

Setting up the payment mechanism in an outcomes-based contract

24th October 2018





About us

Joint partnership between UK Government & Oxford University

Established in 2016

Based at the Blavatnik School of Government, in Oxford Centre of academic research and practice with a mission to improve the provision of public services to tackle complex social issues, with a focus on outcome based models



Support available from GO Lab

Digital Knowledge Hub for SIBs & OBC

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Some helpful resources



etting and measuring outcome

Setting and measuring outcomes





About the guide

ovides advice on the processes of identifying, defining and measuring outcomes whe putting in place an outcomes-based contract or social impact bond. It is aimed mainly at local ers, but should also be useful to providers of services and interventions who are involved i

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Webinar: Measuring the impact of your outcomes-based project

13th November, 10am

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Today's speakers





Catherine Remfry, Economic Advisor, DCMS

Mila Lukic, Partner, Bridges Fund Management

Tim Gray, Consultant

Nigel Ball, Deputy Director, GO Lab (moderator)





Our audience this morning







Some of your questions...

What is the starting point for pricing an outcome?

How do you get the payment amount right?

Practical examples & best practice

What are the different models or options for setting up the payment mechanism?

How can commissioners avoid over-paying?

How much flexibility do partners have in amending the initial contract?

How do you get the right balance between outcomes payments and fee-for-service within a contract?

What is the starting point for developing rate cards?

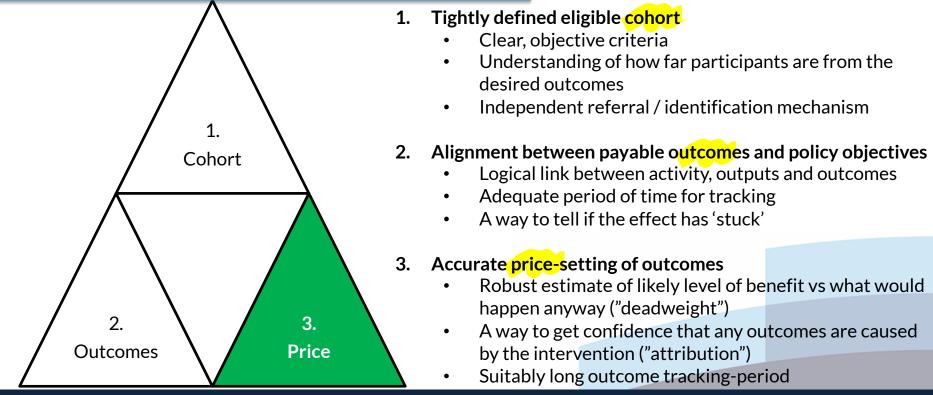


Session overview

- The core elements of a payment mechanism in an outcomes based contract (the session will focus on the pricing outcomes element)
- Overview of the key steps for setting the price for outcomes:
 - Starting point & the various approaches that have been used to date
 - Adjusting the price & the core elements that will impact the actual price of outcomes
 - Engaging the market
- Pitfalls to avoid & other key considerations

Designing a robust framework





Whilst it is not practical for these aspects to be perfect, commissioners should focus on them to avoid perverse incentives

Payment by results in a sentence



The amount you are Level of improvement willing to pay for the you need to see to be outcome. i.e. decide happy to pay for the by predicting future outcome savings Pay £Z for the outcome if there is a The person or cohort X% or X point improvement to achieve the desired outcome you want to see for a clearly defined cohort (as measured using an agreed) make an tool) over a certain time span compared to what would have improvement. happened anyway.

How often you are willing to pay for the outcome.

Ensuring the service is adding value and the outcome would not have happened anyway The tools used to measure whether the outcome is achieved. Often from previously collected data

The desired outcome

you are trying to

achieve through the programme

PbR in a sentence – an example (HMP Peterborough SIB)



Wanted to see > 7.5% reduction in order pay for the programme £ would have be paid if the reduction was achieved. This figure is not in the public domain

Pay £ for the outcome if there is

The desired outcome is to reduce reoffending for these people

You want to see a reduction for three groups of 1000 people who are exoffenders more than 7.5% reduction in reoffending among three _____1,000 person cohorts of ex-offenders who had been in prison a year or less (as measured by reconvictions)---___ over 3 years compared to a matched comparator group.

This would be paid over a 3 year time period. A matched comparator group would be used to ensure a reoffending would have reduced anyway Reduction in reoffending will be measured by rates of reconvictions.

PbR in a sentence – an example (Manchester Treatment Foster Care SIB)



£94k would be paid if this change of state was achieved Want to see change in the conditions for the child in order to pay

The desired outcome is to find a stable family-based placement for these children in residential care

This change of state will be measured by the number of days the child is not in residential care Pay up to £94k for a successful transition into a stable familybased placement for a child who was in a residential care home is (as measured by the number of weeks not in residential care) over 12 months, on the assumption that the child would have stayed in residential care without the intervention.

This would be paid over 12 months with additional outcomes paid over 2.5 years This will be compared to the likelihood that the child would have remained in care without the programme You want to see this happen for each child in a residential home at the start of the contract

Overarching approach



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STARTING POINT

 ✓ The commissioner needs to have a clear idea as to the value it attaches to a set of outcomes

ADJUSTING THE PRICE

 ✓ There are a number of elements that will impact the actual price of outcomes

(e.g. level of improvement sought, complexity of need within target cohort, timing of payments etc.)



ENGAGING THE MARKET

 Engagement with providers and investors to help ensure that the contract is viable and investable



Live Q&A



Starting point



- Pricing outcomes is an iterative process
- The starting point for a commissioner looking to set the price for outcomes in an outcomes-based contract (OBC) will reflect the **motivations** for engaging in an OBC or SIB.
- Flexibility, need to allow room for revisions and negotiations throughout the process. Helpful to set the right expectations internally
- Provider-led propositions

Starting point



Some broad approaches we have observed from practice to date:

- Intrinsic value of outcomes
- Efficiencies
- Prevention

Adjusting the price



- Level of improvement
- Cohort specification
- Timing of payment
- Confidence around attribution (Additionality test)



Engaging with the market



- Engage early (test assumptions made around delivery costs, ability of provider to finance upfront costs, investor interest)
- Balance between what is valuable to the commissioner & what is viable and investable
- Openness, trust and shared understanding around terms of sharing information
- Allow sufficient time both for the early discovery phase and for ongoing negotiation once provider(s)/investor(s) appointed
- Partnership v. transactional approach



Live Q&A



Data considerations & other sources of information







- <u>Cost benefit analysis guidance for</u> <u>local partnerships</u>
- Treasury's Green Book
- New Economy Unit Cost Database

DATA

- Sources of data for estimating costs; local & national
- Analytical skills within commissioning organisation

Your feedback



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