

# AALIANCE2 Roadmap A positive perspective September 11, 2014 AAL Forum, Bucharest

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### AALIANCE2 ROADMAP AND SRA 2014









#### **AALIANCE2**

### Next Generation European Ambient Assisted Living Innovation Alliance

Funding scheme: Coordination Action (CA), FP7-ICT-2011.7

#### www.aaliance.eu

# Investigating the current SoA and market developments in AAL in Europe, North America and Asia, addressing possible Business models;

- Further developing the AALIANCE2 AAL Roadmap and Strategic Research Agenda for future technologies and applications;
- Addressing standardisation issues and initiating corresponding standardisation activities;
- Enhancing the sustainable network of AALIANCE involving the major AAL Stakeholders;

#### **Consortium**

- 1. Scuola Superiore S. Anna, IT
- 2. OFFIS, DE
- 3. Deutches Telekom Ag, DE
- 4. Tunstall, UK
- 5. Tecnalia, ES
- 6. Age Platform, BE
- 7. VanMorgen, NL





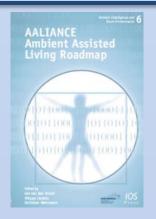


#### **AALIANCE 2010 -> 2014**

Ageing well (@home, @mobile) PERSONAL AUTONOMY AND WELL-BEING

Ageing well in one's social environment **PARTICIPATION** 

Ageing well in one's working environment **ACTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE AGEING** 





#### **PREVENTION**

Task supporting cognitive and motor abilities before severe disease (i.e. Health periodic monitoring, fall prevention..)

#### **COMPENSATION &** SUPPORT

Task supporting cognitive and motor abilities after severe disease (i.e. Smart walker, pedestrian GPS,..)

#### INDEPENDENT & ACTIVE **AGEING**

Task supporting independence of elderly (i.e. Social inclusion, work, leisure and entertainment,..)



**Ambient Assisted Living** Roadmap

**July 2014** 





**Ambient Assisted Living** Strategic Research Agenda

**July 2014** 





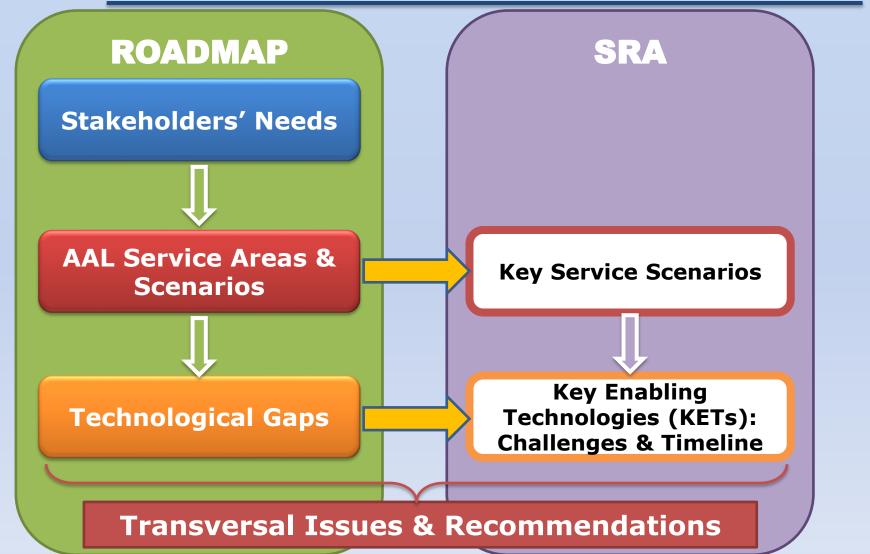








#### Roadmap and SRA 2014: Workflow











#### **AALIANCE** associate followers



3 Exhibitions (AAL Forum 2013, ICT 2013, ForItAAL 2013) Questionnaires (130+ stakeholders)

Online survay (40+ stakeholders)



1 Conference (Brussels, March 2014)

7 workshops in Europe (200+ stakeholders)

User needs & Recommendations



2 Workshop in US – Stanford, JP – Waseda/ATR









#### **Roadmap and SRA: Workflow**

#### Stakeholders' Needs

#### Examples:

- Secure environments
- Contacts with friends, family, society
- Healthcare in my home, comfort, peace of mind
- Appropriate response when things go wrong
- Be able to work

..

### AAL Service Areas and Scenarios

- Prevention
  - ✓ Scenarios for Prevention
- Compensation and Support
  - ✓ Scenarios for C&S
- Independent and Active Ageing
  - ✓ Scenarios for I&AA

### Key Enabling Technologies

- Sensing
- Reasoning
- Acting
- Interacting
- Communicating









### We are talking about...

WHAT?







#### Some of their roles in the society

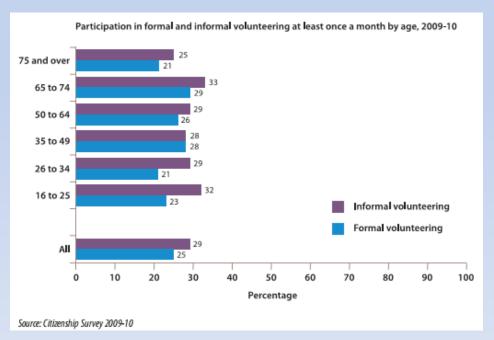
WHAT?





## Older people usually contribute to society (volunteer)

- Charitable giving, caring for family members and civic engagement of all types;
  - informally, outside their immediate families;
  - formally, through groups and organizations.



There is clear evidence from scientific studies that volunteering benefits health









#### **Customs**

 Old people handed down customs, traditions, experience and wisdom from generation to generation.







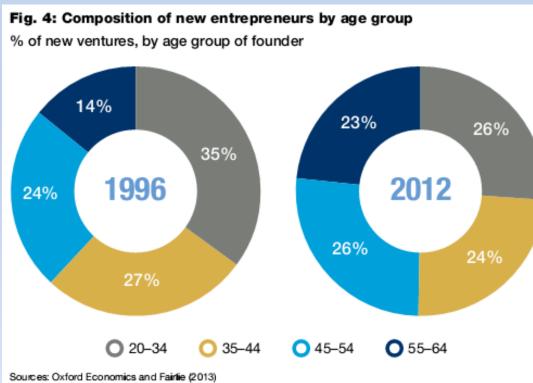




### **Longevity economy (1)**

 People in their 50s and 60s start businesses at nearly twice the rate of those in their 20s, because they have the capital, the credit, and, often, a wealth of experience that younger workers lack.

They already inject some \$4.6 trillion a year in spending on consumer goods and services, including health care,









# Grandparents and grandchildren

 Older grandparents (those aged over 65) are usually asked raising their grandchildren





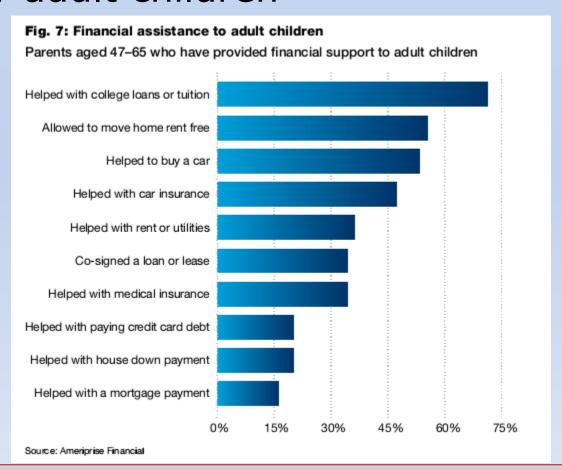






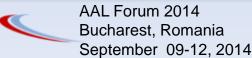
### **Longevity economy (2)**

 Provision of some form of financial support to their adult children





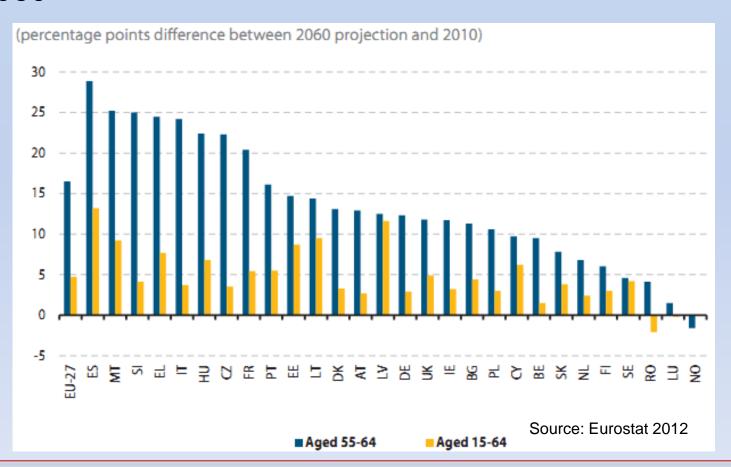






## Older people contribute to society (work longer)

Projections for changes to the employment rate between 2010 and 2060









#### **Socially active**

1. Active ageing is an important opportunity for society because healthy and active older citizens can continue to contribute to the growth and welfare of the communities in terms of support to their children and grandchildren, voluntary work, consumption and purchases, work, etc.















# The presence of old people in the society is first of all an opportunity



### The good thing???



# There are a lot of elderly people

Projected structure of the population by age group, EU-27, 1 January 2010

Year	Millions	% of total population
1950	130.5	5.2%
2000	417.2	6.8%
2050	1,486.9	16.2%

Source: Martin, 2011. Data from United Nations Population Division, 2009, medium variant.

Population aged 65 or more for the world



Source: Eurostat (online data code: proj\_10c2150p)

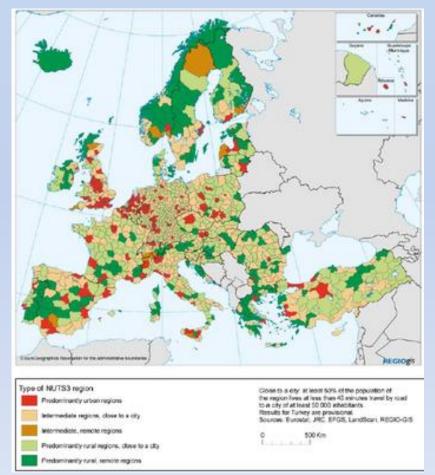






#### Elderly people in rural areas

1. Senior people live in rural areas and big urban areas, so well distributed in places.











#### BUT

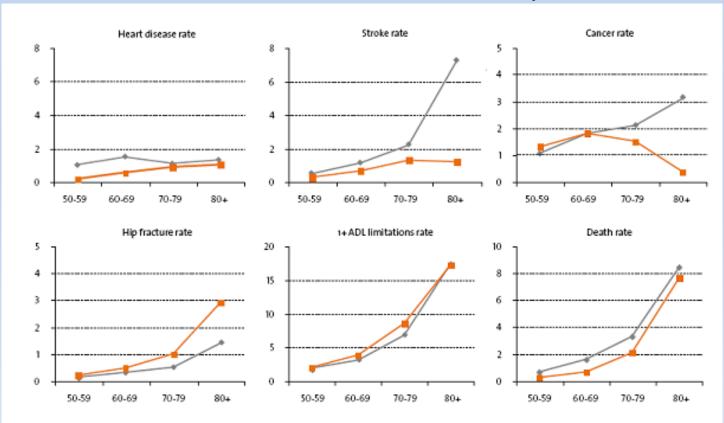
They are frail





## Health status of the older population

The data revealed that on average men have higher incidence of fatal diseases and death, but women experience more disability



Grey line: men Orange line: women





Source: SHARE, 2008 (Börsch-Supan et al., 2008)

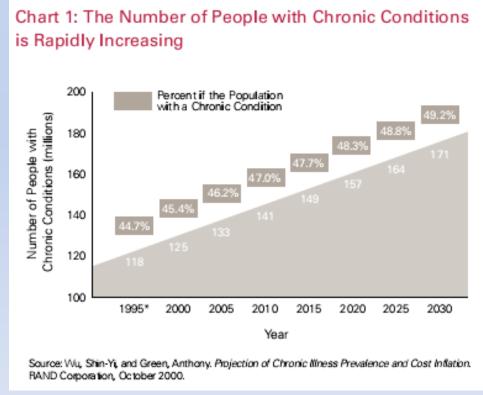




### Management of multiple and chronic diseases at home

 Chronic conditions are those that last a year or more and require ongoing medical attention and/or limit activities of daily living; Examples include arthritis, diabetes, heart disease and hypertension;









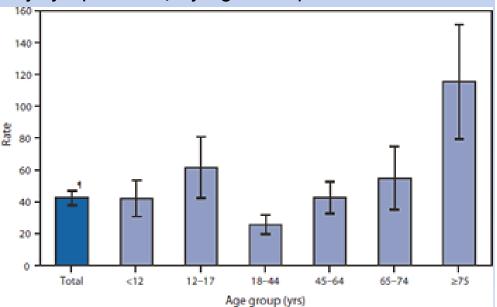




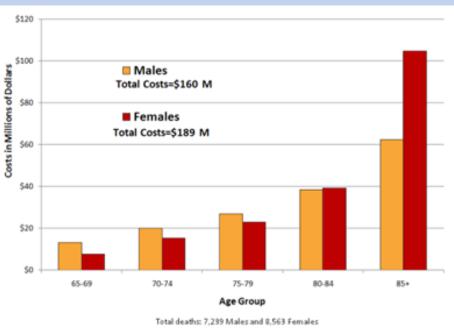
#### Risk of accidents

 Older persons, and especially those aged 75+, are more at risk to have accidents and in particular falls (physical weakness or effects of polypharmacy);

Rate\* of Nonfatal, Medically Consulted Fall Injury Episodes,† by Age Group



Cost of Fall Injuries in Older Persons in



Graphic source: MMWR Quickstats, 02/03/2012







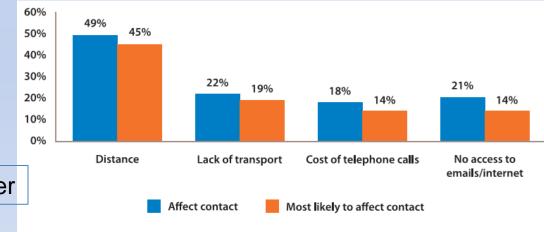


### Insecurity, vulnerability, loneliness and depression;

- Older persons who live alone and/or had negative experiences (like accidents, falls), may strongly perceive their loneliness and vulnerability;
- Consequently depression and premature degeneration of both physical and cognitive health occur.

loneliness → high blood pressure

Low social integration → breast cancer



Source: Independent Age

lack of social networks → cardiovascular disease

### Overall, research suggests that loneliness is as much of a threat to health as smoking or obesity







#### **Maltreatments**

- A study of the World Health Organization highlighted that in Europe annually about 4 millions of elderly older people are subject to maltreatments and abuses that often cause premature deaths;
- 2. There are several forms of abuse:
  - physical,
  - psychological,
  - financial,
  - sexual
  - medical abuse.







So....

# It is easy!!! We have to take care of them



#### **Informal caregivers**

- The term 'informal caregivers' pertains to unpaid persons (mainly the partner, but also other family members, friends, neighbours, etc.);
- In the majority of EU countries, informal caregivers undertake on average 60% of care requests;
- These individuals manage a wide variety of tasks, from health care and therapy management to support for Activities of Daily Living (ADL) (bathing, dressing, cooking, cleaning the house, etc.);
- These informal carers often have difficulty finding a good balance between their caring role and other activities of their life (work, family, leisure, etc.)







#### **Occupation in healthcare**

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has predicted that occupations in healthcare will dramatically change.

Fastest-growing occupations 2002-2012			
(projected)	ROWTH	# OF NEW JOBS	
Medical assistants	59%	215,000	
Network systems, data communications analysts	57%	106,000	
Physician assistants	49%	31,000	
Social and human service assistants	49%	149,000	
Home health aides	48%	279,000	
Medical records and health information technicians	47%	69,000	
Physical therapist aides	46%	17,000	
Computer software engineers, applications	46%	179,000	
Computer software engineers, systems software	45%	128,000	
Physical therapist assistants	45%	22,000	









# Quaternary stakeholders point of view

- To make healthcare and long-term care services efficient and financially sustainable
- To facilitate the access to services by all citizens (smart cities and infrastructures)
- To have healthy and active citizens contributing to the welfare of the community
- To revise regulations and funding instruments







### Healthy and active citizens contributing to the welfare of the community

- It is fundamental to keep citizens healthy, active and involved in the community life as long as possible;
- governments should encourage actions devoted to disease prevention and the adoption of healthy life styles;
- these preventive activities should be promoted to all citizens, young persons, adults and older people.





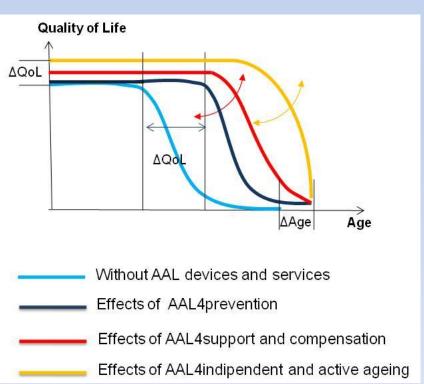
# A model for Active and Assisted Living



#### **Service Areas**

- > Prevention
- > Compensation and Support

> Independent and Active Ageing



#### **PREVENTION**

Task supporting cognitive and motor abilities before severe disease (i.e. Health periodic monitoring, fall prevention..)

#### COMPENSATION & SUPPORT

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#### INDEPENDENT & ACTIVE AGEING

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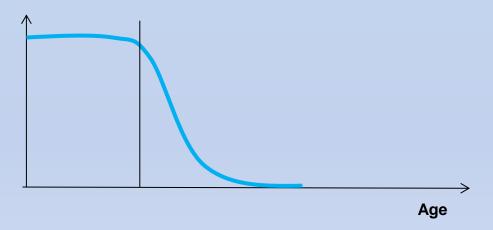






### **Analysis of elderly life**

#### **Quality of Life**



Without AAL devices and services







## **Prevention**

"Action to reduce or eliminate the onset, causes, complications or recurrence of disease"

#### **Primary Prevention**

Activities to avoid and delay specific diseases

## **Secondary Prevention**

Actions taken to delay the onset of significant morbidity



#### Some examples:

- Point of care
- Neurodegenerative Disease
- Safety at Work



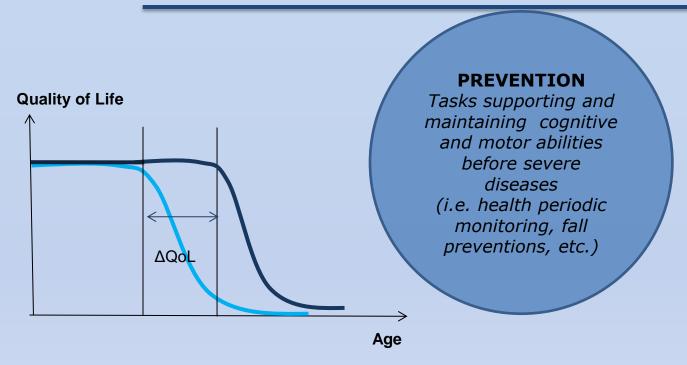








# **Analysis of elderly life**



Without AAL devices and services

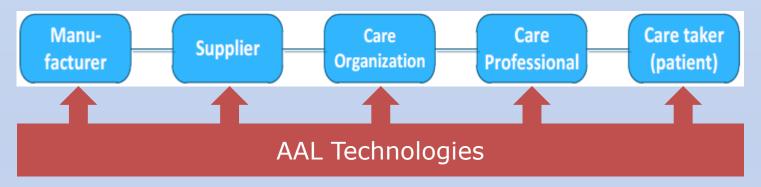
Effects of AAL4prevention





## **Compensation and Support**

Compensation and Support concerns elderly people with physical or cognitive impairments that need help in their daily activities



Technology should be part of the integrated care 'chain'

- Monitoring and Assistance
- Personal Management of Chronic Diseases
- Daytime management
- Support in Driving
- Rehabilitation assistance



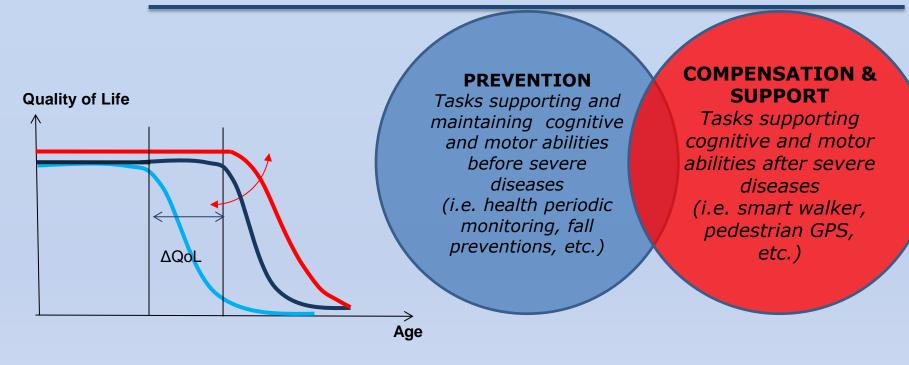








# **Analysis of elderly life**





Effects of AAL4prevention

Effects of AAL4support and compensation









# Independent and Active Ageing

"Active ageing aims to extend healthy life expectancy and QoL for all people as they age, including those who are frail, disabled and in need of care "

Wish to remain at home feeling safe, avoiding social isolation thus being involved in society and keeping contacts with friends and family

- Safety and security
- Keeping social contacts
- Age Friendly Environments
- Keeping control over life and decisions
- Being able to work longer
- Appropriate response when things go wrong



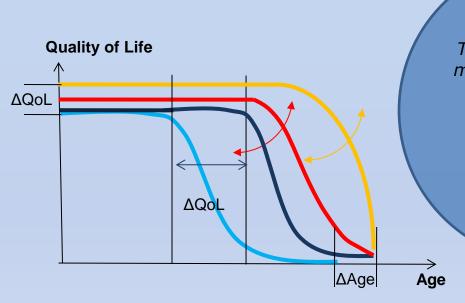








# **Analysis of elderly life**



#### **PREVENTION**

Tasks supporting and maintaining cognitive and motor abilities before severe diseases (i.e. health periodic monitoring, fall preventions, etc.)

## COMPENSATION & SUPPORT

Tasks supporting cognitive and motor abilities after severe diseases (i.e. smart walker, pedestrian GPS, etc.)

Without AAL devices and services

Effects of AAL4prevention

Effects of AAL4support and compensation

Effects of AAL4indipendent and active ageing

INDEPENTEND &
ACTIVE AGEING
Tasks supporting
independence of
elderly
(i.e. social
inclusion, work,
leisure and
entertainment,
etc.)



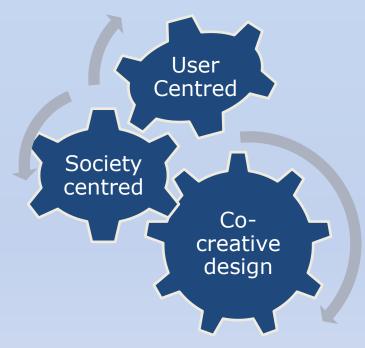






# Interconnected Stakeholders Context





#### Social Innovation and integrated community

- The deployment and adoption of AAL technologies in the real daily life requires a strong innovation at the level of the service organizations because they should be designed, and managed in order to provide to older citizens all kinds of health and social services;
- Community services should be organized in network in order to provide high quality support to each user, optimizing the resources and avoiding redundancies;
- AAL culture should be promoted, above all for end-users.









## **10 Key Service Scenarios**

Prevention of the early degeneration of cognitive abilities

Healthy living

Management of Chronic Diseases

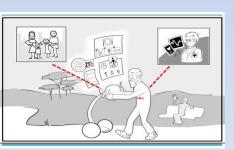
Aging-Friendly and Safety Environments

Fall prevention

Management of daily activities and keeping control over own life

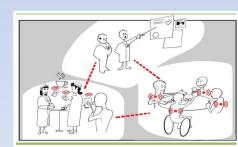
Keeping social contact and having fun

Outdoors mobility (i.e. pedestrians, public transport and private cars)



Avoiding Caregivers Isolation

Senior citizens at work





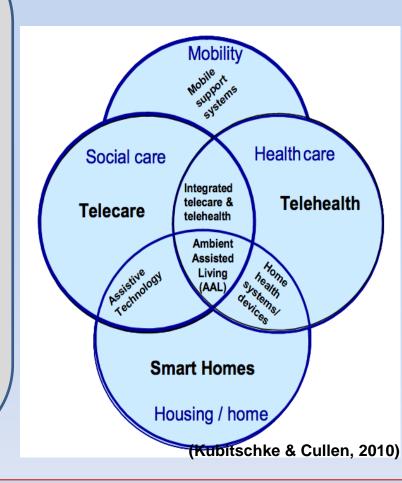






## **AAL Market**

- Reviewed existing models found few solutions that include components from three domains - most focus in the overlapping space of any two
- Used ICTechnolAge study findings to identify cases for AAL reference business models
  - Scottish telecare
  - Simap
  - SOPHIA
- Looked for potential managed service models
  - UK embracing the managed service approach
  - Spanish government is working to define service outcomes consistent with the UK's approach
  - Germany mostly focused on telecare. Telehealth still mostly small trials (700+) with the goal of demonstrating effectiveness mainly for insurance institutes







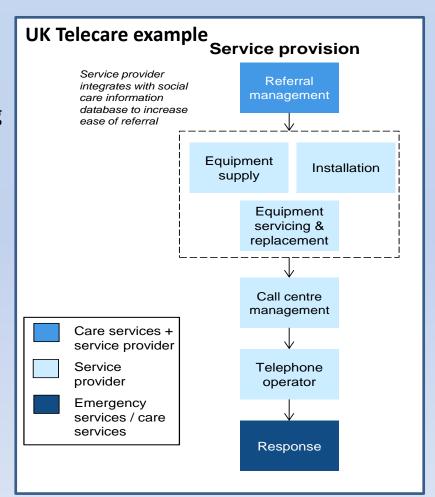




# **Business Models update**

#### **Managed Services Examples**

- Transfer of responsibility to a 3<sup>rd</sup> party service provider – offers the potential to accelerate the development of a more integrated offering by managing the whole value chain on a fee per service basis.
- A variety of revenue models
  - Equipment only
  - Equipment plus call centre
  - Full service from referral to response





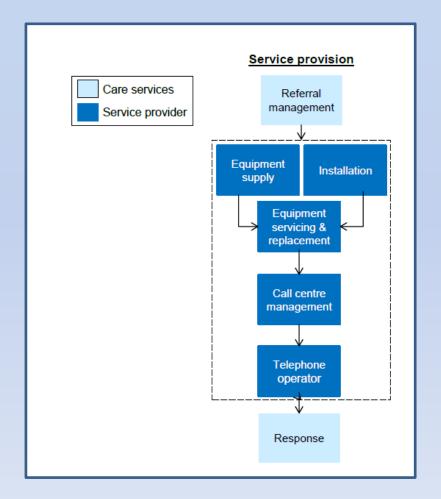






# **Telecare in Spain**

- In Spain, full delegation of telecare services
  to a single provider is now the norm. Ease
  of interaction with a single provider appears
  to be the main reason for outsourcing under
  a 'managed services' model.
- The revenue model used is a monthly fee per user, which would cover the equipment and all the other service provisions.
- Andalusia is an exception to the rule with a direct provision model, relying on its own public infrastructure for operations. ASSDA outsourced the equipment supply, installation and maintenance, while the call centre and contact with users remain inhouse.











## **10 Key Service Scenarios**

Prevention of the early degeneration of cognitive abilities

Healthy living

Management of Chronic Diseases

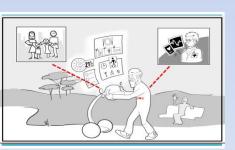
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Fall prevention

Management of daily activities and keeping control over own life

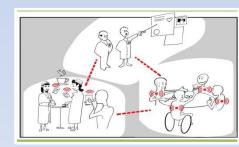
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Outdoors mobility (i.e. pedestrians, public transport and private cars)



Avoiding Caregivers Isolation

Senior citizens at work









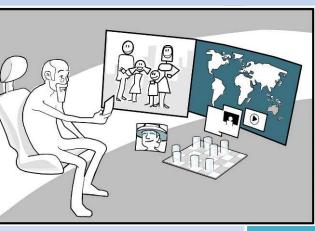


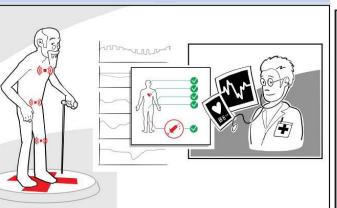
## **Managed Service Model**

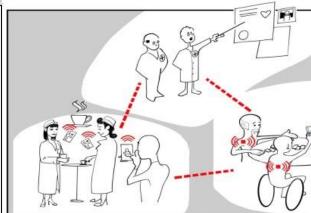
Prevention of the early degeneration of cognitive abilities

**Management of Chronic Diseases** 

Aging-Friendly and Safety Environments













## 10 Key Service Scenarios

Prevention of the early degeneration of cognitive abilities

Healthy living

Management of Chronic Diseases

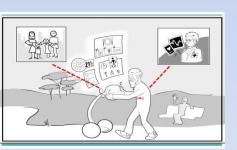
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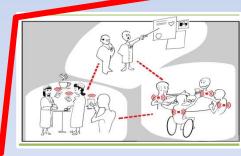
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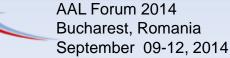




# Scenario Matrix: aligning segmentation, funding and business models

Scenario	Market segment	Funding	<b>Business Model</b>
Scenario 1: Prevention of early	High degree of prevention aids	Country specific	This could be either the
degeneration of cognitive	(support, equipment, etc.) in	Dependent on healthcare	telecare or telehealth models
abilities	Urban areas and moderate in	system. Can be privately	covered in D3.2 i.e. Spain -
	Comfortable+ rural areas. In	funded, reimbursed	Telecare
	poorer rural areas financial	through insurance or users	
	means for prevention is	may have recourse to	
	limited.	public funding	
Scenario 3: Management of	Comfortable+ and Less	Depends on national	The Telehealth models as
chronic diseases	Affluent (rural and urban).	healthcare system. For	described in D3.2 (UK, Spain,
	Many countries offer services	many there is government	Germany) are the best fit
	for the management of chronic	funding or combinations of	models for this scenario.
	diseases.	private and insurance	
		reimbursement. There is a	
		lot of movement towards	
		marketing direct to the	
		users, making some	
		products privately funded.	
Scenario 4: Age-friendly and safe	Offered to a high degree in		The UK telecare model covers
environments	rural and Urban areas.	with a combination of	the range of services offered
	Prevalent in countries that	funding (private, insurance	_
	allow this to be funded by	and public).	environments.
	healthcare system.	, , ,	







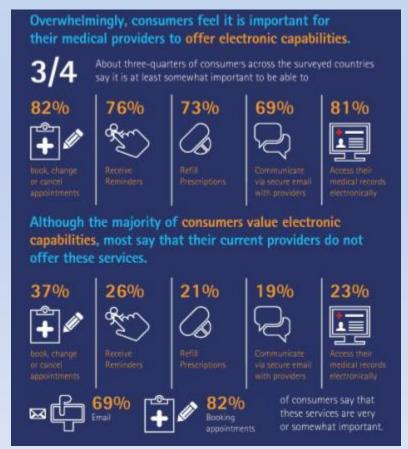
# Do we have technology?

YES



# The market perspective: electronic health

# Consumers believe they should have more access to their electronic health records



Accenture consumer survey on patient engadgment



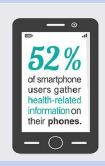




# The market perspective: mHealth market

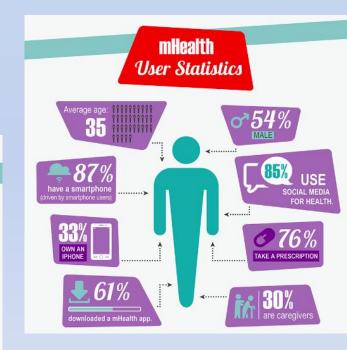
mHealth is a term used for practise of medicine and public health, supported by mobile devices











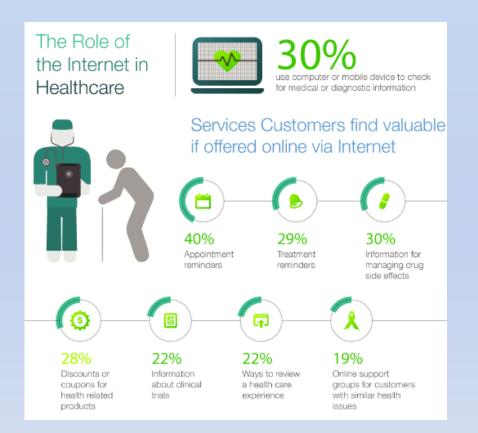








# The market perspective: digital impact





Cisco customer experience report for healthcare









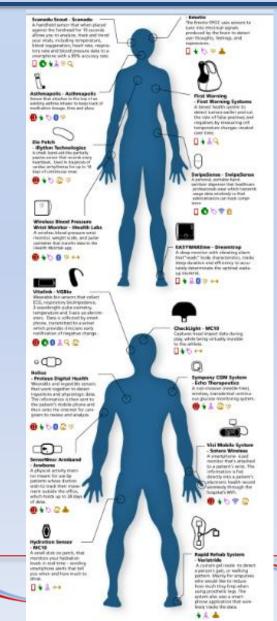
# The market perspective: sensors in healthcare

# Global Mobile Sensing Health & Fitness Shipments 600 450 300 150 2012 2017 Source: ON World I as seen on mobihealthnews.com

"The whole sensor field is going to explode. It's a little all over the place right now, but with the arc of time it will become clearer."

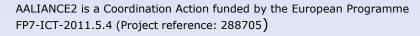
-- Tim Cook, CEO, Apple, 2013













# The market perspective: wearable technology









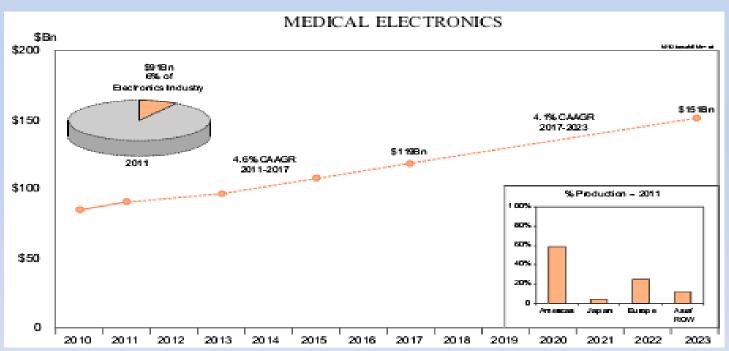






## **Medical electronics**

A shift towards home or patient centric health care: personal healthcare monitoring, diagnostic and preventative medical electronics.



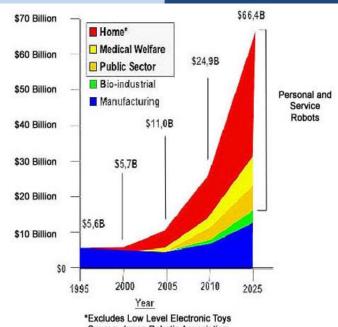
From 91billion USD in 2011 to 119billion USD in 2017 Average rate of 4.6% per year (Prismark )

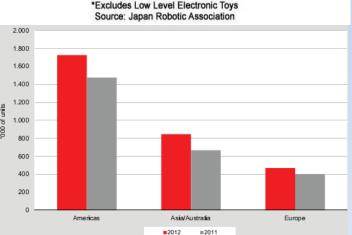






## **Robotic Market**











ROOMBA: as of Feb 2014, over 10 million units have been sold worldwide





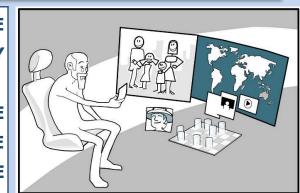




# PREVENTION OF EARLY DEGENERATION OF COGNITIVE ABILITIES

**AAL** SYSTEMS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED IN ORDER TO AVOID THE EARLY DEGENERATION OF COGNITIVE ABILITIES AND DELAY THE OVERCOME OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENTS.

THESE TOOLS SHOULD STIMULATE THE INTERACTION OF THE USER WITH OTHER PERSONS AND AT THE SAME TIME STIMULATE THE COGNITIVE CAPABILITIES BY MAKING PEOPLE STAY MENTALLY ACTIVE.



Reminder and informer

Cognitive gaming at community centres

Cognitive gaming at home

Remote control by clinicians

Short Mid Long



Advanced interfaces (haptic interfaces, augmented reality), self-learning-modelling of cognitive abilities



Reasoning tools for the modelling and recognition of cognitive abilities from gaming data

Personalised gaming applications for the stimulation of cognitive abilities



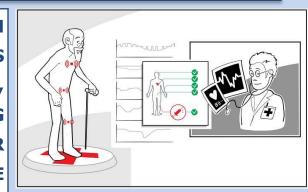






#### **MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES**

AAL TECHNOLOGIES COULD SUPPORT OLDER PERSONS IN MANAGE EASILY THEIR CHRONIC DISEASES: SMART INTERFACES AND TOOLS CAN BE USED FOR TELE-CARE AND TELE-HEALTH, SMART DRUG DISPENSER CAN HELP USERS IN TAKING CORRECTLY DRUGS, PORTABLE REHABILITATIVE DEVICES FOR REHABILITATION AT HOME, POINT-OF-CARE AND WEARABLE SENSORS TO MONITOR HEALTH PARAMETERS.



Health monitoring

Taking drugs

Rehabilitation

Remote control by clinicians

Short Mid Long



Advanced intelligence for selflearning-modelling and prediction of health conditions



In-body (ingestible, implantable) sensors for health monitoring, Body area network

Standalone point of care, On-body sensors for health and motor monitoring



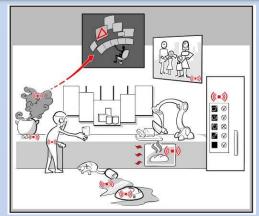






#### **AGE-FRIENDLY AND SAFE ENVIRONMENTS**

AAL TECHNOLOGIES, LIKE IMPERCEPTIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL SENSORS, ADVANCED PROCESSING TOOLS FOR EVENTS RECOGNITION AND PREDICTION, SMART ELECTRONIC APPLIANCES AND ROBOTS, COULD BE ADOPTED IN ORDER TO MAKE HOUSES SAFER AND AGE-FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENTS IN WHICH LIVING



Short Mid Long



Assistive robots

House safety

House management

Remote control by caregivers



Safe data transfer and protection And Wide area net-work

Multimedia appliances and applications for remote control of the house and of user's status









# KEY ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES (KET)









## **KET** panorama

'SENSING' sensor principles and technologies.

'COMMUNICATING' machine to machine interfaces 'REASONING' intelligent systems, learning, knowledge

'INTERACTING' human machine interfaces 'ACTING' aautoated technology and robotics









# **Key Enabling Technologies: SENSING**

#### 'SENSING'

new sensing principles and technologies to measure physical, chemical, electrical, optical, etc. quantities of a phenomenon and to produce outputs usable to improve the AAL services.

#### Sensing:

- Smart Sensors
- MEMS
- Lab on Chip
- Biosensors
- Vision Sensors

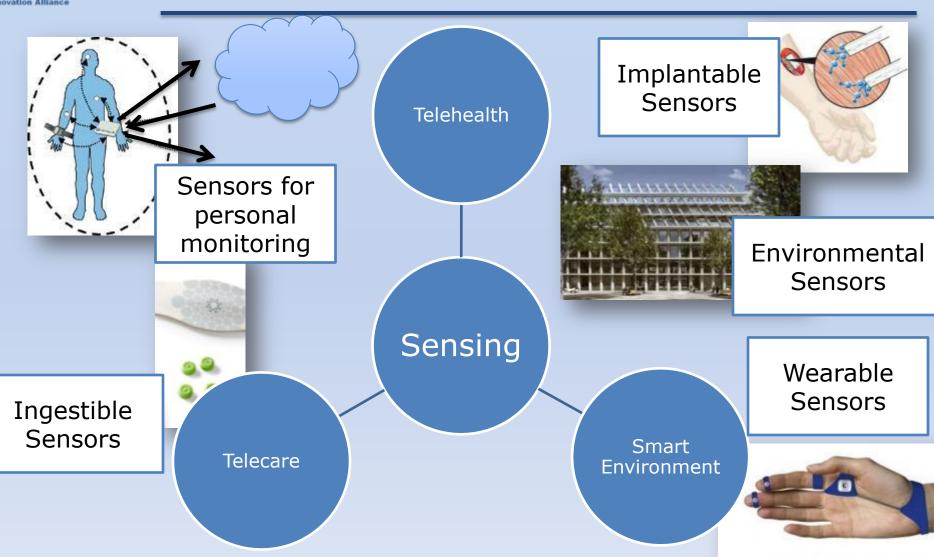
- Environmental sensors
- Pervasive Sensing & Smart Environments
- In / On Body Sensors
- Quantum Sensors
- Energy harvesting







# Sensing









# **Key Enabling Technologies: REASONING**

#### 'REASONING'

Intelligent systems with computational capabilities able to generate knowledge using logical techniques of deduction, induction or other forms of reasoning.

#### Reasoning:

- Context Awareness and Sensor data fusion
- Artificial Intelligence

- Advanced controls for robotics and automation
- Self Dependability and Maintainability









## Reasoning

Expert Systems, Fuzzy logic and rules

Semantic web and Cloud

Ontologies

Statistical and Machine Learning Data

Emotion/mood

Autonomous services management and problem optimization

Collaborative filtering









# **Key Enabling Technologies: ACTING**

#### 'ACTING'

Automated systems and robotics, which proactively act for providing useful services, including physical and cognitive support.

#### **Acting:**

- Home automation
- Service Robotics
- Smart Mobility

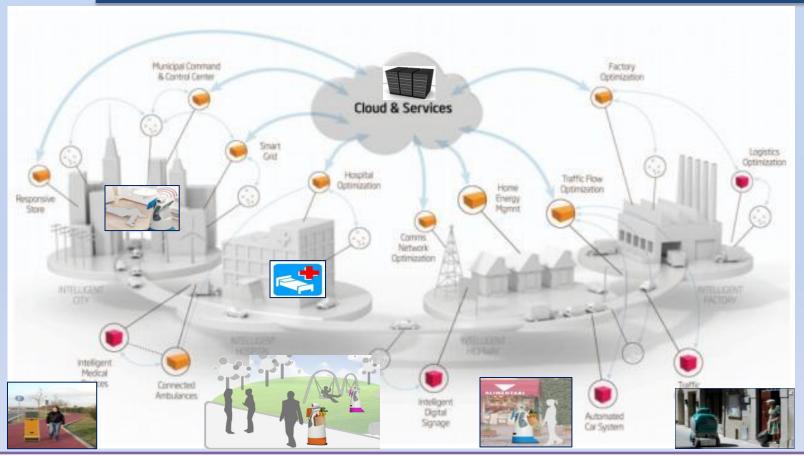
- Smart Actuators
- NeuroRobotics
- Wearable Robotics
- Cloud Robotics
- Social Robotics







## **Cloud Robotics**



"Cloud Robotics: Combination of Cloud Computing and Robotics.

Cloud robotics is not specific to a robot or a type of robot. It is the way robots store information and access a base knowledge."

(James Kuffner Canergie Mellon University, @ Humanoids 2010)









## **Social Robotics**

A social robot is an autonomous / semi-autonomous robot that interacts and communicates with humans or other autonomous physical agents by means of social behaviors and rules.











# **Key Enabling Technologies: INTERACTING**

## "INTERACTING"

All kinds of means, both software and hardware, that allow interaction processes and bridge capabilities between users and service/machines.

#### **Interacting:**

- Sensorial interfaces
- Spatial Interfaces
- Natural language interfaces
- Multi-modal interfaces
- Neural Interfaces and Brain Computer Interfaces
- Service integrations
- Apps







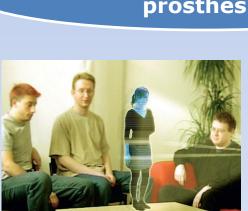
# Neural and multimodal interfaces

# EEG-based BCI techniques

Invasive BCIs CI techniques

Noninvasive EEG-based BCIs

Nerve controlled prosthesis















e

#### **Holograms**

**Avatars** 

**Haptic Voice Recognition** 









# Key Enabling Technologies: COMMUNICATING

#### 'COMMUNICATING'

Technologies related to machine to machine interfacing that allow devices to communicate and cooperate.

#### **Communicating**

- BAN/PAN
- LAN/Home network

- WAN
- Standardisation and certification
- Data protection regulations









# **Grand Tech Challenge**

# IoT, Cloud market

(Google, Amazon, ...)



Communication Mobile market

(Telecom,...



# **Robotics Market**

(I-Robot, Panasoninc, Honda, ...)



Consumer Electronics market (Telecom,...









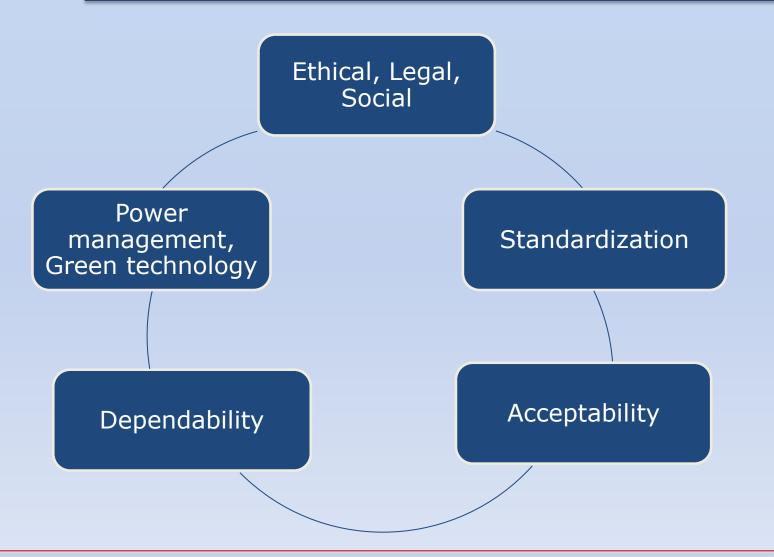
# For real exploitation and deployment, please, don't forget...

Transversal issues





## **Transversal Issues**











# **Recommendations (1)**

- End-users' and all stakeholders' perspective
  - design services
  - evolution of the structure of the society
  - intergenerational relationships
  - ageing starts before 65
- Design criteria
  - acceptability, user-friendliness, accessibility for all, customisability, dependability, etc.
- Experimentation and pilot sites
  - appropriate methodology with standardized metrics and benchmarks that depicts an homogeneous view of the AAL products and services and users' quality of life
  - necessity of infrastructures and settings









# **Recommendations (2)**

#### Dissemination of AAL culture

 Many elderly persons, caregivers, sociologists and service providers do not know AAL solutions or underestimate potentialities and benefits of ICT devices and new services

#### AAL market

- AAL stakeholders remarked that the AAL market is strongly fragmented (different culture, organisation of services and methods for financing), so necessity to coordinate initiatives to avoid this fragmentation
- Many interviewed noticed that there is a lack of entrepreneurship among subjects working in AAL research due to market risks (Entrepreneurship and disruptive business models)







# **Recommendations (3)**

#### Policies

- Experts recommended to develop policies, at European, national and also regional level, to rethink the organization of healthcare by renewing sociomedical services and including new innovative services with the use of AAL technologies;
- Interoperability, standards and certification;
- Regulation of the transmission, elaboration, sharing and storing of health and personal data;
- The use of the AAL solutions into society is also invalidated from the lack of adequate infrastructure (e. g. presence of architectural barriers and the lack of adequate WLAN infrastructure in the rural areas).







# **Recommendations (4)**

#### Other remarks

- Every older person should be the main carer of him/herself, so it is important to empower and make senior people aware about how they should take care of themselves.
- AAL technologies should be facilitator of AAL services for caregivers and so they should not replace the fundamental role of formal and informal caregivers. These tools should be designed to allow clinicians and carers to follow more efficiently older people.





## Thank you for your attention

## www.aaliance2.eu



