**Table S3 - Characteristics of the instruments used to measure ageism and components of ageism (quantitative studies)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of the article | Instrument used to collect data | Factors/dimensions included in the instrument | Factors/dimen-sions included in the study | Components of ageism covered by the included factors/dimensions |
| 4 | Fraboni Scale of Ageism (1990) | Antilocution DiscriminationAvoidancea | Intergenerational factor (it corresponds mainly to the avoidance factor)  | AffectiveSelf-directedExplicitPositiveNegative |
| 8 | Thompson List of Ageist Assumptions (Thompson 2006)  | Not organised by factors/dimensions; All the instrument’s statements measure negative stereotypes | All of the instrument’s statements were used | CognitiveOther-directedInstitutional and cultural (behavioural)ExplicitNegative |
| 10 | Fraboni Scale of Ageism (1990), validated to French by Boudjemad and Gana (2009) | Antilocution; Discrimination;Avoidance | All | CognitiveAffectiveBehaviouralOther-directedCorporate and categoric (behavioural)Institutional and cultural (behavioural)ExplicitPositiveNegative |
| 13 | Attitudes Towards Older People Scale (Kogan 1961) | Not organised by factors/dimension; The instrument’s statements measure explicit stereotypes and prejudices, both positive and negative | The authors report that the scale was used partially but they do not explicitly indicate which statements were used | CognitiveAffectiveOther-directedCorporate and categoric (behavioural)Institutional and cultural (behavioural)ExplicitPositiveNegative |
| 15 | Aging Semantic Differential Scale (Rosencranz and McNevin 1969) | Instrumental/Ineffective; Autonomous/Dependent; Personal acceptability/ Unacceptabilityb | All | CognitiveOther-directedExplicitPositiveNegative |
| 18 | Structured interview (specifically designed for the study) | Not explicitly discussed | Not explicitly discussed | CognitiveBehaviouralOther-directedExplicitPositiveNegative (components implicitly stated) |
| 19 | Facts on Aging Quiz (Palmore 1977, 1998) | Not organised by factors/dimension; The instrument’s statements measure right and wrong knowledge about older people and ageing, as well as positive and negative stereotypes about older people | All of the instrument’s statements were used | CognitiveOther-directedCorporate and categoric (behavioural)Institutional and cultural (behavioural)ExplicitPositiveNegative |
| Reactions on Ageing Questionnaire (Gething 1996) | Fear of frailtyTediumLossc | All | CognitiveAffectiveOther-directedExplicitPositiveNegative  |

a Antilocution refers, essentially, to stereotypes, positive and negative, about older people. Discrimination refers to attitudes, positive and negative, towards social rights and social participation of older people. Avoidance has to do with affective attitudes and behaviour, positive and negative, with respect to social contact with older people.

b Beliefs, positive and negative, about the level of effective goal orientation, adaptability and energy output of older people (instrumental/ineffective), the level of dependency upon others and personal autonomy (autonomous/dependent) and the level of social interaction (personal acceptability/unacceptability).

c Beliefs and affective attitudes, positive and negative, towards frailty, tedium and losses in later life.