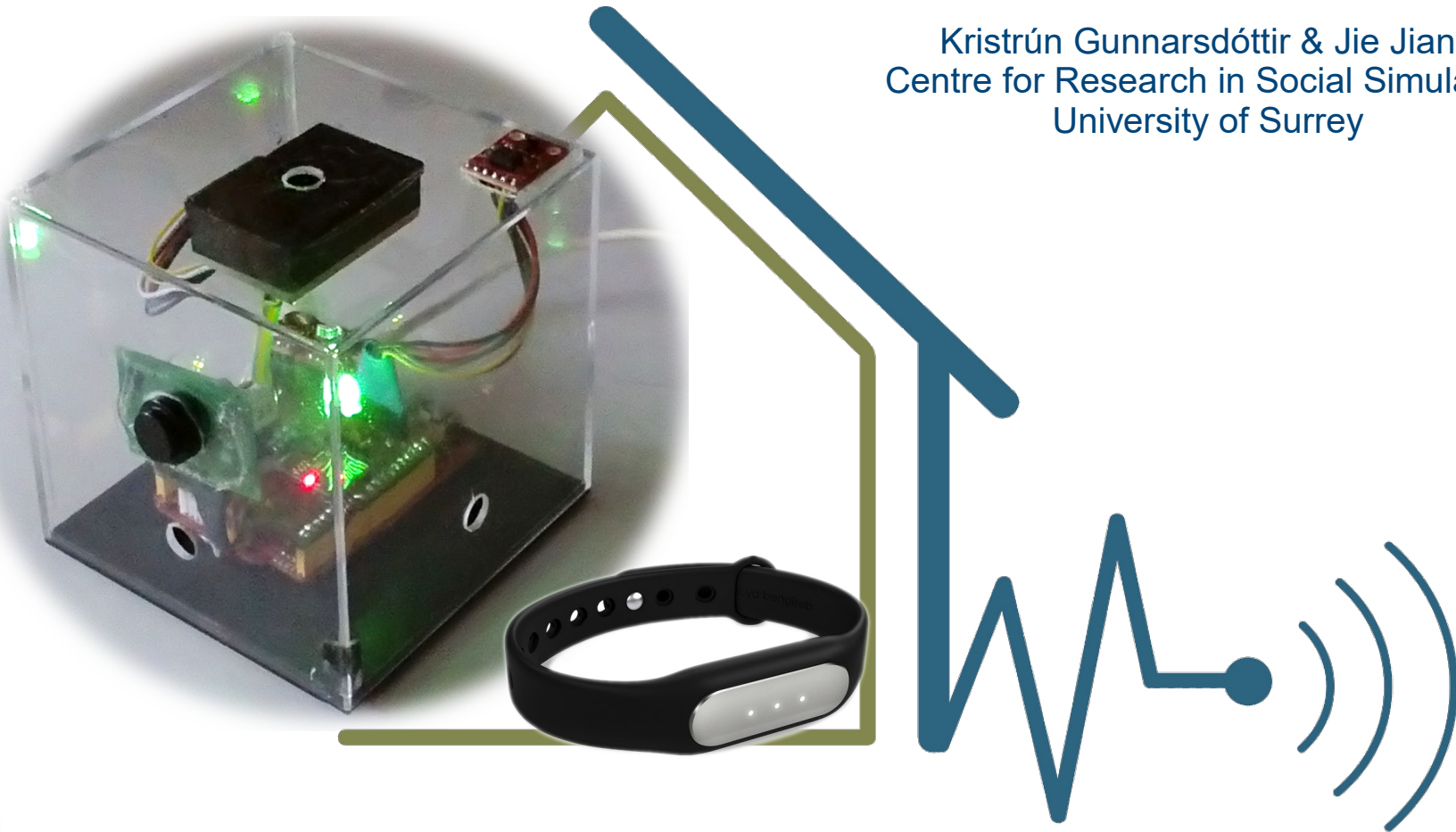


# Sensing work at home

*Insights from using sensors in household research*

Kristrún Gunnarsdóttir & Jie Jiang  
Centre for Research in Social Simulation  
University of Surrey



# Sensing work at home

*Insights from using sensors in household research*

The HomeSense project (a mix of methods)

Learning to 'see' from data streams

Presence, activity and interactions in households

# The HomeSense project

*Demonstrate* the use of sensors via household trial

*Catalogue* technical, methodological and ethical issues

*Create guidelines* for using sensors



## Three research strands:

Adapt and develop devices

Develop data collection methods

Create tools for analysing data streams in reference to other data sources

# Development and adaptation

*Issues of technical reliability and data security*

## Ultra-thin 8mm battery

Battery capacity: 41 mAh  
Battery type: lithium polymer  
Input current: 25 mA(TYP)  
Input voltage: DC 5.0 V



Military-grade  
accelerometer by ADI

Premium-quality  
Bluetooth® chip by  
Dialog

Bluetooth® version: 4.0



Microphone

Ranging sensor

Particulate sensor

Temperature & humidity

RGBC Light & gesture sensor

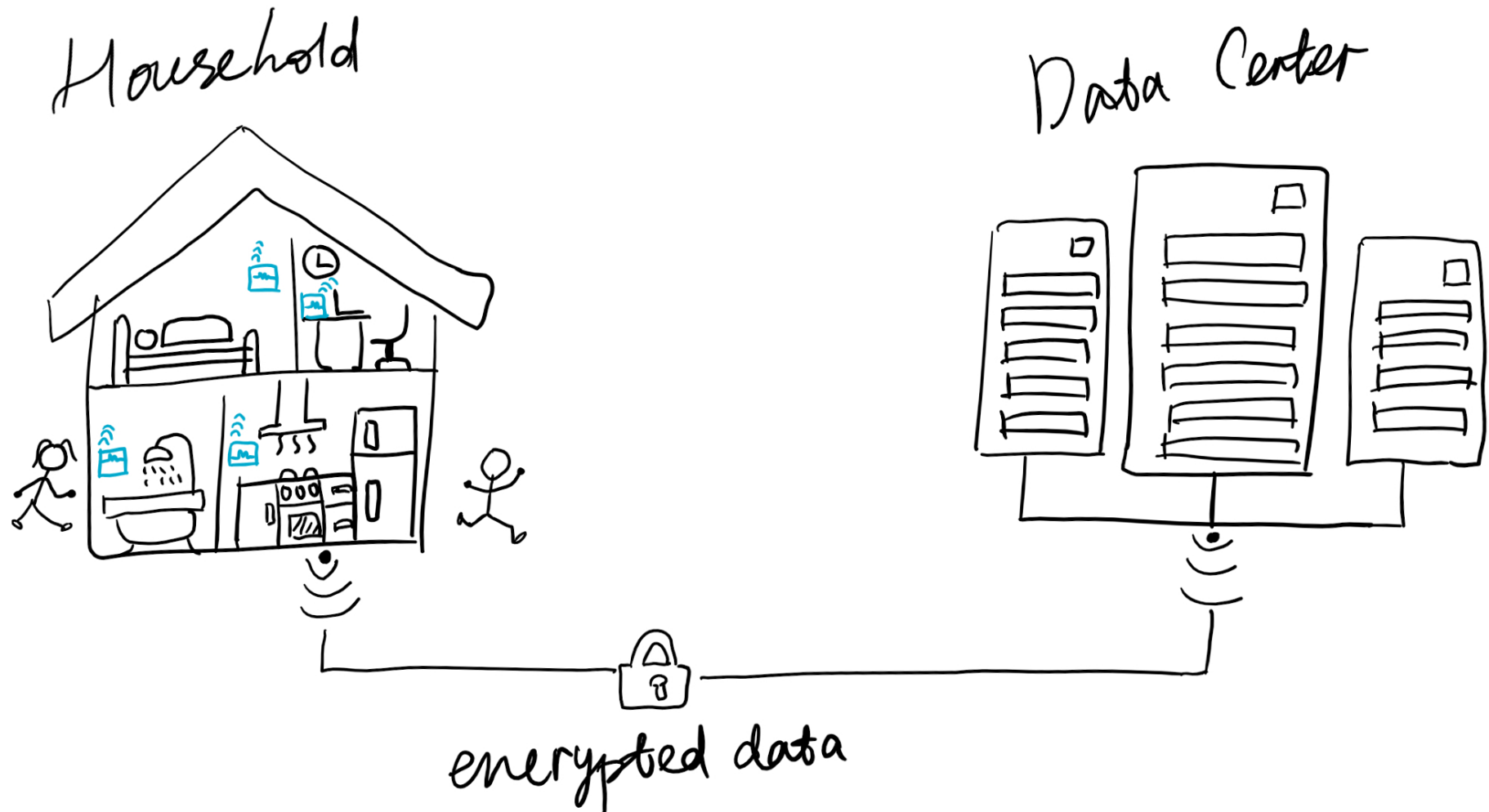


WiFi™



# Development and adaptation

*Issues of technical reliability and data security*



# Using sensors in households

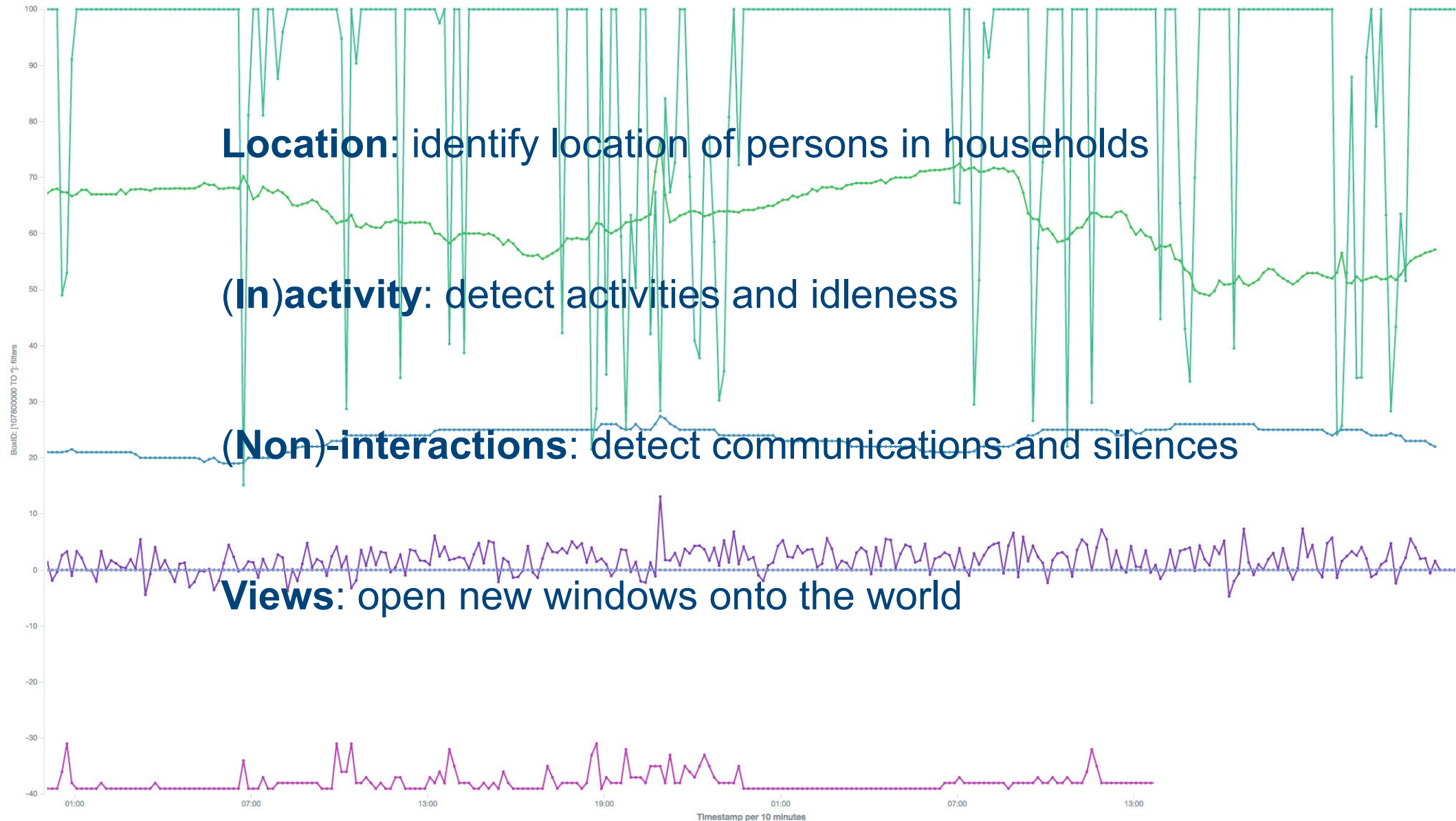
## *Persons and practices*

**Location:** identify location of persons in households

**(In)activity:** detect activities and idleness

**(Non)-interactions:** detect communications and silences

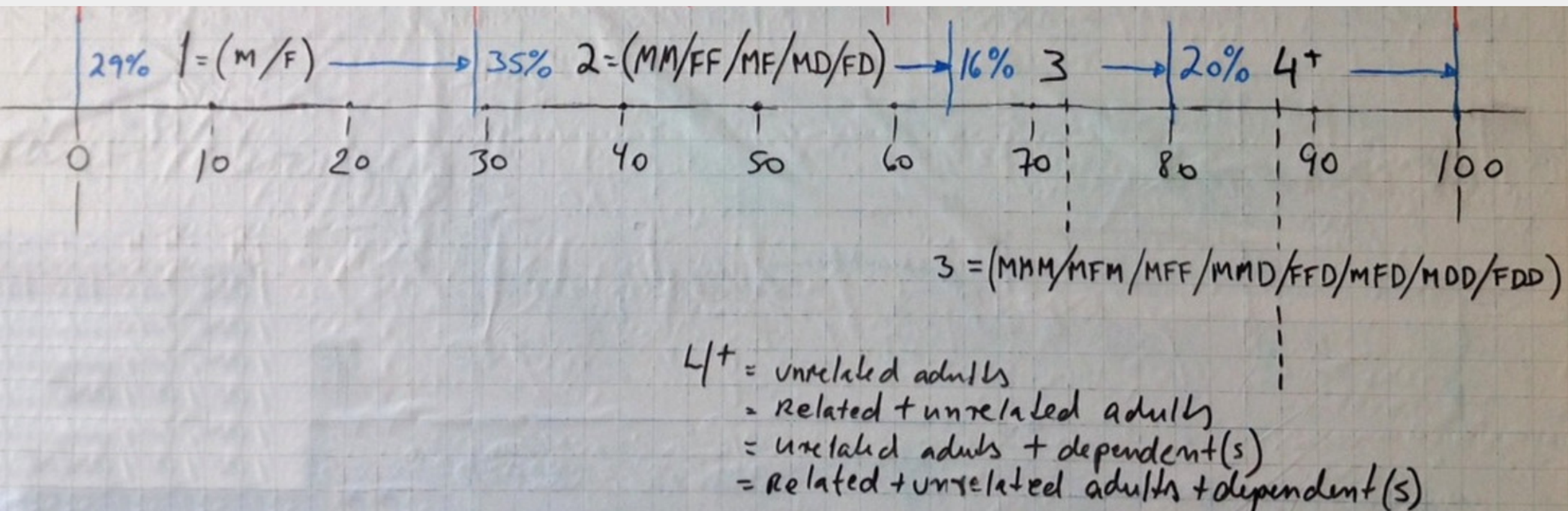
**Views:** open new windows onto the world



# Households for HomeSense

## The ONS on families and households in 2015 (Nov 2015):

- 27.0 million households
  - 18.7 million families (69%)
    - 12.5 million married/civil partners with/without dependent children
    - 3.2 million cohabiting couples with/without dependent children
    - 3 million lone parents with/without dependent children
  - 7.7 million households with one person
  - 1 million households with two or more unrelated adults

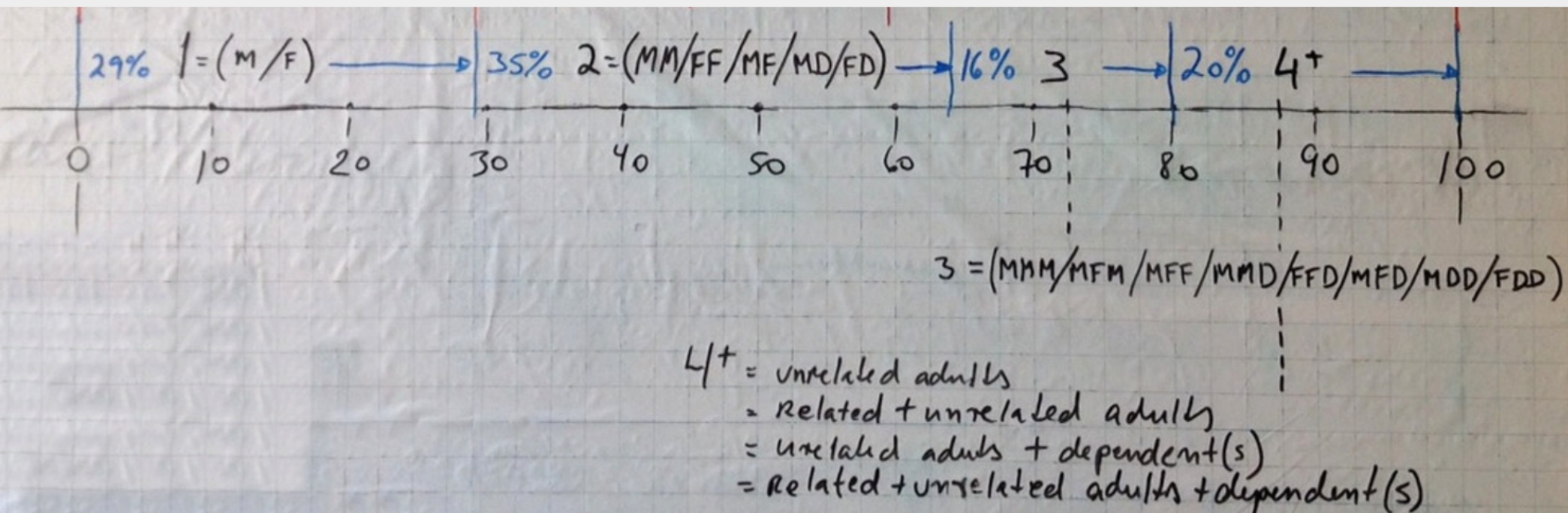




# Households for HomeSense

## The ONS on families and households in 2015 (Nov 2015):

- 27.0 million households
  - 18.7 million families (69%)
    - 12.5 million married/civil partners (without dependent children, 7.8)
    - 3.2 million cohabiting couples (without dependent children, 1.95)
    - 3 million lone parents (without dependent children, 1.05)
  - 7.7 million households with one person
  - 1 million households with two or more unrelated adults

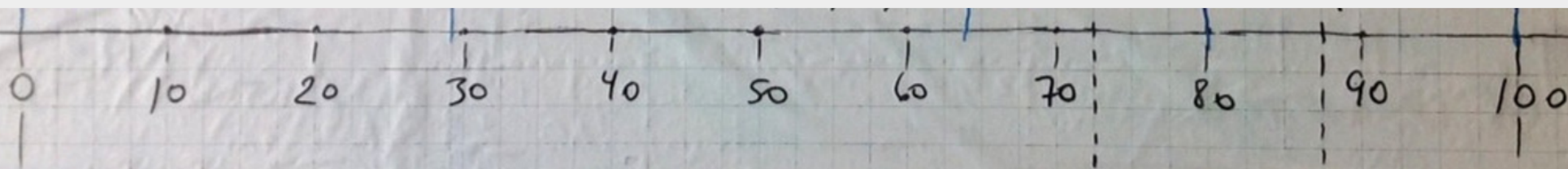
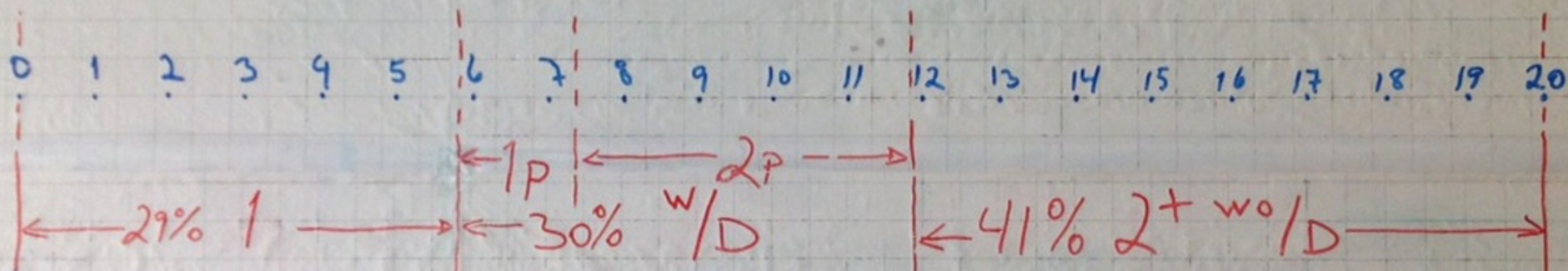


# Households for HomeSense

6  
(1/2)  
(5/4)  
8

5-6 w/ 1 person  
1-2 w/ lone parent + dependent(s)  
4-5 w/ 2 parents + dependent(s)  
8-9 w/ 2+ adults of any configuration

break up





# Using sensors in households

*Testing the instruments and sorting out ethical issues*

## Assuming sociological interest:

- Work, chores, hobbies, entertainment
- Meals: practices surrounding food and drink
- Sleep: when households sleep
- Care: healthcare, self care, family care

## Technical / methodological considerations:

- Overcome practical problems of installing sensors
- Simplify assembly and configurations of sensor suites
- Overcome uncertainty in sensor measurements

## Wearability / acceptability:

- Comfort and easiness
- Assurances
- Motivation

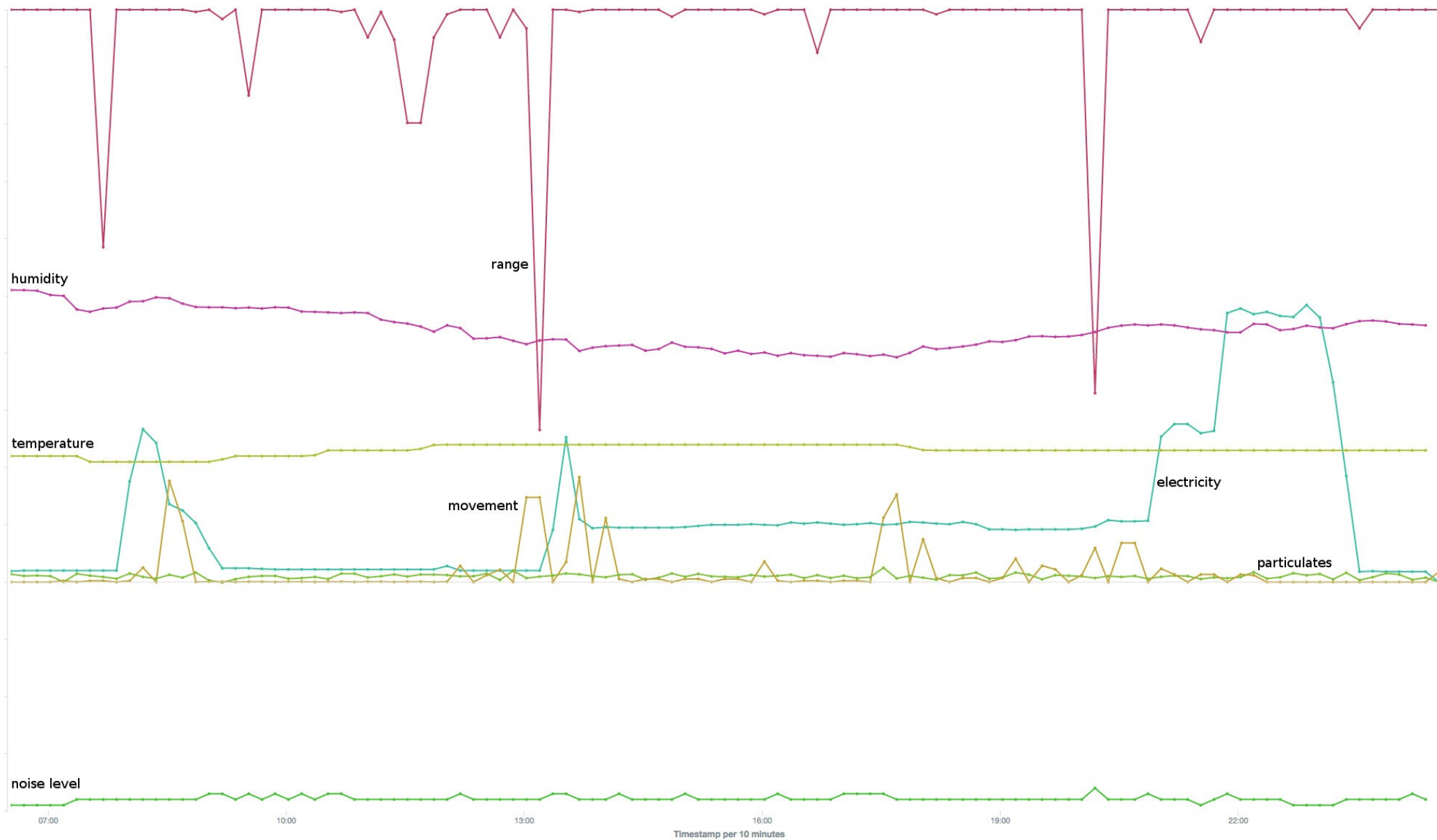
## Vulnerabilities:

- *Privacy concerns*
- *Who consents, and to what?*
- *Data and security protection*



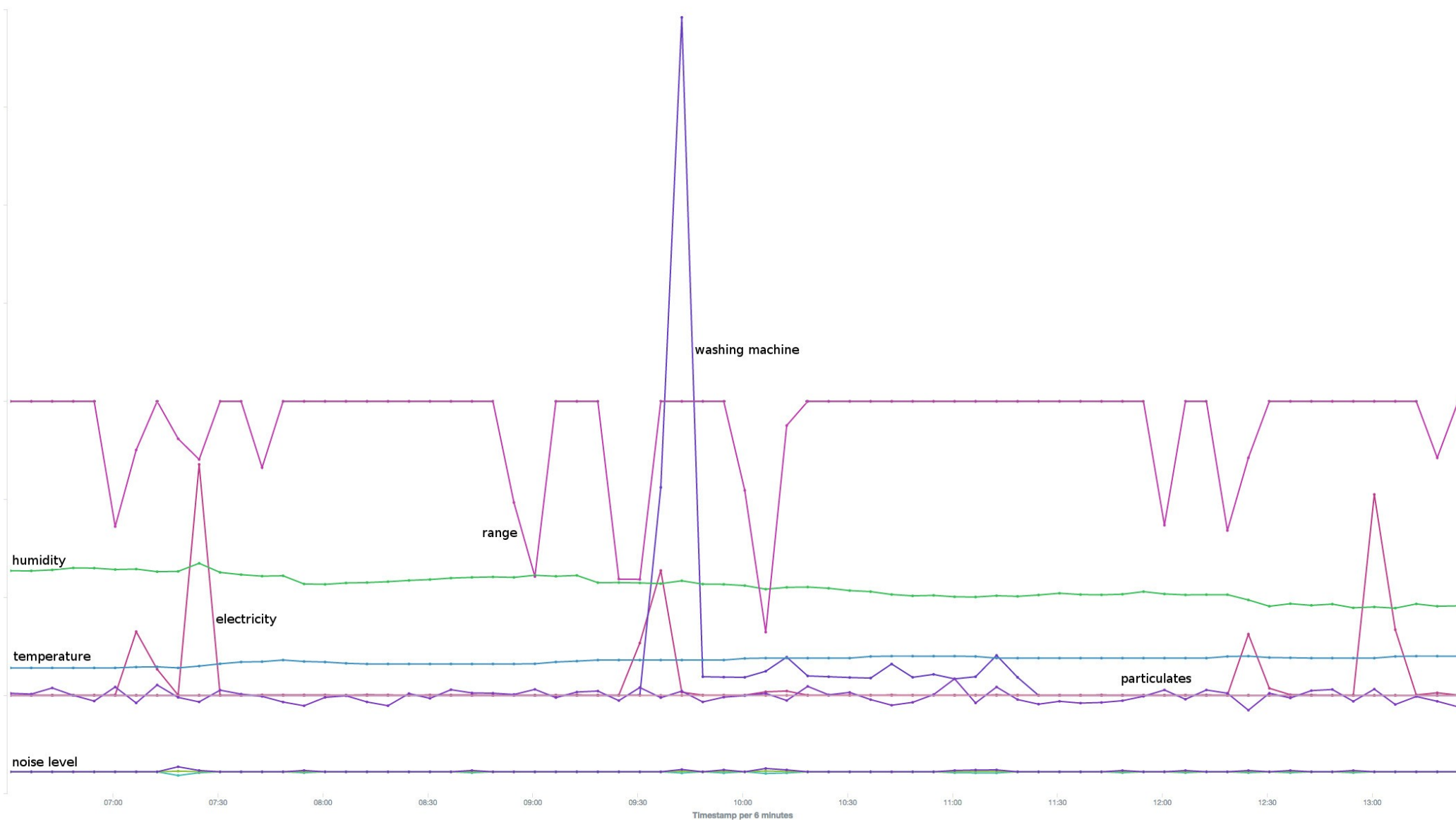
# Testing: in a bedroom + study

*From 23 Sept 6:30am until 24 Sept 0:30am*



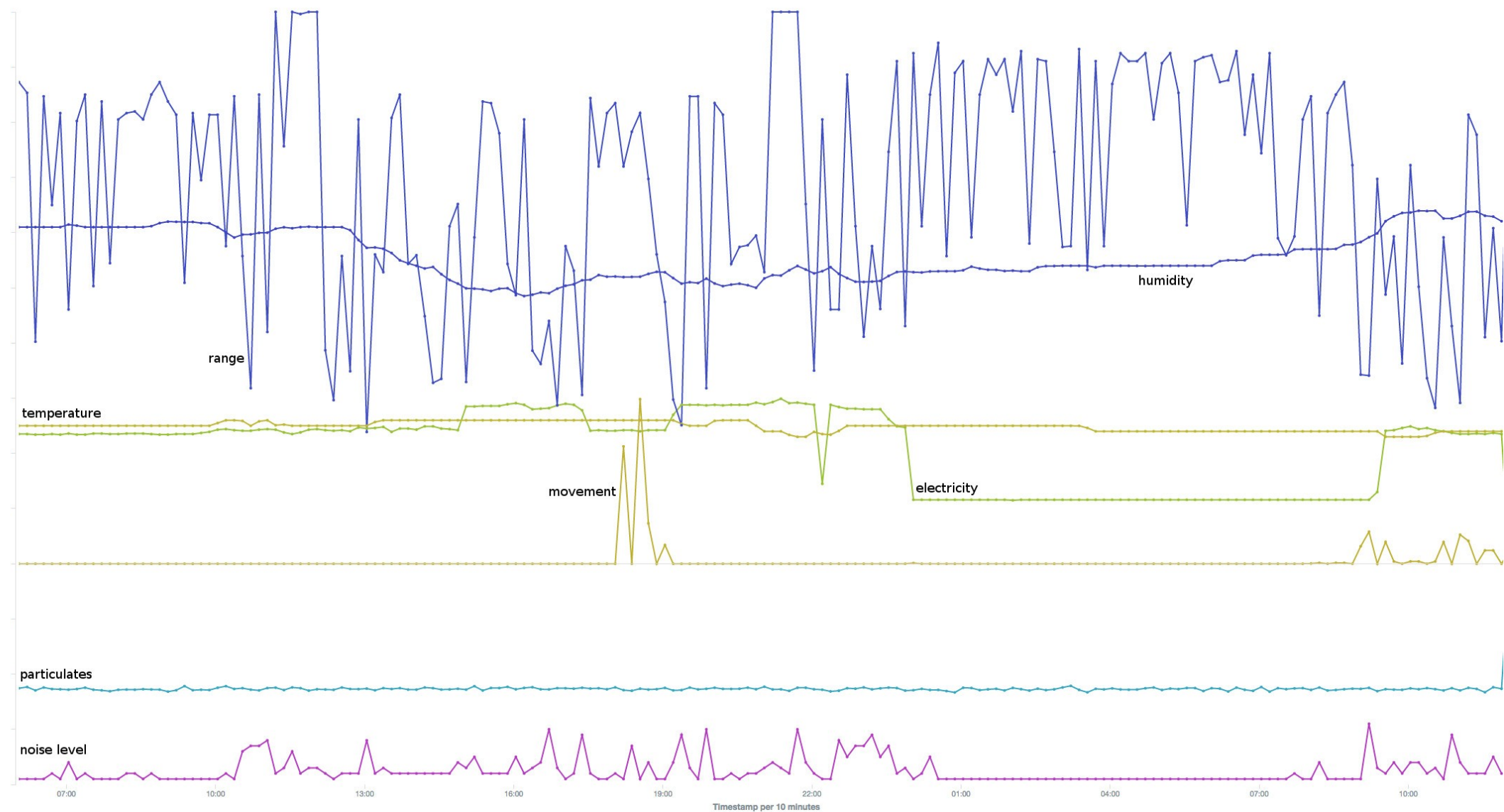
# **Testing: in the kitchen**

**23 Sept, between 6:30 am and 1:30 pm**



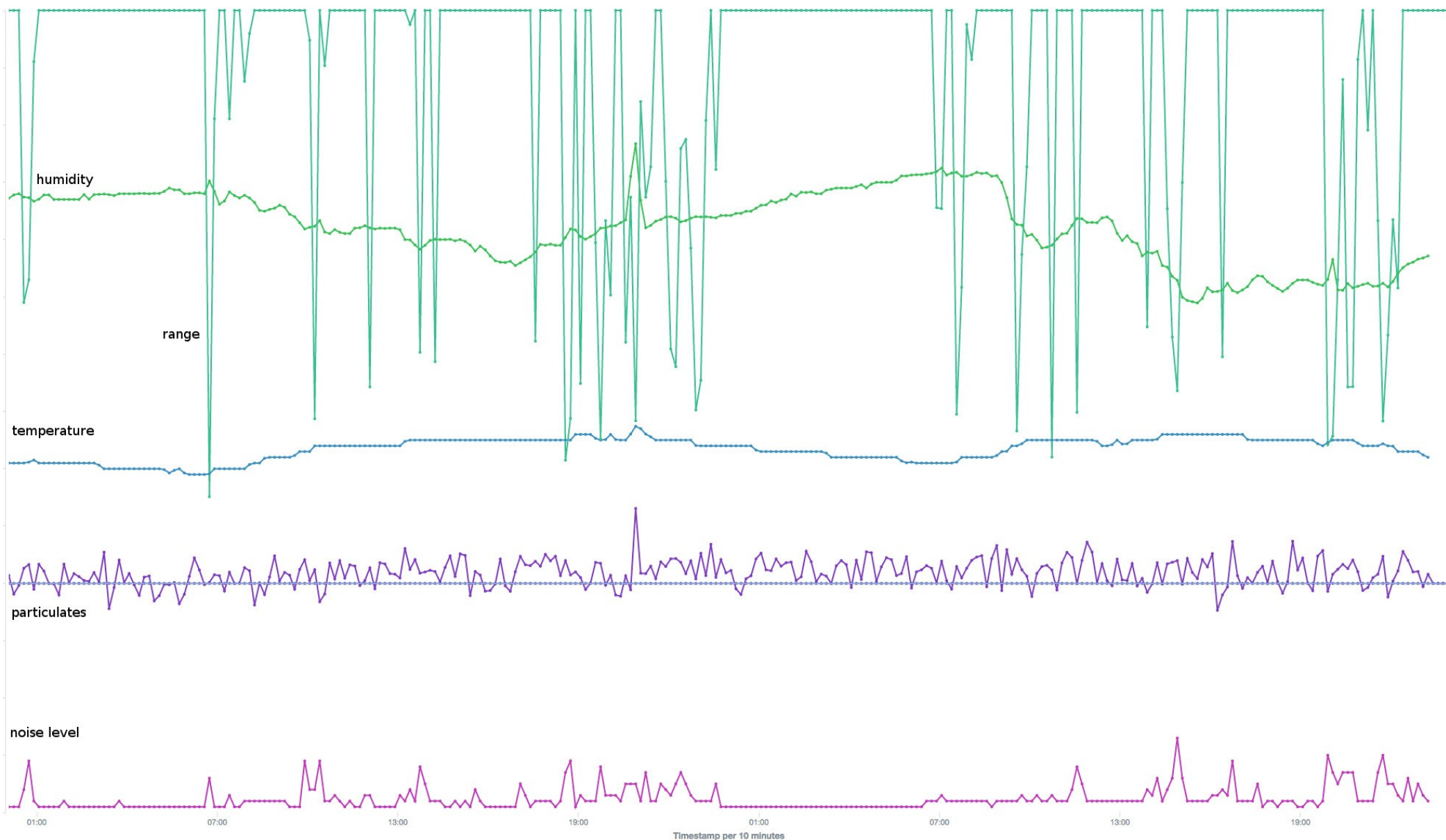
# Testing: working from home

*From 14 Sept 6:00am until noon 15 Sept*



# ***Testing: 48 hrs in the kitchen***

***13 & 14 Sept, midnight to midnight***





# Sensors in social research

## *What next ?*

### Understanding the limitations of sensor-generated data

- Qualitative in-depth studies rely on the support of qualitative data
- The importance of time use records and walking interviews

### Understanding the potential for sensor-generated data

- Enriching our understanding of household utility and home life
- Accessing trends and changes in everyday practices that are not otherwise reported.

### Capacity building among researchers of social practice:

- Build supports to researchers in a modular fashion
- Continue the development of collection techniques, visualisation and analytic techniques
- Keep up with new products in the market
- Knowledge sharing, data sharing

# Using sensors in social research

*Beyond the house and the household*



- Observe activities in neighbourhoods?
- Observe energy waste in neighbourhoods?
- Study shopping activities or commuter habits?
- Observe activities around major operations?

# Using sensors in social research

*Beyond the house and the household*



Study group problem-solving activities?  
Observe management/administration activities?  
Observe communication and networking trends?





[facebook.com/sensoresearch/](https://facebook.com/sensoresearch/)



[@CRESS\\_HomeSense](https://twitter.com/CRESS_HomeSense)

# HomeSense

digital sensors in social research