

Growing a Program from Scratch:

Planting the Seeds of Evaluation in a Small Business Program



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THE SMALL BUSINESS DILEMMA

Like most utilities, Consumers Energy has a large **small business** customer base...



but small businesses are **more difficult to engage in energy efficiency programs** than mid-sized or large businesses.

Consumers Energy was **already offering successful programs for small businesses**, including a trade ally driven program and direct install program,



but wanted to reach a **larger number of customers.**



THE CONCEPT



Consumers Energy's Idea:

Provide free, walk-through energy assessment to small businesses

Lighter “touch” than existing energy efficiency programs, reaching far more customers

Provide recommendations for energy savings and drive customers to other efficiency programs

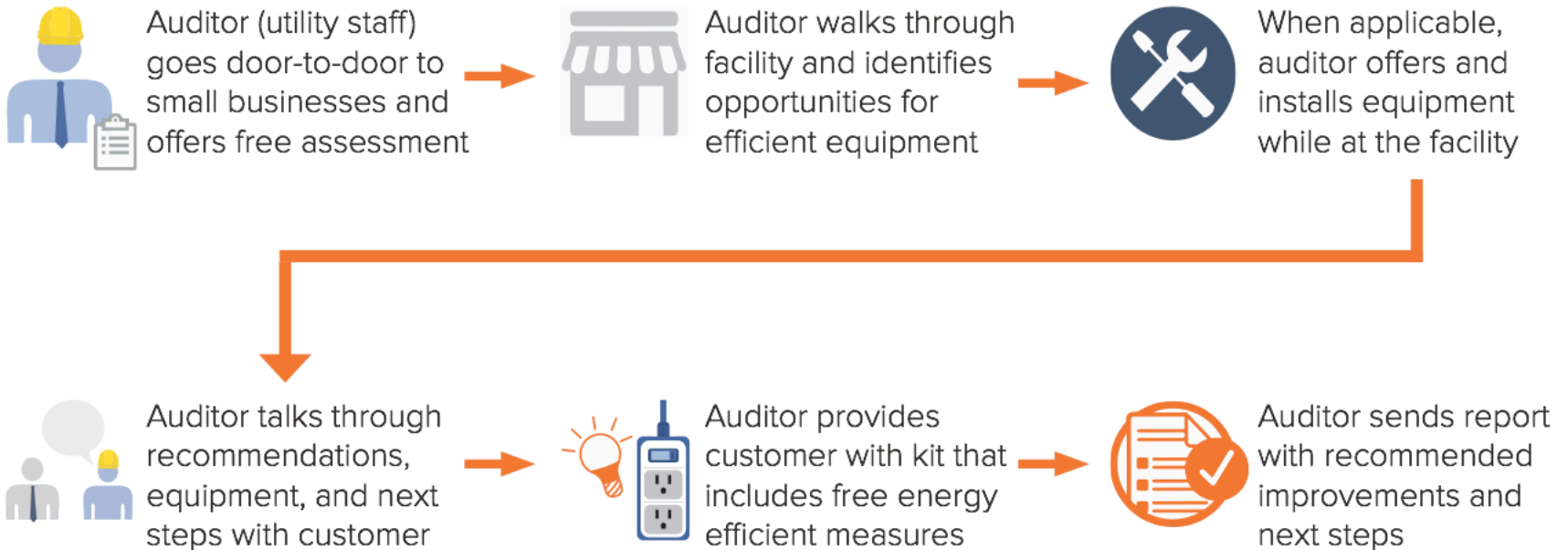


EMI Consulting Involvement:

Involved in planning and design from first concept

Provide evaluation and research support *throughout* program life

PROGRAM DESIGN



EVALUATION NEEDS

Because program was
innovative and new...



Evaluation needed to be
incorporated early

Because program was **broad-reaching...**



Evaluation needed to provide
rapid feedback

Because program design **ever-changing...**



Evaluation needed to be
iterative and agile

Because program goals were
ambitious...



Evaluation needed to be
prospective and actionable

EVALUATION DESIGN

EMI Consulting designed a developmental evaluation to suit the program's needs.

de·vel·op·men·tal e·val·u·a·tion:

An evaluation approach coined by Michael Quinn Patton that supports the development of innovations occurring in dynamic, complex environments, where knowing “what to do to solve problems is uncertain and key stakeholders are in conflict about how to proceed”.



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Sources: Crohn, K., E. Steiner, and M. Galen. 2014. "Comparing Traditional Process Evaluation with Developmental Evaluation Approach: Experiences with HVAC Programs as Part of a System for Change." ACEEE Summer Study on Energy Efficiency in Buildings.

Patton, M.Q. 2011. *Developmental Evaluation: Applying Complexity Concepts to Enhance Innovation and Use*. New York: The Guilford Press.



EVALUATION DESIGN

How is developmental evaluation different from traditional evaluations?

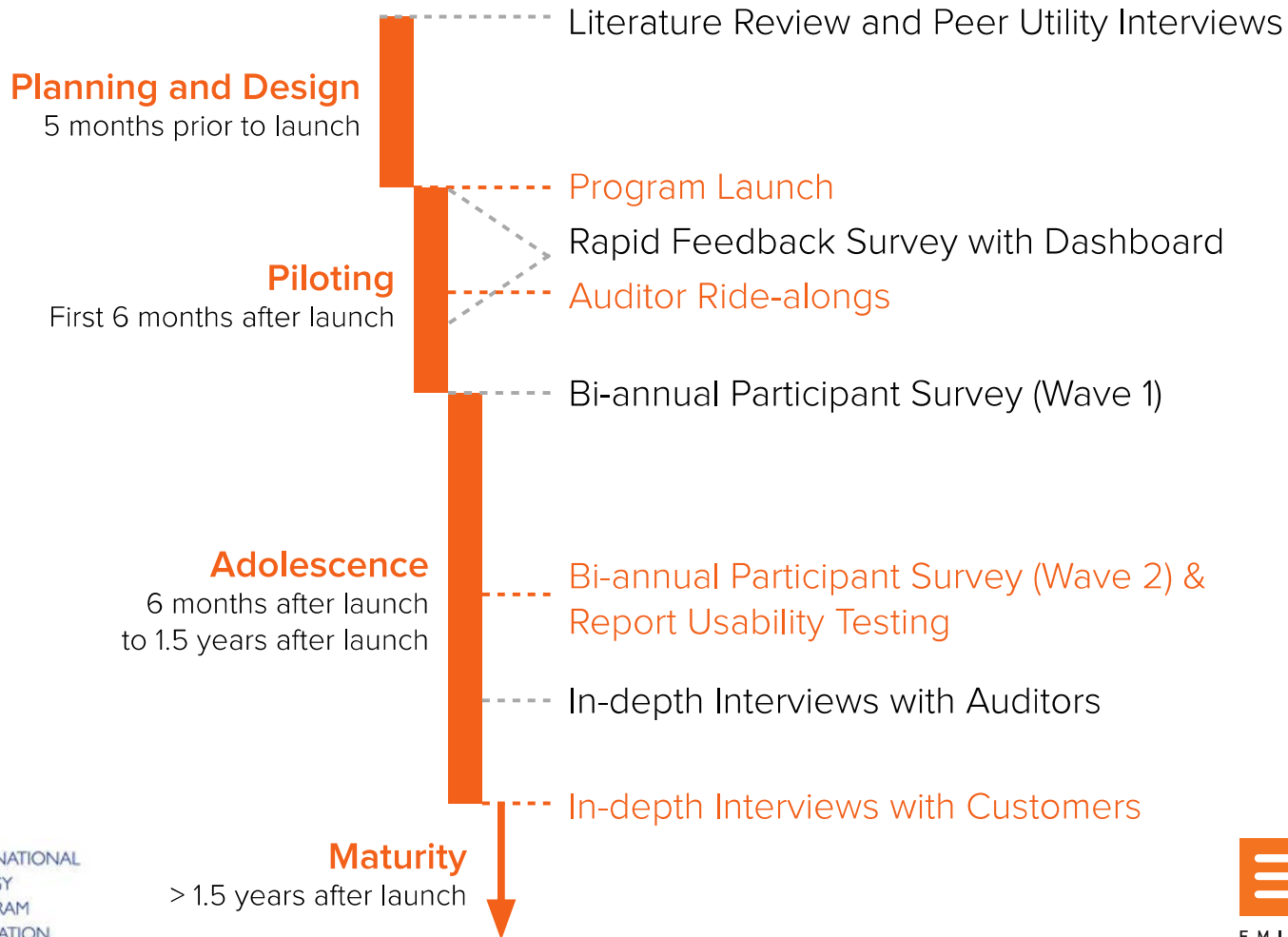
1. Primary focus is **adaptive learning**, not accountability to outside sources.
2. Evaluator is **key member of the team**; relies upon trust and relationship-building between evaluators and program staff.
3. Role of evaluator **extends beyond data collection and analysis**; evaluator helps shape development, inform decision-making, and facilitate learning.
4. Approach is **flexible, and evolves** as understanding of the situation and the initiative's goals emerge.

EVALUATION DESIGN

How did developmental evaluation work for the Small Business Assessment program?



PROGRAM LIFE AND EVALUATION



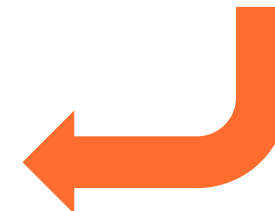
EVALUATION CYCLE EXAMPLE



Question from previous research: *Why do some customers say the program is not useful?*



Design evaluation research: *Ride-alongs with auditors*



Research finding: *Some customers have extensive upgrades & no opportunities*

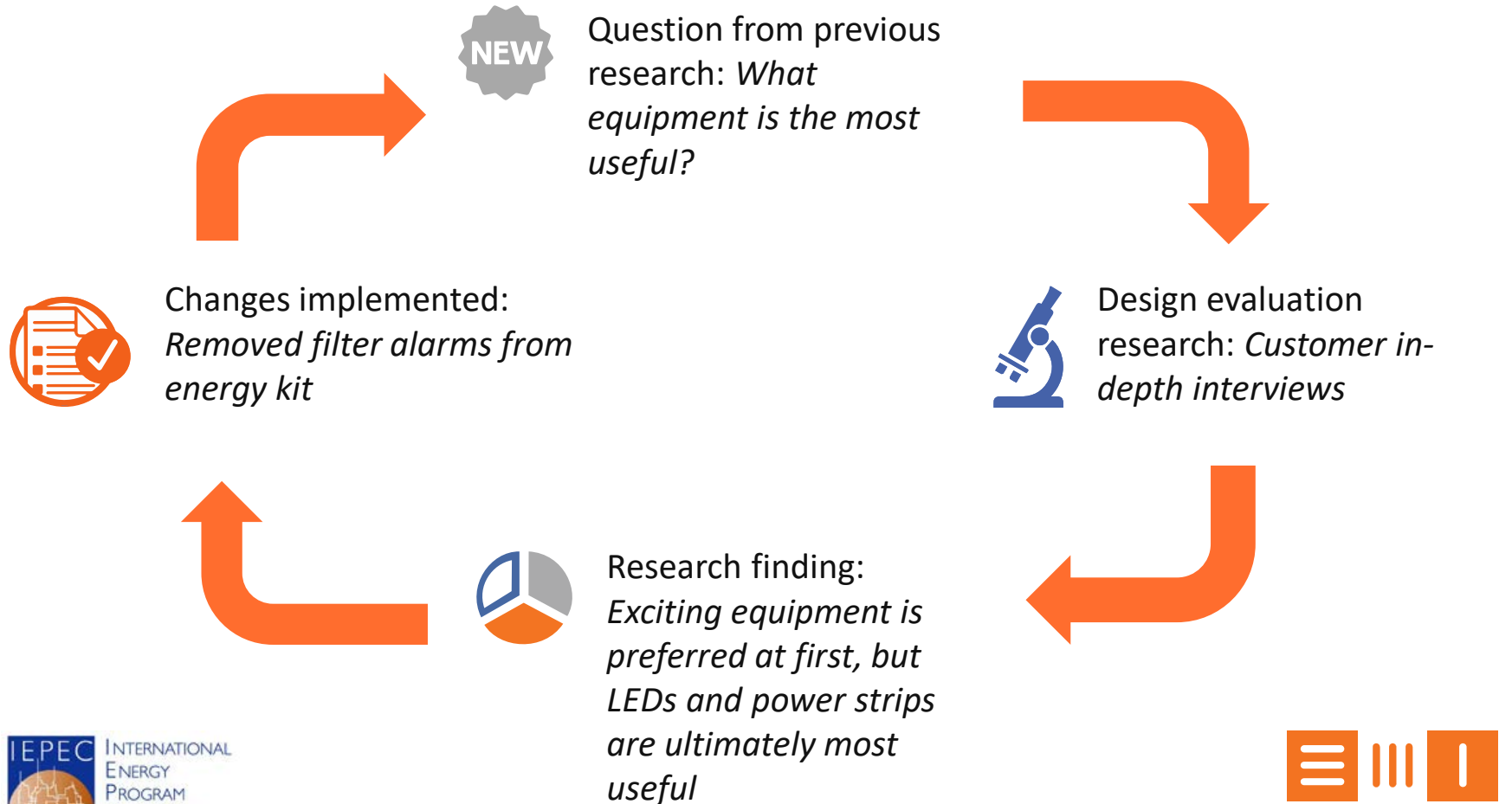


Changes implemented: *Added energy kit with free measures to increase usefulness*

EVALUATION CYCLE EXAMPLE



EVALUATION CYCLE EXAMPLE



KEYS TO SUCCESS

What qualities make a program a good fit for a developmental evaluation?



Program is new, or program processes are still in development.

How to use: Integrate into program development, design early research and make adjustments based on results.



Utility and evaluator relationship is well-developed.

Why important: Evaluator needs to be trusted member of the team.



Ability to receive program data quickly and frequently.

Why important: Evaluation needs to be iterative and responsive.

KEYS TO SUCCESS

How can evaluators design successful developmental evaluations?



Engage client frequently and keep open channels of communication.

Why important: Increases trust and understanding of key questions.



Connect various evaluation efforts into synthesized, holistic findings.

Why important: Prevents changes being made based on narrow understanding, or only one viewpoint.



Allow for flexibility in scope and methods, and carefully select timing.

Why important: Need to adapt research to best suit client needs and be able to answer key research questions.

COST EFFECTIVENESS

Potential concern: multiple evaluation activities could strain budgets.



In traditional evaluation, would still want to speak to multiple actors and gather data on program processes.



Traditional evaluations delay feedback; typically over a year to get results.



Delay in feedback is also a risk; programs are more costly to implement than to evaluate, and could be spending program funding ineffectually.

THANK YOU

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