

Codebook (qualitative studies only)

Category	Code	Count (qualitative studies only)	Description
Methodology	Quantitative	0	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	0	The article is using mixed method (a combination of the qualitative and quantitative research method).
Type of ICT	ICT in general	4	The article investigates information and communications technology (ICT) in general, without focusing specifically on one type of ICT.
	- Telehealth	5	The article investigates telehealth (also called e-health) in general. Telehealth is the delivery of health-related services and information via telecommunications technologies.
	- Telecare	1	The article investigates telecare, which is the term for offering remote care to users living in the community.
	- Telemedicine	1	The article investigates telemedicine - the use of ICT to provide clinical services to patients in other locations.
	- Telerehabilitation	0	The article investigates telerehabilitation (or e-habilitation) - the delivery of rehabilitation services over telecommunication networks and the internet.
	- Medical alarm	1	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	1	The article focuses on Ambient Assisted Living (AAL) system(s).
	- Fall sensors	1	The article focuses on sensors designed to detect falls.
	- In-home monitoring system	3	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	0	The article focuses on electronic text-based communication.
	- Video communication	0	The article focuses on electronic video communication.
	- Video conferencing software	1	The article focuses on video conferencing software.
	- Videophones	0	The article focuses on videophones.
	- Mobile health	1	The article focuses on mobile health solutions.
	- Tablets	0	The article focuses on the use of tablets.
	- Self-management system	0	The article focuses on a self-management system.
	- User interface	1	The article focuses on the user interface of a product.
	- PHR system	1	The article focuses on a system for maintaining Personal Health Records (PHRs).
	- Medication Dispensing Device	0	The article focuses on a medication dispensing device.
	- Internet	1	The article focuses on the use of specific websites or the Internet in general.
	- PC use in general	1	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	0	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	16	The article investigates users living in their own homes
	Residential care unit	2	The article investigates users living in a residential care unit
	Not specified	13	The article does not specify a usage setting
Condition	Healthy	0	The article focuses on healthy people.
	Cognitively impaired	0	The article focuses on cognitively impaired people (dementia, Alzheimer's)
	Chronic illness	2	The article focuses on people with a chronic illness
	- Diabetes	3	The article focuses on people with diabetes
	- Hypertension	1	The article focuses on people with hypertension
	Frailty	1	The article focuses on frail people
	Heart disease	1	The article focuses on people with a heart disease (e.g. heart failure)
	In need of emergency alarm	0	The article focuses on people who would benefit from having an emergency alarm
	Risk of falling	1	The article focuses on people who are particularly prone to falls
	Knee pain	0	The article focuses on people with knee pain
	Vision impairment	0	The article focuses on people with vision impairment
	Pain problems	1	The article focuses on people with a disease causing pain
	Respiratory diseases	1	The article focuses on people with respiratory diseases
	Social care needs	1	The article focuses on people with social care needs
	Depression	0	The article focuses on people with depression
	Dysphagia	0	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	23	The article does not specify if the participants are sick or not
Research strategy	Survey	3	The article uses survey(s) as the research strategy
	Design and creation	4	The article uses design and creation as the research strategy
	Experiment	1	The article uses experiment(s) as the research strategy
	Ethnography	2	The article uses ethnography as the research strategy
	Not specified	21	The article does not specify which research strategy is used
Data generation method	Interviews	0	The article uses interviews to collect data (type of interview is not specified).
	- Interview (Semi-structured)	16	The article uses semi-structured interviews to collect data.
	- Interview (Structured)	1	The article uses structured interviews to collect data.
	- Group interview	0	The article uses group interviews to collect data.
	- Co-design workshop	2	The article uses co-design workshops to collect data.
	- Focus group	14	The article uses focus groups to collect data.
	Observations	7	The article uses observations to collect data.
	Questionnaire	3	The article uses questionnaires to collect data.
	Documents	0	The article uses documents to collect data.
	- Technology logs	2	The article collects log data from ICT devices (e.g. sensor data).
	- Diaries	3	The article collects data from logs or notes written by the participants (diaries).
Focus	Technology acceptance in general	4	The article looks at technology acceptance in general.
	- Technology adoption	8	The article focuses on the users' willingness to adopt the technology.
	Access to health information	3	The article focuses on the users' access to health information through ICT.
	Convergence	0	The article focuses on convergence - the tendency for different technological systems to evolve toward performing similar tasks.
	Ergonomics	1	The article focuses on the ergonomics of the product.
	Functionality	2	The article focuses on the functionality of the product.
	Aging in place	1	The article focuses on aging in place.
	Integrated care	0	The article focuses on integrated care.
	Quality of life	0	The article focuses on the users' quality of life.
	Technology literacy	0	The article focuses on the users' technology literacy.

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	Barriers	6	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	5	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	3	The article focuses on the users' needs and suggested requirements for the product.
	- Usability	2	The article focuses on the users' views regarding the usability of the product.
	- Usefulness of technology	3	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	0	The study uses a framework for digital divide research.
	Human factors evaluation framework	0	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	0	The study uses the Push-pull-mooring-habit (PPMH) framework.
	Social cognitive theory	0	The study uses the Social cognitive theory (SCT).
	Technology Acceptance Model	2	The study uses the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM).
	The Bellotti and Sellen framework	1	The study uses the Bellotti and Sellen framework.
	UTAUT	1	The study uses the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) developed by Venkatesh et al.
	WHO QoL	0	The study uses the World Health Organisation (WHO) quality-of-life (QoL) questionnaire (WHO QoL).
	Own theoretical framework	2	The paper has developed a new theoretical framework that is used to conduct the research.
	Not specified	20	The article does not specify which (if any) theoretical framework was used.