Acceptance and B2C Market Potential of Smart Home-Based AAL Solutions for Elderly Care from an Energy Provider's Perspective

Themenbereich: Aktive Endkunden-/Prosumerpartizipation & Gebäudesektor Lisa POMMERENING^{1 (1)}, Nina HAMPL^{2 (1)} ⁽¹⁾ Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien

Motivation and Research Questions

The constantly growing aging population [1][4] and the rising frequency of chronic diseases [6] indicate an increasing need for healthcare services soon [2][3]. Since a lack of personnel in the healthcare sector already exists [3][5], other solutions such as smart home-based Ambient Assisted Living (AAL) technologies for elderly care purposes are promising. However, AAL has been scarcely adopted so far [2]. Thus, the aim of this study is to assess the acceptance and B2C market potential of selected smart home-based AAL solutions for elderly care purposes from an energy provider's perspective (e.g., daily activity monitoring via smart meters).

Methods and Data

In May 2022, a web-based survey among people above 59 in the Greater Vienna area was conducted (n=316). Participants were asked to fill in socio-demographic and socio-psychological information such as age, gender, education, experience with AAL technologies, whether the person provides or receives long-term care etc. Several questions using a 5-point Likert scale had to be answered (1= Agree, 5=Disagree), with which seven latent variables such as intention to use AAL (α = 0.894) were built. Ultimately, participants were asked to complete a choice-based conjoint (CBC) experiment, where they could choose between three options and one none-option. For that, six attributes, such as product, monthly service fee, provider, data sharing etc., were used.

Product	3 fall detection sensors for 3 rooms	Activity detection using smart meter	3 fall detection sensors for 3 rooms in combination with a sensor for environmental monitoring
Monthly service fee	20€	10€	40€
Purchase price	200€	300€	0€
Provider	Public energy supplier	Private technology company	Public care organization
Data sharing	With nobody	With nursing staff	With person(s) of your choice
Data storage	1 week	1 year	None
	I would <u>not</u> choose any of these options.		

Figure 1: Example of a CBC task

¹ Jungautorin: Adresse: Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Welthandelsplatz 1, 1020 Wien, Tel.: +43 699 15099231, Email: <u>lisa.pommerening@s.wu.ac.at</u>

² Adresse: Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Welthandelsplatz 1, 1020 Wien, Tel.: +43 1 31336 4864, Email: <u>nina.hampl@wu.ac.at</u>

In the statistical analysis, a multiple linear regression was performed using intention to use AAL as a dependent variable. The conjoint experiment was analyzed using Hierarchical Bayes estimation to find out the relative importance scores of the attributes as well as to generate the partworth utilities of the attribute levels. Further, the respondents' indirect willingness to pay was determined based on the part-worth utilities. Lastly, latent class analysis was performed to cluster the overall, very heterogenous sample into smaller, more homogenous sub-groups.

Results and Conclusion

The findings of the survey highlight the rather low acceptance level (mean=2.89, none-option was chosen in 55.8% of the CBC tasks) of smart home-based technologies for elderly care, although the overall perception (mean=3.65) was very positive. The results further suggest that fall detection sensors enjoyed a higher acceptance among the participants compared to activity detection using a smart meter, which was also evident in the respondents' four times higher willingness-to-pay for the former (when combined with an environmental monitoring sensor). The most important attributes were found to be purchase price (22.59%), monthly service fee (21.93%), and product (17.66%). The likelihood of adoption was explained through the opinion on AAL technologies of people of importance (p<.001), the perception of oneself as a user of technologies for well-being and health (p<.001), the confidence in learning to use AAL (p=.001), as well as the general attitude toward these technologies (p<.001). Lastly, three segments were identified that share similar preferences:

- Non-adopters (41.1%),
- Price-sensitive adopters (29%),
- Early adopters (29.9%).

Overall, the findings of this study serve as a foundation for (potential new) providers in this market. It further aids marketers at identifying and targeting customer segments based on their preferences.

Literature

[1] Chand, M., & Tung, R. L. 2014. The Aging of the World's Population and Its Effects on Global Business. *Academy of Management Perspectives*, 28(4): 409–429.

[2] Jaschinski, C., Ben Allouch, S., Peters, O., Cachucho, R., & van Dijk, J. A. G. M. 2021. Acceptance of Technologies for Aging in Place: A Conceptual Model. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 23(3): e22613.

[3] Kroisleitner, O. 2019. PFLEGEMANGEL: Österreich braucht 50.000 zusätzliche Pflegekräfte bis 2050. *derStandard*. October 8. Accessed online at

https://www.derstandard.at/story/2000109620605/wien-benoetigt-9-000-neue- pflegekraefte-bis-2030. Viewed 25 January, 2022.

[4] World Health Organization. 2020. Decade of healthy ageing: Baseline report. *World Health Organization*.

[5] World Health Organization. 2021a. Health workforce. *World Health Organization*. Accessed online at https://www.who.int/health-topics/health-workforce#tab=tab_1. Viewed 25 January, 2022.
[6] World Health Organization. 2021b. Noncommunicable diseases. *World Health Organization*. April 13. Accessed online at https://www.who.int/news-room/fact- sheets/detail/noncommunicable-diseases.

Viewed 3 February, 2022.