

**ADMINISTRATION
for
CHILDREN and FAMILIES**

**FY 2003 Annual Performance Plan,
Revised Final FY 2002 Performance Plan,
and
FY 2001 Annual Performance Report**

for the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), within the Department of Health and Human Services, administers programs which promote the economic and social well-being of children, youth, and families focusing particular attention on vulnerable populations including low-income children, refugees, Native Americans, and the developmentally disabled.

February 2002

Performance Measure	Target	Actual
Increase the number of adoptions.	FY 00: 46,000 FY 99: 24,000	FY 00: 50,000 FY 99: 46,000 FY 98: 36,000 FY 97: 31,000 FY 96: 28,000 FY 95: 26,000

Under the law, States may receive incentive funds for each adoption finalized in a fiscal year that exceeds the established baseline number of adoptions. ACF has undertaken a number of activities designed to improve overall performance in child welfare. On January 25, 2000, DHHS published a final rule in the Federal Register to establish new approaches to monitoring State child welfare programs. The new rule plays an important role in improving services to, and outcomes for, abused and neglected children, children in foster care, and children awaiting adoptive families. It promotes increased safety for children who are maltreated, quicker movement to permanent homes and families for children in foster care and enhanced well-being for families served by State agencies.

Performance Measures

ACF continues to make improvements in the performance measurement of its programs. For FY 2001, all ACF programs except the Assets for Independence Program have performance measures. (This program was first added in the FY 2001 plan.) As ACF continues to gain experience in performance measurement, measures are being refined, added, dropped and replaced. As of this submission, we are able to report on all FY 1999 data. As of February 2002, we are able to report on forty-five of the fifty-two FY 2000 targets and fifteen of the sixty-five FY 2001 targets. Most of the measures in our plan rely on State data systems; final data are available nine to twelve months after the end of the fiscal year. Missing FY 2000-2001 data will be reported in subsequent performance reports, as they become available.

Many FY 1999-2000 measures have been replaced and targets adjusted in FY 2002 and FY 2003. In the individual program summary sections, there is a fuller explanation of the difference between targets and actual achievements. As more trend data are collected, ACF will be better able to evaluate program strategies and adjust future performance targets.

The FY 2003 performance plan has sixty-five measures and fourteen developmental measures. Additionally, this plan includes a number of new initiatives that will require further discussions with potential partners before measures or targets can be developed.

Total Funding (dollars in millions) See detailed Budget Linkage Table in Appendix 8 for line items included in funding totals.	FY 03: \$1700.0	Bx: budget just. section
	FY 02: \$1700.0	Px: page # performance plan
	FY 01: \$1725.0	
	FY 00: \$1775.0	
	FY 99: \$1909.0	

Performance Measures for FY 2003 and Final Measures for FY 2002

Congress intended that SSBG (initially Title XX) funding be directed at one or more of five legislated national goals. These goals have been selected because of their close alignment with the key priority goals identified in the ACF annual performance plan. Annual shifts in State funding priorities due to economic downturns or changes in available resources in the more than forty service categories make it difficult to project targets with any certainty.

The first goal is to achieve or maintain economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency. One of the primary needs of parents who previously relied on welfare support in entering the workforce is affordable child care. States can apply funding from SSBG to child daycare wholly or in part.

1.5a. FY 2002: Increase by 1% the number of child recipients of day care services funded wholly or in part by SSBG funds over the previous year's performance.

FY 2003: Increase by 1% the number of child recipients of day care services funded wholly or in part by SSBG funds over the previous year's performance

A second national goal is to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care or other forms of less intensive care. Several services to which SSBG funding can be applied are intended to increase independent living among disabled or low-income individuals. Such services increase opportunities for individuals to maintain successful and healthy lives within the community, and reduce the need for placement in more restricted environments. These services include independent living services, home-based services, home-delivered meals, housing services, and special services for individuals with disabilities. Data indicate an increasing demand for special services to individuals with disabilities.

1.5b. FY 2002: Increase by 1% the number of adult recipients of home based services funded wholly or in part by SSBG funds over the previous year's performance.

FY 2003: Increase by 1% the number of adult recipients of home based services funded wholly or in part by SSBG funds over the previous year's performance.

1.5c. FY 2002: Increase by 1% the number of adult recipients of special services for the disabled funded wholly or in part by SSBG funds over the previous year.

FY 2003: Increase by 1% the number of adult recipients of special services for the disabled funded wholly or in part by SSBG funds over the previous year.

Table 8.3-1. Number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance by type of assistance, FY 2000

Type of LIHEAP assistance	Number of assisted households*
Heating	3,604,000
Winter/year-round crisis	920,000
Cooling	318,000
Summer crisis	88,000
Weatherization	91,000

*Data are based on States' final *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2000*. Some households may have received more than one kind of assistance and, therefore, be counted under more than one component. For example, an informal survey in the early years of the LIHEAP block grant indicated that about two thirds of winter/year-round crisis assistance households also received heating assistance.

Grantees report the number of LIHEAP assisted households with members who are elderly, disabled, and 5 years of age or younger. Table 8.3-2 shows the percent of assisted households nationally for FY 2000 that included members of one of these three vulnerable groups.

Table 8.3-2. Percent of LIHEAP recipient households containing at least one elderly or disabled member or young child as reported by States, by type of LIHEAP assistance, fiscal year 2000

Type of vulnerable household member	Type of assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
	(Percent of assisted households)				
Elderly*	35	48	17	29	37
Disabled**	31	37	24	34	28
Young children***	25	24	30	35	22

*An elderly member is a person who is 60 years or older. The above data on the elderly cover most, but not all, households receiving assistance. Available data on households with an elderly member range from 98 percent of households receiving cooling assistance to 100 percent of households receiving crisis assistance.

**The definition of "disabled" varies as determined by the States. The above data on the disabled cover most, but not all, households receiving assistance. Available data on households with an elderly member range from 98 percent of households receiving cooling assistance to 100 percent of households receiving crisis assistance.

***A young child is a person who is under six years of age. Data on households with a young child do not cover all of the households receiving assistance. Available data on households with a young child range from 81 percent of households receiving cooling assistance to 100 percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance, and should be used with caution.

Table 8.3-3. Percent of LIHEAP-income-eligible households in FY 2000 compared to LIHEAP recipient households, classified by 1999 DHHS Poverty Guidelines (*Federal Register*, March 28, 1999) as estimated from the March 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS) – in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2000.

Households at or below federal or state LIHEAP income eligibility standards	1999 DHHS Poverty Guideline intervals						
	Under 50%	50%-74%	75%-99%	100%-110%	111%-124%	125%-149%	150% or more
	(Percent of households)						
Federal standard*	12	9	15	7	9	16	31
State standards**	18	14	22	10	11	13	12
LIHEAP recipients***	20	14	24	7	9	12	13

*The Federal standard is the greater of 150 percent of the poverty level or 60 percent of State median income.

** State income standards can range from 110 percent of poverty to the Federal standard, as selected by the States.

***LIHEAP recipients are low-income households, which received heating assistance, as reported on the March CPS.

Table 8.3-4. Average annual heating expenditures and percent of income paid for home-heating (energy burden) among various household group, fiscal year 2000

Household group	Heating expenditure*	Heating energy burden**
All	\$380	1.9%
Non low-income	\$407	0.9%
Low-income***	\$327	3.8%
LIHEAP recipient****	\$369	5.2%

*Average annual household heating expenditures are derived from the 1997 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 1997 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree-days and fuel price estimates for FY 2000. Expenditures represent delivered cost for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG, and billed costs for natural gas and electricity used. The data represent a weighted average of annual heating expenditures for delivered costs of the following main heating fuels: natural gas, electricity, fuel oil, kerosene, and liquid petroleum gas. Expenditure data are not collected for other heating fuels.

**Represents the percent of household income used for home heating energy expenditures; also referred to as mean individual home heating energy burden. For individual households, FY 2000 income is estimated by inflating income reported in the 1997 RECS by the consumer price index (CPI), and FY 1997 energy expenditures are estimated by adjusting energy expenditures reported in the 1997 RECS for changes in weather and energy prices. FY 2000 home heating energy burden for each household is computed by dividing the household's estimated FY 2000 home heating energy expenditures by the household's estimated FY 2000 annual household income. Mean individual home heating energy burden is computed by computing the mean of the individual household values.

***Households with annual incomes under the Federal LIHEAP income standard of the greater of 150 percent poverty or 60 percent state median income (Sec. 2506(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35).

****Includes only households whose annual income was under the federal LIHEAP income standard, and which received LIHEAP heating assistance, as reported on the 1997 RECS.

