

Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

Presentation hosted by the Office of Community Services (OCS) in the Administration for Families and Children (ACF) presented by APPRISE under contract to OCS

May 2, 2018

Moderator:

Akm Rahman (OCS Staff)

Presenter:

David Carroll (APPRISE)



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Introduction & Welcome

- Welcome & Overview
 - Akm Rahman, OCS
- Presentation Speaker
 - David Carroll, APPRISE
- Facilitators
 - Grantees and OCS Staff

OCS Objectives for Session

- Importance of Performance Measures to Program
- Access and Transparency of Performance Statistics
- OCS and Grantee Investments in the LIHEAP Performance Measurement System
- Feedback from Tribes and Territories on Next Steps

Session Overview

- **Presentation (45 Minutes)**
 - Performance Data Review
 - What are the LIHEAP Performance Measures?
 - Case Study Example: Idaho
 - PMIWG Analysis Tools: Executive Summary, State Snapshot
 - What do the data tell you?
- **Hands-On Session (75 Minutes)**
 - Look in detail at the data from one state
 - Brainstorming on how tribes/territories can engage
 - Share best ideas with entire group

Overview

What are the LIHEAP Performance Measures



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Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

Important Steps in the Process

- Legislative / Regulatory Events
 - *Government Performance and Results Act – 1993*
 - *LIHEAP Re-Authorization – 1994*
 - *Program Assessment Rating Tool – 2002*
 - *LIHEAP PART Assessment – 2003*
- OCS Initiatives
 - 1994 Performance Measures Working Group
 - 2008 Performance Measures Working Group
 - 2010 Performance Management Implementation Work Group
 - 2013 Federal Register Notice on LIHEAP Performance Measures
 - 2014 OMB Information Collection Request / Approval
 - FY 2016 Performance Data Form Reports

Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

LIHEAP Performance Measures – Energy Burden

- Grantees Collect and Report
 - *Number of households by main heating fuel type*
 - *Average household income*
 - *Average main heating energy expenditures*
 - *Average electric energy expenditures*
 - *Average LIHEAP benefit*
- Form Calculates
 - *Average energy burden before LIHEAP*
 - *Average energy burden after LIHEAP*
 - *Percentage point reduction in energy burden*
 - *Percent reduction in energy burden*

Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

LIHEAP Performance Measures – Energy Burden

- Performance Measures
 - *Benefit Targeting Index – How does the average benefit for high burden households compare to the average benefit for all households? [Objective: Benefits should be higher for high burden households.]*
 - *Burden Reduction Targeting Index – What share of the energy bill is paid for the high burden households compared to the average benefit for all households? [Objective: The LIHEAP benefit should pay a higher share of the energy bill for high burden households.]*

Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

LIHEAP Performance Measures – Prevention and Restoration

- **Prevention**

- *Number of times LIHEAP prevented the loss of energy service by making a bill assistance payment*
- *Number of times LIHEAP prevented the loss of energy service by repairing or replacing heating or cooling equipment*

- **Restoration**

- *Number of times LIHEAP restored energy service by making a bill assistance payment*
- *Number of times LIHEAP restored energy service by repairing or replacing heating or cooling equipment*

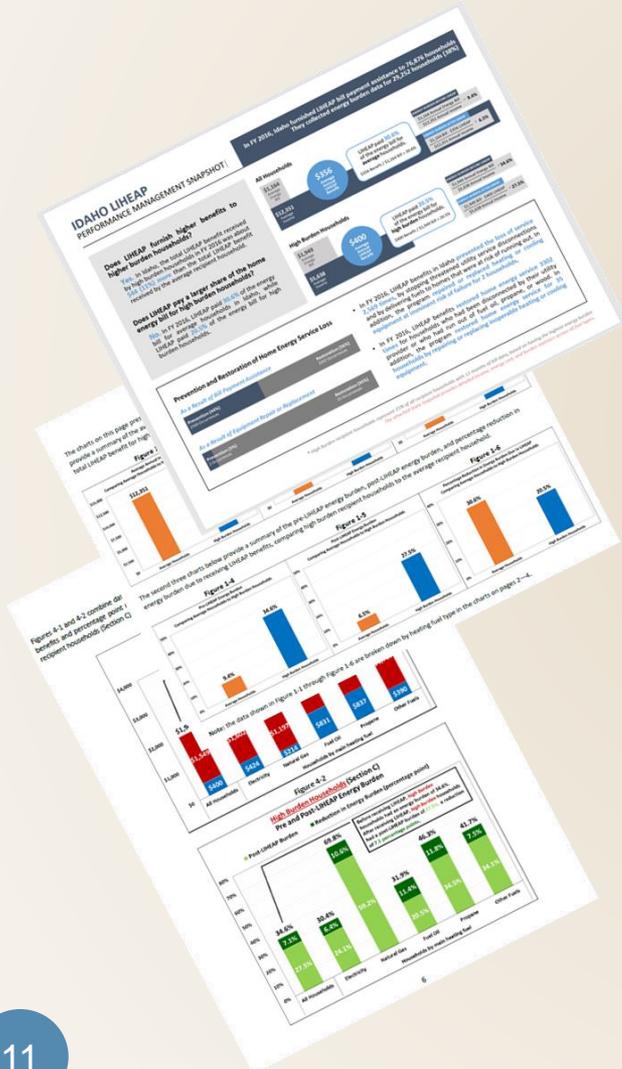
**Part I - Using the LIHEAP Performance
Measures Executive Summary:
*Idaho FY 2016 Performance Measures Data***



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Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

The LIHEAP Performance Measures State Snapshot



- The **LIHEAP Performance Measures State Snapshot** was designed by the Performance Measures Implementation Work Group (PMIWG) and APPRISE.
- The purpose of this tool is to make it easier for grantees to interpret, share, and use their LIHEAP Performance Measure data.

Presenter(s):
David Carroll

Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

State Snapshot—Executive Summary

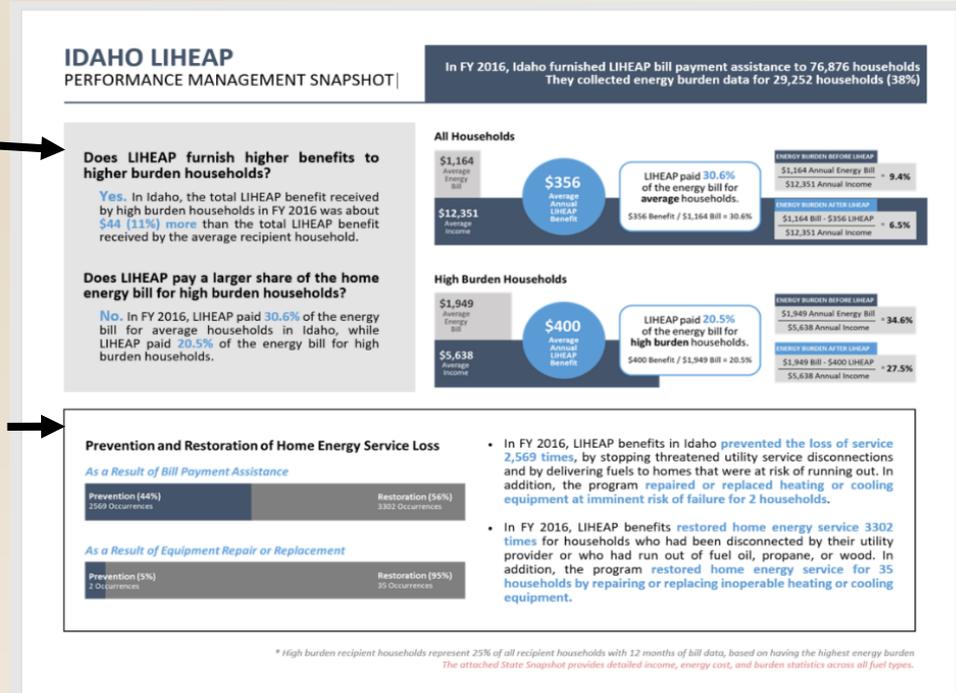
The **Snapshot Executive Summary** is a new addition to the *LIHEAP Performance Measures State Snapshot*. It focuses on the four primary Performance Measures.

Energy Burden Measures

1. Benefit Targeting
2. Burden Reduction Targeting

Prevention and Restoration Measures

1. Prevention of Home Energy Loss
2. Restoration of Home Energy



Presenter(s):
David Carroll

Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

IDAHO State Snapshot (Executive Summary—Energy Burden Measures)

Does LIHEAP furnish higher benefits to higher burden households?

Yes. In Idaho, the total LIHEAP benefit received by high burden households in FY 2016 was about **\$44 (12%) more** than the total LIHEAP benefit received by the average recipient household.

All Households

\$1,164
Average Energy Bill

\$12,351
Average Income

\$356

Average Annual LIHEAP Benefit

LIHEAP paid **30.6%** of the energy bill for average households.

$\$356 \text{ Benefit} / \$1,164 \text{ Bill} = 30.6\%$

ENERGY BURDEN BEFORE LIHEAP

$\frac{\$1,164 \text{ Annual Energy Bill}}{\$12,351 \text{ Annual Income}} = 9.4\%$

ENERGY BURDEN AFTER LIHEAP

$\frac{\$1,164 \text{ Bill} - \$356 \text{ LIHEAP}}{\$12,351 \text{ Annual Income}} = 6.5\%$

High Burden Households

\$1,949
Average Energy Bill

\$5,630
Average Income

\$400

Average Annual LIHEAP Benefit

LIHEAP paid **20.5%** of the energy bill for high burden households.

$\$400 \text{ Benefit} / \$1,949 \text{ Bill} = 20.5\%$

ENERGY BURDEN BEFORE LIHEAP

$\frac{\$1,949 \text{ Annual Energy Bill}}{\$5,630 \text{ Annual Income}} = 34.6\%$

ENERGY BURDEN AFTER LIHEAP

$\frac{\$1,949 \text{ Bill} - \$400 \text{ LIHEAP}}{\$5,630 \text{ Annual Income}} = 27.5\%$

Why is this important?

Section 2605(b)(5) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S. C. §8624(b)(5)) states that grantees “provide, in a timely manner, that the highest level of energy assistance will be furnished to those households that have the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs or needs in relation to income, taking into account family size.”

Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

IDAHO State Snapshot (Executive Summary—Energy Burden Measures)

Does LIHEAP pay a larger share of the home energy bill for high burden households?

No. In FY 2016, LIHEAP paid **30.6%** of the energy bill for average households in Idaho, while LIHEAP paid **20.5%** of the energy bill for high burden households.

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Average
Energy
Bill

\$12,351
Average
Income

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Average
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Why is this important?

It is important to understand the extent to which the LIHEAP benefit is reducing household energy burden. **In Idaho, although high burden households are receiving a \$44 higher LIHEAP benefit, they are having less of their bill paid than average households (and therefore, less of their energy burden reduced).**

Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

IDAHO State Snapshot (Executive Summary—Prevention and Restoration Measures)

Prevention and Restoration of Home Energy Service Loss

As a Result of Bill Payment Assistance



As a Result of Equipment Repair or Replacement



- In FY 2016, LIHEAP benefits in Idaho **prevented the loss of service 2,569 times** by stopping threatened utility service disconnections and by delivering fuels to homes that were at risk of running out. In addition, the program **repaired or replaced heating or cooling equipment at imminent risk of failure for 2 households.**
- In FY 2016, LIHEAP benefits **restored home energy service 3,302 times** for households who had been disconnected by their utility provider or who had run out of fuel oil, propane, or wood. In addition, the program **restored home energy service for 35 households by repairing or replacing inoperable heating or cooling equipment.**

Why is this important?

By increasing the number of households where loss is prevented (relative to those households where home energy is restored), LIHEAP is mitigating crises—including health risks and costly reconnection fees—associated with home energy loss.

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Accessing the Executive Summary in the PM Website

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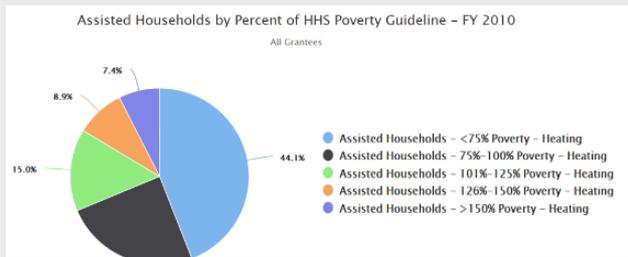


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Assisted Households by Percent of HHS Poverty Guideline - FY 2010

All Grantees



Category	Percentage
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Assisted Households - >150% Poverty - Heating	24.6%

Create Reports and Analyze Data

The LIHEAP Data Warehouse contains data reported by grantees and developed by the Office of Community Services (OCS) since 2001. The Data Warehouse has four different options for accessing data:

- The **Grantee Profiles (2014)** tool allows you to access 1-page profiles for each LIHEAP state grantee, compiled using the Data that OCS published in the 2014 LIHEAP Report to Congress.

**Part II - Using the LIHEAP Performance
Measures State Snapshot:
*Idaho FY 2016 Performance Measures Data***



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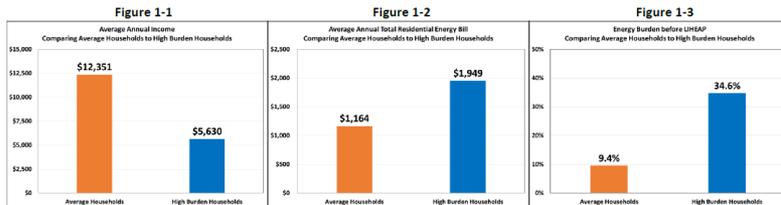
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IDAHO State Snapshot

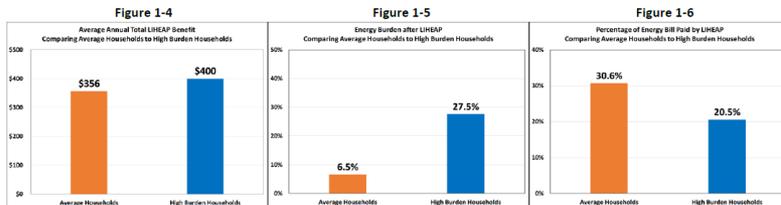
The first set of tables in the *LIHEAP Performance Measures State Snapshot* (Figures 1-1 through 1-6) compare the following statistics between **average** and **high burden** households:

FY 2016 LIHEAP Performance Measures
State Snapshot – Idaho

The charts on this page present key metrics comparing high burden recipient households to the average recipient household. The first three charts provide a summary of the average annual income, average annual total residential energy bill (main heating fuel bill and electric), and energy burden before LIHEAP for high burden recipient households and the average recipient household.



The second three charts below provide a summary of the average annual total LIHEAP benefit, energy burden after LIHEAP, and percentage reduction in energy burden due to receiving LIHEAP benefits, comparing high burden recipient households to the average recipient household.



Note: the data shown in Figure 1-1 through Figure 1-6 are broken down by heating fuel type in the charts on pages 2–4.

- Annual Income
- Annual Total Residential Energy Bill
- Energy Burden Before LIHEAP
- Annual Total LIHEAP Benefit
- Energy Burden After LIHEAP
- Percentage of Energy Bill Paid

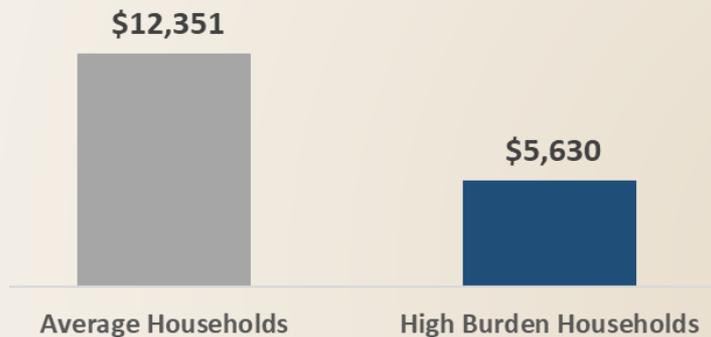
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IDAHO State Snapshot

Fig 1.1: Average Annual Income

Comparing Average Households to High Burden Households

LIHEAP Perf Data Form, Part V, Sections B and C, Line 2



Annual Income

High burden households have an average annual income that is **\$6,721 or 54% less** than average households.

Energy Burden is the percentage of income a household pays toward energy bills:

$$\frac{\text{Energy Bill}}{\text{Income}} = \text{Energy Burden}$$

Understanding whether differences in household energy burden are a product of lower income or higher energy costs (or both) can help grantees hone in on particular areas of their benefit matrix to improve targeting.

Fig 1.2: Average Annual Total Residential Energy Bill

Comparing Average Households to High Burden Households

LIHEAP Perf Data Form, Part V, Sections B and C, Line 6



Annual Energy Bill

High burden households have an average energy bill that is **\$785 or 67% greater** than average households.

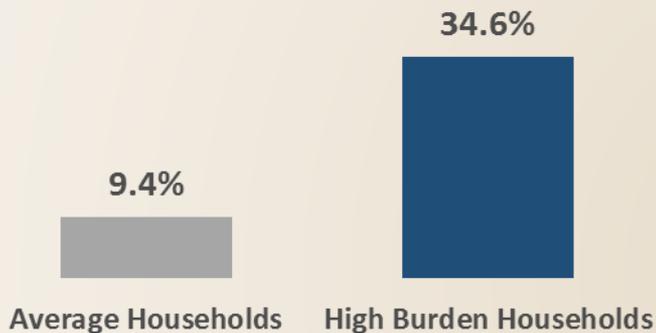
In Idaho, the difference in energy burden between average and high burden households is a product of **both** lower income and higher energy costs.

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IDAHO State Snapshot

Fig 1.3: Average Energy Burden Before LIHEAP
Comparing Average Households to High Burden Households

LIHEAP Perf Data Form, Part V, Sections B and C, Line 7



Energy Burden before LIHEAP

Before LIHEAP, high burden households are paying **3.7 times** as much of their income toward energy costs than average households.

Comparing Figures 1.3 and 1.4 in the State Snapshot provides some initial insight into whether LIHEAP benefits are effectively targeting energy burden.

For example:

Fig 1.4: Average Annual Total LIHEAP Benefit
Comparing Average Households to High Burden Households

LIHEAP Perf Data Form, Part V, Sections B and C, Line 3



Annual LIHEAP Benefit

High burden households receive an average annual LIHEAP benefit that is **\$44 or 12% higher** than average households.

Although high burden households in Idaho are paying **3.7 times** as much of their income toward energy bills, they are only receiving a LIHEAP benefit that is **12% higher** than average households.

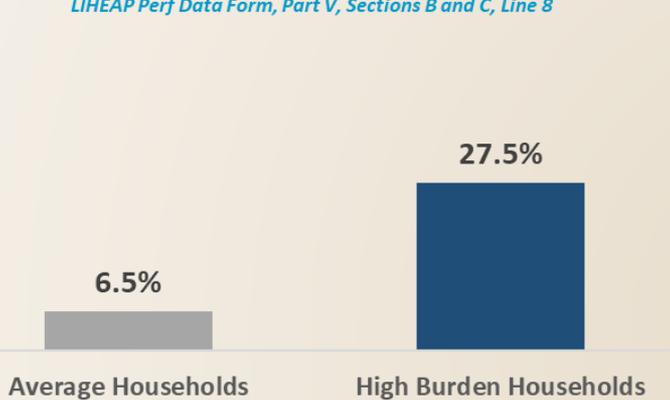
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Fig 1.5: Average Energy Burden After LIHEAP

Comparing Average Households to High Burden Households

LIHEAP Perf Data Form, Part V, Sections B and C, Line 8



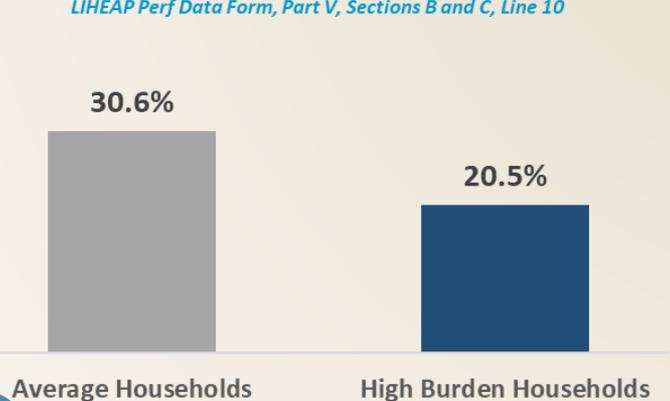
Energy Burden after LIHEAP

After LIHEAP, high burden households are paying **4.2 times** as much of their income toward energy costs than average households.

Fig 1.6: Percentage of Energy Bill Paid by LIHEAP

Comparing Average Households to High Burden Households

LIHEAP Perf Data Form, Part V, Sections B and C, Line 10



Percentage of Bill Paid

On average, high burden households have **33% less** of their energy bill paid with LIHEAP than average households.

Figures 1.5 and 1.6 of the Snapshot allow grantees to compare outcomes against overarching program goals.

- Some grantees have a goal of bringing all LIHEAP households to a “maximum” or “manageable” energy burden level (Figure 1.5).
- Other grantees have a goal of paying a minimum or specific percentage of the bill for all LIHEAP households (Figure 1.6).

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Accessing the State Snapshot in the PM Website

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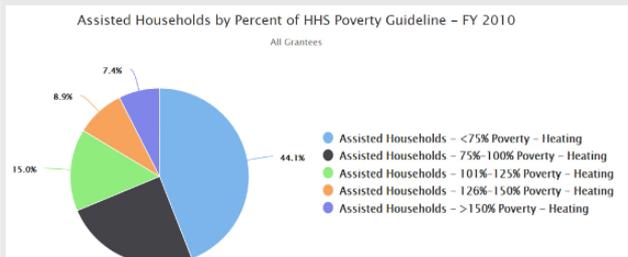


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All Grantees



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IDAHO State Snapshot



The remainder of the *LIHEAP Performance Measures State Snapshot* provides grantees with detailed statistics **broken out by fuel type**.

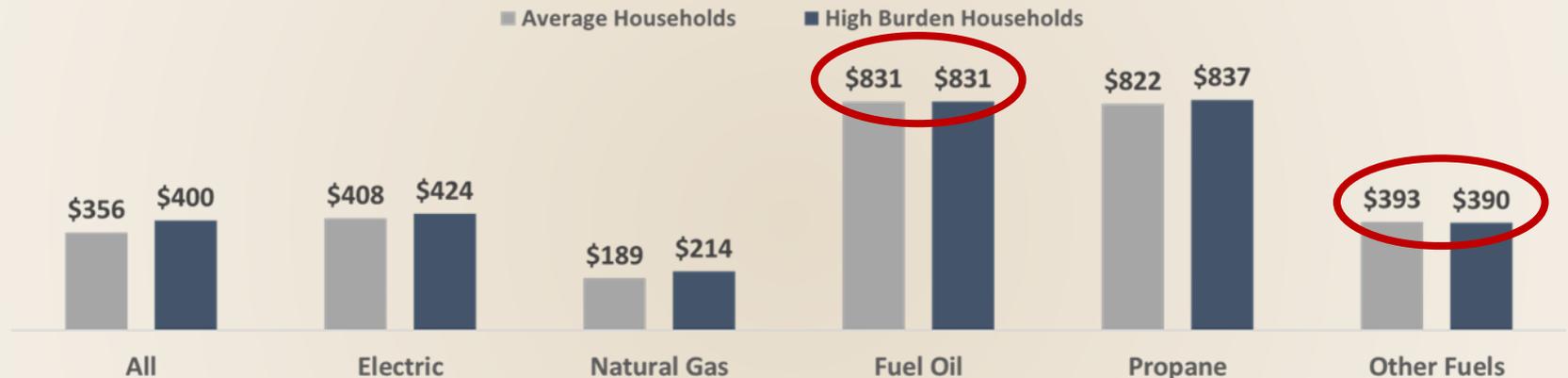
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Fig 2.4: Average Annual Total LIHEAP Benefit

Comparing Average Households to High Burden Households

LIHEAP Perf Data Form, Part V, Sections B and C, Line 3



Does LIHEAP furnish higher benefits to higher burden households across all fuel types?

No. In FY 2016, high burden households in Idaho who used fuel oil for main heat received the **same** LIHEAP benefit as average fuel oil households. High burden households who used “other fuels” (e.g., wood) received a **lower** benefit than average “other fuel” households.

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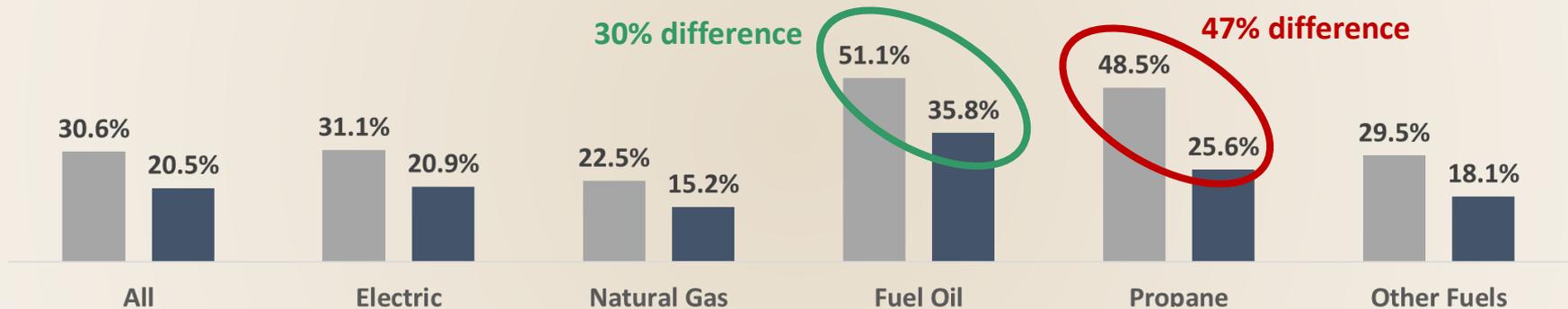
IDAHO State Snapshot

Fig 2.6: Percentage of Bill Paid

Comparing Average Households to High Burden Households

LIHEAP Perf Data Form, Part V, Sections B and C, Line 10

■ Average Households ■ High Burden Households



Does LIHEAP pay more of the energy bill for high burden households across all fuel types?

No. In FY 2016, high burden households in Idaho had less of their energy bill paid with LIHEAP than average households, *regardless of fuel type*. However, the extent of this difference varies by fuel type.

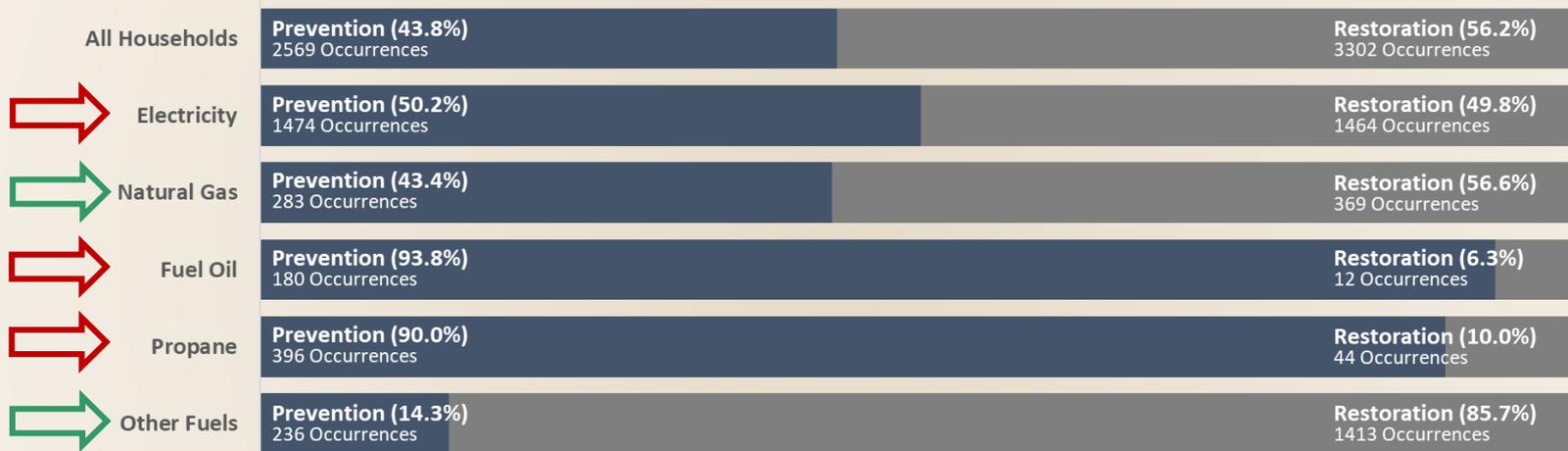
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Fig 5.1: Prevention and Restoration of Home Energy Service Loss

As a Result of BILL PAYMENT ASSISTANCE

LIHEAP Perf Data Form, Parts VI and VII, Section A, Lines 1-2



Are patterns of LIHEAP prevention and restoration of home energy service loss (as a result of bill payment assistance) consistent **across all fuel types?**

In FY 2016, bill payment assistance used to pay electric, fuel oil, and propane bills resulted in higher rates of prevention (relative to restoration) among Idaho LIHEAP households. Conversely, natural gas and “other fuel” benefits resulted in more occurrences of restoration (relative to prevention).

Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

IDAHO State Snapshot—Summary of Key Findings

Key Findings

In FY 2016, high burden households in Idaho paid **3.7 times** as much of their income toward energy costs as average households. However, high burden households only received an **11% higher** LIHEAP benefit than average households.

High burden and average **fuel oil** households received **equal** benefits in FY 2016. High burden **“other fuels”** households received a **lower** benefit than average “other fuels” households.

Possible Next Questions

- How is our current matrix designed to target higher benefits to higher burden households? Is our matrix yielding expected results? If not, why?
- Does our current benefit matrix accurately reflect income and energy cost differences among deliverable fuel households?
- Are there specific benefit determination or payment processes related to deliverable fuels that impact the way our matrix works?

Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

IDAHO State Snapshot—Summary of Key Findings

Key Findings	Possible Next Questions
<p>For all households (both average and high burden), the percentage of bill paid with LIHEAP varies considerably between fuel types.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is it our intention to vary the percentage of bill we pay based on fuel type? Or is our goal to pay the same percentage of a household’s energy bill regardless of fuel type? Does our benefit matrix reflect our goal?
<p>Compared to average households, high burden households <i>across all fuel types</i> have a lesser share of their energy bill paid with LIHEAP. The extent of this difference varies by fuel type.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is it our expectation that all households will have an equal share of their bill paid? Or that high burden households should have a higher share of their bill paid? Is our matrix designed to reflect our expectations?
<p>In FY 2016, bill payment assistance used to pay natural gas and “other fuel” benefits resulted in more occurrences of restoration (relative to prevention).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why are more natural gas and “other fuel” households waiting until they are disconnected or out of fuel to access LIHEAP? How can we work with local partners and utilities to encourage households to apply sooner?

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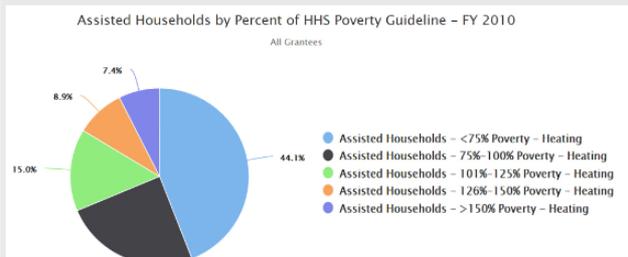


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Grantee Questions

Questions?

Understanding LIHEAP Performance Measures

LIHEAP Performance Management Resources for Grantees

For more information, please contact:

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503-706-2647

Kevin McGrath

Kevin-McGrath@appraiseinc.org

609-252-2081

Dan Bausch

Daniel-Bausch@appraiseinc.org

609-252-9050

Training Exercise

Now we are going to turn you over to your facilitators who will help you to walk through the training exercise.

1. You'll be working in groups of three with the handouts for the state of Wisconsin.
2. Your facilitator will hand out your team assignments and exercise materials. (25 minutes)
3. After you have reviewed Wisconsin data, you'll brainstorm at your table about how these data could be useful to you. (25 minutes)
4. We'll brainstorm as a group about what each table identified as the best way to leverage these data. (25 minutes)