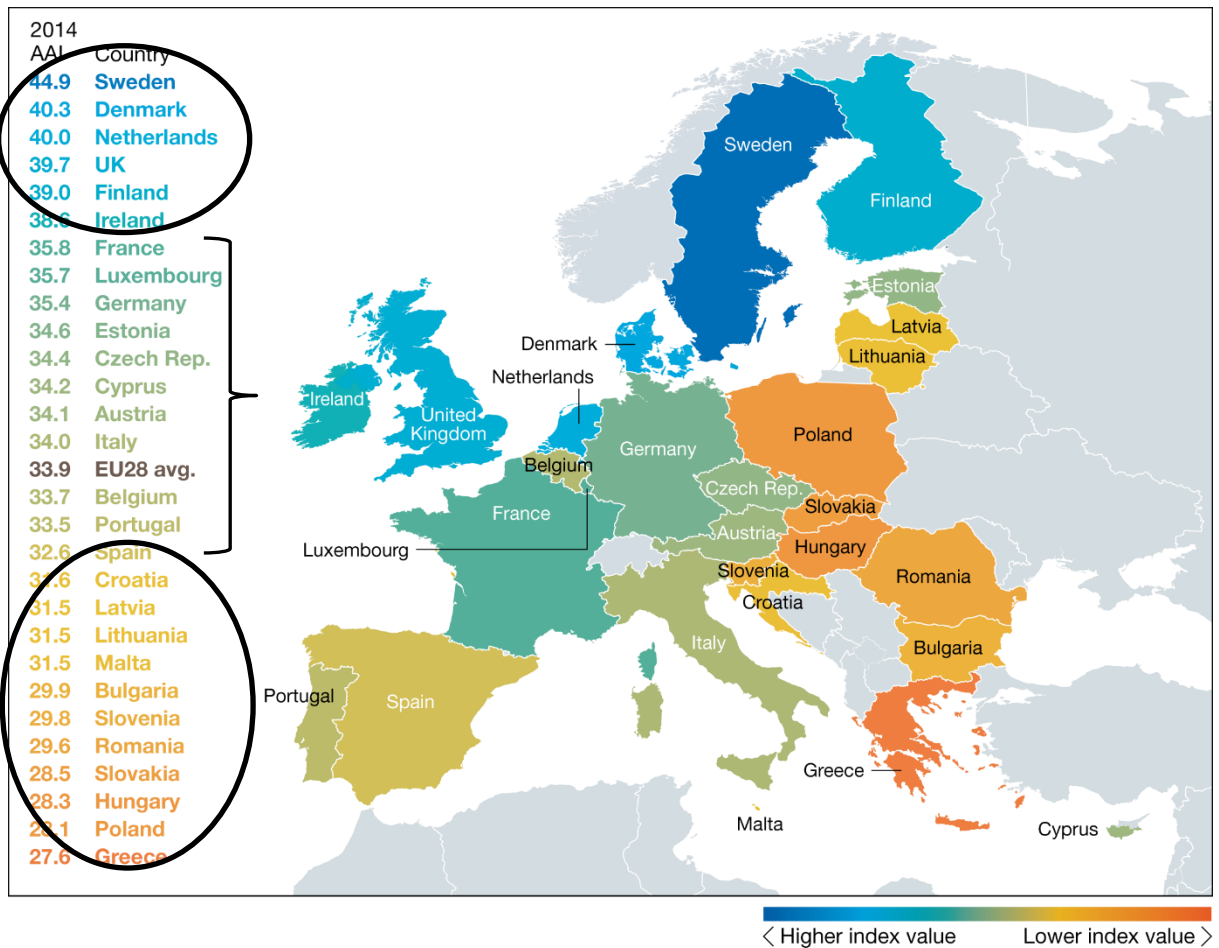


Additional Tables, Diagrams and Pictures in support of Final Report

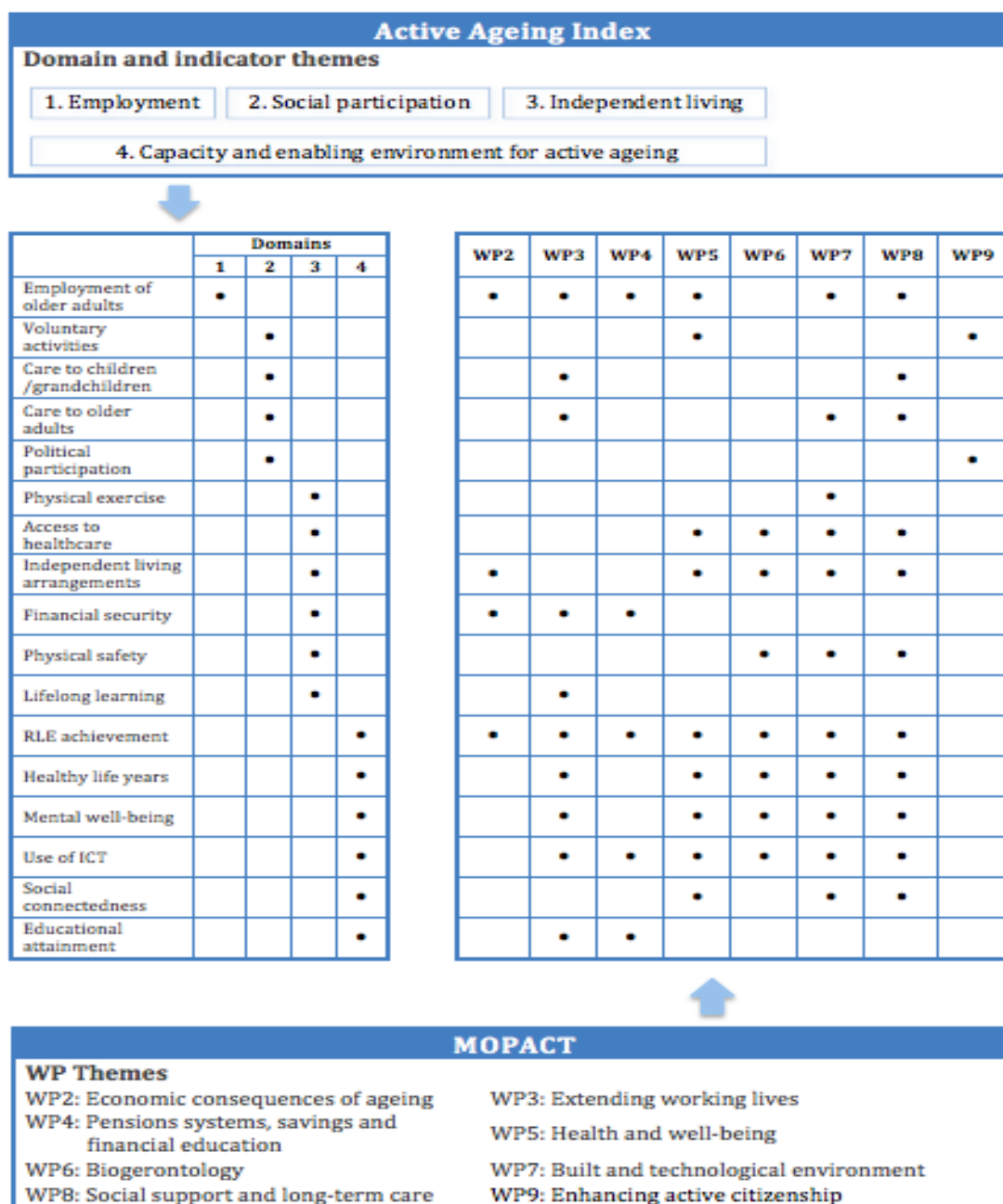
WP1

**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**



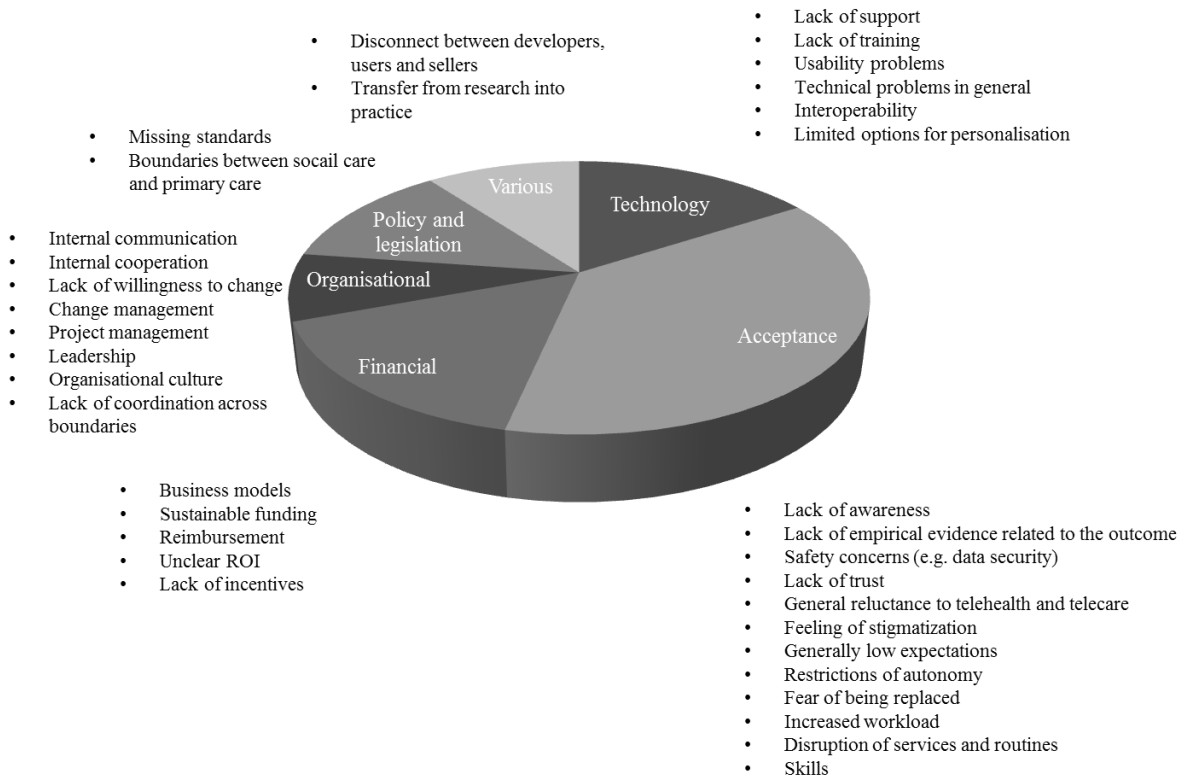
**WP1 Table 1.1: Life course indicators of active and healthy ageing**

<b>Nr</b>	<b>Early education and care indicators</b>	<b>Data Source</b>
L1	Early childhood education and care (ECEC): Percentage of children under 3 cared for in formal structures	SILC 2013
L2	Parental support, Communication with mother: Percentage reporting to communicate easily with their mothers about problems, children aged 11-15	HBSC survey 2009/2010
L3	Parental support, Communication with father: Percentage reporting to communicate easily with their fathers about problems, children aged 11-15	HBSC survey 2009/2010
L4	Peer contacts, Close friendships: Having three or more friends of the same gender, children aged 11-15	HBSC survey 2009/2010
	<b>Employment history indicators</b>	
L6	Employment experience in young age: Percentage of young people aged 15-24 with no unemployment experience in young age	LFS 2013
L7	Years in employment before the age of 50: Share of years in employment between the age of 25-50 of older people aged 50+	SHARELIFE 2008-09
	<b>Healthy lifestyle indicators</b>	
L8	Adolescent smoking: Percentage of 15 year olds who reported smoking at least once a week.	HBSC survey 2009/2010
L9	Obesity among children: Percentage of children who are currently overweight or obese	HBSC survey 2009/2010
	<b>Other early life experience indicators</b>	
L10	Social respect: Sense of being appreciated, young adults, aged 18-24	European Social Survey 2012
L11	Meaningful life and future optimism among young adults, aged 18-24	European Social Survey 2012
L12	Resilience / Stress resistance among young adults (aged 18-24)	European Social 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).



**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.**

<b>Drivers</b>	<b>Barriers</b>	<b>Solutions</b>
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

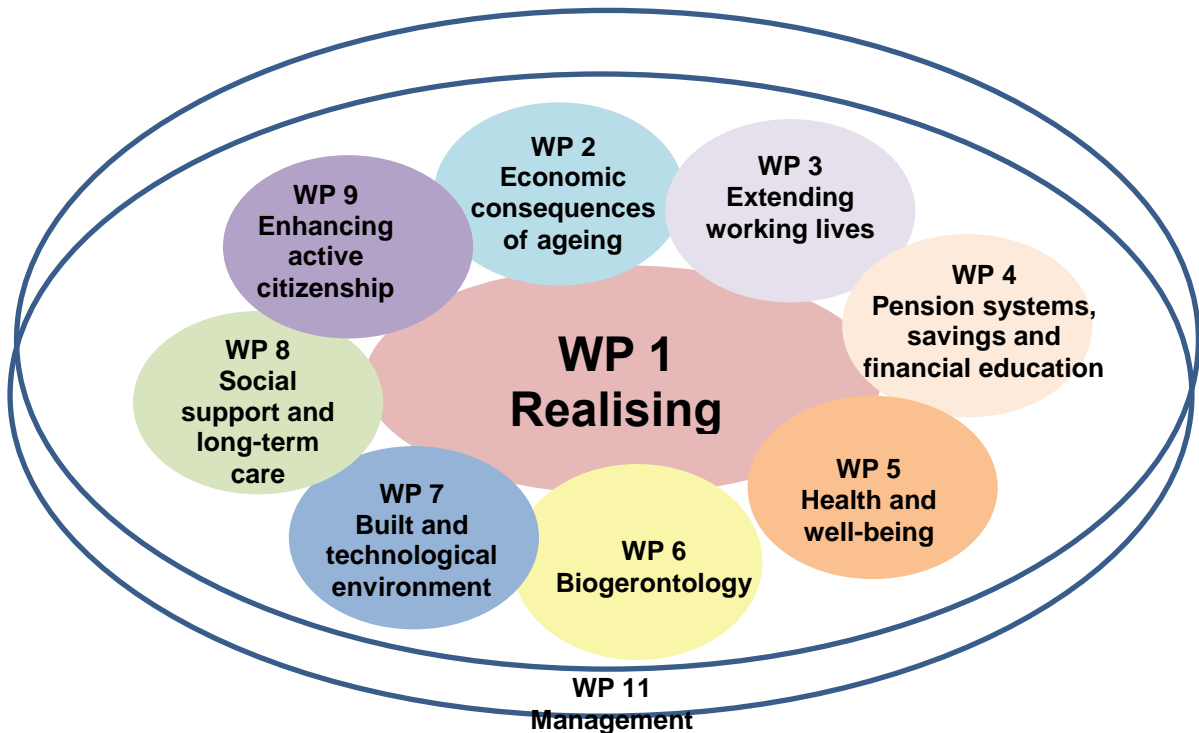
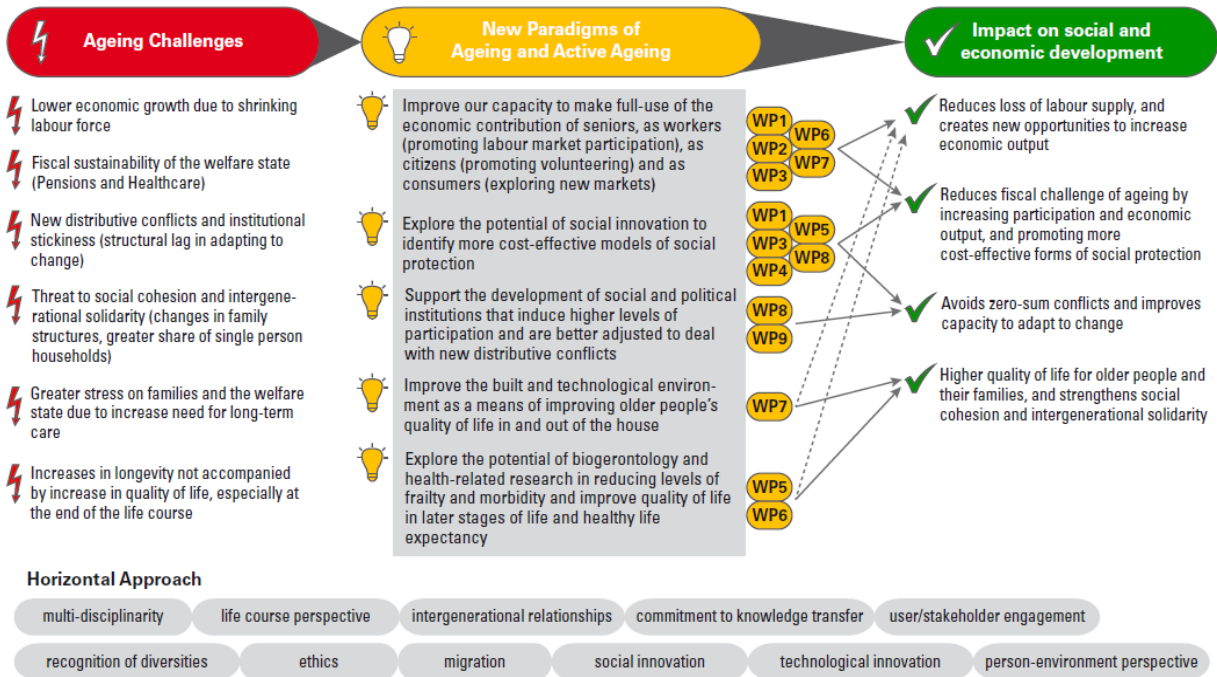
## **WP8**

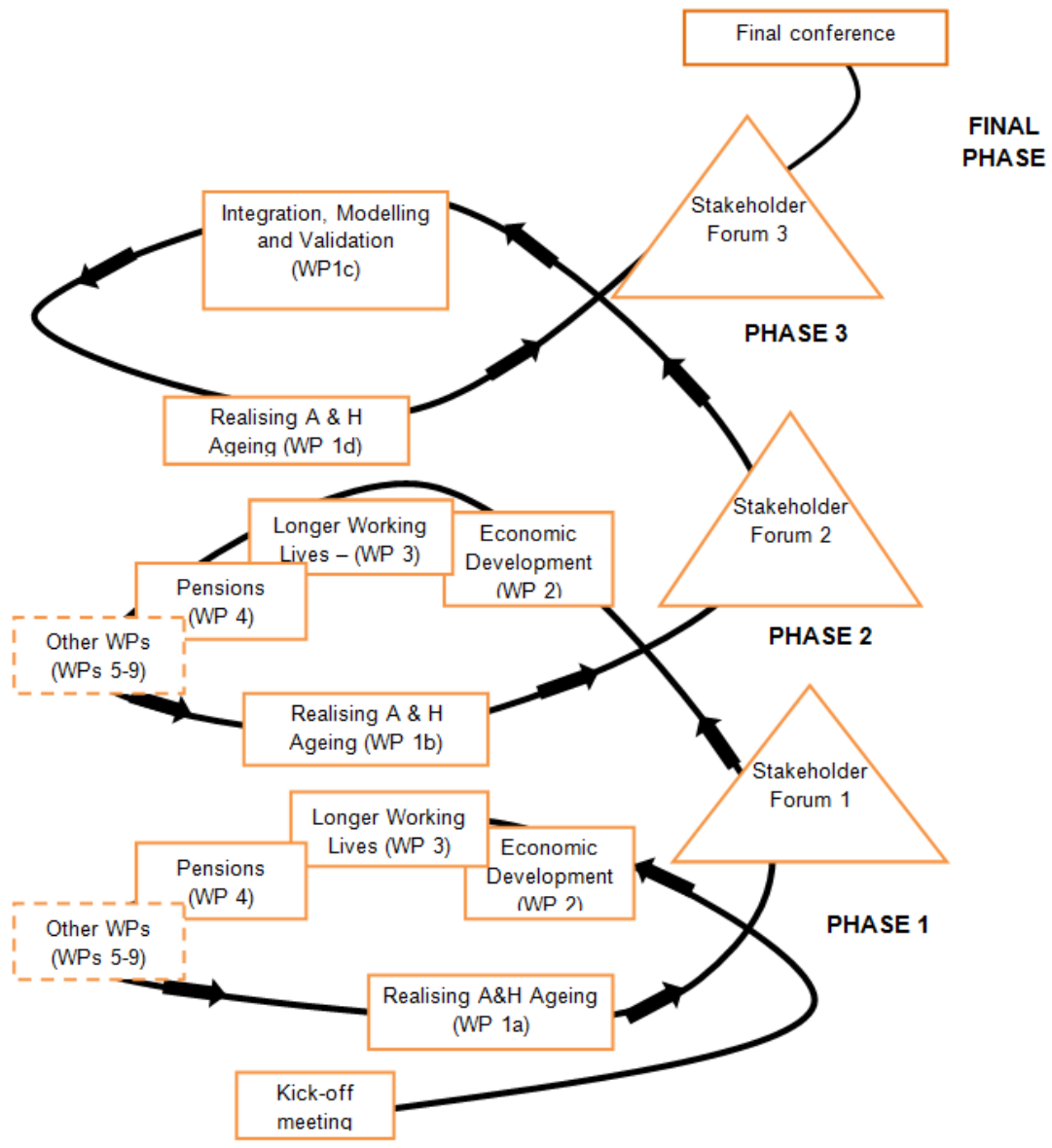
**Table 1 Care regimes as a context for social innovation and active ageing policies**

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

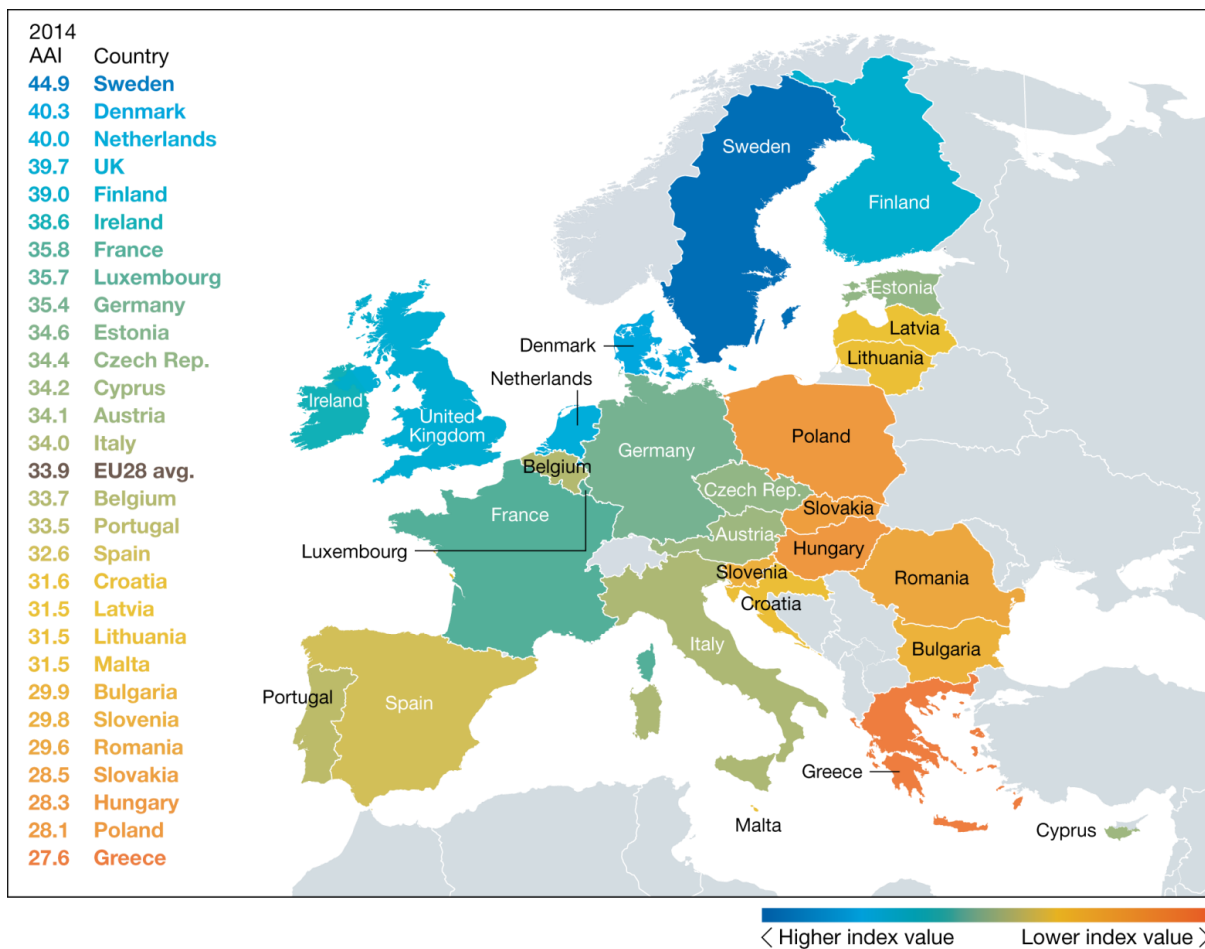
Source: further developed based on Lamura, 2007; Bettio and Plantenga, 2004; Lamura et al., 2007; Nies et al., 2013. - \*) Note: Ideal-typed examples, countries addressed in the study in bold letters.

## Additional Images used in presentations and to promote MOPACT





## Active Ageing Index



## Logos





## Website Screenshot

