**Appendix2-Qualitative** **and review studies of active Aging**

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| NO | NAME | TYPE OF STUDY | POPULATION | COUNTRY | DIMENTION OF ACTIVE AGING |
|  | [7] | Delphi study | over age 65 | UK | Accessible and affordable transportation ,housing, healthcare, safety, and community involvement opportunities |
|  | [14] | Realist synthesis (is a method of summarizing evidence for public policy) | - | USA | healthy Aging; mobility; neighborhood; public policy |
|  | [23] | Systematic review | 83 quantitative and qualitative studies | UK | Ethnicity and cultural norms, energy and motivation, sex, age, education, genetic heritage, self-efficacy, and personal financial circumstances, climate, level of pollution, street lighting, traffic conditions, accessibility and appropriateness of services and facilities, socio-economic conditions, aesthetics, pedestrian infrastructure, community life, exposure to antisocial behavior, social network participation, environmental degradation, level of urbanism, exposure to natural settings, familiarity with local environment and others. Recommendations for future research include the need for innovative research methods; involvement of older adults as research collaborators; investigation of wider aspects of the active Aging concept; in-depth assessment of the environmental characteristics of areas; investigation of the pathways leading from environment to health and activity participation. |
|  | [31] | A Systematized Review of Qualitative Evidence | 36peer-reviewed qualitative studies | Canada | Functional, aesthetic, destination, and safety built characteristics inﬂuence physical activity decision-making. Sociodemographic characteristics (age, sex, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status) also impacted the BE’s inﬂuence on physical activity |
|  | [32] | Synthesizing literature | - | USA | Bonding, bridging and linking capital (Social inclusion) |
|  | [34] | Systematic literature review | aged 80 and over | - | Quality of life, subjective well-being, aged, exercise, physical activity |
|  | [35] | Grounded theory | - | USA | Body, person and societal level, the person-environment contextual factors |
|  | [45] | Content-analyzed | In 33 cities, partners conducted 158 focus groups with persons aged 60 years and older | Global Age-Friendly Cities | Outdoor spaces and buildings; transportation; housing; social participation; respect and social inclusion; civic participation and employment; communication and information; and community support and health services |
|  | [51] | Qualitative approach | 65 years of age or older | Netherland | Sensory, physical, neural and cognitive functions, housing, safe environment |
|  | [52] | Systematic review using a meta-ethnographic approach |  | - | Social, behavioral, biological and psychological factors |
|  | [54] | Design | 60 years old or above | Hong Kong | Physical, mental and social wellbeing, health, mobility/ability, material circumstances, activities, happiness, youthfulness and living environment |
|  | [55] | Literature review | - | Hong Kong | Open spaces, social needs |
|  | [56] | Content-analyzed | 57 countries |  | Public health security |
|  | [57] | Experience design approach | 65 years and over | Australia | Architectural design thinking; user-centric building design; environmental experience design; residential aged care facilities |
|  | [58] | Critical review | - | USA | Health, functioning, and social participation, wellbeing |
|  | [60] | Literature review | 75 article | USA | Safety, microscale urban design elements, aesthetics, and convenience of facilities |
|  | [61] | Literature review | - | Czech Republic | Satisfaction, landscape, function |
|  | [66] | Qualitative approach | - | USA | Social, economic, demographic, and physical characteristics |
|  | [67] | Systematic review | 2039 article | USA | Disability Built environment Physical activity |
|  | [68] | Concept study | - | Australia | Biological, psychological, behavioral, and social factors include development intensity, land use mix, fine grain economy, adaptability, permeability, streets, contact,visibility and horizontal grain, public realm, movement, green space and water space, landmarks, legibility, comfort, diversity, richness, continuity, contrast, intelligibility, interest, intimacy, openness, rhythm, texture, and human scale. |
|  | [69] | Qualitative approach | - | USA | Neighborhood design and safety, housing, transportation, and mobility. Strategies to build capacity for policy change |
|  | [70] | Systematic review | aged 50 years and over | Bremen, Germany | Physical activity, Social inequalities |
|  | [71] | Review Article | - | - | Active and healthy living; features medical research |
|  | [73] | Summative Review | 172 review articles aged 65 or older | Australia | Physical activity |
|  | [74] | Qualitative approach | over 65 years old | Portugal | Irradiation, Connectivity, Conspicuous, Suitability/Convenience, Readability, Comfort |
|  | [80] | Concept study | over 65 years | Poland | Pensions and income. Economy and employment. Health care and other services. Rights of individuals. Housing and communities. |
|  | [85] | Literature review | - | USA | Built environment, walking, and health |
|  | [87] | Qualitative approach | - | China | Civic participation |
|  | [88] | Concept study | - | Herston, Australia | gerontology, public health, environmental psychology, landscape architecture, and urban designpersonally meaningful outdoor activities, environmental attributes |
|  | [92] | Structured review | 1,464 articles | UK | Health and social services, behavioral determinants, personal determinants, physical environment, social determinants and economic determinantsincome, health, housing, transport, living in the community, MAori cultural identity, access to facilities and services, attitudes, employment, and opportunities |
|  | [94] | Literature Review | 48 articles |  | Poor street condition , Heavy traffic , Public transit line nearby , Housing variable , Environmental barriers , Magnitude of accessibility problems , Housing satisfaction, Usability (Physical environmental aspects) , Housing amenities ,Satisfaction with home environment, Satisfaction with outdoor environment ,Place attachment, Housing accessibility ,Housing comfort , Neighborhood quality , Outdoor place ,Life Satisfaction , Interior environment, Exterior environment , Residential satisfaction ,Psychological wellbeing ,Street noise, Safety from traffic, Park density , Train stations,… |
|  | [102] | Concept study | - |  | Social, demographic, ﬁnancial and political |
|  | [103] | Concept study | - |  | Economic justice, satisfying, publicity, |
|  | [107] | Concept study | - |  | Health, participation, Aging, and independence |
|  | [104] | Technology-based information, generic ACTION participatory design model | - | West Sweden | Dementia; information and communication technology; participatory design; partnership working; user involvement |
|  | [105] | Qualitative approach | - | UK | Inequalities; urban health; older people’s quality of life |
|  | [106] | Qualitative research design(Data derived from GPS tracking, travel diaries, brief questionnaires, and semi structured interviews were gathered) | 13 people aged from 56 to 87 years | Australia | Choice of transportation and its relation to participation |
|  | [108] | Concept study | - |  | Population health |
|  | [109] | Qualitative analysisFocus groups | questionnaire had 57 questionsParticipants included 18 elderly (aged over 60), ﬁve family careers and ﬁve professionals | Netherland | Participatory design, patient empowerment and cognitive usability |
|  | [110] | Qualitative approach | - | USA | Social, physical, and politicalresidential and business zoning, parks and recreation, transportation, public health, public safety, health services facilities, private sector investment, employment, and taxation |
|  | [112] | Qualitative approach | - | Hong Kong | Perspectives of stakeholders—including policy makers, service providers, and elderly learner, quality of life and well-being, |
|  | [115] | Literature review | 32articles | Australia | ‘Age-friendly’, ‘elderly friendly’, ‘livable community’, ‘lifetime neighborhood’ and ‘community for all ages’. |
|  | [117] | literature review | - |  | Public health, human well-being, green infrastructure, urban ecosystem,ecosystem health |
|  | [118] | literature review | 19 elderly residents (aged 65 years and over) | Australia | Social health; social life |
|  | [134] | Qualitative approach | Adults (66-97 years) | Washington | Policy, exercise, obesity, built environment, finite mixture modeling  |