

Codebook (all methodologies)

Category	Code	Count	Description
Methodology	Quantitative	43	The article is using the quantitative research method. It presents findings as numbers and statistics, and investigates <i>what</i> the current status is.
	Qualitative	31	The article is using the qualitative research method. It investigates the perspectives of users, and tries to understand <i>why</i> things are the way they are.
	Mixed method	7	The article is using mixed method (a combination of the qualitative and quantitative research method).
Type of ICT	ICT in general	11	The article investigates information and communications technology (ICT) in general, without focusing specifically on one type of ICT.
	- Telehealth	14	The article investigates telehealth (also called e-health) in general. Telehealth is the delivery of health-related services and information via telecommunications technologies.
	- Telecare	6	The article investigates telecare, which is the term for offering remote care to users living in the community.
	- Telemedicine	6	The article investigates telemedicine - the use of ICT to provide clinical services to patients in other locations.
	- Telerehabilitation	2	The article investigates telerehabilitation (or e-habilitation) - the delivery of rehabilitation services over telecommunication networks and the internet.
	- Medical alarm	3	The article investigates medical alarms (also called Personal Emergency Response System (PERS) or social alarm). This is an alarm system designed to signal the presence of a hazard requiring urgent attention and to summon emergency medical personnel.
	- AAL	2	The article focuses on Ambient Assisted Living (AAL) system(s).
	- Fall sensors	2	The article focuses on sensors designed to detect falls.
	- In-home monitoring system	6	The article focuses on the use of in-home monitoring system (IMS).
	- Video surveillance	1	The article focuses on the use of video surveillance to monitor the user's home.
	- WSN	1	The article focuses on the use of Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) solutions to monitor the user's home.
	- Smart home	4	The article focuses on smart home solutions and -technology.
	- Electronic communication	0	The article focuses on electronic communication.
	- Text communication	1	The article focuses on electronic text-based communication.
	- Video communication	0	The article focuses on electronic video communication.
	- Video conferencing software	2	The article focuses on video conferencing software.
	- Videophones	1	The article focuses on videophones.
	- Mobile health	2	The article focuses on mobile health solutions.
	- Tablets	1	The article focuses on the use of tablets.
	- Self-management system	1	The article focuses on a self-management system.
	- User interface	1	The article focuses on the user interface of a product.
	- PHR system	3	The article focuses on a system for maintaining Personal Health Records (PHRs).
	- Medication Dispensing Device	1	The article focuses on a medication dispensing device.
	- Internet	4	The article focuses on the use of specific websites or the Internet in general.
	- PC use in general	2	The article focuses on the use of personal computers (PCs).
	- Location tracking	1	The article focuses on a location tracking service and/or device.
	- IVR	2	The article focuses on Interactive Voice Response (IVR) solutions.
	- Health tracking	1	The article focuses on ICT used for gathering the user's health data.
Usage setting	In user's home	43	The article investigates users living in their own homes
	Residential care unit	3	The article investigates users living in a residential care unit
	Not specified	35	The article does not specify a usage setting
Condition	Healthy	2	The article focuses on healthy people.
	Cognitively impaired	1	The article focuses on cognitively impaired people (dementia, Alzheimer's)
	Chronic illness	7	The article focuses on people with a chronic illness
	- Diabetes	4	The article focuses on people with diabetes
	- Hypertension	2	The article focuses on people with hypertension
	Frailty	3	The article focuses on frail people
	Heart disease	3	The article focuses on people with a heart disease (e.g. heart failure)
	In need of emergency alarm	1	The article focuses on people who would benefit from having an emergency alarm
	Risk of falling	3	The article focuses on people who are particularly prone to falls
	Knee pain	1	The article focuses on people with knee pain
	Vision impairment	1	The article focuses on people with vision impairment
	Pain problems	1	The article focuses on people with a disease causing pain
	Respiratory diseases	2	The article focuses on people with respiratory diseases
	Social care needs	1	The article focuses on people with social care needs
	Depression	1	The article focuses on people with depression
	Dysphagia	1	The article focuses on people with dysphagia
	Spinal cord injuries	1	The article focuses on people with spinal cord injuries (SCIs)
	Muscular dystrophy	1	The article focuses on people with muscular dystrophy
	Multiple sclerosis	1	The article focuses on people with multiple sclerosis (MS)
	Late effects of polio	1	The article focuses on people with late effects of polio (LEP)
	Not specified	55	The article does not specify if the participants are sick or not
Research strategy	Survey	39	The article uses survey(s) as the research strategy
	Design and creation	6	The article uses design and creation as the research strategy
	Experiment	2	The article uses experiment(s) as the research strategy
	Ethnography	2	The article uses ethnography as the research strategy
	Not specified	32	The article does not specify which research strategy is used
Data generation method	Interviews	30	The article uses interviews to collect data (type of interview is not specified).
	- Interview (Semi-structured)	19	The article uses semi-structured interviews to collect data.
	- Interview (Structured)	11	The article uses structured interviews to collect data.
	- Group interview	0	The article uses group interviews to collect data.
	- Co-design workshop	3	The article uses co-design workshops to collect data.
	- Focus group	18	The article uses focus groups to collect data.
	Observations	10	The article uses observations to collect data.
	Questionnaire	38	The article uses questionnaires to collect data.
	Documents	0	The article uses documents to collect data.
	- Technology logs	5	The article collects log data from ICT devices (e.g. sensor data).
	- Diaries	4	The article collects data from logs or notes written by the participants (diaries).
Focus	Technology acceptance in general	8	The article looks at technology acceptance in general.
	- Technology adoption	28	The article focuses on the users' willingness to adopt the technology.
	Access to health information	5	The article focuses on the users' access to health information through ICT.
	Convergence	1	The article focuses on convergence - the tendency for different technological systems to evolve toward performing similar tasks.

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	Ergonomics	1	The article focuses on the ergonomics of the product.
	Functionality	4	The article focuses on the functionality of the product.
	Aging in place	1	The article focuses on aging in place.
	Integrated care	1	The article focuses on integrated care.
	Quality of life	1	The article focuses on the users' quality of life.
	Technology literacy	3	The article focuses on the users' technology literacy.
	Barriers	7	The article focuses on barriers that have a negative effect on the users' experience with the product, or prevents them from using it altogether.
	User perceptions	16	The article focuses on the users' general perceptions of the product.
	- User satisfaction	0	The article focuses on the users' general satisfaction with the product.
	- User needs	6	The article focuses on the users' needs and suggested requirements for the product.
	- Usability	8	The article focuses on the users' views regarding the usability of the product.
	- Usefulness of technology	4	The article focuses on the users' views regarding the usefulness of the product.
	- Privacy	3	The article focuses on the users' views regarding privacy.
Theoretical framework	Aging in place	2	The study uses the Aging in Place framework; a model of long-term care for older adults, allowing them to age in the least restrictive environment of their choice.
	Digital divide	1	The study uses a framework for digital divide research.
	Human factors evaluation framework	1	The study uses the Human factors evaluation framework, advocated by Birkmire-Peters et al.
	Informed Decision Making	1	The study uses Bruce's framework of Informed Decision Making (IDM).
	Merleau-Ponty's phenomenological lens	1	The study uses Merleau-Ponty's phenomenological lens.
	Nurse-Patient Trajectory Framework	1	The study uses the Nurse-Patient Trajectory Framework.
	Push-pull-mooring-habit	1	The study uses the Push-pull-mooring-habit (PPMH) framework.
	Social cognitive theory	1	The study uses the Social cognitive theory (SCT).
	Technology Acceptance Model	5	The study uses the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM).
	The Bellotti and Sellen framework	1	The study uses the Bellotti and Sellen framework.
	UTAUT	2	The study uses the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) developed by Venkatesh et al.
	WHO QoL	1	The study uses the World Health Organisation (WHO) quality-of-life (QoL) questionnaire (WHO QoL).
	Own theoretical framework	5	The paper has developed a new theoretical framework that is used to conduct the research.
	Not specified	58	The article does not specify which (if any) theoretical framework was used.