

The Future of Technology in Social Care Series

House Keeping

- This webinar is being recorded
- Attendees are on mute and can't be seen
- Please use the **Q&A** function to ask questions.
- On a phone, tap the screen to see the controls – choose More and then **Q&A**
- You will get access to the recording and the presentation (inc links)

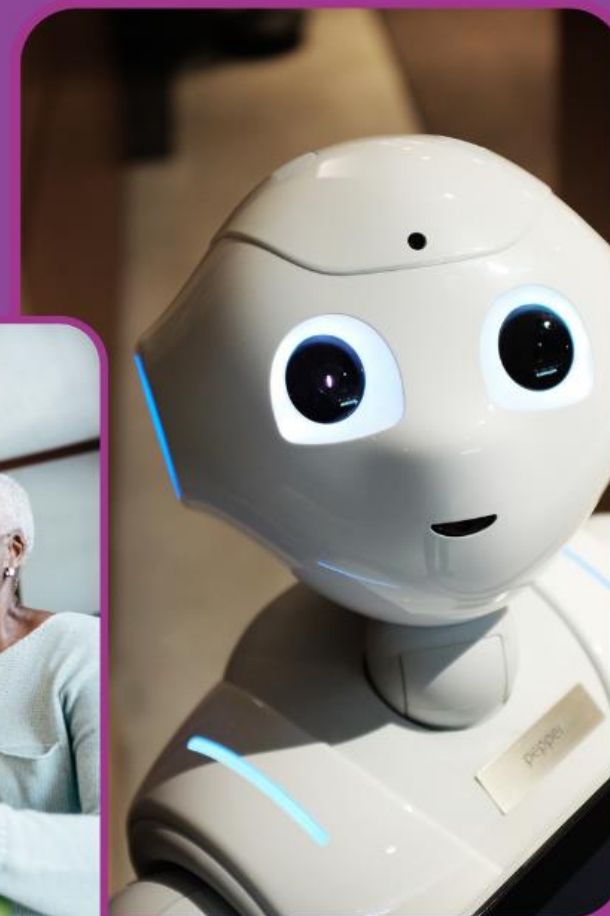
Agenda

Time	Agenda Item	Speaker
3:00 – 3:10	Welcome and Overview of Robots in Social Care	Professor Vic Rayner OBE
3:10 - 3:30	Robotics in hybrid models of care delivery	Rob Parkes
3:30 – 3:50	User acceptance of non-intrusive sensing technology and physical robots among older adults: A survey	Dr Yordanka Karayaneva
3:50 – 4:10	Empowering care workforces	Dr Cian O’Donovan
4:10 – 4:25	Q&A session for the panel	All
4:25 – 4:30	Close	Professor Vic Rayner OBE

The Future of Technology in Social Care Series



- Robotics
 - 12 January 2023, 3 - 4:30pm
- Artificial Intelligence
 - 8 February 2023, 1 - 2:30pm
- Implementation
 - 6 March 2023, 2 - 3:30pm



Robots transform the workforce

“Necessity will drive a shift as organisations and entire sectors realise that adopting robotics at scale is the only way to deliver the output they need with the workforce they have available. The result will be workforce transformation [...] People often worry about robots taking people’s jobs. But none of the countries that have adopted robots on a large scale—Germany, Japan, Singapore and South Korea—has a problem with unemployment. And all of them have a higher proportion of their workforces employed in manufacturing than America does. More robots, in short, seem to be associated with more manufacturing jobs.”

- Kim Povlsen, president, Universal Robots <https://www.economist.com/the-world-ahead/2022/11/18/kim-povlsen-says-we-should-welcome-robots-not-fear-them>

Robotics in the United States

Leading Age – the largest community of non-profit aging services providers and other mission-driven organizations serving older adults in the USA – published their 19th Annual LeadingAge Ziegler (LZ 200) report in November 2022.

This showed that of the 200 largest not-for-profit senior living organisations in the USA, **57%** have implemented robotic processing automation and **43%** have added physical robots.



Robotics in hybrid models of care delivery

Rob Parkes

CEO

GenieConnect® | Service Robotics Ltd

A woman with dark hair, wearing a white t-shirt with text, is sitting in a chair. To her right, a small white robot with a circular head and two eyes is on a table. The background is a room with a window and some furniture. The entire image is overlaid with a blue tint.

ROBOTICS IN HYBRID CARE DELIVERY

Rob Parkes, CEO at Service Robotics



A new era is here

The care landscape is changing and robotics are at the forefront



Setting the Scene

13,600 medically fit patients waiting to be discharged

Each blocked bed costs the NHS £180,000 per year

165,000 care vacancies

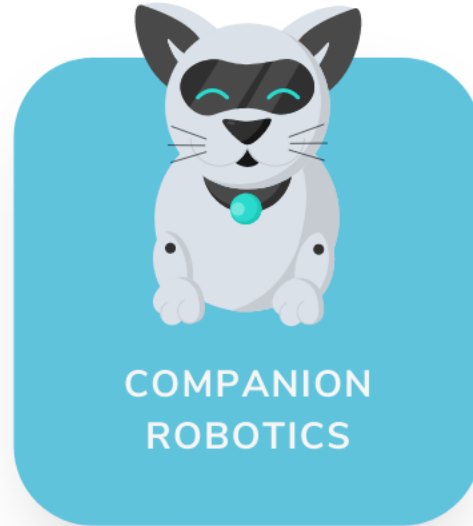
1.2million older adults feel lonely and over half of disabled people reported feeling lonely



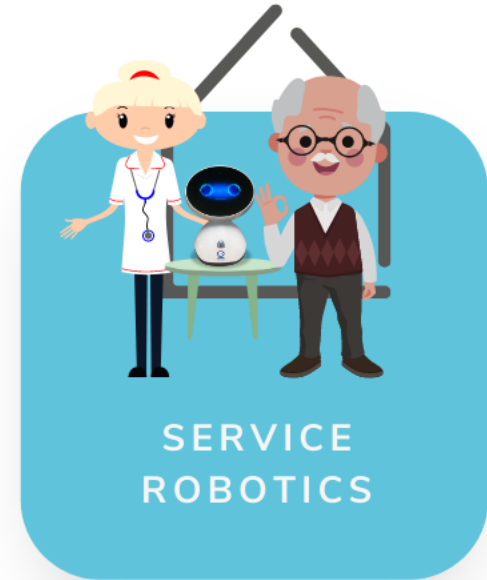
The robotic landscape



- ✓ Alexa
- ✓ Google Home
- ✓ Siri

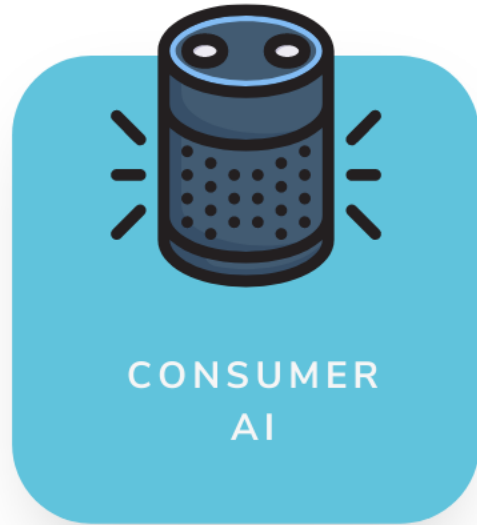


- ✓ RoboPets
- ✓ Hasbro
- ✓ Tombot

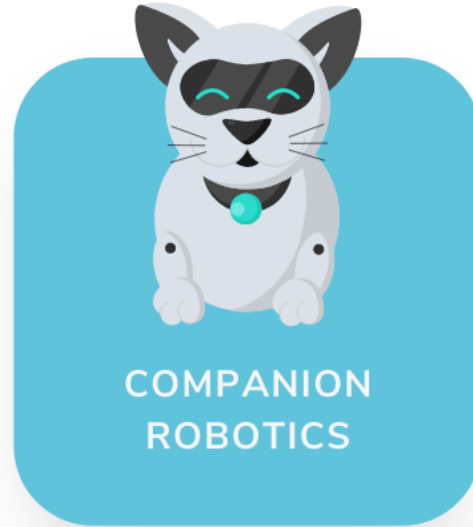


- ✓ GenieConnect
- ✓ Akara
- ✓ Pepper

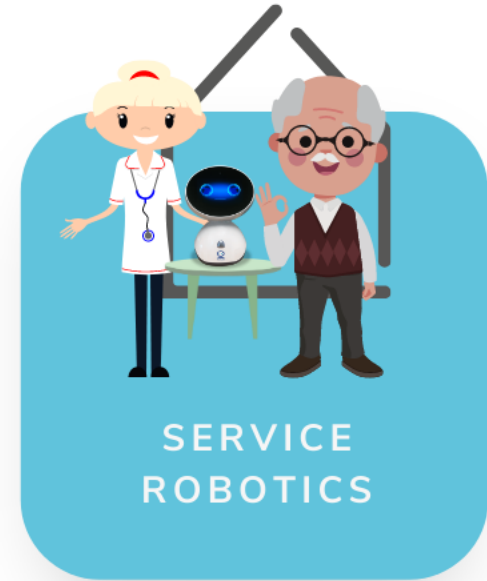
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Genie



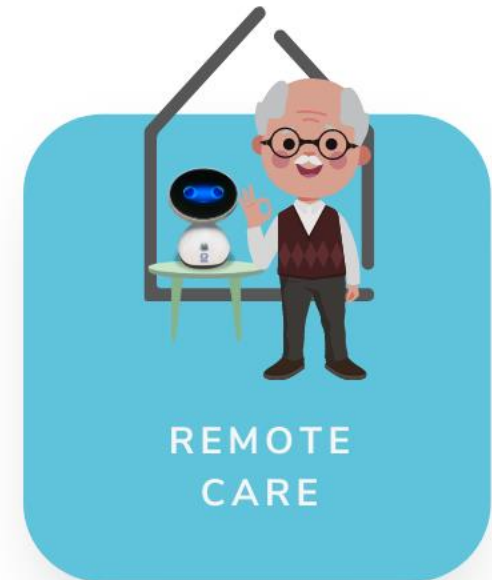
Companion App



The Care Portal

Introducing a new care model

Hybrid care models represent a real opportunity to increase care delivery capacity and quality. They allow an increase in-person care delivery efficiency, through the addition of remote care. Conservative estimates show a 15% improvement in care delivery capacity with hybrid models.



Case Study #1 Loneliness



Older Adult Care



Meet Mr T

Isolated due to remote location, illness and lack of access to support

“Well look at that, you are right there”



Companionship to reduce loneliness and isolation

Digital equality and accessibility

Improved mental wellbeing

Case Study #2 Independent Living



Learning Disabilities



Meet Adam

Missed appointments and essential medication

"It's better than my phone because I'm so used to my phone's reminders."



Audible & visual reminder encourages to take medication

Increases his self-awareness of how he is feeling

Attending all healthcare appointments

Case Study #3 Reablement



Home From Hospital



Meet Jane

Had a serious accident and was unable to walk.

- 1 in-person visit per day for 3 weeks, then 3 times a week
- Daily mood check-ins
- Exercise reminders



Flexible plan to meet changes in need

Daily tasks progression

Reassured her mood was being monitored

Increasing Care Capacity

With Hybrid Care

Don't trust
nobody who
doesn't have
a sense of
humour!

It's time to make your lunch

Mark, Support Worker



Stay hydrated: drink water

Adele, Care Manager



Doctor's appointment

Dr. Caines, GP







Discover More

Book a demo

<https://1.genieconnect.co.uk/demo>

Available Funding

Invest To Save Calculator

Dashboard Data



Want to give us feedback?

Share your thoughts on the overall experience, content, and speaker.

Estimated time 4 minutes

<https://forms.office.com/e/YdCACMrNWU>

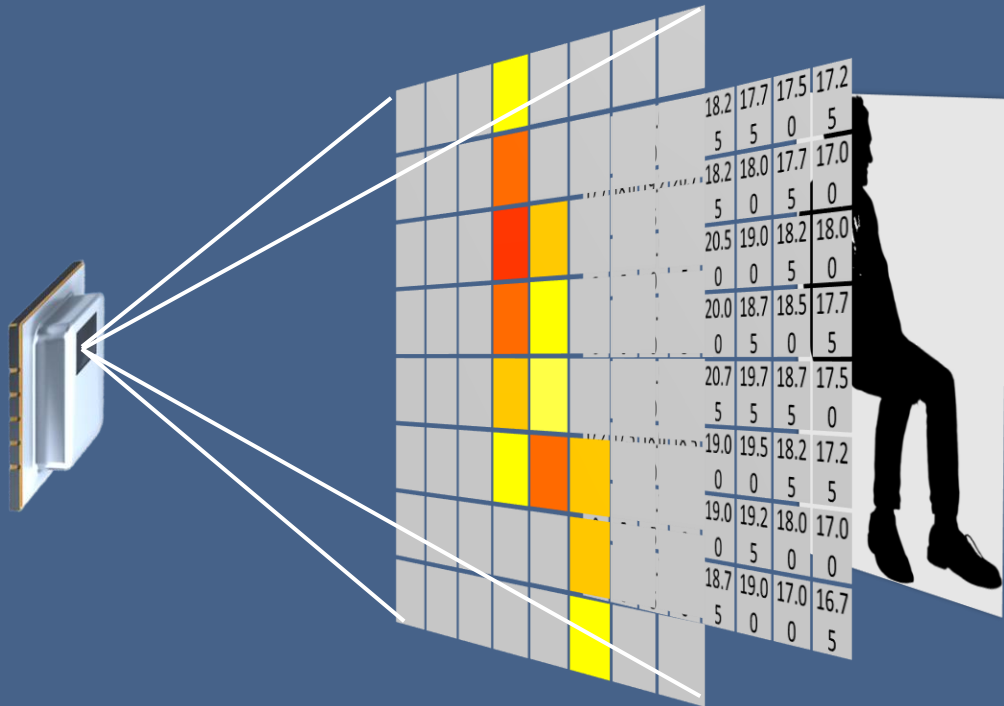


User acceptance of non-intrusive sensing technology and physical robots among older adults: A survey

Dr. Yordanka Karayaneva (y.karayaneva@tees.ac.uk)

Lecturer in Computer Science

School of Computing, Engineering & Digital Technologies, Teesside University

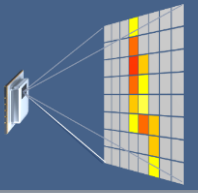


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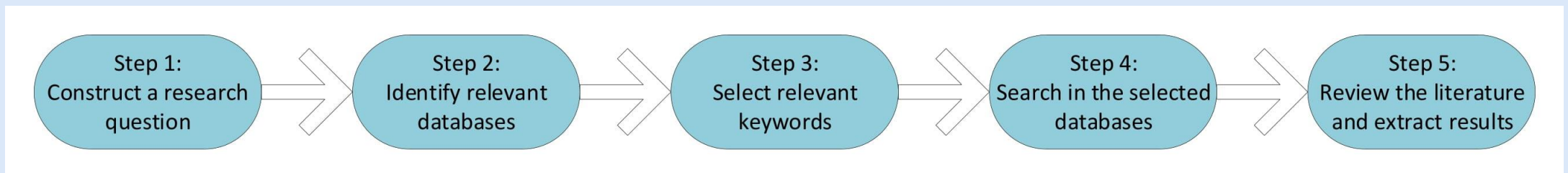
Outline

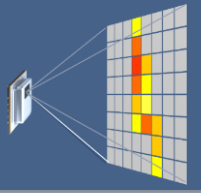
- Study aims of the survey
- Data collection
- Study findings
 - Non-intrusive sensing technology
 - Robots with a physical presence
- Discussion



Study Aims

- The following aspects have been identified as important by the literature review:
 - Acceptance of monitoring technology
 - Acceptance of robots for making decisions
 - Preferred appearance
 - Acceptance of a robot's physical work and social roles
 - Acceptance of different functions of the robot





Data Collection

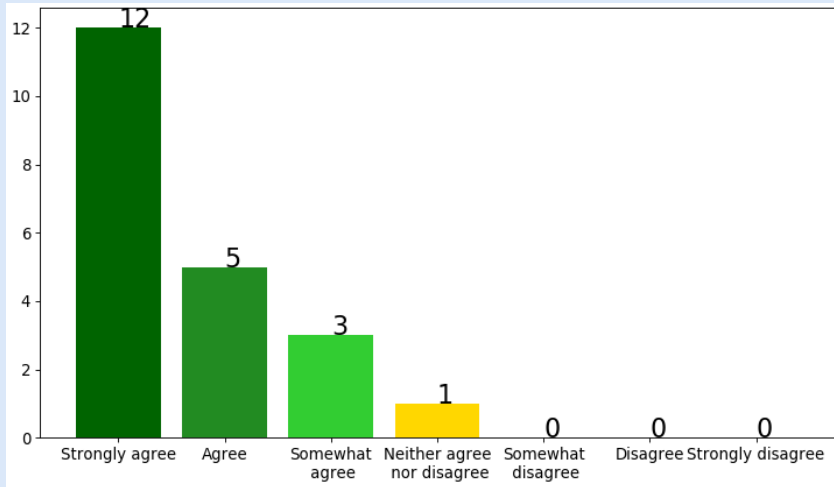
- ❑ The survey questionnaire was administered in September / October 2019
- ❑ The questionnaire included illustrative examples
- ❑ Extra time was spent to familiarise the residents with the studied concepts
- ❑ Participants could answer either in writing or verbally

Gender	Number	Age±SD	Age range
Female	18	90.55±4.49	81-99
Male	3	89.66±4.18	84-94

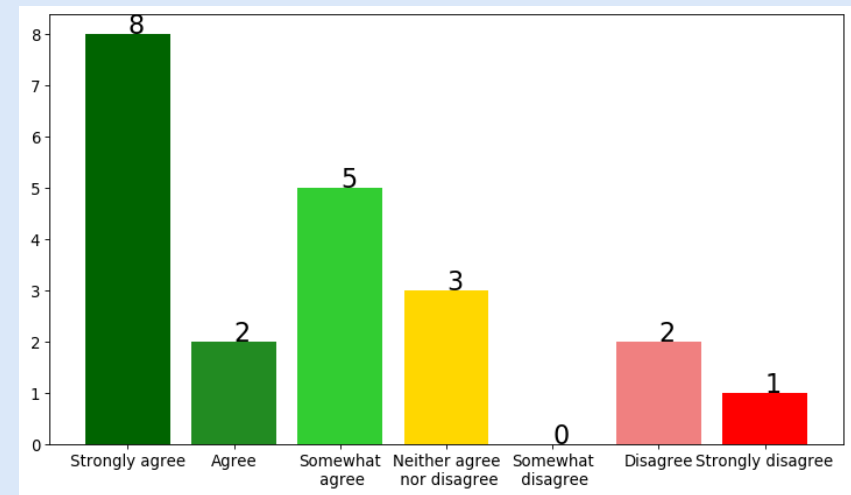
Study findings

Q1 and Q2 aimed at investigating the perceived usefulness of non-intrusive sensing technology based on:

- Physical health and well-being (a)
- Mental health and well-being (b)



(a)



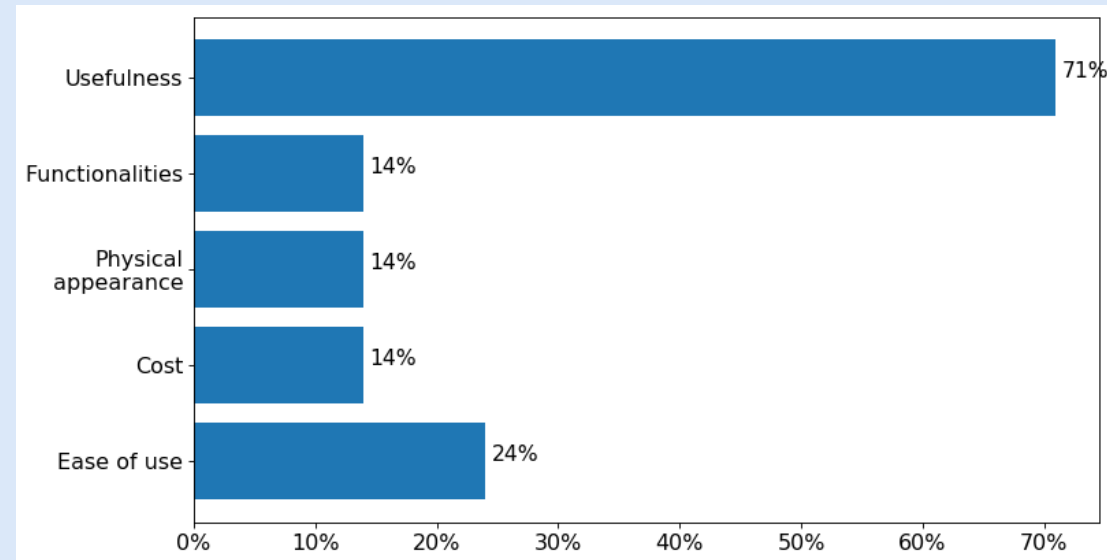
(b)



Study findings

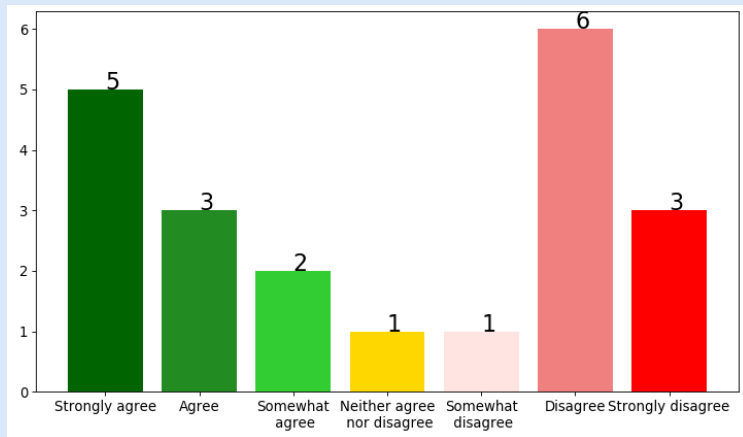
Q3 aimed at investigating the factors affecting the user acceptance of robots with a physical presence:

- Usefulness
- Ease of use
- Functionalities
- Physical appearance
- Cost

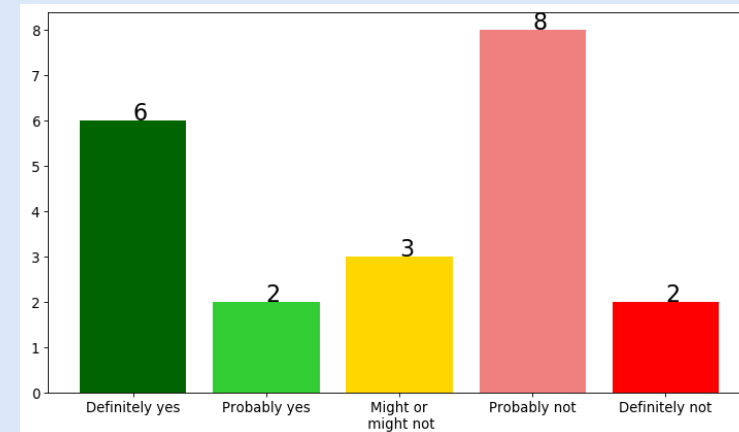


Study findings

- Q4 and Q5 aimed at investigating how likely the residents are:
 - To accept a robot at home by agreeing or disagreeing with the statement “I am likely to use robots in my home” (a)
 - To accept a robot for making decisions (b)



(a)

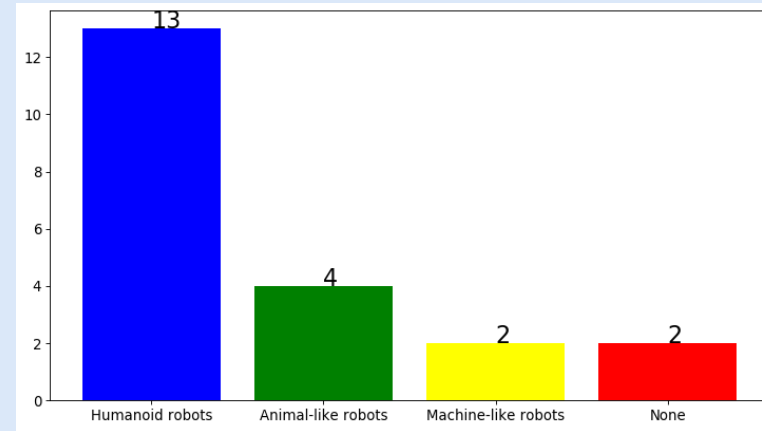


(b)

Study findings

Q6 aimed at investigating the preferred robotic physical appearance:

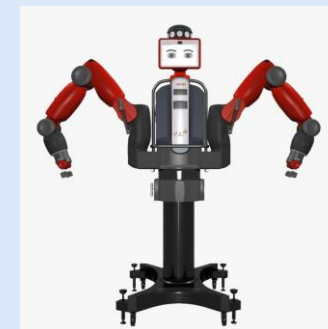
- Humanoid robots (a)
- Animal-like robots (b)
- Machine-like robots (c)



(a)



(b)

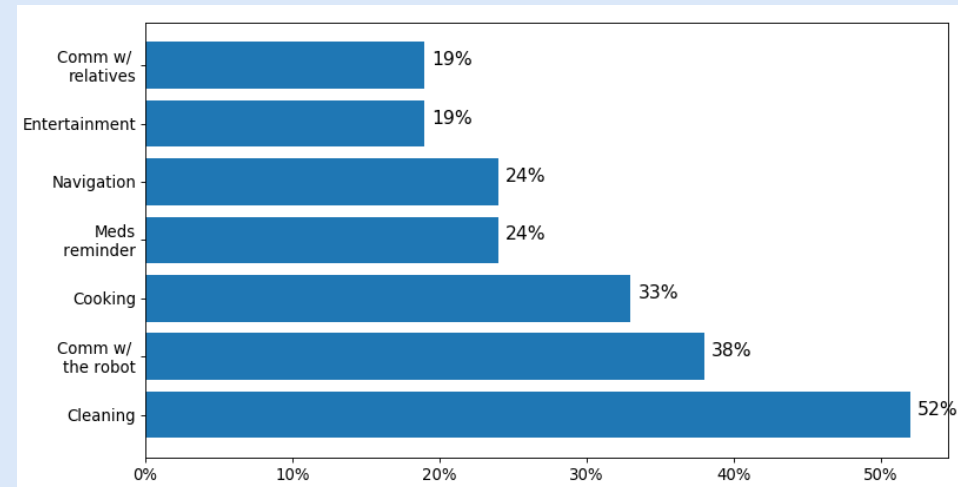


(c)

Study findings

Q7 aimed at investigating the most preferred activities (physical and social) to be preferred by a robot:

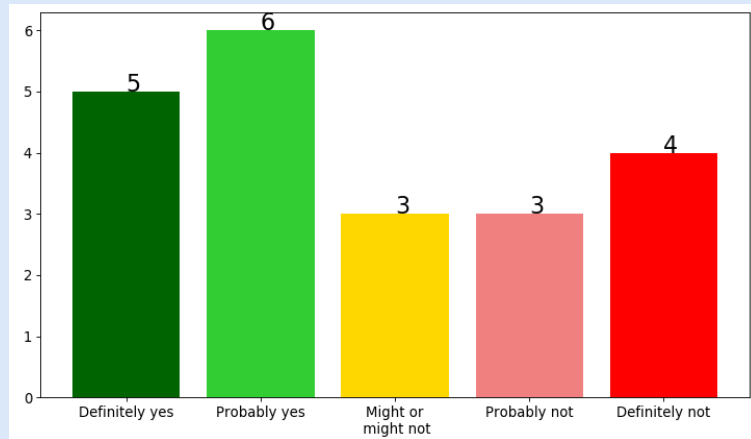
- Communication with relatives
- Entertainment
- Navigation
- Medicine reminder
- Cooking
- Communication with the robot
- Cleaning



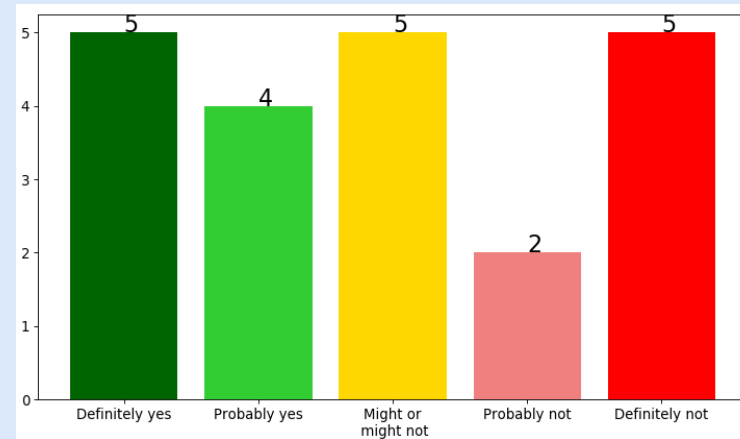
Study findings

Q8 and Q9 aimed at investigating whether robots with a physical presence can improve the residents':

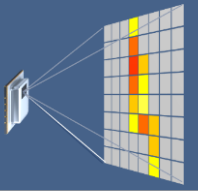
- Physical health and well-being (a)
- Mental health and well-being (b)



(a)

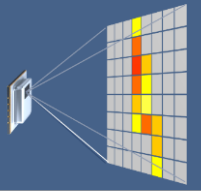


(b)



Discussion

- ❑ Non-intrusive technology revealed higher user acceptance than physical robots
- ❑ The most preferred robotic appearance was humanoid, while the preferred factors were usefulness and ease-of-use
- ❑ Cleaning showed the highest user acceptance considered activities to be conducted by a physical robot



Thank you!



Empowering Care Workforces

Dr. Cian O'Donovan

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Empowering future care workforces

The potential and practicalities
of robotics in care

Cian O'Donovan

Senior Research Fellow

UCL Department of Science and Technology Studies

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April 1st 2022– March 31st 2023

Empowering Future Care Workforces: Scoping Capabilities to Leverage Assistive Robotics through Co-Design

How can **health and social care professionals** benefit from using assistive robotics in ways that are safe, trustworthy, legal and ethical?

PROJECT PARTNERS



THE PROJECT WORKFORCE



Lead contact:
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Senior Research Fellow
UCL Dept. of Science and
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Chair, ACPIN - Association of
Chartered Physiotherapists
in Neurology



Partner :
Rebecca Sheehy
Chief Executive
Bristol After Stroke

Physically Assistive Robots

Example Applications:

- Walking assistance
- Sit-to-stand and mobility assistance

Functional Support for:



Maintaining independence



Enabling Rehabilitation



Addressing care staff shortages



Alleviation of physical workload for carers



Providing diagnostic information for carers

Physical support for tasks such as dressing, walking, food preparation

Supporting frequent and guided practice of exercises

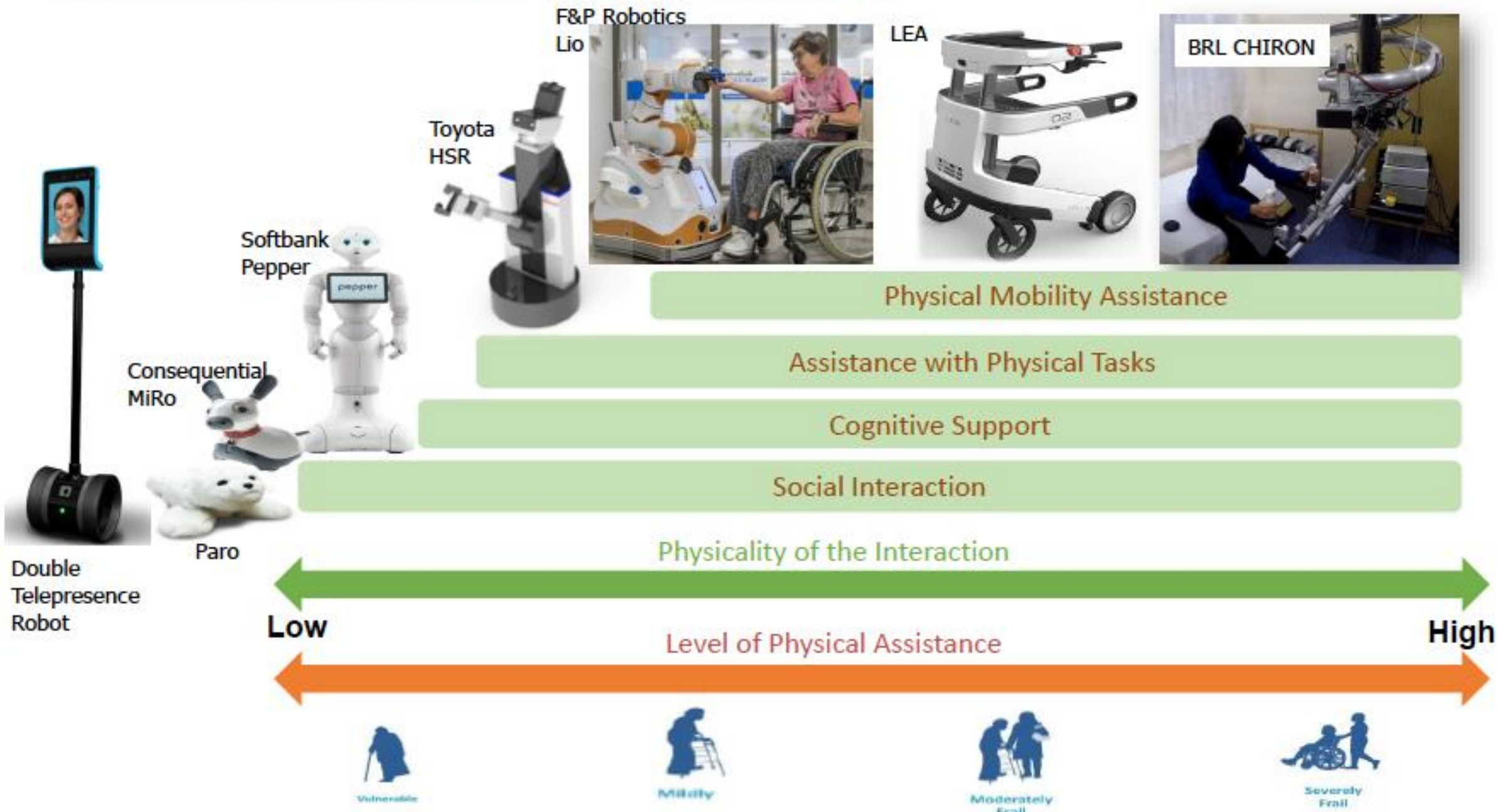
Reduction from two carers to one, or even zero for mundane tasks

Reduces injuries such as back strain, reduces sickness absence

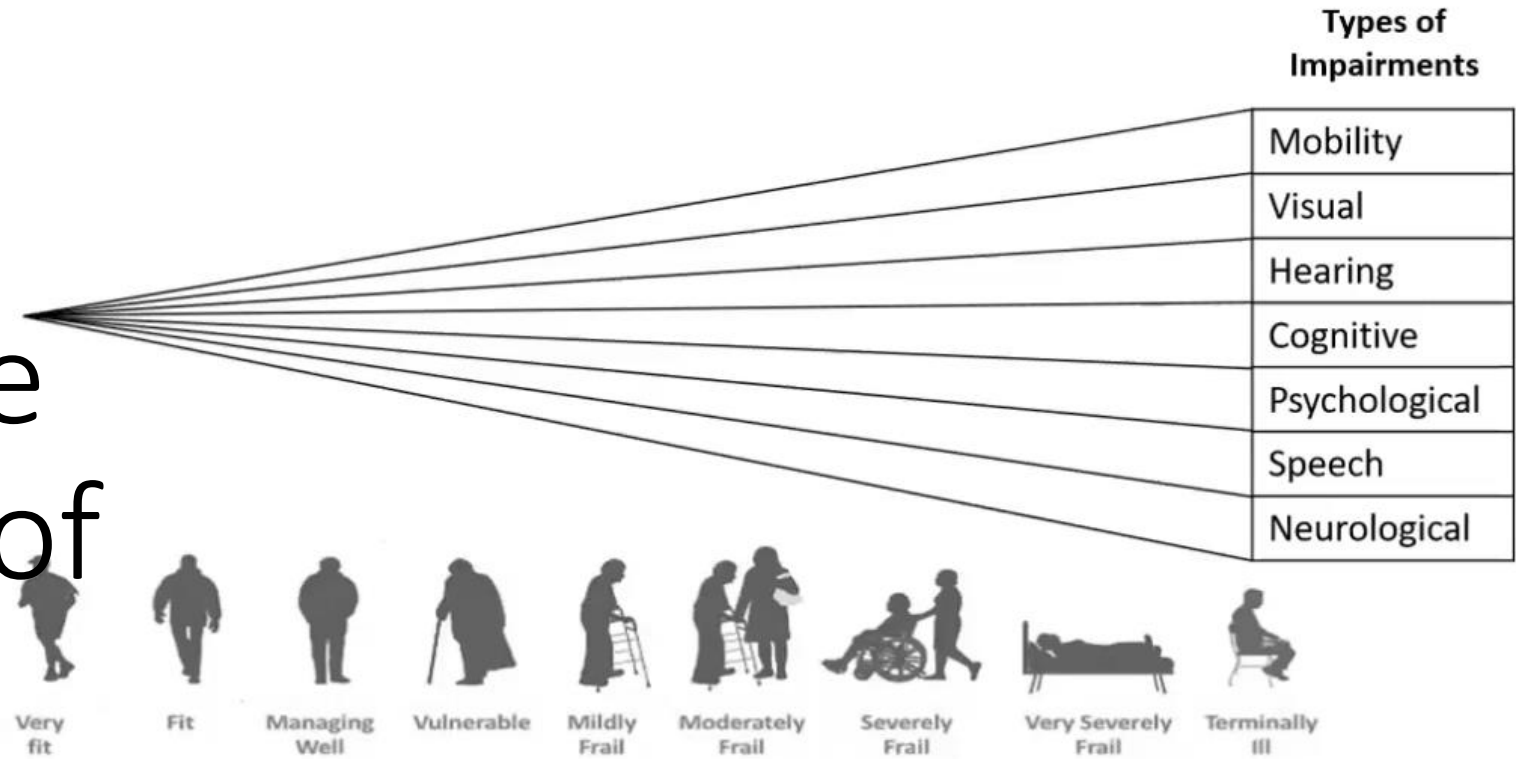
Sensor data recording, trend analysis, detection of emerging conditions



Levels of Assistance and Interaction



Some of the challenges of using assistive robotics



Rockwood K, Song X, MacKnight C, Bergman H, Hogan DB, McDowell I, Mitnitski A. [A global clinical measure of fitness and frailty in elderly people](#). *CMAJ*. 2005 Aug 30;173(5):489-95

- Patients/users can have complex multiple co-morbidities and changing conditions
- Operational conditions are complex and multivariate, often with no analytic solutions
- There is the lack of sufficient data with respect to the potential risks

Project aim

From
centering the
user, to the
workforce



Project aims



To scope...

- a) what kind of **digital capabilities** empower **care professionals** to perform tasks with assistive robots with greater skill, fluency and proficiency, and on their terms?
- b) how can these capabilities be **cultivated** via **training** and **responsible innovation**?

We've introduced robots to ~30 professionals, service users, patients and family carers value



WHAT SHOULD YOU
BE ABLE TO DO
WITH THIS ROBOT?



Who are you? Pharmacist

Occupational Therapists

Teaching & researching

Neurophysios

PhD
AI & robot
manufacture
- smart &
sustainable

Stroke

Public engagement

3D printing
of pharma

... and what are you GOOD at?

Activity analysis

Breaking things into small steps



Clinical reasoning & problem solving

Best fit for each patient



Active listening

Adapting & evolving (including to policy shifts)

Tech optimisation 'Nuts & bolts'

Building networks



Patient relations



Critical thinking & testing

We asked: what capabilities do you already value?

We introduced people to assistive robots and asked: what capabilities will you need to work with them?



Who explains PRIVACY implications & how... for MULTIPLE USERS?
What about for those with COGNITIVE problems?

SAFETY
AUTONOMY
Who sets the balance?
Are you sure you want to go this way?



Who is responsible in event of mishap?



ADJUSTABLE?

Useful for Parkinsons patients?
Door prompts?



Should walker interact with PATIENT RECORDS?

What CRITERIA do patients need to meet to need a walker?

Too much risk to use in the home...



I would only use in an assessment environment



Is it registered as a medical device?



...because homes aren't the same



I'm stuck & I need a wee!

That one narrow doorway

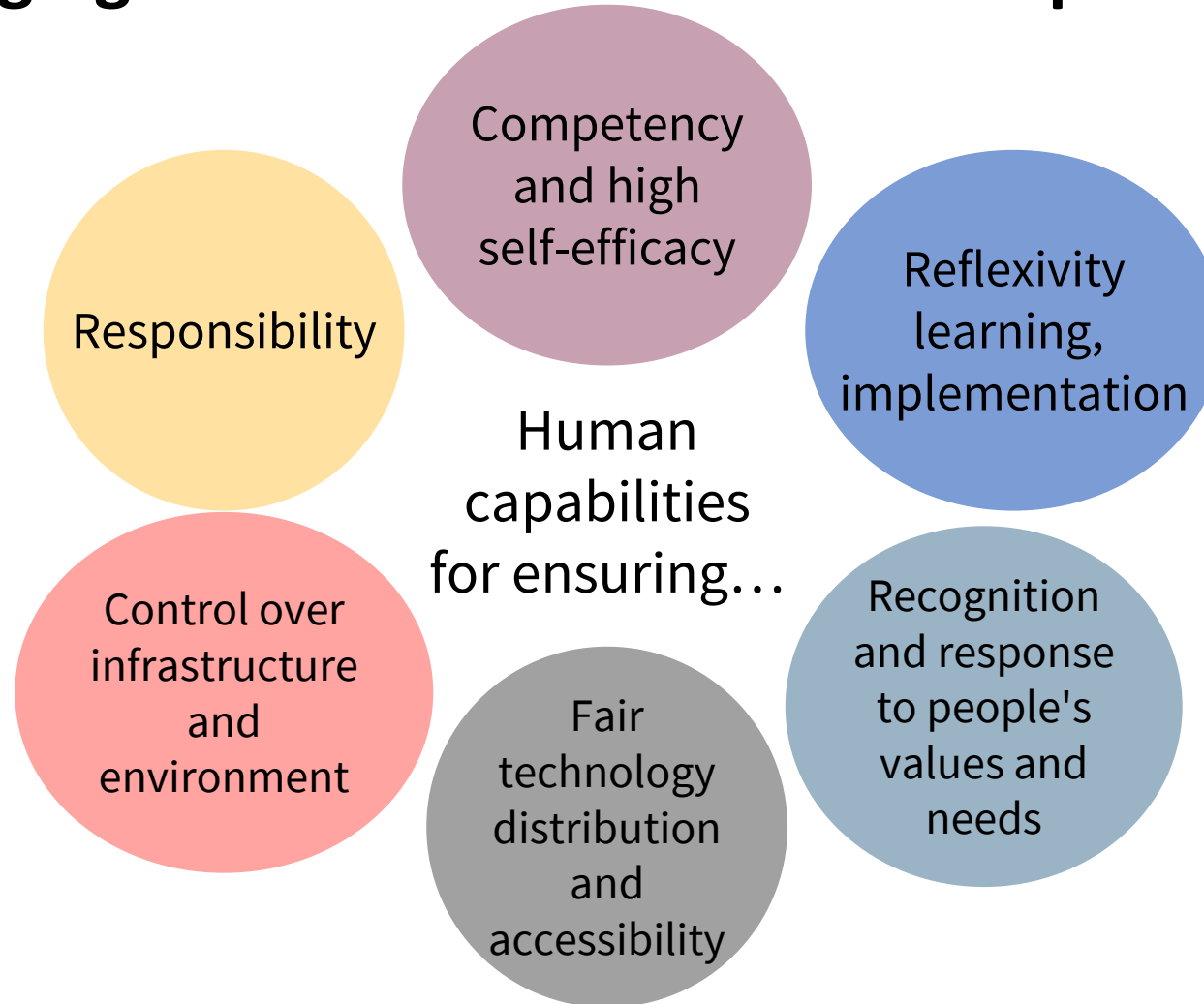
Ultimately common sense,



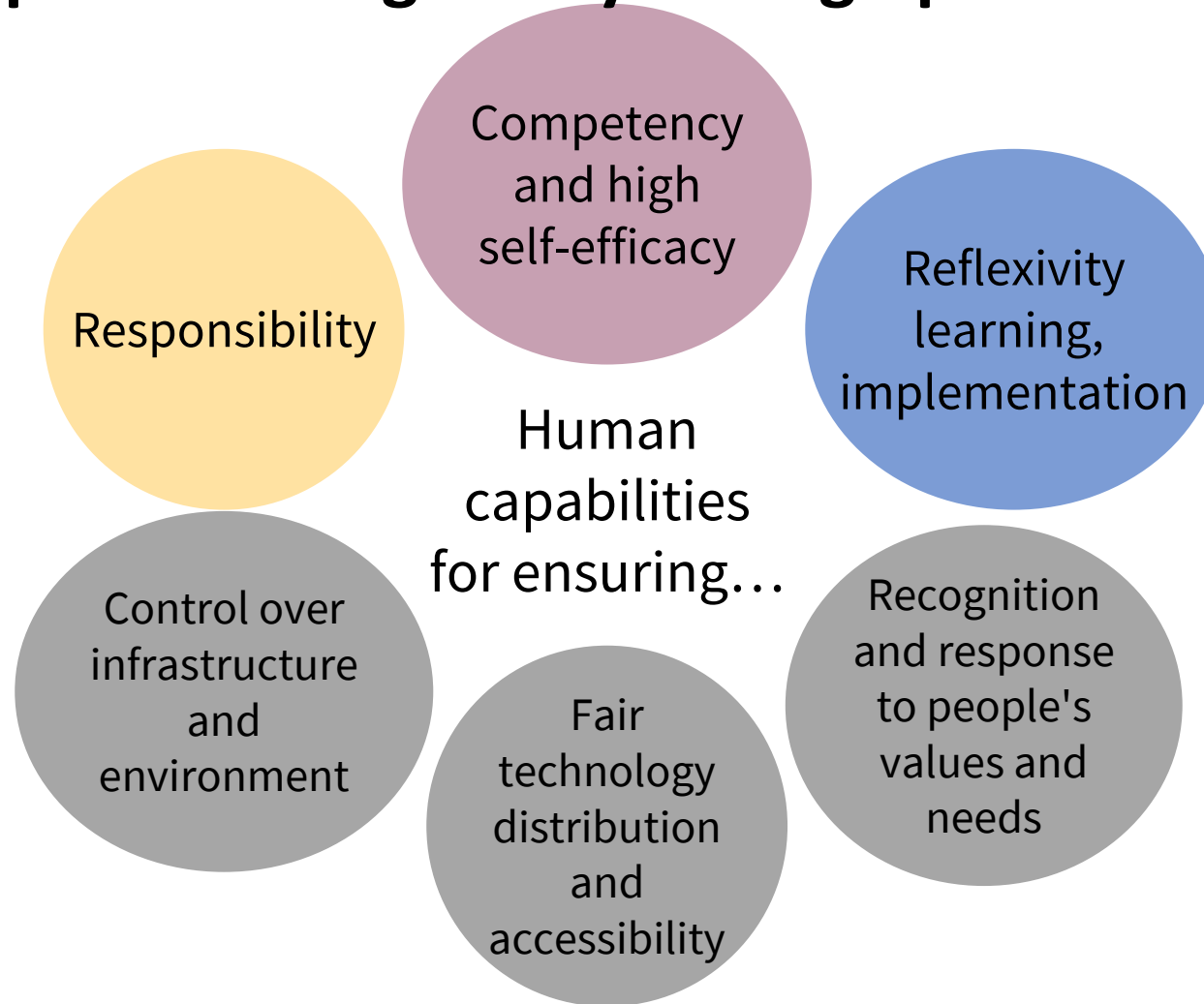
experience, interpersonal skills are crucial

lovingly scribbled by samchurch illustration

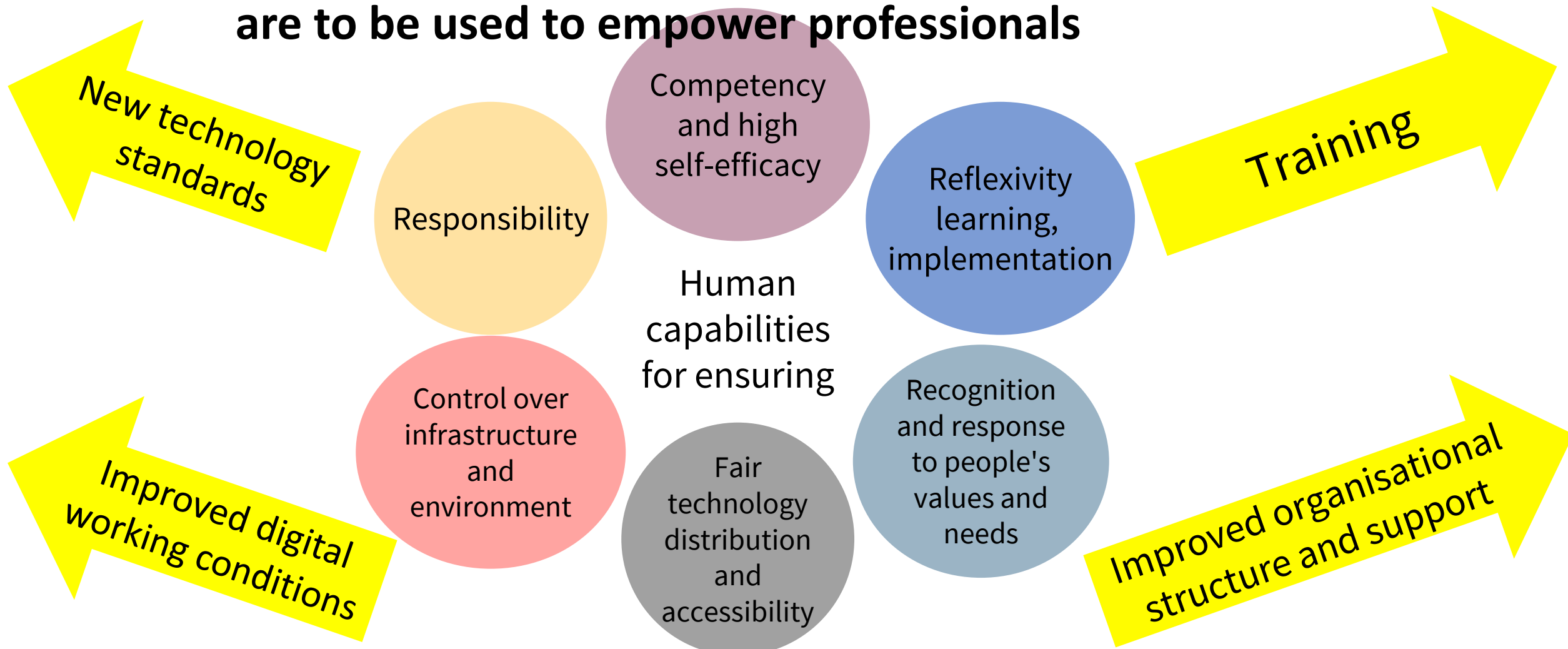
Emerging: six sets of valued human capabilities



Example: Ensuring safety during operation



— . **Expanding these capabilities are a must if assistive robots are to be used to empower professionals**



Next Steps: test ideas about how to expand these digital capabilities (e.g, **through training, better research infrastructure etc.**)

TRAINING

We talked about
need for
HANDS ON



& FACE
TO FACE
training
& shadowing

But is that
PIE IN THE SKY?

It costs
£600 per
person
per day to
provide
training

Factor in
cuts to
training
budgets

Er, how does this
robot work?

The number
of people
involved in
one person's
care

The revolving
door nature
of the care
sector

There's just
no way

Training
needs to be
SIMPLE

Accessible
on the hop

...Perhaps
VIDEO
based

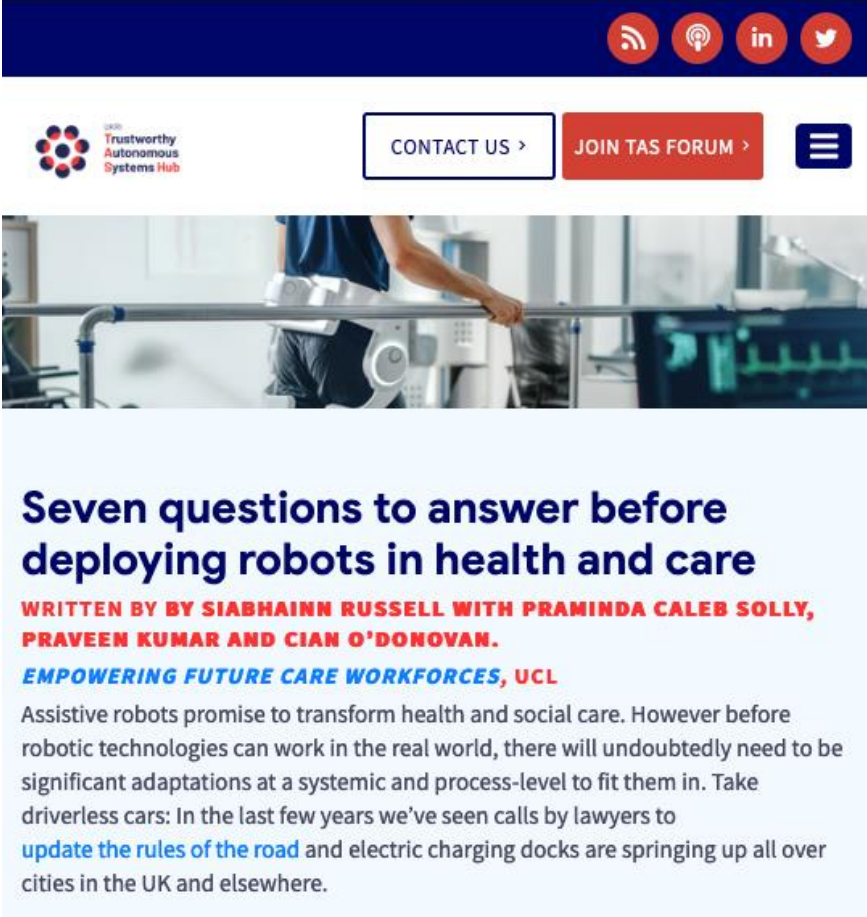
... accessed via
QR code on robot?

Thinking
about
training:
opportunities
to scope
interventions
with our
project
partners



So what

- Will the technology actually solve today's problems?
- Is the technology cost-effective? (value for money, empowered procurement)
- Who does set-up, repair, safety assurance? What skills?
- Who is the end-user? How usable is the technology by them?
- Where is the data, who is responsible?
- Is the infrastructure in place and capable of dealing with these additional interventions?
- How will existing care pathways change to accommodate new systems, practices and processes?



Trustworthy Autonomous Systems Hub

CONTACT US > JOIN TAS FORUM >

Seven questions to answer before deploying robots in health and care

WRITTEN BY BY SIABHAINN RUSSELL WITH PRAMINDA CALEB SOLLY, PRAVEEN KUMAR AND CIAN O'DONOVAN.

EMPOWERING FUTURE CARE WORKFORCES, UCL

Assistive robots promise to transform health and social care. However before robotic technologies can work in the real world, there will undoubtedly need to be significant adaptations at a systemic and process-level to fit them in. Take driverless cars: In the last few years we've seen calls by lawyers to [update the rules of the road](#) and electric charging docks are springing up all over cities in the UK and elsewhere.

Future issues, today

- From *time on task* to outcomes (e.g. Cavendish report)
 - E.g. Strength based / wellbeing approaches
 - What role do robotics systems have here
- Wider networks and infrastructures
 - Thinking of robotic and data systems in care homes, domiciliary care, mental health and wellbeing and provision for people with learning disabilities
 - Do we need a broader view of what social care is? What role data and robotics?
- Funding issues: who pays?
 - Multiple overlapping crises, cuts in back end infrastructure vs new digital drives (is access & inclusion front and centre of these digital drives?) (will people have pay for their own salary?)
- We need data ethics that are situation-aware: values, context, complexity





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9-24 APRIL

PROJECT
PARTNERS



Forward plans

1. **Scoping training needs** – working with partners and steering group
2. **Responsible innovation infrastructures report** – to discuss: how can TAS Hub / nodes help with follow up actions and project here



UKRI
**Trustworthy
Autonomous
Systems Hub**



Progress towards principles and expectations of Equality, diversity and inclusion & responsible innovation

Contributing to research infrastructures for assistive robots

This project is about ***how we bake in*** accountability, safety, trustworthiness and responsibility to our care infrastructures

The lessons we're learning are applicable across UK digital transformation research and practice

We could do with your help...

Empowering future care workforces

The potential and practicalities
of robotics in care

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Question & Answer Session



Thank you