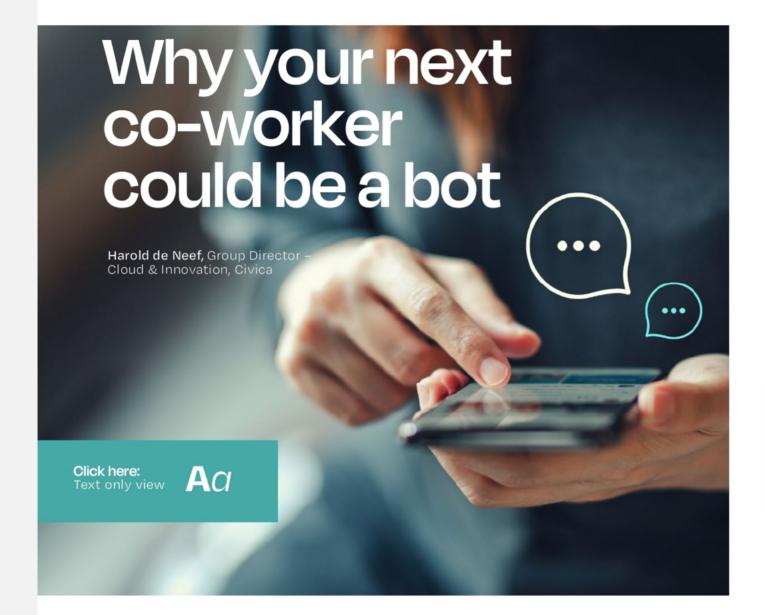
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our heads, but cars and spreadsheets make life, just like cars or computers. us undeniably better at it. Technologies take care of the tasks that humans find boring, Today's latest disruptive technologies such difficult or even impossible to do. They can free us to spend time where we bring the are proving valuable for public services most value: creativity, problem-solving, complementing what people can do at a compassion, and personal interaction.

■ hroughout history, technology However, there's often resistance to has continued to augment what disruptive technologies when they're first people can do. We're perfectly introduced. People initially fear the impact capable of travelling from one on their lives and livelihoods, but soon these place to another, or calculating in new technologies become part of everyday

> as chatbots and artificial intelligence (AI) time when demand is increasing and budget

pressures are particularly acute. From FAQ bots answering basic questions, digital assistants helping self-service, and digital humans creating human-like interactions, here's just three areas where chatbots can augment what we do.

Anonymity - In many instances, talking to a bot can feel more comfortable than engaging with a human when addressing sensitive topics. For example, discussing private issues like health or money, or topics that can have a social stigma (e.g. mental wellbeing, homelessness, addiction), the anonymity chatbots provide encourages people to be more honest, and open up more freely.

24/7 availability - The current pandemic has brought lasting change to the way we live and work, meaning public services need to continually adapt to changing demand. With an always on service, chatbots help citizens engage at a time most convenient to them. After all, our needs as citizens or customers aren't confined to a 9-5 weekday, which is less than 25% of the time in a week.

Improved outcomes - The most advanced bots have the ability to detect things that may be difficult for a human to perceive: for example, spotting nuances in tone of voice, or the use of words that could indicate a particular mental health issue such as dementia. And, of course, chatbots can handle a high-volume of certain tasks, with much greater speed and accuracy than any human ever could.

Rather than our future being a question of choose a bot or a human, we should be thinking about how we can bring the best of humans and bots together to deliver

better outcomes. In our latest Perspectives* report, we outlined how a close partnership focusing on what needs to be done can help play to everyone's strengths to drive a positive difference.

With public services experiencing increased demand during the pandemic, chatbots can prevent skilled professionals from being overwhelmed with enquiries. In Health and Care, for example, they can deliver "triage as a service" to assess medical conditions and provide basic advice, or direct patients to the right provider. Chatbots also allow public bodies to make far better use of the valuable data they already hold, ensuring that services are smarter, better integrated and more responsive to the ever-evolving needs of citizens and communities. Through continuous training and improvement, we can help our new team members - chatbots - stay relevant, and help citizens to access information in any format or language.

With a growing number of increasingly sophisticated use cases, it's clear that chatbots can become effective team members, working alongside humans to provide better public services overall. In short, our view is that chatbots are a valuable technology for public services: they are easy to implement, save money, free up time, and can even save lives. When budgets are under more pressure than ever, public services can't afford not to embrace this now essential technology.

