

Interreg

North Sea Region

In For Care

European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION

Cost-effectiveness session

WP6

19th September 2019, Drenthe

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KEEP CALM



THIS IS NOT A WORKSHOP

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Overview

The history of CE in In For Care

The individual track outcomes

Lessons learned

We go way back...

2017

Partner meeting Groningen: introduction to the concept “Cost-effectiveness”

2018

Exchange day Drenthe-Aalst

Partner meeting Flanders:

- Prof. Lieven Annemans about cost-effectiveness
- Start of the cost-effectiveness analysis (individual track)

2019

Executing & finalizing the individual track



Start with why

- Limited budget → increasing demand
→ Choices → estimate the best option
- Proof your efficiency and effectiveness
- Motivate & navigate decision making

“The comparative analysis of alternative courses of action in terms of both their costs and consequences in order to assist policy decisions”

Relevance to the project

Impact management & measurement (project indicators)

IFC Project Application WP6:

Cost-effectiveness & cost-reduction

→ different concepts!

Disclaimer: cost-effectiveness is one element in a general project outcome assessment

Relevance to the project

- Cost-reduction: reducing costs even when health care or project quality will decrease (e.g. decrease local support program informal caregivers)
- **Cost-effectiveness:** invest resources efficient & effective
 - More health/care with similar resources
 - Same health/care with less resources
 - More health/care with less resources



"I'M SORRY, HENRY, BUT YOU'RE JUST NOT COST EFFECTIVE ANY MORE."

IFC perspective about CE

Conclusion after the first two sessions:

- ✓ None of the partners had a good experience or know how about CE
- ✓ Limited time & resources
- ✓ IFC project already half way & same for local projects
- ✓ Data issues

Strategy:

Facilitate a basic measurement as a first pilot

IFC perspective about CE

Two approaches of doing a CE-analysis

1/ Management approach

- Internal focused
- Assessing different (possible) solutions → Bench mark
- Evaluating performances, processes, (direct) outcomes
- Moderate workload
- E.g.: Project A: 1 informal caregiver/ 10 EUR
Project B: 1 informal caregiver/ 15 EUR

2/ Society/Academic approach

- Internal & external
- Assessing different solutions → Bench mark
- Proof of utility for the society → direct & indirect effects
- High workload – many resources – Data..
- E.g.: Project A: reduce national health care costs with 5 %
Project B:: reduce national health care costs with 7 %

IFC perspective about CE

Focus on **performance/impact** measurement

Based on project objectives

Attention for good methodologies & measurement

Costs vs benefits → **value for money**

CE as a (internal) **management & decision making tool**

Evaluation of processes, projects & performances

Bench marking different projects or options

First exercise as an introduction, start for more intensive measurements in the future

Individual track

7 partners:

- City of Turnhout
- University of Abertay
- Värmland county and administrative board
- UC Syddanmark
- Provincie Drenthe
- City of Aalst
- University of Agder

Started from May 2018, finish in September 2019

7 measurements

- 5 completed (total costs in scope: 194.282,17 EUR)
- 1 stopped
- 1 ongoing

City of Turnhout

Project: 't Geburt, Speelothek & Buurtmakerij (3)

Objective: enhancing social contacts between neighbours

Measurement: number of participants of each subproject

Output

project	Total cost	Ratio	Cost/ visitors
't Geburt	30 113,22 €	7,843	75,28 €
Speelothek	30 610,80 €	27,688	14,36 €
Buurtmakerij	64 282,76 €	60,266	35,55 €

project	visitors	meetings	ratio
't Geburt	400	51	7,84314
Speelothek	2132	77	27,6883
Buurtmakerij	1808	30	60,2667

Conclusion: Buurtmakerij has the best ratio, but Speelothek is the most cost-effective.

UC Syddanmark

Project: Education for volunteers, professionals and volunteer students with focus on communication and introduction to e-learning tool

Objectives:

- A. increase the capability of volunteers & professionals to handle a conversation with a health-promoting approach
- B. Increase the cooperation between voluntary, professional and informal caregivers

Measurement: questionnaires during education courses (2). Which course was the most effective?

Output

UC Syddanmark

Objective A: the course in 2019 was slightly more cost-effective. Thanks to the impact on general knowledge on health communication, the cost-effectiveness of this was 18 % higher in 2019 than in the pilot of 2018. In general, it was 8% cheaper to have a 1 % - impact on indicator A in the 2019 course than in 2018.

Pilot 2018:	2019:
Handle output: 13/17 = 76%	Handle output 8/13 = 62 %
CE: 1 % / 95,93 EUR	CE: 1 % = 97,74 EUR
Knowledge output: 13/17 = 76%	Knowledge output: 10/13 = 77%
CE: 1 % / 95,93 EUR	CE: 1 % = 78,70
Costs: 7.291	Costs: 6.060

Objective B: the course in 2019 is also more cost-effective than 2018. For 1% more respondents who confirm that the cooperation between voluntary, professional and informal caregivers is increased, the investment was 42,91 (or 27,66 %) less in 2019 than in 2018.

Värmland

Project: Digital educational seminars for elderly (65+) people

Objectives: Participants feeling more comfortable about digitalization (1) & will use more digital services (2) after seminars

Measurement: Questionnaires before and after seminar(s)

Output

Total cost: 246.500 SEK or 23,133,08 EUR

Objective 1	+ 372 %	1 % = 5.060,61 SEK*
Objective 2	77 %	1 % = 3.201,30 SEK

To increase the rate of feeling comfortable with digitalization with 1 %, using this project, the investment is 5.030,61 SEK

Remark: no bench mark

Project: Implementation of digital system FRIDA in three municipalities

Objective(s): end-user satisfaction after training & use

Measurement: questionnaires in two municipalities

Output

Grimstad has the most cost-effective implementation of Frida, if we take costs and end-user satisfaction in account. Despite the almost similar level of costs, the difference in end-user satisfaction between both implementation is high.

The chosen methodology or respondents can be an influence to these divergent findings.

	<u>Grimstad</u>		<u>Venesla</u>	
Total cost	111.400 NOK	11.288,53 EUR	109.500	11.095,99 EUR
Cost/month	10.610 NOK	1.075,15 EUR	10.950	1109,60 EUR
Satisfaction %	72,32 %		45,94 %	

<u>Grimstad</u>	<u>Venesla</u>	Difference
1 %* = 1.540,80 NOK	1 % = 2.383,54 NOK	35,29 %

* % end-user satisfaction

City of Aalst

Project: “Palto Café” – Informal Care Café & sessions

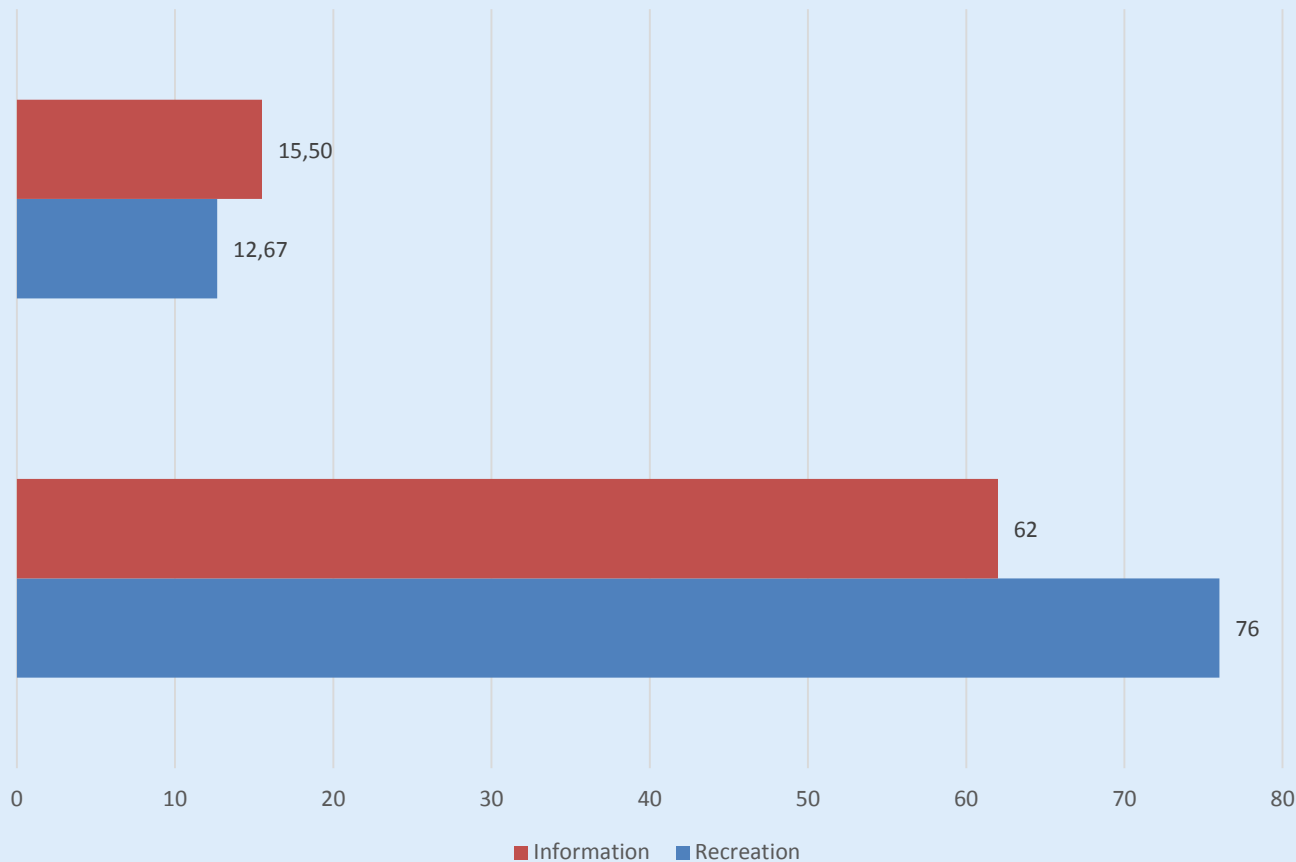
Objectives (5): increase carrying capacity, increase social interaction between informal caregivers, ...

Measurement: difference in number of attracted participants between the “information” and “recreation” sessions

Output

City of Aalst

Participants: average & total



Recreation session
85,02 EUR / participant

Informative session
63,96 EUR / participant

The information session needed 21,06 EUR of 24,77 % less investment to reach and attract a participant/informal caregiver

Project: Compare separate health & social care model with the (new) integrated model with a focus on Perth & Kinross

Remark: measurement stopped

Lack of financial data

Data how Perth & Kinross performed financially prior the introduction of the integrated model

Project: Informal care & Employers/SME's

Measurement Investigating cost effectiveness for employers/SMEs

- When employers support employed informal carers to prevent burn out?
- What is the impact on employer costs and informal carer wellbeing?

Output: October 2019

TRY FAIL SUCCESS

LESSONS LEARNED

- Be aware about the **preparation** and necessary decisions before starting the project (and measurement)
- Before starting a project:
 - Define your project objectives & measuring objectives
 - Translate the objectives into measurable & realistic indicators
 - Design a measurement timing
 - Check if you are able to execute the measurement (data access, resources, time etc.)
- Define **objectives SMART** → fundamentals
Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Relevant & Time-based

- Check your **indicators** about if they are relevant, realistic, measurable, accessible in practice
- Provide impact measuring data or **measuring framework**
e.g. Before & after, several time points, zero-point measurement...
- Provide **bench marks** → proof the utility/effectiveness of your concept
e.g. similar projects, past projects, before & after measuring points, ..
- Define a time period
- Be accurate in collecting, monitoring and analysing data or measurements

What's next?

- Integrate the CE analysis to your **management reporting as an asset**
- Based on the results & conclusion; find out what you can do better or which (sub)project will be continued
- Look to the impact **improvement** and/or cost reductions you can do
- If the results are bad or under expectation: **stop the project** or way of working
- Use this as **bench mark** for future similar projects

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