

Outcome-based Pricing Silver bullet, or operational headache?

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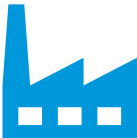







Agenda

- What is Outcome-based pricing
- Why Outcome-based Pricing (OBP) is back in vogue
- Why we haven't seen *more* OBP - The 5 Pitfalls
- How to know if OBP is right for you
- Alternative (smarter?) models



Outcome-based is one of the 5 types of pricing metric

Price Metric Categories

Category		Example metrics	Example companies
	User-based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seats• Active users• Endpoints	   
	Usage-based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• # of Tests• Transactions• API calls	   
	Capacity-based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GBs• Cores	  
	Business-based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Company revenue• Employees• Customers	  
	Outcome-based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revenue-generated• Spend reduction• Resolutions	  



Outcome-based pricing is, in many ways, pricing utopia

*Pay for the value you **actually** get*

Implications

- ✓ Frictionless sales & upsells
- ✓ Higher willingness-to-pay



We've seen a rise in outcome-based pricing in AI pricing models

Why?

- ✓ **AI creating value in new ways** – more directly tied to outcomes
- ✓ **Traditional models not value-aligned** (e.g. per user, workload-based pricing, etc.)
- ✓ **Price levels are potentially higher and less resistant to disruption** (AI vendors are concerned about future price pressure)
- ✓ **Value attribution is easier with AI** (in some cases - more later....)



Kyle Poyar's OBP flywheel demonstrates the Outcome-based pricing is hard to beat when 3 things are in place

The outcome-based pricing
moat nobody talks about

Premium AI company

Success rate of 80%

Cost of \$0.20 per task

Charges \$1 per success

Customer gets \$4 in value
per success



Revenue: **\$0.80 per task**
Gross margin: **75%**
ROI: **\$2.40 per task**

Could charge 60%+ more & still offer
customers the same ROI.

Break-even price = \$0.25 per success

Emerging AI startup

Success rate of 60%
(Needs more data and R&D)

Cost of \$0.30 per task
(Doesn't benefit from volume discounts)

Charges \$1 per success
(Can't compete without matching price)

Customer gets \$4 in value
per success



Revenue: **\$0.60 per task**
Gross margin: **50%**
ROI: **\$1.80 per task**

Would need to charge \$0 per success
to match the ROI.

Break-even price = \$0.50 per success

Criteria:

- ✓ Product advantage
- ✓ ROI-focused buyer
- ✓ Cost advantage



Some notable recent outcome-based AI pricing models



Automated customer support

Per resolution



Automated customer support

Per resolution



Customer experience agents

Various:
- Per resolution
- Per purchase
- Per membership saved



Automated customer support

Various:
- Cashflow improvement
- Reduction in AR days

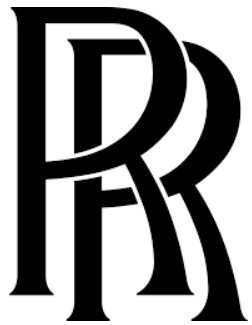


Chargeback dispute automation

Per \$ recovered



But.... outcome-based pricing is not a new concept. A few notable historical examples exist



“Power by the Hour”



“Shared Savings”



Procurement cost
savings



Contingency Legal fees /
Consulting fees

So... why haven't we seen more of them?



**Outcome-based Pricing
is practically
very difficult
to do**



The 5 key challenges of Outcome-Based Pricing

- 1 Defining the right outcome-based price **metric** is harder than it looks
- 2 **Baselining** gets messy
- 3 **Attribution** is a nightmare
- 4 Vendors assume **payment risks**
- 5 Customers **don't always want to pay for outcomes(!)**



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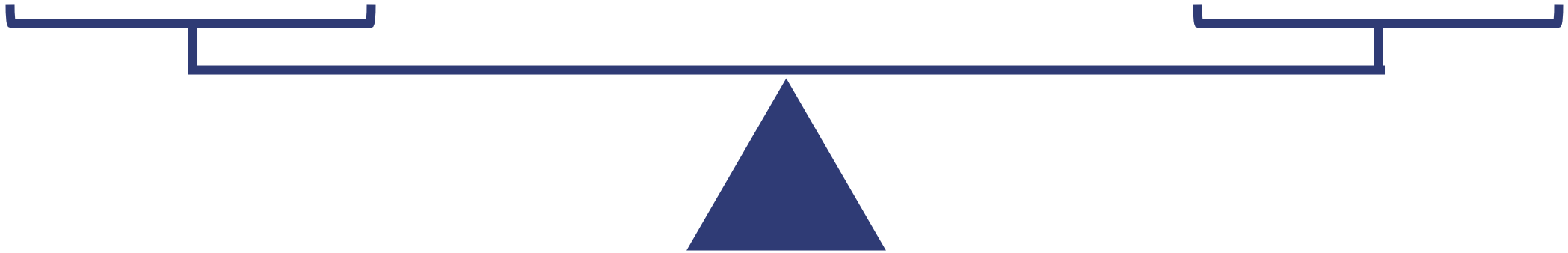
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Defining the right outcome-based price metric is harder than it looks

Very strongly
aligned to the **value**
customers receive

Practical
Measurable
Safe

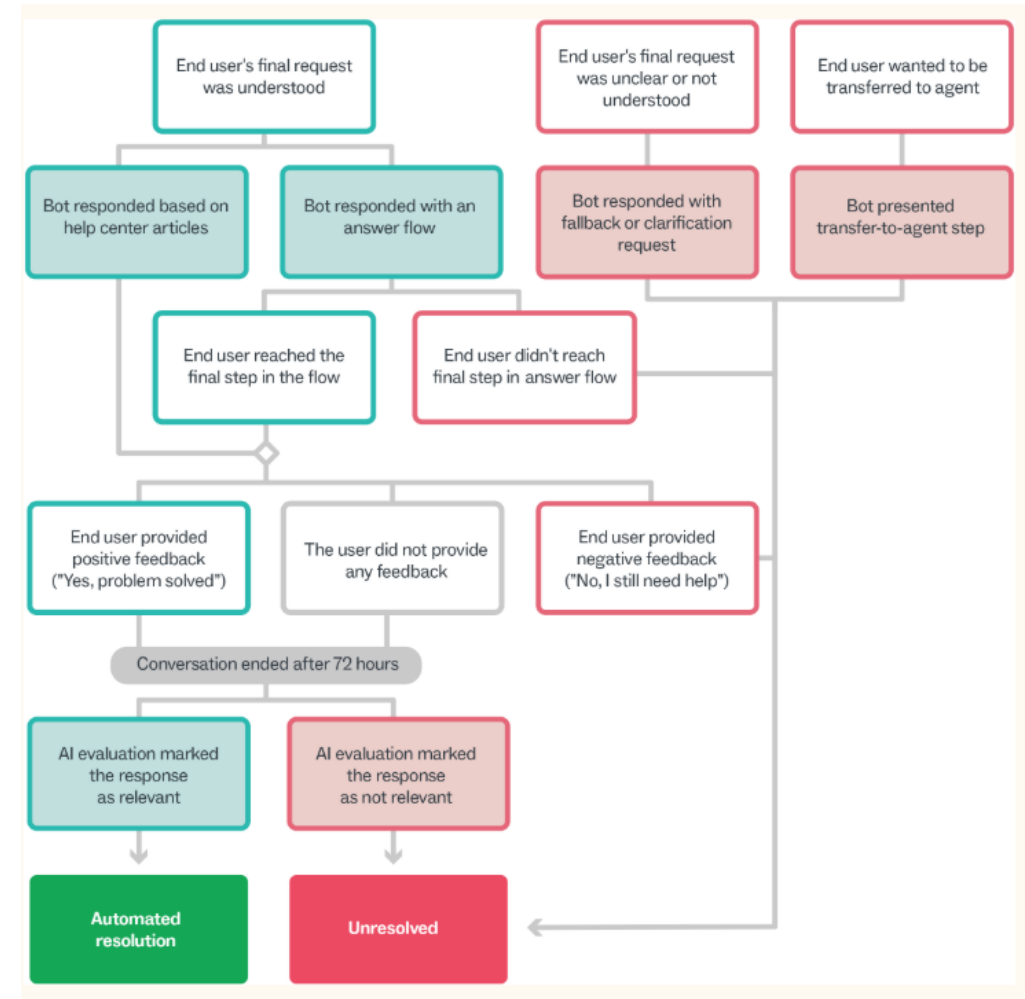


Zendesk's definition of a "resolution" is weaker than some customers are comfortable with



A ticket could be marked as resolved so long as:

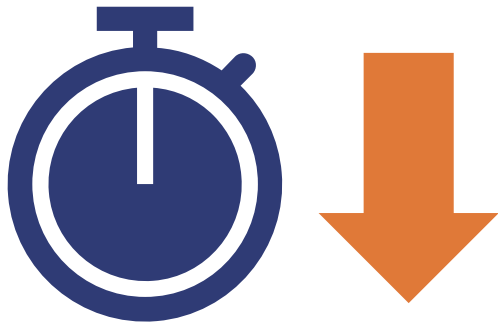
- ✓ The AI understands the user's final request
- ✓ The final step in the flow was reached
- ✓ AI considered the answer as "relevant"
- ✓ The customer does not ask another question within 72 hours



Remember - not all outcome-based metrics will be super valuable

“Does the time saved...

I Saved Time!



... get reinvested into higher value activities?”



... get translated into headcount reductions and cost savings?”



... mean everyone gets to go home earlier?

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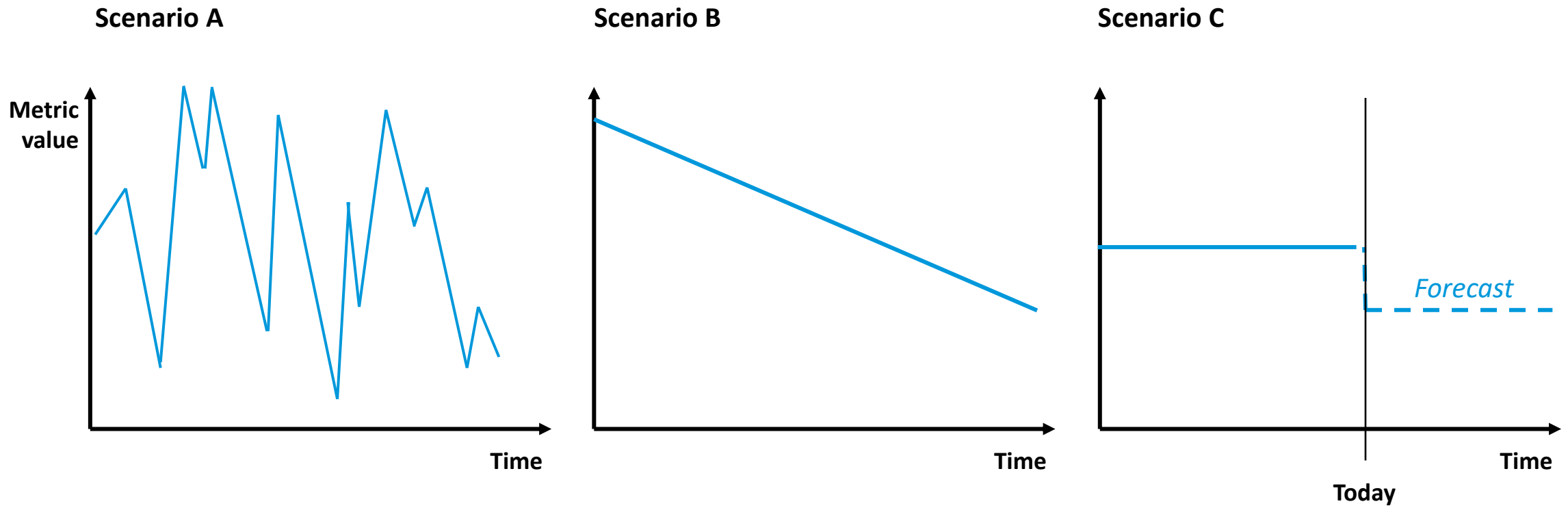
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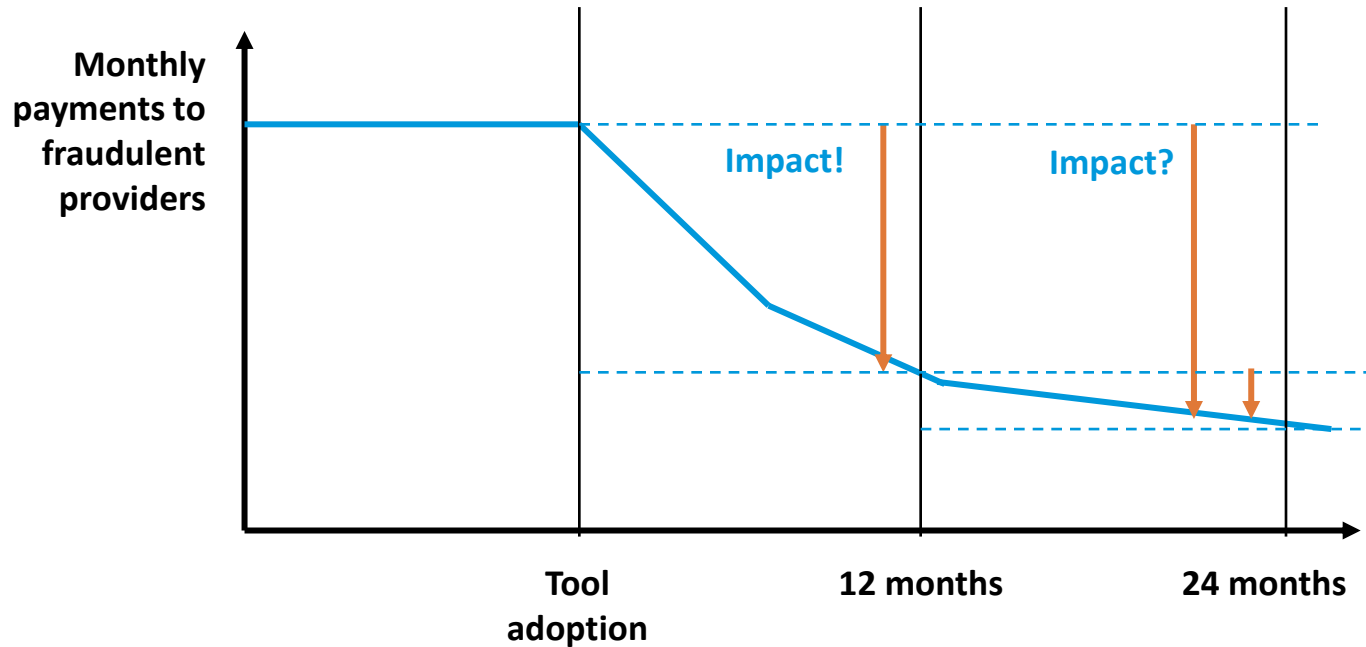
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Where do we measure improvement in an outcome-based metric from?



Case Study: An AI-powered anti-fraud tool reduced payments to fraudulent providers for P&C insurers



Vendor Argument

*"Without me, you wouldn't have gotten here. I should be paid based on the **starting point.**"*

Customer Argument







*"If I cancelled, my payments to fraudulent providers wouldn't rise. I should only pay for **further improvements.**"*

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Can you prove it was you that drove the impact?

Category	Examples (illustrative)	Ideal OBP Metric	Challenges “Was the impact driven by you , or by...”
Sales & Marketing Enablement & Automation	 Outreach  HubSpot	<i>Revenue increase</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved processes?• Rep skill increases?• Reduced discounting?• ...
Spend Optimization Platforms	 coupa  vendr	<i>Spend Reduction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved processes?• Internal policy changes?• Vendor negotiation?• ...
Employee productivity	 asana  zapier	<i>Time savings</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved processes?• Team behavior changes?• Clearer communications?• ...

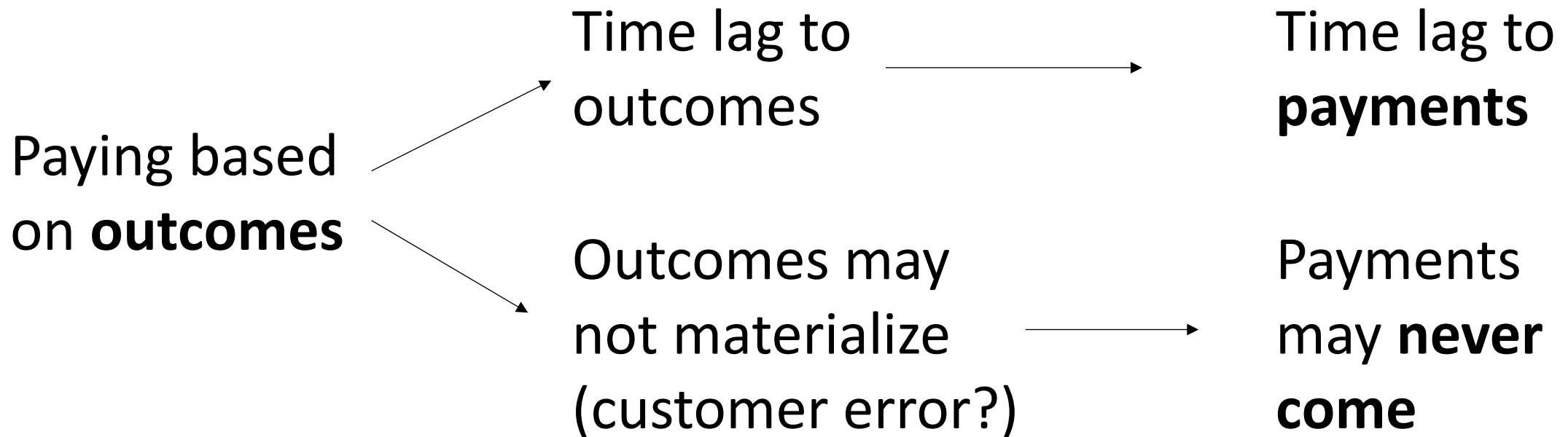


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Outcome-based pricing shifts a lot of risk to the vendor



This only makes sense for the vendor (a) there is an upside, and (b) they can tolerate the delay in cash flow



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Customers are not always willing to pay for outcomes

Customer priority

Suitability of outcome-based pricing

ROI



Low price



Simplicity



Predictability



Case in point: Why so few companies embrace Active User pricing?

User license pricing – buy licenses for all the users you think might need access (whether or not they use it)

Active User pricing – only pay for users who use the product more than a threshold amount

In theory, **Active User pricing *should* be better for everyone** than charging for standard user licenses

- **For customers:** More value-aligned and outcome-based (even if it not a true outcome-based metric)
- **For vendors:** More growth-oriented

However, **we rarely see active users. Why?**

- **ROI less important than predictability to customers.** Customers ***hate*** not knowing how many users they will have to pay for
- **Active users are not *fully* value aligned.** Vendors struggle with the idea of charging more prep active user than per user. So the economics can never be in the vendor's favor



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**Is Outcome-based Pricing
right for
your business?**



Outcome-based pricing checklist

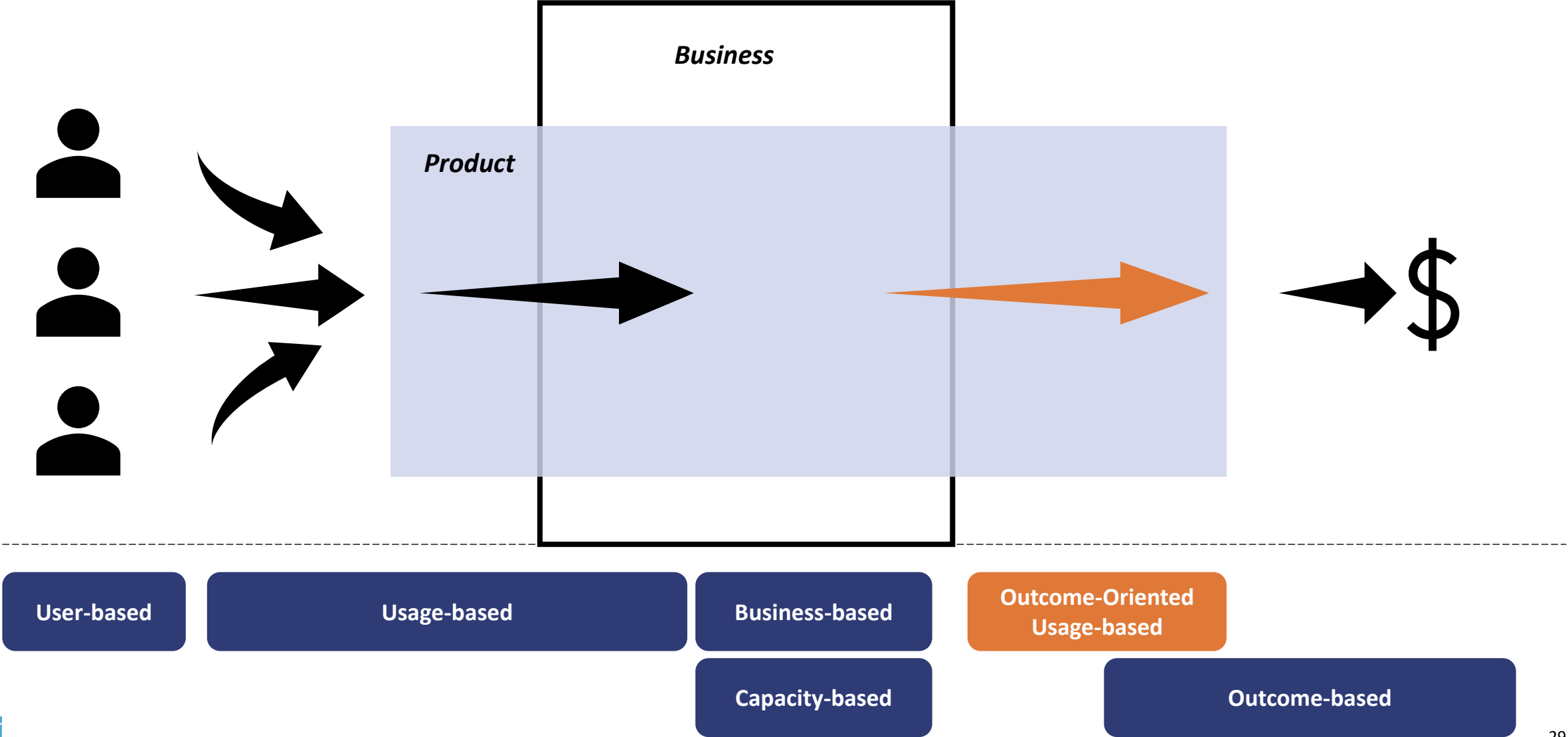
- ☐ We have a clear **outcome-based metric** that is highly value aligned
- ☐ Customers will **pay significantly more** for outcomes than the alternatives
- ☐ We can **clearly and confidently attribute improvements** in this metric to our product, with minimal overlap
- ☐ We **do not see significant baselining challenges**, either initially, or over time
- ☐ We have confidence that our product will **deliver the expected outcomes**
- ☐ We can **trade revenue now for revenue later** without operational discomfort
- ☐ Our core customers **care more about ROI** than price predictability or simplicity



Is Outcome-based Pricing the **only option?**



Our metric categories span the way we engage with a product



What is an outcome-oriented usage-based metric?

A usage-based metric

that aligns more closely to the
desired outputs of the product

than it does to the inputs or workload



Case Study: A search provider created an output-oriented usage metric

SaaS company that provides search functionality for e-commerce, websites etc.

Wanted to move to a usage-based approach, but was uncertain on the right model

- Obvious usage-based metric - **# of end-user searches**
- **However**, # of end-user searches has predictability, value-alignment, and growth orientation issues:
 - Every keystroke is technically a “search” (i.e. if I’m search for “Duck”, there are four searches – “D”, “Du”, “Duc” and “Duck”)
 - when search algorithm improves, # of searches **decreases**

Solution:

- ✓ Use ***Unique Searches*** (i.e. multiple searches within a certain time frame = 1 search) as the value-aligned, **output-oriented usage metric**



Outcome-Based Pricing vs. Outcome-Oriented Usage-Based Pricing

	Outcome-Based Pricing	Outcome-Oriented Usage-Based Pricing
What you price on	Customer's actual achieved results	Customer's progress toward a result
Value Alignment	✓✓ Complete	✓ Strong (potentially)
Measurement	✗ Lagging	✓ Leading
Attribution Needed	✗ High	✓ Low to moderate
Scalability	✗ Low	✓ High
Customer Friction	✗ High	✓ Low to moderate
Ideal When...	...attribution is clear ...stakes are high	...outcomes are complex ... but usage signals progress






Categorization of GenAI price metrics

Company Name**	Value Provided	Price Metric	Metric Category
Intercom - FinAI Copilot	Support for support agents	Per agent, includes free ticket quota	User-based
OpenAI - ChatGPT Pro	Chatbot access	Per user (higher pricing for pro)	
DeepL	Translation	Per user; Per editable file translation	Hybrid
Cursor	Coding assistant	Usage paywalls	
Replit	Collaborative coding	Per seat; Per usage credit	
Codeium	Coding assistant	Per seat; Per usage credit	
Warmly	Sales intelligence	Per feature; Per warm lead	
Asana - AI Studio	Work management	Per platform credit	Usage-based
Adobe - GenAI	Creative tools	Per GenAI credit	
Cognition - Devin	Software engineering	Per agent compute unit	
Microsoft - AI Copilot for Security	Security analysis	Per hour of usage	
Microsoft - Copilot Chat	Productivity assistant	Pay-as-you-go	
OpenAI - GPT-4o	Model for text generation	Per input/output token	
Clay	Sales prospecting	Per credit (data point or action)	
Copy.ai	Content generation	Per workflow credit	
Relay.app	Workflow automation	Per workflow step	
Bardeen	Workflow automation	Per automation credit	
Captions	Video creation	Per video generation credit	
Kittl	Design	Per day (high watermark of credits)	
Synthesia	Video creation	Per minute of video	
Relevance	Data enrichment	Per credit	
Kustomer	Customer support automation	Per conversation	Outcome-Oriented Usage-Based
Salesforce - Agentforce	Customer conversations	Per conversation	
Zapier	Workflow automation	Per task automated	
CaseMark	Legal documents	Per work product delivered	
Imagen	Image editing	Per photo edited	
Evoto	Photo retouching	Per photo retouched	
Sierra	Business workflow automation	Per completed task	Outcome-Based
Chargeflow	Chargeback management	Percentage of successful chargeback	
Intercom - FinAI Agent	Customer support agent query resolution	Per AI resolution	
Zendesk - Zendesk AI	Automated customer support resolution	Per successful resolution	
11x	Sales development tasks	Per task completed	
EvenUp	Legal demand letters	Per demand package generated	



** Source: Original list of [35 most disruptive AI pricing models for far](#) from **Kyle Poyar**, Growth Unhinged

Examples of output-oriented usage-based metrics

Product	Input usage	Output usage	Outcome
 ChatGPT	Queries	Chat Sessions?	Time saved?
	Photo edits	Photos edited	Photography revenue?
	Replies? Comments?	Conversations / customers handled	Queries resolved? Customer support cost reduction?



In summary...

Outcome-based pricing (OBP) is **pricing utopia in theory**, but operationally **challenging in practice**

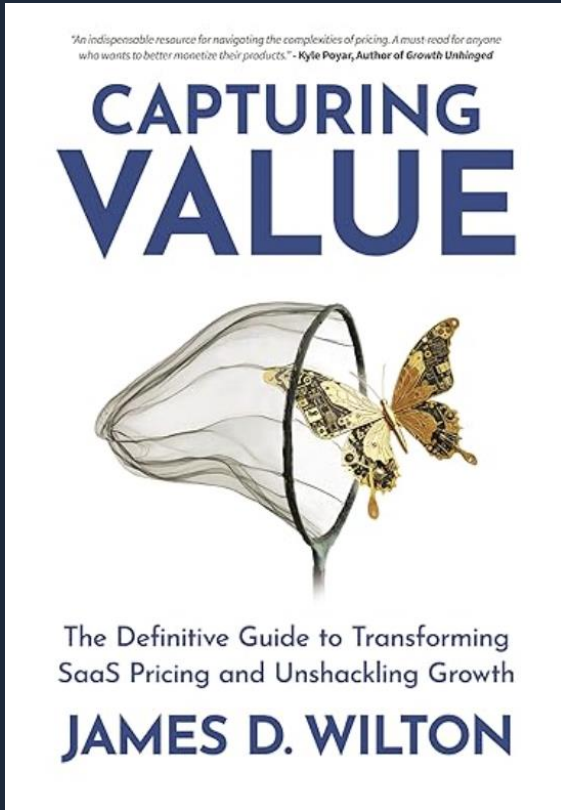
AI-native technologies are reviving interest in OBP to help capture the value from AI and drive higher, more robust price points

Outcome-based pricing works best when:

1. **Customers care about ROI** more than predictability
2. You can define a clear, compelling, **outcome-based pricing metric**
3. **Value attribution is clear and credible**
4. **Baselining is not a challenge**, immediately or over time
5. You (the vendor) are **prepared to risk delayed or variable revenue**

Most companies have not - and likely ***should not*** - go full OBP. A more practical alternative is **output-oriented usage-based pricing**





Book Launch!

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Pricing and
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Thank you!

