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North Wales Organisation for
Randomised Trials in Health & Social Care
Sefydliad Hysbysu a Gofal Cymdeithasol Gogledd Cymru

PrAISED

Promoting Activity, Independence
and Stability in Early Dementia

**Social Return on Investment
comparing in-person and
blended PrAISED programmes**

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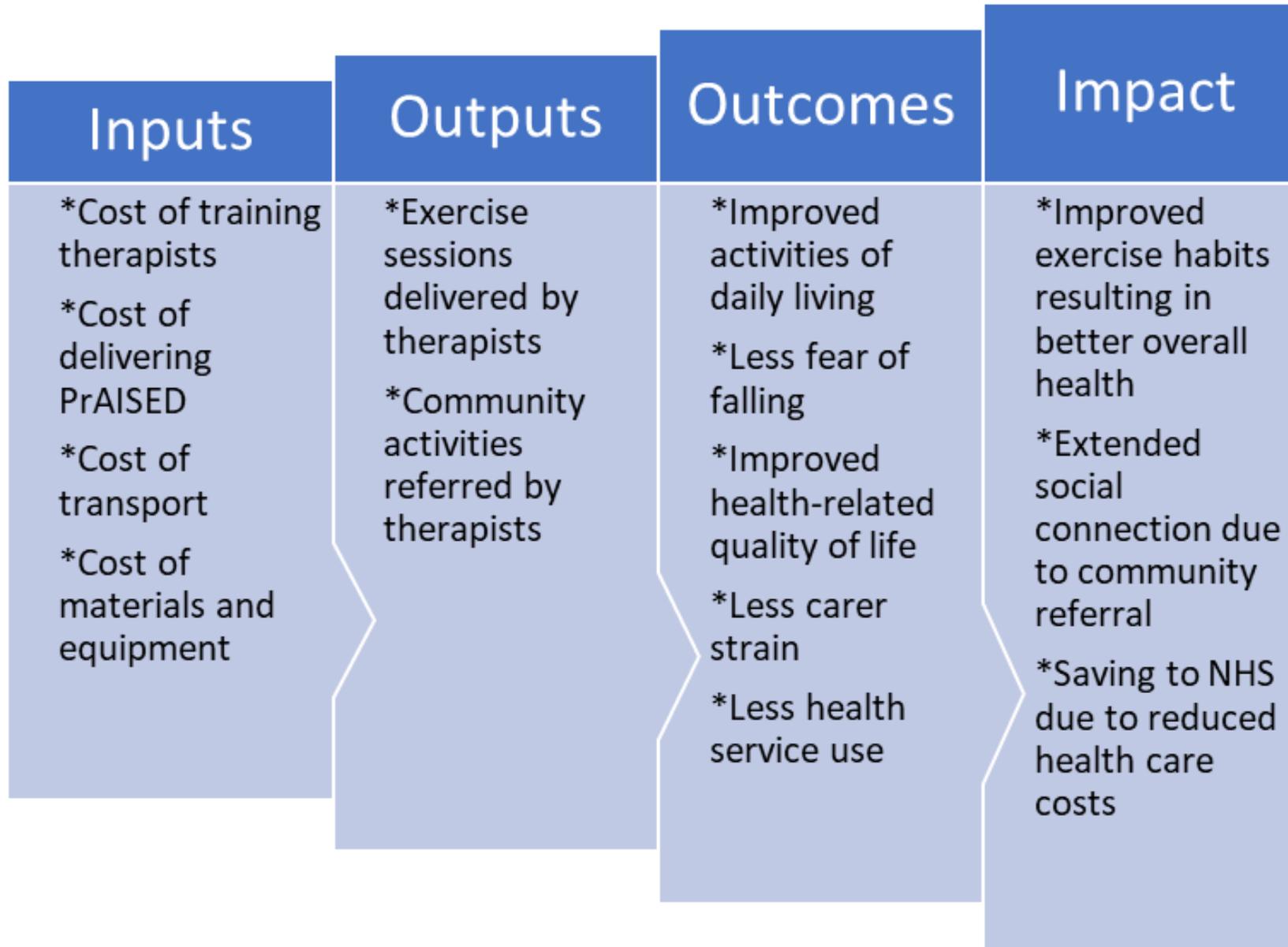
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- SROI developed from cost-benefit analysis
- Comparing costs and social value between in-person and blended PrAISED programmes
- Concept of value is broader than that which can be captured by market prices
- Monetary values are assigned from the Social Value Bank (SVB) to changes in outcomes
- SVB values based on 'wellbeing valuation' – recommended in the HM Treasury Green Book



1. Identify stakeholders (patient participants, carer participants, NHS)
2. Create a theory of change (inputs > outputs > outcomes)
3. Evidence outcomes (DAD, FES-I, EQ5D-5L, CSI, CSRI)
4. Value outcomes (Social Value Bank, wellbeing valuation, social value calculator)
5. Estimate costs (training costs and delivery costs for PrAISED programme)
6. Calculate SROI ratio (social value per person/cost per person)





- 64 patient participants completed in-person PrAISED before the start of COVID-19 in March 2020
- 301 patient participants completed a blended PrAISED programme (phone calls, video conferencing)
- Five relevant outcomes (proxy-reported) identified for SROI analysis:
 1. Disability assessment for dementia scale (DAD)
 2. Falls efficacy scale - International (FES-I)
 3. Health-related quality of life (EQ5D-5L)
 4. Carer strain index (CSI)
 5. NHS health service resource use (CSRI)
- All outcomes collected at baseline and 12-month follow-up

Valuing outcomes – in-person programme

Group	Outcome	Quantity improved by 10% or more	Value from Social Value Bank	Total Social Value	Social value per participant
<u>PrAISED</u>	DAD	3/29 (10%)	£3,537 per year- frequent mild exercise	£10,611	£366
Usual care	DAD	3/31 (10%)	£3,537 per year- frequent mild exercise	£10,611	£342
<u>PrAISED</u>	FES-I	7/29 (24%)	£13,080 per year - high confidence	£91,560	£3,052
Usual care	FES-I	4/30 (13%)	£13,080 per year - high confidence	£52,320	£1,744
<u>PrAISED</u>	EQ5D-5L	6/30 (20%)	£20,141 per year – good overall health	£120,846	£4,028
Usual care	EQ5D-5L	4/30 (13%)	£20,141 per year – good overall health	£80,564	£2,685
<u>PrAISED</u>	CSI	9/31 (29%)	£6,784 per year - able to rely on family	£61,056	£2,035
Usual care	CSI	5/29 (17%)	£6,784 per year - able to rely on family	£33,920	£1,094

Group	Outcome	Quantity improved by 10% or more	Value from Social Value Bank	Total Social Value	Social Value per participant
<u>PrAISED</u>	DAD	3/73 (4%)	£3,537 per year- frequent mild exercise	£10,611	£145
Usual care	DAD	6/59 (10%)	£3,537 per year- frequent mild exercise	£21,222	£360
<u>PrAISED</u>	FES-I	10/69 (17%)	£13,080 per year - high confidence	£130,800	£1,896
Usual care	FES-I	15/58 (26%)	£13,080 per year - high confidence	£196,200	£3,383
<u>PrAISED</u>	EQ5D-5L	12/79 (15%)	£20,141 per year – good overall health	£241,692	£3,059
Usual care	EQ5D-5L	5/62 (8%)	£20,141 per year – good overall health	£100,705	£1,624
<u>PrAISED</u>	CSI	18/70 (26%)	£6784 per year - able to rely on family	£122,112	£1,744
Usual care	CSI	15/60 (25%)	£6784 per year - able to rely on family	£101,760	£1,696



SROI ratios for in-person and blended programmes

	In Person	Blended
Outcome 1 - increased activities of daily living	£24	-£215
Outcome 2 - improved confidence (less fear of falling)	£1,308	-£1,487
Outcome 3 - improved health related quality of life	£1,343	£1,435
Outcome 4 - less carer strain	£941	£48
NHS health service resource use	£11.70	-£24.96
Total social value for all stakeholders	£3,628	-£244
Total cost	£2,212	£1,571
SROI ratio	£1.64: £1	-£0.16: £1



Discussion and conclusion

- Positive SROI ratio (£1.64: £1) of in-person PrAISED programme was less than in the PrAISED feasibility study (£3.46 to £5.94 for every £1 invested)
- Tapering effect: 2x/week visits in first three months; 1x/month visit in last three months
- Less contact may have led to lower exercise adherence, less social connection, poorer outcomes
- Blended delivery: more difficult for multidisciplinary team to develop therapeutic relationships
- Blended delivery: restricted home visits and limited referral to community activities
- Blended programme without community referral generated a negative SROI ratio
- In-person programme with community referral generated a positive SROI ratio



- **Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012:**
Public bodies required to consider how their services improve social, economic and environmental wellbeing
- **Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015:**
Public bodies have a legal obligation to improve social, cultural, environmental and economic wellbeing
- **HM Treasury's Green Book (2018):**
Recommends 'Social Cost Benefit Analysis' (Social CBA)) to assess value for money based on how well interventions optimise social value (social, economic and environmental) in terms of costs and benefits



HM Treasury

THE GREEN BOOK

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
GUIDANCE ON APPRAISAL
AND EVALUATION



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SIMETRICA

Measuring the Social Impact of Community Investment:

The Methodology Paper

Daniel Fujiwara



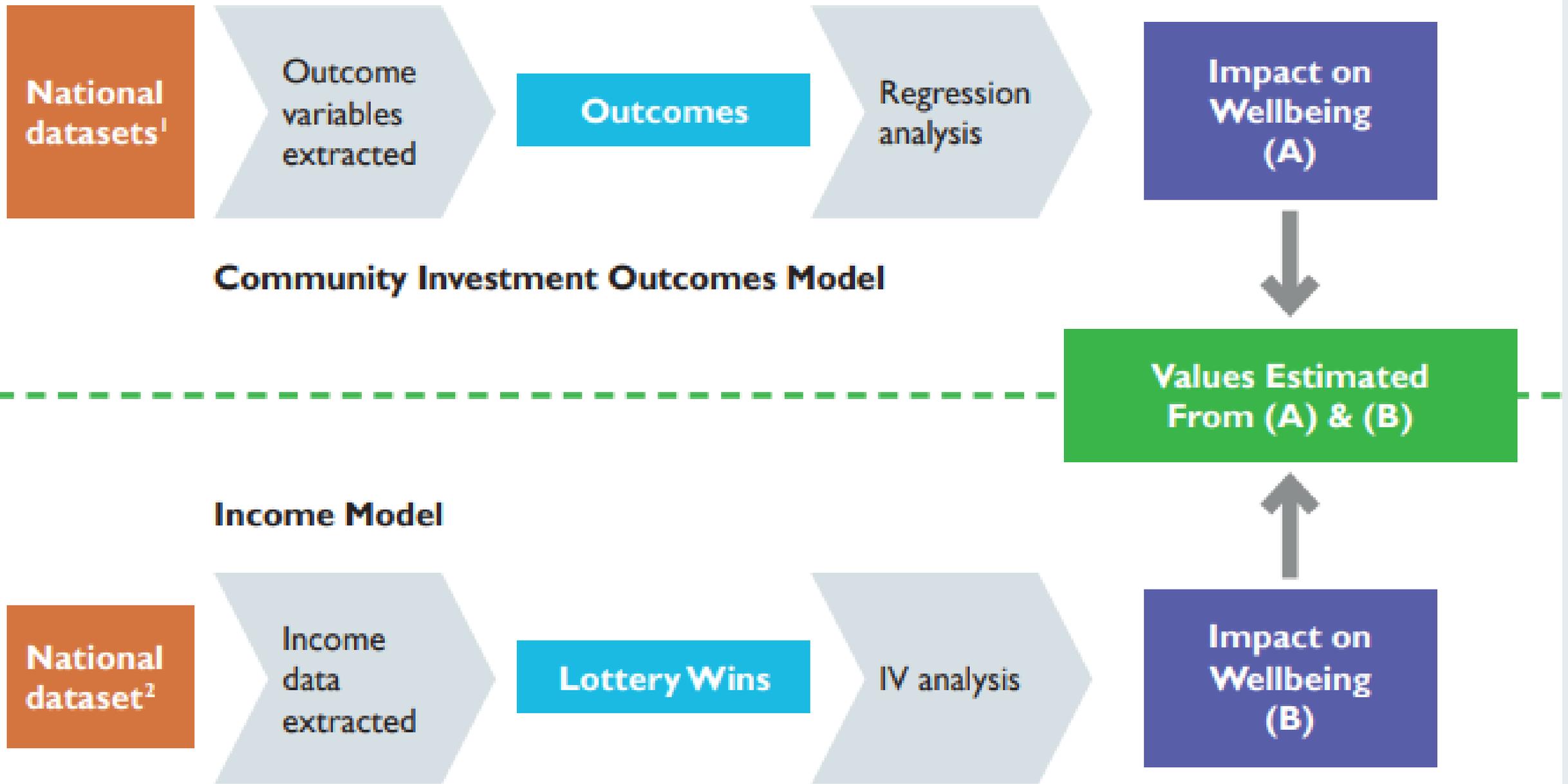
department for
culture, media
and sport

BHPS | British
Household
Panel Survey

2013/14 Taking Part
Survey

Technical Report







Health

OUTCOME	AVERAGE VALUE
High confidence (adult)	£13,080
Relief from depression/anxiety (adult)	£36,766
Good overall health	£20,141
Relief from drug/alcohol problems	£26,124
Smoking cessation	£4,010
Feel in control of life	£12,470
Can rely on family	£6,784



Other

OUTCOME	AVERAGE VALUE
Social groups	
Member of social group	£1,850
Active in tenants group	£8,116
Sports (incl. health impact)	
Football	£3,101
Keep fit	£1,670
Walking	£5,281
Yoga or pilates	£2,256
Dance	£3,052
Frequent moderate exercise	£4,179
Frequent mild exercise	£3,537
Other	
Gardening	£1,411
Hobbies	£1,515



- Represents the wellbeing uplift to the individual – using money as common metric
- Represents experience of the ‘average’ person
- Limited to outcomes from national datasets
- Binary – either apply value or not
- Only one source of information used to inform decision-making
- Not actual financial return
- Not savings to the state
- Not money in the pocket of participants

Datasets on the UK population

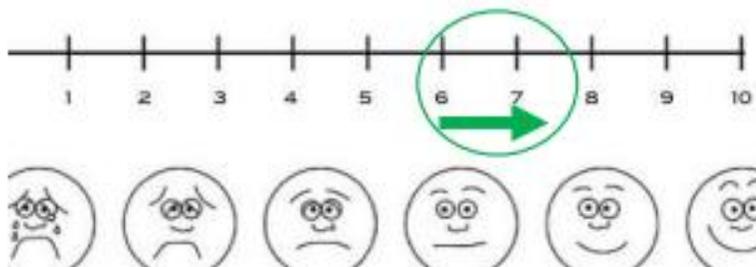


(data on about 500,000 people)

Respondents asked to rate their life satisfaction on scale of 0-10

They are also asked hundreds of questions about their employment, qualifications, debt, local area, health etc.

Statistical analysis can reveal the average impact of any one factor on life satisfaction



For example, moving into employment may on average increase life satisfaction by 1.5 index points

We then look at data on people's income to find the equivalent amount of money that has the same impact on life satisfaction



We might find on average £14,433 also increases life satisfaction by 1.5 index points.

This gives us the wellbeing value of moving into employment