

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2011

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Community Services
Division of Energy Assistance



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

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Notice: Throughout the report, all footnotes pertain to tables, figures, appendices, and Executive Summary only.

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Acronyms

ACF	Administration for Children and Families
ACS	American Community Survey
ASEC	Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS
AT	Action Transmittal
Btu	British Thermal Unit
CB	Census Bureau
CDD	Cooling Degree Day
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPS	Census Bureau's Current Population Survey
CY	Calendar Year
DOE	Department of Energy
EEES	Energy Efficiency Education Services
EIA	Energy Information Administration
FR	Federal Register
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1 - September 30)
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
HDD	Heating Degree Day
HEIS	Home Energy Insecurity Scale
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HHSPG	HHS Poverty Guidelines
HSRA	Human Services Reauthorization Act
IM	Information Memorandum
LIEAP	Low Income Energy Assistance Program
LIHEAP	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (typically Propane or Butane)
MIS	Management Information System
MMBtu	Millions of Btus
NA	Not Applicable
NC	Not Calculated
NCAT	National Center for Appropriate Technology
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
P.L.	Public Law
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
REACH	Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program
RECS	EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey
SIPP	Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation
SMI	State Median Income
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
T&TA	Training and Technical Assistance
WAP	DOE's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program

Executive Summary

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is authorized by title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law (P.L.) 97-35, as amended. LIHEAP is a block grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The purpose of LIHEAP is “to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs.” The LIHEAP statute defines home energy as “a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings.”

Program Fiscal Data

LIHEAP assistance was provided in fiscal year (FY) 2011 through LIHEAP block grants made by HHS to the following grantees:

- 50 states and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “states” consists of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia);
- 151 Indian tribes and tribal organizations (tribes); and
- Five U.S. territories –(American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

Sources of Program Funding

The Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011, (Public Law (P.L.) 111-242) was signed into law on September 30th, 2010. This was the first of a series of continuing resolutions (CRs) which provided funds for LIHEAP in FY 2011. Seven CRs provided various levels of funding through April of 2011.

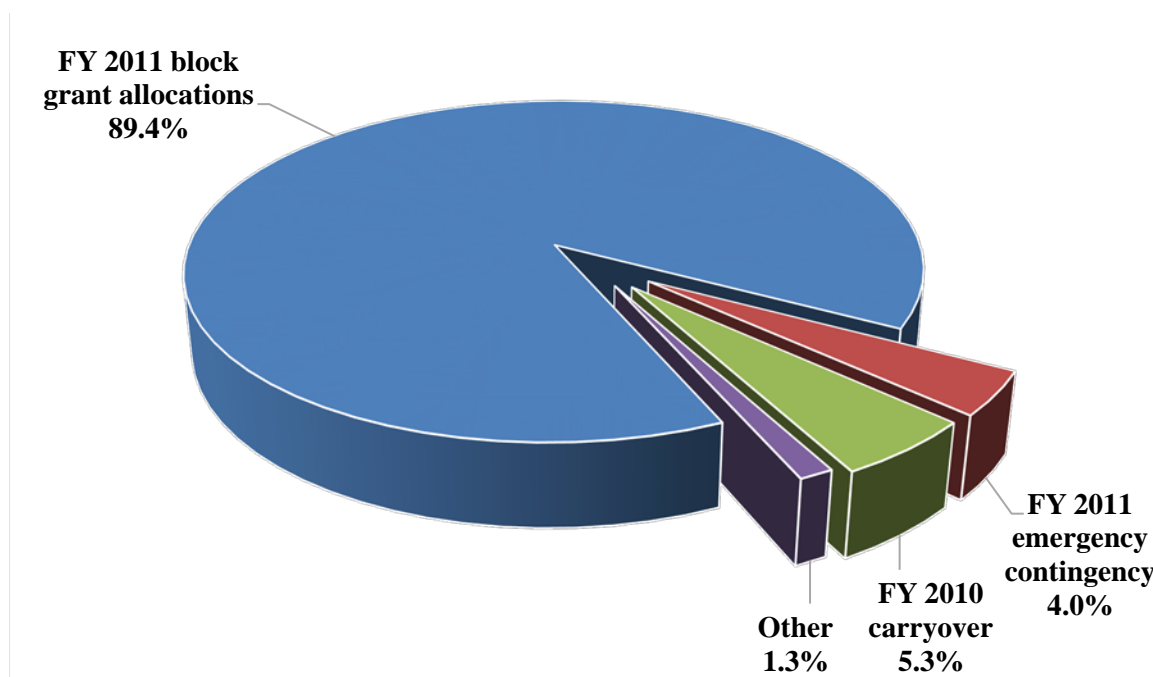
In total, \$4.7 billion was appropriated to LIHEAP. The \$4.7 billion consisted of \$4,500,652,656 for the regular block grant fund and \$200,000,000 for the emergency contingency fund.

Of the \$4,500,652,656 appropriated for the regular block grant fund, HHS set aside \$300,000 for Training and Technical Assistance (T & TA) activities.

However, due to the nature of the successive CRs, no FY 2011 funds were set aside for the Leveraging Incentive or the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) programs.

As shown in Figure 1, regular block grant funds provided the largest share of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states for FY 2011. FY 2010 carryover funds provided the next-largest share, followed by FY 2011 emergency contingency funds.

Figure 1. Percent of federal LIHEAP funds available to the states, by source, FY 2011¹



Uses of Program Funds

As authorized by the LIHEAP statute, states used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2011 for the following activities:

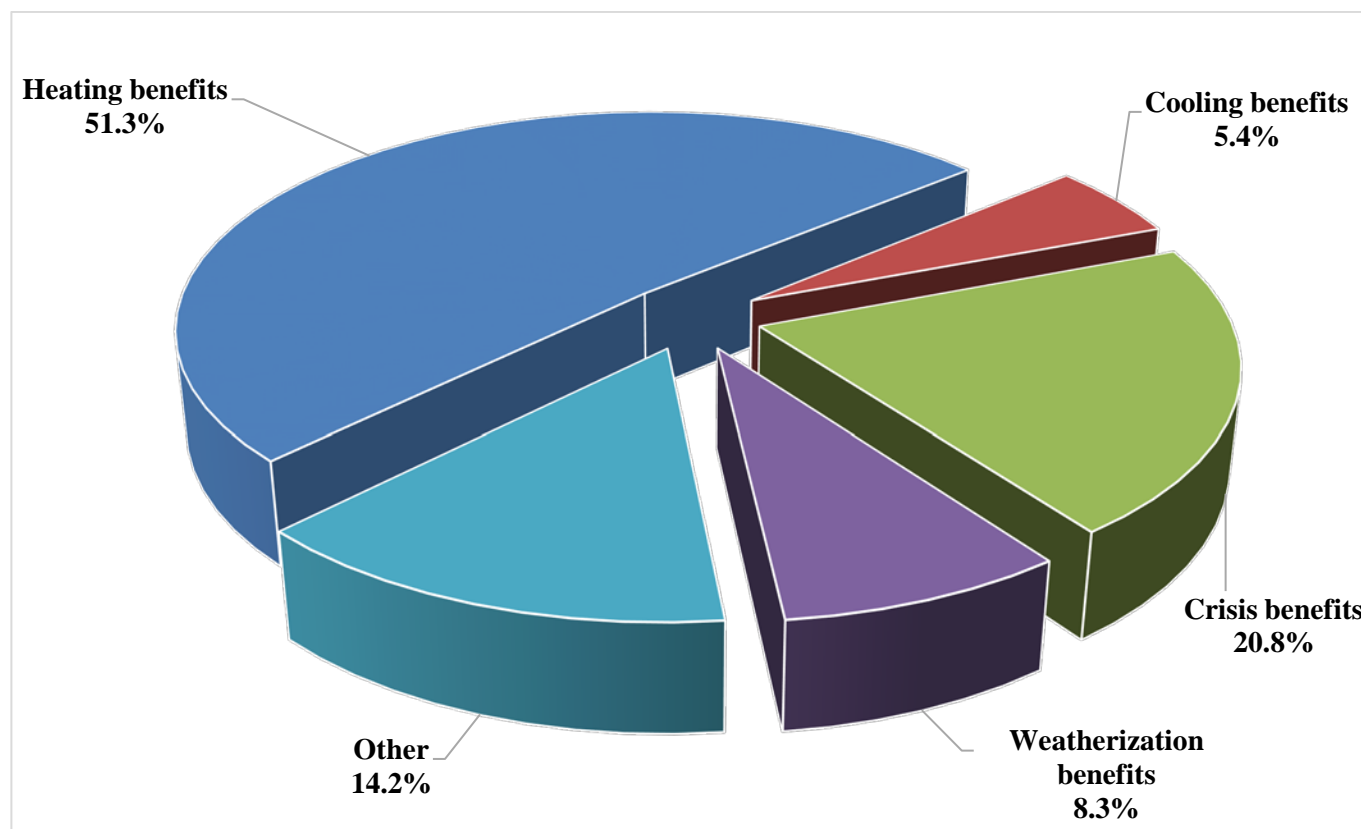
- Heating assistance: 51 states obligated an estimated \$2.5 billion.
- Cooling assistance: 16 states obligated an estimated \$269 million.
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 48 states obligated a separate \$1 billion (estimated) for winter/year-round crisis, summer crisis, or other crisis assistance (excluding expedited access to heating assistance through heating assistance funding only).
- Low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair: 40 states obligated an estimated \$413 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 states obligated an estimated \$385 million.
- Carryover of funds to FY 2012²: 42 states carried over an estimated \$251 million of FY 2011 funds into FY 2012.
- Development of leveraging programs: Nine states obligated an estimated \$3.9 million.
- Assurance 16 activities: 24 states obligated an estimated \$64 million.

¹ “Other” includes FY 2010 unobligated leveraging funds (0.33 percent) and FY 2010 unobligated emergency contingency funds (0.96 percent)

² Carryover to FY 2012 does not exclude \$2,914,049 of unobligated FY 2011 LIHEAP funds in excess of carryover limitations which two states (Delaware and Oklahoma) returned to the federal government.

As shown in Figure 2, 85.8 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by states for home energy benefits, with the largest portion spent on heating benefits.

Figure 2. LIHEAP assistance uses, as a percent of total funding, FY 2011*



*“Other” includes administrative funds (7.7 percent), carryover to FY 2012 (5.1 percent), Assurance 16 activities (1.3 percent), development of leveraging funds (less than 0.1 percent), and funds used for MIS in Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana (0.1 percent).

Home Energy Data

LIHEAP assists households with the portion of residential energy costs attributable to home heating and cooling. Space heating and cooling represented about 44 percent of low income households’ residential energy expenditures in FY 2011. Appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 33 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures. Water heating represented about 15 percent of such households’ residential energy expenditures.

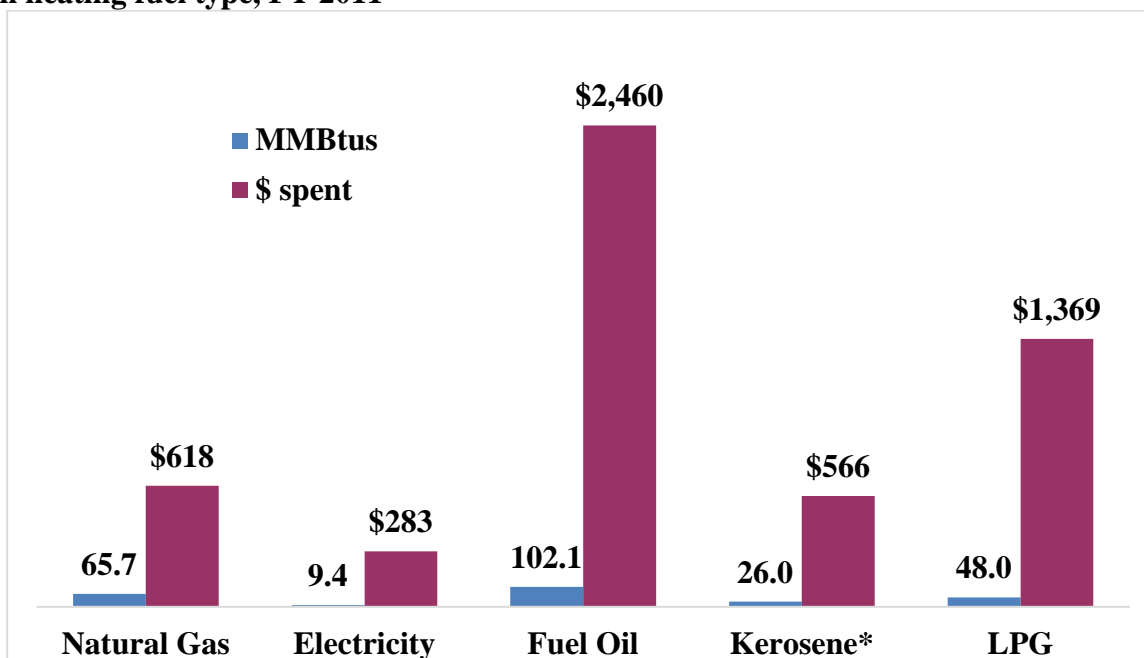
Of LIHEAP recipient households, the rates of primary home heating fuel usage were as follows: 60 percent used natural gas, 19 percent used electricity, 12 percent used fuel oil, 2.4 percent used kerosene, 5.2 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 1.2 percent used some other form of heating such as wood or coal.³

Figure 3 shows the average yearly dollars spent and energy consumed by LIHEAP recipient households for their main home heating source. Energy consumed is presented in millions of British Thermal Units

³ Data is derived from the 2005 RECS. Such data represents main heating fuel used in April 2005. The sum of the percentages across fuel types may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

(MMBtus). A Btu is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

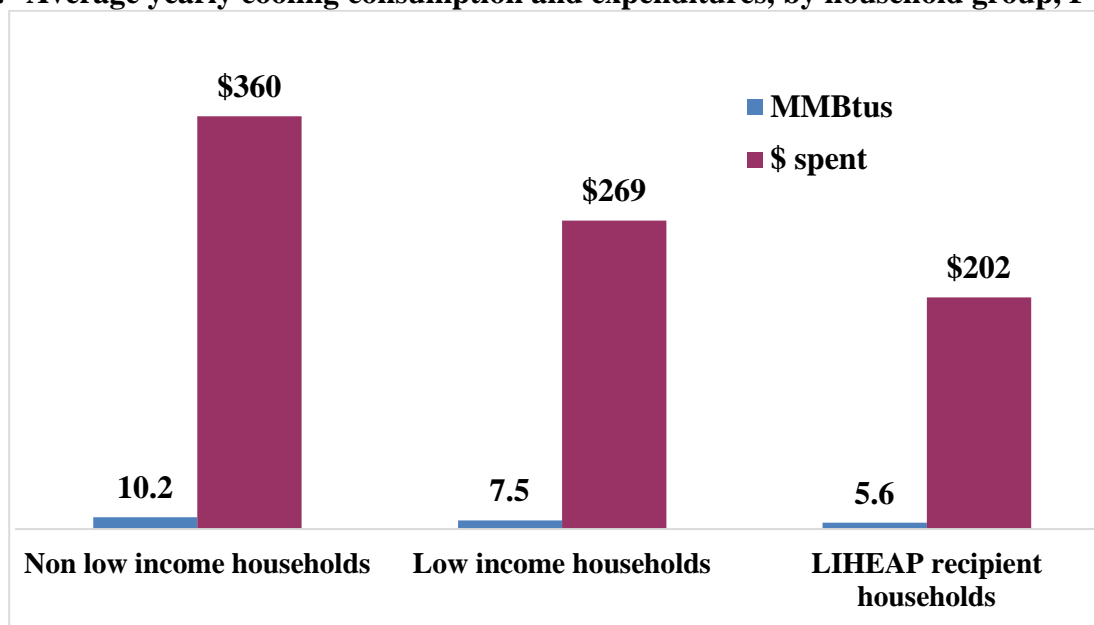
Figure 3. Average yearly LIHEAP recipient households' heating consumption and expenditures, by main heating fuel type, FY 2011



* = This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

Based on the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) data, 86 percent of LIHEAP recipient households cooled their homes, compared with 94 percent of non-low income households. As shown in Figure 4, LIHEAP recipient households consumed, on average, the least amount of energy and spent the least amount of money per year on cooling their homes, compared to other household groups. As referred to here, “cooling” includes room or central air conditioning, as well as non-air conditioning devices such as ceiling fans and evaporative coolers.

Figure 4. Average yearly cooling consumption and expenditures, by household group, FY 2011



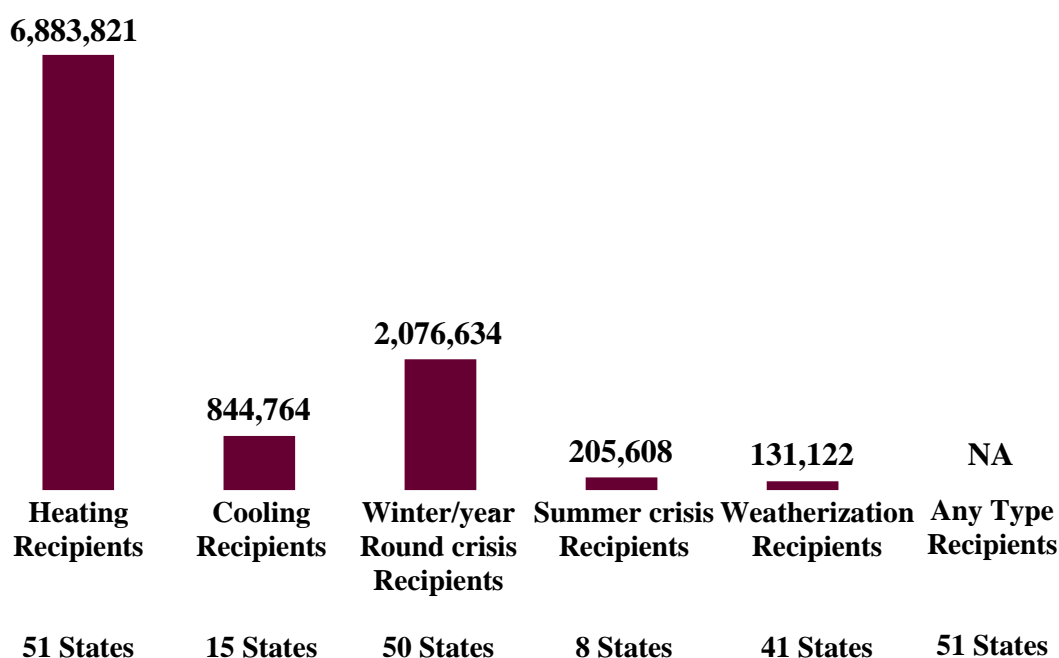
Household Data

State-specific data on LIHEAP recipient households are derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011*.

Number of Households

Figure 5 displays the number of households that received each type of LIHEAP assistance and the number of states that provided each type of assistance. Beginning in FY 2011, HHS asked states to report an unduplicated count of households receiving 'Any type of LIHEAP assistance', but HHS is unable to calculate a national total of such households in FY 2011 because eight states were in the process of building the needed capacity to report a reliable unduplicated count of such households.

Figure 5. Number of LIHEAP recipient households, by type of assistance and number of states, FY 2011^{4 5}



The estimated numbers of income eligible households in FY 2011 include:

- 40.1 million households that had incomes under the federal income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHS Poverty Guidelines (HHSPG) or 60 percent of State Median Income (SMI).
- 32.9 million households had incomes under the stricter state income standards that can range from 110 percent of poverty to the federal income maximum, as adopted by states.

Previous state estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance. Accounting for this overlap among households

⁴ Winter/year-round crisis households includes data for households assisted by three states that provided winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance

⁵ Nevada served 107 weatherization households with weatherization funds from FY 2010.

receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 7.6 million households received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2011, compared to 8.0 million households in FY 2010.

The 7.6 million households represent about 19 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 23 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

Income Levels of Households

Overall, households that received heating assistance were among the poorer households of the LIHEAP income eligible population. The median household poverty level of LIHEAP heating assistance recipient households was 82.0 percent of HHSPG. By contrast, the median household poverty level of LIHEAP income eligible households, under the federal income maximum, was 120.4 percent (using 60 percent of SMI) of HHSPG.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

There was wide variation in states' FY 2011 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP fuel assistance. Such levels ranged from \$308 for summer crisis assistance to \$370 for heating assistance, which increased to \$452 when heating and winter/year-round crisis benefits were combined.

LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs

The percentage of household heating expenditures offset by LIHEAP benefits decreased from 66.5 percent in FY 2010 to 56.0 percent in FY 2011. The decreased offset stemmed from the increase in heating costs, and an increase in consumption due to a colder winter.

Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children

About 30 percent of the households receiving heating assistance had at least one member aged 60 years or older. This is below the proportion of LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum—that had at least one member aged 60 years or older (39 percent).

About 32 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one member with a disability. This is above the proportion of LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum—that had at least one member with a disability (27 percent). State definitions of “disability” vary.

About 23 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child aged five years old or younger. This is slightly above the proportion of LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum—that had at least one member aged five years old or younger (19 percent).

Five states, (Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and West Virginia), were unable to provide reliable counts of heating assistance recipients with any vulnerable member (defined as households with elderly, disabled and/or young child members). Due to this, it is impossible to provide a national estimate of households with at least one vulnerable household member that received heating assistance.

The types of LIHEAP assistance of which each vulnerable population group had the highest incidence were as follows: weatherization assistance for the elderly households, cooling assistance for disabled households, and winter/year-round crisis assistance for the young child households.

Program Integrity

HHS took major steps in FY 2011 to work with states to prevent fraud and abuse, and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity: (1)HHS required all grantees to include a Program Integrity Assessment with their LIHEAP plans, describing strategies for fraud prevention and detection. HHS formed a program integrity working group of grantees to pinpoint areas of vulnerability, disseminate best practices, and offer guidance to enhance program integrity systems. (2)HHS conducted five onsite reviews of LIHEAP at the state level and two desk reviews on the tribal level.

Program Measurement Data

HHS tracked LIHEAP program performance according to the following objectives:⁶

- LIHEAP's targeting of young child households with heating assistance.
- LIHEAP's targeting of elderly households with heating assistance.

While LIHEAP showed improvement in targeting assistance and exceeded its FY 2011 performance goals for targeting heating assistance to young child households and elderly households, elderly households are still not being targeted effectively compared to other households. There remains significant work to improve targeting assistance to the elderly.

LIHEAP supports Objective B of HHS' Goal 3: Promote economic and social well-being for individuals, families, and communities. However, the indicators that HHS uses to measure LIHEAP's performance, the young child and elderly reciprocity targeting indexes, serve only as proxies for LIHEAP's outcomes. HHS intended these proxies to be replaced by more outcome-focused measures and worked collaboratively throughout 2011 with state LIHEAP Directors on ways to implement outcome-based performance measures.

⁶ Further information is available in ACF's FY 2012 Online Performance Appendix on pp. 5-7 at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/olab/fy-2012-online-performance-appendix>

Introduction

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is one of seven block grants originally authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law (P.L.) 97-35, as amended. Implementation of LIHEAP is governed by regulations applicable to these block grant programs, as published at 45 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 96. LIHEAP is administered by the Division of Energy Assistance (DEA), which is a division of the Office of Community Services (OCS) of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

The program's purpose is to assist low income households that spend a high proportion of household income to meet their immediate home energy needs.

Purpose of Report

This is the thirtieth annual report that HHS has issued to Congress on its energy assistance programs. It is submitted in accordance with section 2610 of title XXVI of OBRA, as amended by title VI of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984, title V of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, title III of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, and titles I, III and XVIII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (LIHEAP Act).

Section 2610 of the LIHEAP Act states the following ("Secretary", when presented in this section without additional context, refers to the Secretary of Health and Human Services):

- (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall provide for the collection of data, including—
 - (1) information concerning home energy consumption;
 - (2) the amount, cost and type of fuels used for households eligible for assistance under this title;
 - (3) the type of fuel used by various income groups;
 - (4) the number and income levels of households assisted by this title;
 - (5) the number of households which received such assistance and include one or more individuals who are 60 years or older or disabled or include young children; and
 - (6) any other information which the Secretary determines to be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require the Secretary to collect data which has been collected and made available to the Secretary by any other agency of the federal Government.
- (b) The Secretary shall, no later than June 30 of each fiscal year, submit a report to the Congress containing a detailed compilation of the data under subsection (a) with respect to the prior fiscal year, and a report that describes for the prior fiscal year—
 - (1) the manner in which States carry out the requirements of clauses (2), (5), (8), and (15) of section 2605(b); and
 - (2) the impact of each State's program on recipient and eligible households.

Data Caveats

This report contains a large amount of data. The following caveats are noted about the data:

- Some data in this report may not match given totals exactly due to rounding.
- Data from national household surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error(s).¹ In addition, some data may not be reported because of large sampling error(s) or small number of sampled households.
- Fiscal data reported by the states are estimates of the sources and uses of LIHEAP obligated funds.² As estimates, the data are subject to change. The Department finds these estimates to be reasonably accurate guides to actual performance. Also, comparison of state fiscal estimates should be viewed cautiously as uniform definitions were not imposed on the states.
- LIHEAP household data reported by the states are not limited to households assisted with FY 2011 regular LIHEAP allotments and LIHEAP emergency contingency allotments, but also include those households which were assisted in FY 2011 with LIHEAP funds from the following sources: FY 2011 leveraging incentive awards; unobligated FY 2010 leveraging incentive awards and unobligated FY 2010 emergency contingency funds obligated in FY 2011; FY 2010 regular LIHEAP allotments carried over to FY 2011; oil overcharge funds; and obligated FY 2010 LIHEAP funds expended in FY 2011.

¹Sampling error is the result of chance error that results in estimating data, such as household income, from a sample rather than a complete count. Non-sampling error is the result of error that may occur during the data collection and processing phases of survey data.

²The majority of obligated funds are expended during the fiscal year. However, remaining obligated funds can be expended in the following fiscal year.

LIHEAP Statistics

Tables 1a and 1b provide historical data on HHS's energy assistance programs.

Table 1a. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2011, all grantees

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 81	LIHEAP FY 82	LIHEAP FY 83	LIHEAP FY 84	LIHEAP FY 85	LIHEAP FY 86	LIHEAP FY 87	LIHEAP FY 88	LIHEAP FY 89	LIHEAP FY 90
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.85	\$1.75	\$1.98	\$1.88	\$2.1	\$2.12 ¹	\$1.83	\$1.53	\$1.38	\$1.39
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 1b. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2011, states only

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 81	LIHEAP FY 82	LIHEAP FY 83	LIHEAP FY 84	LIHEAP FY 85	LIHEAP FY 86	LIHEAP FY 87	LIHEAP FY 88	LIHEAP FY 89	LIHEAP FY 90
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	NA	NA	\$23	\$18	\$6	\$27	\$185	\$160	\$174	\$111
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$1.74	\$1.86	\$2.15	\$2.23	\$2.26	\$2.14	\$2.12	\$1.82	\$1.63	\$1.63
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.8
Average household heating assistance benefit	NC ⁴	\$188	\$209	\$213	\$224	\$213	\$197	\$197	\$182	\$189
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$213	\$202	\$225	\$236	\$242	\$231	\$216	\$217	\$204	\$209
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.47	\$1.12	\$1.34	\$1.37	\$1.47	\$1.35	\$1.28	\$1.15	\$1.02	\$1.03
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$48	\$51	\$33	\$32	\$29	\$36	\$30	\$21	\$12	\$25
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$46 ⁵	\$139 ⁶	\$192	\$226	\$191	\$199	\$198	\$190	\$187	\$189
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	NA	\$136	\$195	\$187	\$227	\$193	\$220	\$170	\$148	\$133
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	NA	\$160	\$133	\$158	\$103	\$110	\$129	\$85	\$74	\$55
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$119	NC ⁴	\$150	\$157	\$164	\$169	\$173	\$153	\$146	\$143

¹\$2.01 billion after Gramm Rudman Hollings rescission and reallocation.

² Leveraging incentive funds are provided through the federal regular block grant appropriations. Beginning in FY 1996, a portion of such funds (up to 25 percent) was available for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH). REACH funds are included in Leveraging incentive funds in this table.

³ Includes federal LIHEAP allotments net of Indian tribes' set-asides (not shown above); LIHEAP funds carried over from the previous fiscal year (not shown above); oil overcharge funds; and, from FY 81 through FY 03 (not shown above), state and other funds used for LIHEAP/LIHEAP.

⁴ NC – Not calculated

⁵ Excludes \$89 million for Community Services Administration's Energy Crisis Intervention Program and data from 13 states which reported crisis expenditures as part of heating assistance expenditures.

⁶ Excludes estimated obligations for five states.

Table 1a. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2011, all grantees (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 91	LIHEAP FY 92	LIHEAP FY 93	LIHEAP FY 94	LIHEAP FY 95	LIHEAP FY 96	LIHEAP FY 97	LIHEAP FY 98	LIHEAP FY 99	LIHEAP FY 00
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.42	\$1.5	\$1.35	\$1.44	\$1.319 ⁷	\$0.90 ⁸	\$0.975	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.10
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$195	\$300	\$595	\$300	\$600	\$300	\$420	\$300	\$300	\$300
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$195	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$100	\$180	\$215	\$160	\$175	\$300
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$444
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	NA	\$24.4	\$23.7	\$24.1	\$29	\$16.9	\$18.8	\$18.7	\$20.6	\$20.6

Table 1b. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2011, states only (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 91	LIHEAP FY 92	LIHEAP FY 93	LIHEAP FY 94	LIHEAP FY 95	LIHEAP FY 96	LIHEAP FY 97	LIHEAP FY 98	LIHEAP FY 99	LIHEAP FY 00
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$98	\$79	\$57	\$19	\$13	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$2	\$3
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$1.76	\$1.65	\$1.52	\$1.81	\$1.54	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.24	\$1.34	\$1.90
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.9
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$190	\$168	\$180	\$188	\$172	\$175	\$184	\$174	\$205	\$227
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$215	\$190	\$201	\$213	\$198	\$203	\$213	\$205	\$237	\$270
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.10	\$0.99	\$0.95	\$1.06	\$0.88	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.64	\$0.68	\$0.82
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$27	\$23	\$22	\$25	\$44	\$18	\$19	\$62	\$72	\$72
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$221	\$197	\$183	\$226	\$213	\$169	\$176	\$212	\$210	\$250
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$129	\$135	\$146	\$214	\$159	\$136	\$153	\$138	\$145	\$158
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$81	\$80	\$41	\$88	\$81	\$52	\$56	\$41	\$72	\$59
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$150	\$134	\$125	\$148	\$133	\$97	\$113	\$104	\$115	\$134

⁷ HHS's FY 1994 appropriations act included advance FY 1995 funds of \$1.475 billion for LIHEAP. However, HHS's FY 1995 appropriations act rescinded \$155.796 million of the advance FY 1995 LIHEAP funds.

⁸ HHS's FY 1995 appropriations act included advance FY 1996 funds of \$1.319 billion for LIHEAP. However, two subsequent appropriations acts rescinded \$419.204 million of the advance FY 1996 LIHEAP funds.

Table 1a. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2011, all grantees (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 01	LIHEAP FY 02	LIHEAP FY 03	LIHEAP FY 04	LIHEAP FY 05	LIHEAP FY 06	LIHEAP FY 07	LIHEAP FY 08	LIHEAP FY 09	LIHEAP FY 10	LIHEAP FY 11
Regular block grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.40	\$1.70	\$1.79	\$1.79	\$1.85	\$1.98	\$1.98	\$1.98	5.1	\$4.48	\$4.50
Emergency contingency approp. (in millions)	\$300	\$300	\$0	\$99	\$298	\$181	\$181	\$590	\$590	\$591	\$200
Supplemental approp. (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24.5	\$0
Contingency suppl. approp. (in millions)	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4.48	\$0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	\$300	\$100	\$0	\$999	\$277	\$180	\$181	\$611	\$590	\$591	\$200
Suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$99 ⁹	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24.5	\$0
Contingency suppl. funds released (in millions)	\$156	\$0	\$200	\$99	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4.48	\$0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) ²	\$20.6	\$20.6	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.2	\$26.1	\$0 ¹⁰	\$23.2	\$591	\$0

Table 1b. Annual statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2011, states only (continued)

Statistic	LIHEAP FY 01	LIHEAP FY 02	LIHEAP FY 03	LIHEAP FY 04	LIHEAP FY 05	LIHEAP FY 06	LIHEAP FY 07	LIHEAP FY 08	LIHEAP FY 09	LIHEAP FY 10	LIHEAP FY 11
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$1	\$5	\$3	\$2	\$4	\$4	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$5.4	\$0	\$0
Total funds available (in billions) ³	\$2.35	\$1.92	\$2.12	\$1.95	\$2.22	\$3.22	\$2.47	\$2.73	\$5.2	\$5.3	\$5.0
Hhlds. assisted with heating costs (in millions)	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	7.3	8.0	7.6
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$299	\$254	\$258	\$234	\$253	\$317	\$265	\$293	\$418	\$394	\$370
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	365	291	312	277	303	385	321	363	505	\$475	\$452
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.30	\$1.04	\$1.14	\$1.08	\$1.22	\$1.60	\$1.30	\$1.46	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$2.5
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$55	\$78	\$73	\$57	\$62	\$116	\$84	\$86	\$252	\$267	\$269
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$474	\$268	\$378	\$321	\$391	\$574	\$441	\$522	\$964	\$971	\$1,03
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$234	\$214	\$222	\$221	\$235	\$322	\$250	\$276	\$523	\$408	\$413
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$70	\$59	\$78	\$62	\$59	\$101	\$62	\$70	\$212	\$261	\$251
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$169	\$160	\$173	\$169	\$181	\$248	\$193	\$230	\$401	\$396	\$385

⁹ HHS's FY 2003 appropriations act transferred \$100 million from emergency contingency to regular block grant and applied a 0.65 percent rescission to such funds.

¹⁰ HHS's FY 2008 appropriations act did not include funds for Leveraging or REACH. In FY 2011, HHS decided not to set aside funding for Leveraging and REACH.

I. Fiscal Data

Part I provides a national overview of the sources and uses of FY 2011 LIHEAP funds.

Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2011, as described below. The distribution of such appropriations is displayed in Table I-1. Several other sources of federal LIHEAP funds also were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2011, as described below and displayed in Table I-2.

Special Provisions Affecting FY 2011 Federal LIHEAP Funds

Congress passed the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, (Public Law (P.L.) 111-242 on September 30, 2010. This was the first of a series of continuing resolutions (CRs) which provided funds for LIHEAP in FY 2011. Seven CRs provided various levels of funding through April 14, 2011.

On April 15th, 2011, the President signed the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (P.L. 112-10), which provided Federal agencies and programs, including LIHEAP, with their full-year appropriations for FY 2011. The final regular block grant appropriation amount was \$4,500,652,646 after adjustments.

The seven CRs allowed grantees to raise their income eligibility limits to 75 percent of State Median Income (SMI) or, if greater, 150 percent of HHS Poverty Guidelines (HHSPG) through April 14, 2011. After that date, grantees had to lower their limits to no higher than 60 percent of SMI (or, if greater, 150 percent of HHSPG).

Regular Block Grant Allocations

P.L. 112-10 appropriated \$4,510,072,656 in FY 2011 LIHEAP regular block grant funds. A rescission of 0.20 percent and additional adjustment reduced this amount to \$4,500,652,656. Of this amount, \$300,000 was set aside for Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) (see the section below on T&TA funds for more background on the \$300,000) and the remainder was distributed to the following entities:

- 50 states and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “states” refers to the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia);
- 151 direct-funded Indian tribes and tribal organizations (tribes); and
- Five U.S. territories — (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

There was \$118 in unobligated Block Grant funds, all from T&TA. This resulted in an overall total of effectively \$4,500,652,528 in obligated funds.

Emergency Contingency Allocations

The first four continuing resolutions provided appropriations for LIHEAP emergency contingency purposes. On January 24, 2011, the Secretary of Health and Human Services released \$200 million of the available emergency contingency funds to all grantees to help eligible low-income households afford their high energy costs. Neither the subsequent continuing resolutions nor P.L. appropriated additional

emergency contingency funds for FY 2011.

Each tribe that received direct LIHEAP funding from HHS was also allocated a portion of these funds. The amount of such portion was based on the tribe's share of its state's regular block grant allocation, in accordance with the state-tribe agreement or Census figures in the absence of an agreement.

In order to expedite the use of contingency funds in emergency conditions, HHS permitted grantees to use these funds for any purpose authorized under the LIHEAP statute. Thus, grantees could use these funds, subject to normal LIHEAP limits for heating assistance, cooling assistance, crisis assistance, weatherization, administrative costs, and Assurance 16 activities. Likewise, grantees could carry over up to 10 percent of the total of these and their regular block grant funds to FY 2012 (they were required to obligate or return the remaining 90 percent to HHS funds by September 30, 2011). Grantees also should have added these funds to their regular block grant funds in order to determine their limits on weatherization, administration and planning costs, and Assurance 16 activities.

Leveraging Incentive Awards

The Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-501) amended the LIHEAP statute to establish the Leveraging Incentive program (leveraging). This program provides supplementary funds to LIHEAP grantees that acquire non-federal home energy resources for low income households. Due to the nature of the successive CRs, HHS did not set aside FY 2011 funds for this program.

Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) Program Funds

The 1994 amendments to the LIHEAP statute (P.L. 103-252) allow HHS to set aside up to 25 percent of Leveraging Incentive funds for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) Program. As with leveraging, HHS did not set aside FY 2011 funds for this program.

LIHEAP Training and Technical Assistance Funds

Section 8628a of the LIHEAP statute authorizes the Secretary to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for LIHEAP Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) projects. For FY 2011, HHS set aside the full \$300,000, of which it obligated \$299,882. The remaining \$118 in funds will automatically revert back to the Treasury after the five-year expenditure period for such funds expires.¹

T&TA funds can be used for the following purposes:

- To make grants to state and public agencies and private nonprofit organizations.
- To enter into contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements or interagency agreements with states and public agencies (including federal agencies) and private nonprofit organizations OR to enter into contracts with private entities that do not qualify as nonprofit organizations.
- To provide T&TA for LIHEAP related purposes, including collection and dissemination of information about LIHEAP programs and projects, and matters of regional or national significance that could increase the effectiveness of LIHEAP assistance.
- To conduct onsite compliance reviews of LIHEAP programs.

¹ The total T&TA obligated differs from that reported in ACF's FY12 Congressional Justification. Such differences arise from a de-obligation of funds that was included in the FY12 Congressional Justification but not in this total

Appendix C lists the T&TA projects funded for FY 2011.

Summary of FY 2011 Federal LIHEAP Funds

Table I-1 shows how the LIHEAP appropriations were distributed among the grantees and type of LIHEAP funding, as described previously under Part I's *Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds*.

Table I-1. Distribution of LIHEAP appropriations, FY 2011²

Distribution	Number of grantees	Amount
Total funds	207	\$4,700,652,646
Total allocations and awards	207	4,700,352,646
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	4,640,634,675
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	151	53,395,714
Territories	5	6,322,257
Regular block grant allocations	207	4,500,352,646
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	4,443,019,965
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	151	51,237,943
Territories	5	6,094,738
Emergency contingency allocations	207	200,000,000
States (excluding tribes & territories)	51	197,614,710
Indian tribes and tribal organizations	151	2,157,771
Territories	5	227,519
Training and technical assistance (T&TA)	NA	300,000

Other Sources of Federal LIHEAP Funds

In addition to federal LIHEAP allocations, several other sources of federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2011, as described below. These other funds constituted about 7 percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to states in FY 2011.

- **LIHEAP carryover from FY 2010.** Section 8626(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a LIHEAP grantee may request that up to 10 percent of its “funds payable” (i.e., LIHEAP block grant funds, emergency contingency funds, and oil overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP) be held available for the next fiscal year.
- **Unobligated FY 2010 emergency contingency funds.** Grantees could obligate the FY 2010 emergency contingency funds that they received from the September 2010 release (without regard to carryover limitation) in FY 2010 or FY 2011.
- **Unobligated FY 2010 leveraging awards.** Block grant regulations provide that leveraging incentive funds are available for obligation during the fiscal year in which they are awarded to a grantee until the end of the following fiscal year without regard to the limitation on carryover of LIHEAP funds.

² Total funds excludes de-obligated amounts including reallocation. Furthermore, the total funds shown in this and some of the following tables differ from those reported in ACF's FY12 Congressional Justification. Such differences arise from the de-obligation of funds which appear in the FY12 Congressional Justification but not in such tables.

Table I-2. National estimates of net federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2011¹

(See Table I-3 for state-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states.)

Funding source	Number of states	Amount of funds	Percent of funds
Total	51	\$4,969,470,502	100.0%
FY 2011 regular block grant allocations	51	4,443,019,965	89.4
FY 2011 emergency contingency allocations	51	197,614,710	4.0
FY 2010 funds carried over to FY 2011	42	264,647,505	5.3
FY 2010 Unobligated emergency contingency funds	21	47,920,094	1.0
FY 2010 Unobligated leveraging awards	21	16,268,228	0.3

¹ Regular block grant allocations and emergency contingency allocations are actual dollars distributed by HHS. Other amounts are estimated dollars as reported by states to HHS in the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2011*.

Table I-3. State-specific estimates of federal LIHEAP funds available to states, FY 2011¹

State	FY 2011 regular block grant allocations	FY 2011 emergency contingency allocations	Funds carried over from FY 2010	FY 2010 Unobligated emergency contingency Funds	Unobligated FY 2010 leveraging awards	Total
Total	\$4,443,019,965	\$197,614,710	\$264,647,505	\$47,920,094	\$16,268,228	\$4,969,470,502
Alabama	59,010,121	2,135,935	3,192,718	60,588	0	64,399,362
Alaska	14,327,158	646,161	1,551,376	1,495,220	1,144,721	19,164,636
Arizona	30,214,443	847,293	0	3,413,275	763,323	35,238,334
Arkansas	34,985,452	1,415,614	0	0	33,551	36,434,617
California	201,117,115	8,636,452	0	4,599,406	2,945,089	217,298,062
Colorado	62,138,649	2,896,020	5,671,551	0	0	70,706,220
Connecticut	98,253,881	4,665,356	10,245,131	2,110,000	0	115,274,368
Delaware	15,171,820	682,090	1,656,655	280,062	71,118	17,861,745
Dist. of Col.	14,050,604	590,400	1,146,623	327,686	0	16,115,313
Florida	107,686,091	3,067,947	12,761,355	1,367,868	0	124,883,261
Georgia	85,164,350	2,697,151	4,844,377	1,081,787	60,073	93,847,738
Hawaii	6,027,212	208,080	229,884	0	0	6,465,176
Idaho	25,736,498	1,090,945	2,700,893	0	0	29,528,336
Illinois	238,712,118	10,228,456	13,122,758	0	0	262,063,332
Indiana	102,742,736	4,833,904	11,492,385	0	353,992	119,423,017
Iowa	68,137,227	3,451,729	3,444,088	0	0	75,033,044
Kansas	42,326,807	1,597,317	4,054,859	0	0	47,978,983
Kentucky	58,334,575	2,776,193	0	0	71,799	61,182,567
Louisiana	53,164,200	1,730,961	0	0	0	54,895,161
Maine	51,464,282	2,892,681	224,513	0	0	54,581,476
Maryland	85,522,613	3,402,912	3,756,520	0	0	92,682,045
Massachusetts	175,103,814	8,672,501	8,875,693	4,219,010	1,034,389	197,905,407
Michigan	227,108,113	10,073,196	22,654,571	5,516,147	595,447	265,947,474
Minnesota	145,240,955	7,318,258	0	1,648,221	218,781	154,426,215
Mississippi	38,756,195	1,797,246	542,895	0	60,455	41,156,791
Missouri	95,595,838	4,597,475	9,559,807	0	0	109,753,120
Montana	25,911,700	1,107,007	2,746,329	610,655	284,598	30,660,289
Nebraska	39,738,187	1,708,383	3,732,360	0	0	45,178,930
Nevada	15,462,272	405,771	0	0	0	15,868,043
New Hampshire	34,255,054	1,795,158	44,314	0	391,113	36,485,639
New Jersey	180,990,934	7,800,766	16,629,021	3,918,262	2,784,406	212,123,389
New Mexico	20,573,372	1,007,223	1,649,633	0	0	23,230,228
New York	495,531,625	26,110,754	16,278,752	0	0	537,921,131
North Carolina	109,284,197	4,853,989	11,413,819	0	0	125,552,005
North Dakota	26,573,796	1,150,263	2,852,239	0	0	30,576,298
Ohio	225,398,415	9,476,715	22,479,009	5,166,455	1,484,943	264,005,537
Oklahoma	43,338,994	1,509,188	2,775,558	0	117,574	47,741,314
Oregon	44,847,353	2,245,975	4,464,046	1,233,827	511,008	53,302,209

¹ Data was collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2011*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

State	FY 2011 regular block grant allocations	FY 2011 emergency contingency allocations	Funds carried over from FY 2010	FY 2010 Unobligated emergency contingency Funds	Unobligated FY 2010 leveraging awards	Total
Pennsylvania	280,477,917	14,008,175	21,241,353	6,872,114	2,945,090	325,544,649
Rhode Island	29,701,124	1,479,783	687,871	692,782	0	32,561,560
South Carolina	46,909,261	1,740,106	2,904,498	0	0	51,553,865
South Dakota	22,877,566	1,039,795	1,108,733	0	0	25,026,094
Tennessee	71,594,781	2,795,717	2,183,451	0	0	76,573,949
Texas	179,199,982	5,001,455	21,053,065	0	10,841	205,265,343
Utah	31,707,749	1,287,169	3,003,506	739,949	0	36,738,373
Vermont	25,675,382	1,283,670	499,342	598,798	0	28,057,192
Virginia	102,839,476	4,375,444	3,217,580	1,967,982	0	112,400,482
Washington	71,774,103	3,565,619	0	0	385,917	75,725,639
West Virginia	39,046,566	1,739,360	610,613	0	0	41,396,539
Wisconsin	130,737,715	6,652,288	0	0	0	137,390,003
Wyoming	12,479,577	522,664	1,343,761	0	0	14,346,002

Distribution of Federal LIHEAP Funds to States, Tribes, and Territories

After receiving FY 2011 funding authority under P.L. 111-242, HHS awarded initial regular block grant funds to states, direct-funded tribes, and territories. This occurred as soon as such grantees' LIHEAP applications were reviewed and found to be in accordance with the statutory requirements for completeness. To avoid impinging on Congress' final funding prerogatives such awards were limited to 75 percent, or less for states that requested less, of such grantees' full-year allocations under the continuing resolution (CR).

HHS awarded additional regular block grant funds to grantees with complete applications after receiving additional FY 2011 funding authority under the subsequent CRs and the final LIHEAP appropriation. Under the CRs, HHS awarded such funds in accordance with the provisions that required it to obligate the amounts of LIHEAP funds that it had obligated during the equivalent such periods in the previous fiscal year. The final LIHEAP appropriation removed this provision and allowed HHS to award such funds according to the states' quarterly requests and the other grantees' full year allocations.

State Regular Block Grant Allocations

Section 8624 of the LIHEAP statute requires each grantee to submit a complete LIHEAP grant application in order to receive LIHEAP funds. This application consists of the chief executive officer's certification to 16 assurances and other required information. Although HHS does not prescribe a format for this application, it provides a model plan format for use by grantees, at their option.

In addition to the regular block grant funds described below, HHS allocated FY 2011 LIHEAP emergency contingency funds to all grantees.

The distribution of LIHEAP regular block grant funds to the states is based on formulas that are set into law. From FY 1985 through FY 2008, these formulas were based upon section 8623(a) of the LIHEAP statute—under which the distributions were based on (1) the formula established in FY 1982 (Old Formula) when the amount distributed equals or falls below \$1.975 billion; or (2) the formula established

in FY 1985 (New Formula) when the amount distributed exceeds \$1.975 billion. The Old Formula calls for such funds to be distributed to each state on the basis of the share of such funds that that state received for FY 1984. The New Formula calls for such funds to be distributed to each state on the basis of (1) the percentage which its low-income households' home energy expenditures bears to such expenditures in all states; and (2) additional provisions requiring that:

- No state receives less than the amount it would have received in FY 1984 if the regular block grant appropriation in that year had been \$1.975 billion.
- When the regular block grant appropriation equals or exceeds \$2.25 billion, no state which under an appropriation of \$2.25 billion would otherwise have an allotment percentage (i.e. the percentage of such funds available to all states) of less than one percent has its allotment percentage reduced from the percentage it would receive from a total appropriation of \$2.14 billion.
- If the regular block grant appropriation is too low to meet the conditions of #1 and #2, then all states have such funds ratably reduced.

For FY 2011, however, the formula for the full-year appropriation was based upon section 155(a) of P.L. 110-329, which appropriated LIHEAP funds for FY 2009. This section modified the distribution by calling for \$839,792,000 to be distributed by the New Formula and the remainder to be distributed by the Old Formula. Because P.L. 110-329 did not amend the LIHEAP authorizing statute, it did not specify that this modification apply to fiscal years after FY 2009. However, the FY 2011 LIHEAP appropriations acts explicitly incorporated this modification.

Table I-4 shows each state's regular block grant allocations and FY 2011 emergency contingency allocations.

Table I-4. LIHEAP regular block grant and emergency contingency gross allocations, tribal set-asides, and net allocations, by state, FY 2011¹

State	Regular block grant – Gross allocations	Regular block grant – Tribal set-asides	Regular block grant – Net allocations	Emergency contingency - Gross allocations	Emergency contingency - Tribal set-asides	Emergency contingency - Net allocations	Total net funds
Total	\$4,494,257,908	\$51,237,943	\$4,443,019,965	\$199,772,481	\$2,157,771	\$197,614,710	\$4,640,634,675
Alabama	59,446,988	436,867	59,010,121	2,151,528	15,593	2,135,935	61,146,056
Alaska	23,667,039	9,339,881	14,327,158	1,060,080	413,919	646,161	14,973,319
Arizona	35,488,829	5,274,386	30,214,443	1,037,630	190,337	847,293	31,061,736
Arkansas	34,985,452	0	34,985,452	1,415,614	0	1,415,614	36,401,066
California	202,073,689	956,574	201,117,115	8,677,528	41,076	8,636,452	209,753,567
Colorado	62,138,649	0	62,138,649	2,896,020	0	2,896,020	65,034,669
Connecticut	98,253,881	0	98,253,881	4,665,356	0	4,665,356	102,919,237
Delaware	15,171,820	0	15,171,820	682,090	0	682,090	15,853,910
Dist. of Col.	14,050,604	0	14,050,604	590,400	0	590,400	14,641,004
Florida	107,686,091	0	107,686,091	3,067,947	0	3,067,947	110,754,038
Georgia	85,164,350	0	85,164,350	2,697,151	0	2,697,151	87,861,501
Hawaii	6,027,212	0	6,027,212	208,080	0	208,080	6,235,292
Idaho	27,052,158	1,315,660	25,736,498	1,146,582	55,637	1,090,945	26,827,443
Illinois	238,712,118	0	238,712,118	10,228,456	0	10,228,456	248,940,574

¹ Regular block grant allocations and emergency contingency allocations are actual dollars distributed by HHS.

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State	Regular block grant – Gross allocations	Regular block grant – Tribal set-asides	Regular block grant – Net allocations	Emergency contingency - Gross allocations	Emergency contingency - Tribal set-asides	Emergency contingency - Net allocations	Total net funds
Indiana	102,897,349	154,613	102,742,736	4,840,861	6,957	4,833,904	107,576,640
Iowa	68,137,227	0	68,137,227	3,451,729	0	3,451,729	71,588,956
Kansas	42,326,807	0	42,326,807	1,597,317	0	1,597,317	43,924,124
Kentucky	58,334,575	0	58,334,575	2,776,193	0	2,776,193	61,110,768
Louisiana	53,164,200	0	53,164,200	1,730,961	0	1,730,961	54,895,161
Maine	53,538,514	2,074,232	51,464,282	3,002,420	109,739	2,892,681	54,356,963
Maryland	85,522,613	0	85,522,613	3,402,912	0	3,402,912	88,925,525
Massachusetts	175,177,776	73,962	175,103,814	8,675,971	3,470	8,672,501	183,776,315
Michigan	228,146,060	1,037,947	227,108,113	10,124,462	51,266	10,073,196	237,181,309
Minnesota	145,240,955	0	145,240,955	7,318,258	0	7,318,258	152,559,213
Mississippi	38,834,299	78,104	38,756,195	1,800,659	3,413	1,797,246	40,553,441
Missouri	95,595,838	0	95,595,838	4,597,475	0	4,597,475	100,193,313
Montana	31,730,462	5,818,762	25,911,700	1,341,512	234,505	1,107,007	27,018,707
Nebraska	39,738,187	0	39,738,187	1,708,383	0	1,708,383	41,446,570
Nevada	15,462,272	0	15,462,272	405,771	0	405,771	15,868,043
New Hampshire	34,255,054	0	34,255,054	1,795,158	0	1,795,158	36,050,212
New Jersey	180,990,934	0	180,990,934	7,800,766	0	7,800,766	188,791,700
New Mexico	20,938,033	364,661	20,573,372	1,024,169	16,946	1,007,223	21,580,595
New York	495,800,516	268,891	495,531,625	26,124,668	13,914	26,110,754	521,642,379
North Carolina	111,262,931	1,978,734	109,284,197	4,941,877	87,888	4,853,989	114,138,186
North Dakota	34,802,738	8,228,942	26,573,796	1,481,841	331,578	1,150,263	27,724,059
Ohio	225,398,415	0	225,398,415	9,476,715	0	9,476,715	234,875,130
Oklahoma	47,717,084	4,378,090	43,338,994	1,661,319	152,131	1,509,188	44,848,182
Oregon	45,579,012	731,659	44,847,353	2,282,150	36,175	2,245,975	47,093,328
Pennsylvania	280,477,917	0	280,477,917	14,008,175	0	14,008,175	294,486,092
Rhode Island	29,789,673	88,549	29,701,124	1,483,988	4,205	1,479,783	31,180,907
South Carolina	46,909,261	0	46,909,261	1,740,106	0	1,740,106	48,649,367
South Dakota	27,660,912	4,783,346	22,877,566	1,249,980	210,185	1,039,795	23,917,361
Tennessee	71,594,781	0	71,594,781	2,795,717	0	2,795,717	74,390,498
Texas	179,199,982	0	179,199,982	5,001,455	0	5,001,455	184,201,437
Utah	31,940,797	233,048	31,707,749	1,296,996	9,827	1,287,169	32,994,918
Vermont	25,675,382	0	25,675,382	1,283,670	0	1,283,670	26,959,052
Virginia	102,839,476	0	102,839,476	4,375,444	0	4,375,444	107,214,920
Washington	74,971,195	3,197,092	71,774,103	3,716,848	151,229	3,565,619	75,339,722
West Virginia	39,046,566	0	39,046,566	1,739,360	0	1,739,360	40,785,926
Wisconsin	130,737,715	0	130,737,715	6,652,288	0	6,652,288	137,390,003
Wyoming	12,903,520	423,943	12,479,577	540,445	17,781	522,664	13,002,241

Tribal Regular Block Grant Allocations

The LIHEAP statute and the HHS block grant regulations provide for federally-recognized Indian tribes, state-recognized Indian tribes, and tribal organizations applying on behalf of eligible tribes (direct-funded tribes) to receive LIHEAP funds directly from HHS, rather than receiving LIHEAP assistance from the states. In such cases, section 8623(d)(2) of the LIHEAP statute directs that each such tribe's LIHEAP regular block grant allotment bear the same ratio to the allotment of the state in which the tribe is located as the number of eligible tribal households bears to the number of eligible households in the state. A larger allotment amount may be agreed upon by the tribe and state.

Table I-5 shows the direct-funded tribes for each state and the amounts set aside from regular block grant allocations and emergency contingency allocations for such tribes.

Table I-5. LIHEAP funding breakdown for direct-funded tribes and tribal organizations, FY 2011¹

Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Total
Total	\$51,237,943	\$2,157,771	\$53,395,714
Alabama - Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	12,687	459	13,146
Alabama - Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	188,359	6,818	195,177
Alabama - Poarch Band of Creek Indians	169,874	5,929	175,803
Alabama - United Cherokee Ani-Yun Wiya Nation	65,947	2,387	68,334
Alaska - Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	351,628	15,583	367,211
Alaska - Assn. of Village Council Presidents	3,306,951	146,556	3,453,507
Alaska - Bristol Bay Native Association	1,791,623	79,400	1,871,023
Alaska - Kenaitze Indian Tribe	162,693	7,210	169,903
Alaska - Kodiak Area Native Association	57,408	2,544	59,952
Alaska - Kuskokwim Native Association	496,106	21,986	518,092
Alaska - Orutsararmuit Native Council	196,984	8,730	205,714
Alaska - Seldovia Village	16,780	744	17,524
Alaska - Tanana Chiefs Conference	1,853,997	82,164	1,936,161
Alaska - Tlingit & Haida Central Council	1,057,871	46,882	1,104,753
Alaska - Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	47,840	2,120	49,960
Arizona - Cocopah Tribe	22,002	612	22,614
Arizona - Colorado River Indian Tribes	68,553	1,952	70,505
Arizona - Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	222,046	6,180	228,226
Arizona - N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc.(NCIDC)	734,528	31,335	765,863
Arizona - Navajo Nation	3,681,751	134,383	3,816,134
Arizona - Pascua Yaqui Tribe	84,823	2,361	87,184
Arizona - Quechan Tribe	50,656	2,102	52,758
Arizona - Salt River Pima Maricopa Ind. Cmty.	81,928	2,280	84,208
Arizona - San Carlos Apache Tribe	135,100	3,760	138,860
Arizona - White Mountain Apache Tribe	192,999	5,372	198,371
California - Berry Creek Rancheria	15,888	682	16,570
California - Bishop Paiute	59,885	2,572	62,457

¹ This data are compiled from HHS' records of actual dollars distributed.

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Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Total
California - Coyote Valley Pomo Band	13,199	567	13,766
California - Enterprise Rancheria	6,111	262	6,373
California - Hoopa Valley Tribe	109,505	4,702	114,207
California - Hopland Band	16,621	714	17,335
California - Karuk Tribe	79,440	3,411	82,851
California - Mooretown Rancheria	45,342	1,947	47,289
California - Pinoleville Rancheria	20,284	871	21,155
California - Pit River Tribe	95,206	4,088	99,294
California - Quartz Valley	9,533	409	9,942
California - Redding Rancheria	117,571	5,049	122,620
California - Redwood Valley	5,377	231	5,608
California - Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	109,260	4,692	113,952
California - Round Valley	70,274	3,018	73,292
California - S. Cal. Tribal Chairmen's Association	12,344	530	12,874
California - Sherwood Valley Rancheria	17,843	766	18,609
California - Southern Indian Health Council	10,388	446	10,834
California - Yurok Tribe	142,503	6,119	148,622
Idaho - Coeur d'Alene Tribe	82,017	3,468	85,485
Idaho - Nez Perce Tribe	189,791	8,026	197,817
Idaho - Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	1,043,852	44,143	1,087,995
Indiana - Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	154,613	6,957	161,570
Maine - Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	246,865	13,061	259,926
Maine - Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	246,865	13,061	259,926
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Indian Township	471,029	24,920	495,949
Maine - Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	657,172	34,768	691,940
Maine - Penobscot Tribe	452,301	23,929	476,230
Massachusetts - Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	73,962	3,470	77,432
Michigan - Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	89,302	3,963	93,265
Michigan - Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	169,808	7,536	177,344
Michigan - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	235,652	10,458	246,110
Michigan - Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	43,185	1,916	45,101
Michigan - Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,000	27,393	527,393
Mississippi - Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	78,104	3,413	81,517
Montana - Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	1,298,159	52,318	1,350,477
Montana - Blackfeet Tribe	1,481,969	59,725	1,541,694
Montana - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	379,139	15,280	394,419
Montana - Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	1,453,243	58,568	1,511,811
Montana - Fort Belknap Community	522,705	21,066	543,771
Montana - Northern Cheyenne Tribe	683,547	27,548	711,095
New Mexico - Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	39,809	1,850	41,659
New Mexico - Jicarilla Apache Tribe	39,657	1,843	41,500
New Mexico - Pueblo of Jemez	30,389	1,412	31,801
New Mexico - Pueblo of Laguna	79,010	3,672	82,682
New Mexico - Pueblo of Nambe	31,148	1,447	32,595

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Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Total
New Mexico - Pueblo of Zuni	144,648	6,722	151,370
New York - Seneca Nation	170,236	8,809	179,045
New York - St. Regis Mohawk Band	98,655	5,105	103,760
North Carolina - Lumbee Tribe	1,978,734	87,888	2,066,622
North Dakota - Spirit Lake Tribe	1,717,912	68,957	1,786,869
North Dakota - Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	2,307,627	93,897	2,401,524
North Dakota - Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	1,352,400	54,285	1,406,685
North Dakota - Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	2,851,003	114,439	2,965,442
Oklahoma - Absentee Shawnee Tribe	27,867	968	28,835
Oklahoma - Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	17,863	620	18,483
Oklahoma - Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	24,009	834	24,843
Oklahoma - Caddo Indian Tribe	28,010	973	28,983
Oklahoma - Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	1,731,612	60,129	1,791,741
Oklahoma - Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	90,746	3,151	93,897
Oklahoma - Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	233,125	8,095	241,220
Oklahoma - Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	654,492	22,727	677,219
Oklahoma - Citizen Band Potawatomi	36,584	1,270	37,854
Oklahoma - Comanche Indian Tribe	104,504	3,629	108,133
Oklahoma - Delaware Nation	4,000	156	4,156
Oklahoma - Delaware Tribe of Indians	46,588	1,618	48,206
Oklahoma - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	156	4,156
Oklahoma - Fort Sill Apache Tribe	5,717	198	5,915
Oklahoma - Kialegee Tribal Town	4,000	156	4,156
Oklahoma - Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	24,295	844	25,139
Oklahoma - Kiowa Indian Tribe	87,460	3,037	90,497
Oklahoma - Miami Tribe	14,290	496	14,786
Oklahoma - Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	156	4,156
Oklahoma - Muscogee (Creek) Nation	436,868	15,170	452,038
Oklahoma - Osage Tribe	165,465	5,746	171,211
Oklahoma - Otoe-Missouria Tribe	13,147	457	13,604
Oklahoma - Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	156	4,156
Oklahoma - Pawnee Tribe	14,862	516	15,378
Oklahoma - Ponca Tribe	32,154	1,117	33,271
Oklahoma - Sac & Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	30,815	1,070	31,885
Oklahoma - Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	86,602	3,007	89,609
Oklahoma - Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	17,006	591	17,597
Oklahoma - Shawnee Tribe	4,000	156	4,156
Oklahoma - Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	30,154	1,047	31,201
Oklahoma - Tonkawa Tribe	4,859	169	5,028
Oklahoma - United Keetowah	371,560	12,902	384,462
Oklahoma - Wichita & Affiliated Tribes	12,718	442	13,160
Oklahoma - Wyandotte Nation	10,718	372	11,090
Oregon - Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	1,882	38,882
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	6,044	124,889
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	5,832	120,497
Oregon - Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	5,832	120,497
Oregon - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	610	12,610

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Direct-funded tribe	Regular block grant allocations	Emergency contingency allocations	Total
Oregon - Klamath Tribe	334,484	15,975	350,459
Rhode Island - Narragansett Indian Tribe	88,549	4,205	92,754
South Dakota - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	811,615	35,663	847,278
South Dakota - Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	109,366	4,806	114,172
South Dakota - Oglala Sioux Tribe	1,680,791	73,856	1,754,647
South Dakota - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	1,323,910	58,174	1,382,084
South Dakota - Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	535,321	23,522	558,843
South Dakota - Yankton Sioux Tribe	322,343	14,164	336,507
Utah - Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	60,000	2,745	62,745
Utah - Ute Tribe (Uintah & Ouray)	173,048	7,082	180,130
Washington - Colville Confederated Tribes	665,657	31,482	697,139
Washington - Hoh Tribe	8,460	426	8,886
Washington - Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	19,412	918	20,330
Washington - Kalispel Indian Community	19,412	918	20,330
Washington - Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	47,468	2,245	49,713
Washington - Lummi Indian Tribe	196,397	9,288	205,685
Washington - Makah Indian Tribe	153,172	7,244	160,416
Washington - Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	70,103	3,315	73,418
Washington - Nooksack Indian Tribe	53,912	2,550	56,462
Washington - Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	32,379	1,531	33,910
Washington - Puyallup Tribe	219,030	10,359	229,389
Washington - Quileute Tribe	62,557	2,959	65,516
Washington - Quinault Tribe	170,461	8,062	178,523
Washington - Samish Tribe	64,679	3,059	67,738
Washington - Small Tribes Organization of W. Wash.	103,504	4,895	108,399
Washington - South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	218,638	10,340	228,978
Washington - Spokane Tribe	137,061	6,482	143,543
Washington - Suquamish Tribe	19,412	918	20,330
Washington - Swinomish Indians	83,070	3,929	86,999
Washington - Tulalip Tribe	146,728	6,939	153,667
Washington - Yakama Indian Nation	705,580	33,370	738,950
Wyoming - Eastern Shoshone of the Wind River	181,333	7,188	188,521
Wyoming - Northern Arapaho Nation	242,610	10,593	253,203

Territory Regular Block Grant Allocations

Section 8623(b)(1) of the LIHEAP statute mandates that, “after evaluating the extent to which each jurisdiction. . . requires assistance under this paragraph for the fiscal year involved,” HHS “shall apportion not less than one-tenth of 1 percent, and not more than one-half of 1 percent, of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out this title on the basis of need among” the following territories: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. These territories are also eligible to receive emergency contingency, leveraging and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH) funds.

From FY 1981 through FY 2011 the territories received the same percentage of the total LIHEAP appropriation, approximately 0.14 percent, and the same relative shares of the funds based on such

percentage. That is because such percentages and shares were based on a congressional determination of need for FY 1981, and because no information was provided that demonstrated “that changed conditions required a higher relative level of funding as compared to the states than existed in 1981.” However, such percentages and shares may be changed upon the provision of such information.

The five eligible territories received FY 2011 LIHEAP funds as indicated in Table I-6 below.

Table I-6. LIHEAP funding breakdown for territories, FY 2011¹

Territory	Regular block grant allocation	Emergency contingency allocation	Total
Total	\$6,094,738	\$227,519	\$6,322,257
American Samoa	100,824	3,764	104,588
Guam	221,050	8,252	229,302
Northern Mariana Islands	76,777	2,866	79,643
Puerto Rico	5,487,060	204,834	5,691,894
U.S. Virgin Islands	209,027	7,803	216,830

¹ This data is compiled from HHS’ records of actual dollars distributed.

Uses of LIHEAP Funds

HHS obtained estimates of the states' program obligations through the *LIHEAP Performance Data Form - Grantee Survey for FY 2011*, as described in Appendix A. Such estimates are shown at the national level in Table I-7 and at the state level in Table I-8. Two states and four tribes indicated in their *FY 2011 LIHEAP Carryover and Reallotment Report* that they had FY 2011 LIHEAP funds available for reallotment, totaling \$3,089,920. HHS redistributed that sum to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2012, per section 8626 of the LIHEAP statute.

Table I-7. National-level estimates of states' uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2011¹

Uses of LIHEAP funds	Number of states	Estimated obligations	Percent of funds ²
Total	51	\$4,969,470,502	100.0%
Heating assistance ³	51	2,548,331,443	51.3
Cooling assistance	16	268,632,533	5.4
Crisis assistance ⁴	48	1,032,056,413	20.8
Weatherization assistance ⁵	40	413,246,567	8.3
Carryover to following fiscal year	42	251,460,166	5.1
Development of leveraging programs	9	3,915,772	0.0 ⁶
Assurance 16 activities ⁷	24	64,040,068	1.3
Administrative costs	51	385,104,053	7.7
Other ⁸	3	2,683,487	0.0 ⁶

¹ This data was collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2011*. Sources of these funds are shown in Table I-2.

² Percentage distribution of uses of LIHEAP funds may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

³ Includes \$1,905,732 in heating assistance funds provided by eight states as LIHEAP nominal benefits to SNAP households. Seven states and DC did not specify the amount of nominal benefits provided to SNAP households.

⁴ Excludes three states that provided expedited heating assistance in winter fuel crisis situations.

⁵ Excludes one state that did not obligate FY 2011 funds for weatherization, but weatherized households with their FY 2010 LIHEAP funds.

⁶ Less than 0.1 percent.

⁷ Funds obligated for Assurance 16 activities consisted of LIHEAP funds used to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling and assistance with energy vendors.

⁸ 'Other' refers to LIHEAP Management Information System (MIS) funds obligated by Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana

Table I-8. Estimates of states' uses of federal LIHEAP funds, FY 2011, by state¹

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2012	Development of leveraging resources ²	Assurance 16 activities ³	Administrative and planning costs	Other ⁴	Total
Total	\$2,548,331,443	\$268,632,533	\$1,032,056,413	\$413,246,567	\$251,460,166	\$3,915,772	\$64,040,068	\$385,104,053	\$2,683,487	\$4,969,470,502
Alabama	22,313,217	20,728,020	12,312,830	0	4,828,989	0	407,221	3,809,085	0	64,399,362
Alaska ⁵	16,369,738	0	0	700,000	1,326,098	0	0	768,800	0	19,164,636
Arizona ⁶	21,474,363	0	4,109,090	4,753,904	0	35,000	1,510,722	3,355,255	0	35,238,334
Arkansas	11,161,701	5,352,001	10,239,996	5,230,142	0	0	1,333,686	3,117,091	0	36,434,617
California ^{6 7 8 9}	67,161,037	0	65,952,600	51,736,968	0	0	10,717,649	21,729,808	0	217,298,062
Colorado ⁷	41,461,254	0	7,180,611	9,755,200	5,805,689	0	0	6,503,466	0	70,706,220
Connecticut ^{10 11}	83,695,228	0	21,794,060	0	115,379	0	1,000,000	8,669,701	0	115,274,368
Delaware ^{7 11}	10,880,320	2,713,816	1,096,827	0	1,585,391	0	0	1,585,391	0	17,861,745
Dist. of Col. ^{7 9}	10,997,094	401,360	1,898,712	1,589,065	101,461	0	0	1,127,621	0	16,115,313

¹ This data was collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2011*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

² Development of leveraging resources consists of LIHEAP funds used to identify, develop, and demonstrate leveraging incentive programs. Grantees may spend up to a certain amount of their LIHEAP funds to conduct such activities each fiscal year.

³ Funds obligated for Assurance 16 activities were used to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling and assistance with energy vendors.

⁴ "Other" funds were program funds that Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana used for LIHEAP Management Information Systems (MIS).

⁵ Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁶ Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such funds under heating assistance.

⁷ Energy crisis assistance benefits include funds for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements for the following states: California (\$21,426,604), Colorado (\$212,051), Delaware (\$272,827), District of Columbia (\$104,075), Idaho (\$375,854), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (\$1,183,062), Maine (\$260), Maryland (\$1,500,000), Michigan (\$2,581,433), Minnesota (\$8,384,894), Missouri ([furnace repair/replacement – \$38,387] and [air conditioner repair/replacement – \$113,298]), New Jersey ([furnace repair/replacement – \$284,254] and [furnace restart, restoration, and cold air infiltration – \$11,793]), New York (\$9,629,911), North Carolina (\$6,943,659), Oregon (\$1,701,841), Pennsylvania (furnace repair/replacement, window repair, pipe thawing services – \$18,000,000), Rhode Island (\$2,000,000), Washington (\$1,926,159), Wisconsin (\$2,083,035) and Wyoming (\$514,000).

⁸ California, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming received a waiver for FY 2011 that increased from 15% to up to 25% of the maximum amount of LIHEAP funds available for weatherization or other energy-related home repairs.

⁹ The following states allocated funds to nominal benefits for SNAP households, but did not report the amount separately: California, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

¹⁰ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$7,375,291 for Safety Net Assistance for households in a life-threatening situation, and who were unable to secure shelter with adequate heat.

¹¹ The following states allocated funds to nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the amount: Connecticut, \$80,000; Delaware, \$15; Maine, \$7,200; Michigan, \$1,000,000; New Jersey, \$242,742; New York, \$318,612; Pennsylvania, \$231,113; and Vermont, \$26,050.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2011: Part I. Fiscal Data

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2012	Development of leveraging resources ²	Assurance 16 activities ³	Administrative and planning costs	Other ⁴	Total
Florida	21,371,354	23,036,037	66,221,368	165,038	7,340,774	0	0	6,748,690	0	124,883,261
Georgia	49,762,532	0	22,267,928	5,518,587	7,462,541	0	50,000	8,786,150	0	93,847,738
Hawaii ⁶	5,405,601	0	59,607	0	597,460	0	0	402,508	0	6,465,176
Idaho ⁷	16,616,165	0	401,360	1,898,712	2,682,744	35,000	1,341,372	2,682,744	0	29,528,336
Illinois ⁷	152,523,831	0	32,273,637	35,381,212	16,762,976	0	10,238,960	14,882,716	0	262,063,332
Indiana	64,586,019	16,630,422	6,945,720	9,861,224	7,826,126	0	3,816,686	9,756,820	0	119,423,017
Iowa ⁷	53,106,702	0	2,877,586	10,579,178	3,374,323	4,950	889,903	4,200,402	0	75,033,044
Kansas ⁵	33,849,574	0	0	6,044,510	4,392,412	0	0	3,091,876	600,611	47,978,983
Kentucky	17,180,907	0	37,771,518	0	71,799	0	0	6,158,343	0	61,182,567
Louisiana ¹²	18,459,061	18,459,061	7,171,104	4,253,136	0	0	1,063,284	5,489,515	0	54,895,161
Maine ^{7 11}	39,433,110	0	1,617,138	7,837,768	0	0	257,764	5,435,696	0	54,581,476
Maryland ⁷	76,558,396	0	4,224,491	0	4,561,221	0	0	7,337,937	0	92,682,045
Massachusetts ^{5 9}	162,650,390	0	0	12,000,000	749,606	80,000	3,597,400	18,828,011	0	197,905,407
Michigan ^{7 11}	65,189,538	0	149,953,100	4,460,668	22,014,878	0	0	24,329,290	0	265,947,474
Minnesota ^{7 13}	86,542,287	0	43,329,460	5,090,562	837,532	0	5,689,236	11,854,262	1,082,876	154,426,215
Mississippi	11,653,496	16,092,923	1,477,485	5,864,754	1,056,782	0	1,555,247	3,456,104	0	41,156,791
Missouri ⁷	43,866,114	0	47,923,105	0	9,672,892	0	0	8,291,009	0	109,753,120
Montana ^{8 9}	16,305,676	0	1,092,845	6,754,674	2,701,781	0	1,345,118	1,460,195	1,000,000	30,660,289
Nebraska	9,323,259	780,963	24,410,959	4,898,101	1,699,544	0	0	4,066,104	0	45,178,930
Nevada ^{6 14 15}	14,770,786	0	428,007	0	0	0	0	669,250	0	15,868,043
New Hampshire	29,455,939	0	1,143,201	500,000	1,916,217	0	650,000	2,820,282	0	36,485,639
New Jersey ^{7 11}	126,500,388	12,268,680	17,698,121	26,000,000	11,046,204	0	0	18,609,996	0	212,123,389
New Mexico	15,974,439	0	5,455,909	771,562	0	0	0	1,028,318	0	23,230,228

¹² Energy crisis assistance funds include \$1,557,865 for an Energy Special Needs Program.

¹³ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$876,149 for the state's Reach Out for Warmth Program.

¹⁴ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$788 for crisis intervention.

¹⁵ Served households with FY 2010 weatherization funds.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2011: Part I. Fiscal Data

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2012	Development of leveraging resources ²	Assurance 16 activities ³	Administrative and planning costs	Other ⁴	Total
New York ^{7 11 16}	291,723,653	1,585,312	124,966,669	67,063,945	12,883,783	417,314	0	39,280,455	0	537,921,131
North Carolina ⁷	60,762,824	0	46,393,871	428,454	11,413,819	0	0	6,553,037	0	125,552,005
North Dakota ¹⁷	15,775,563	0	8,755,925	500,000	2,772,405	0	0	2,772,405	0	30,576,298
Ohio	148,091,763	0	51,830,200	17,615,634	22,980,427	0	0	23,487,513	0	264,005,537
Oklahoma ¹⁸	11,026,715	22,119,652	4,344,510	1,000,000	6,222,841	0	0	3,027,596	0	47,741,314
Oregon ^{7 9}	30,058,313	0	5,884,413	6,222,572	4,484,736	35,000	1,906,011	4,711,164	0	53,302,209
Pennsylvania ^{7 11}	217,048,500	0	62,974,717	0	25,678,541	0	0	19,842,891	0	325,544,649
Rhode Island ^{7 9}	17,581,509	0	5,676,927	4,500,000	2,453,124	0	650,000	1,700,000	0	32,561,560
South Carolina	12,566,079	8,500,583	15,892,394	7,297,405	1,945,974	0	2,432,468	2,918,962	0	51,553,865
South Dakota	22,087,532	0	375,830	697,635	1,178,437	0	0	686,660	0	25,026,094
Tennessee	32,419,093	13,241,601	19,712,020	0	0	3,248,508	545,734	7,406,993	0	76,573,949
Texas	23,767,857	80,546,625	27,729,166	27,169,712	18,420,143	0	9,210,613	18,421,227	0	205,265,343
Utah	21,894,498	0	3,802,686	4,305,000	3,299,491	0	64,008	3,372,690	0	36,738,373
Vermont ^{11 19}	19,911,442	0	5,609,527	0	172,813	25,000	0	2,338,410	0	28,057,192
Virginia	40,292,996	26,175,477	9,749,333	14,739,692	10,721,492	0	0	10,721,492	0	112,400,482
Washington ^{7 8 9}	38,593,163	0	10,514,861	14,308,412	973,245	35,000	3,766,986	7,533,972	0	75,725,639
West Virginia	24,305,798	0	6,555,304	4,442,586	4,029,257	0	0	2,063,594	0	41,396,539
Wisconsin ^{7 9}	95,602,220	0	19,250,505	16,450,465	0	0	0	6,086,813	0	137,390,003
Wyoming ^{7 8}	8,222,409	0	964,345	2,734,686	1,298,819	0	0	1,125,743	0	14,346,002

¹⁶ Cooling assistance funds were used to assist 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households are reported under weatherization assistance.

¹⁷ Energy Crisis assistance funds include \$5,600,000 for emergency furnace and related costs due to the Minot Flood and \$500,000 for emergency furnace repair and replacement. North Dakota subcontracted for emergency furnace repair or replacement and flood disaster services at the end of FY 2011.

¹⁸ Oklahoma carried over \$4,484,818 of unobligated FY 2011 funds to FY 2012. The remaining \$1,738,023 of unobligated FY 2011 funds was returned to the federal government.

¹⁹ Energy crisis assistance funds include \$308,308 for Fuel and Utilities General Assistance.

II. Home Energy Data

Part II of this report presents home energy consumption and expenditure data. The primary data source for this part is the Department of Energy's (DOE's) 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which has energy consumption and expenditures data for calendar year (CY) 2005.¹ For this report, the 2005 space heating and cooling consumption and expenditures have been adjusted to reflect FY 2011 weather and fuel prices. Therefore, any residential energy or home energy consumption and expenditure data presented in Part II has been adjusted from the 2005 RECS for years after 2005.

Appendix A includes an explanation of the sources of data and the data calculations for the home energy estimates presented in Part II.

Total Residential Energy Data

Total residential energy includes a variety of uses, such as refrigeration, cooking, lighting, water heating, and space heating and cooling. By statute, LIHEAP targets assistance to that portion of total residential energy that covers home heating and home cooling costs. In FY 2011, home heating was 31 percent of the residential energy bill for low income households, and home cooling made up 13 percent.

Low income households had average residential energy consumption of 87.5 MMBtus, or 11.7 percent less than all households, and average energy expenditures of \$1,913, or 13.2 percent less than all households. Their mean individual residential energy burden was 13.4 percent, nearly twice that for all households and nearly four times that for non-low income households.

Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households were \$2,106, over 10 percent higher than that for all low income households. The mean individual residential energy burden was 15.7 percent, 2.3 percentage points higher than that for low income households.

Table II-1 provides data on the percentage of the residential energy bill that is attributable to five main categories of end use. The category for appliances, such as lights and cooking but not refrigeration, accounted for about 31 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households. Water heating expenditures represented about 15 percent of residential expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households. Table II-1 also provides data on residential energy expenditures by each major end use by the following four income groups:

- **All households**, represent all households in the U.S.
- **Non low income households**, represent those households with annual incomes above the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI.
- **Low income households**, represent those households with annual incomes at or under the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of SMI.
- **LIHEAP recipient households**, represent those low income households that received federal fuel assistance.

¹ RECS is a national household sample survey which has been conducted every four years by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. Department of Energy. It is designed to provide reliable data at the national and Census regional level. FY 2009 RECS data was not available at the time this report was drafted.

Residential energy expenditures of low income households were distributed in roughly the same way as those of all households. However, LIHEAP recipients spent a higher proportion of their annual residential expenditures for space heating and a lower proportion for space cooling than did other groups. LIHEAP recipient households spent 38 percent of their annual residential expenditures for space heating, seven percentage points more than did the average low income household. LIHEAP recipient households spent eight percent for space cooling, about 62 percent of the proportion spent by low income households.

Table II-1. Percent of household residential energy expenditures by major end use, FY 2011²

End use	All households	Non low income households	Low income households	LIHEAP recipient households
Space heating	28%	27%	31%	38%
Space cooling	14	14	13	8
Water heating	14	14	15	15
Refrigeration	8	8	8	7
Appliances	36	37	33	31
All uses ³	100	100	100	100

Table II-2a to II-2d present data on average annual residential energy consumption, expenditures, and energy burden (the percent of income spent on energy), by fuel type for all household types. In FY 2011, average residential energy consumption for all households was 99.1 million British Thermal Units (MMBtus) and average expenditures were \$2,205. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 7.0 percent of income. The definition of “mean individual burden” is explained in Appendix A.

² Data are derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2011 heating degree days and cooling degree days.

³ All uses may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table II-2a. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, all households, FY 2011¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	99.1	\$2,205	7.0%	4.2%	3.3%
Natural gas	115.4	2,015	5.6	3.6	3.0
Electricity	62.7	1,936	7.0	4.0	2.9
Fuel oil	151.7	4,298	14.1	8.3	6.4
Kerosene	55.7	1,676	10.2	7.5	2.5
LPG ⁷	112.5	3,216	10.1	6.8	4.8

Table II-2b. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, non-low income households, FY 2011¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	105.3	\$2,363	3.5%	3.0%	2.6%
Natural gas	120.1	2,172	3.1	2.7	2.4
Electricity	67.6	2,087	3.3	2.9	2.3
Fuel oil	160.9	4,600	6.4	5.7	5.0
Kerosene	62.1 ⁶	1,724 ⁶	4.7	4.8	1.9
LPG ⁷	120.0	3,345	5.4	4.8	3.6

Table II-2c. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, low income households, FY 2011¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	87.5	\$1,913	13.4%	9.0%	10.0%
Natural gas	105.5	1,680	11.0	8.0	8.8
Electricity	54.4	1,679	13.3	8.3	8.8
Fuel oil	137.7	3,834	25.9	19.8	20.0
Kerosene	54.5	1,668	11.3	8.9	8.7
LPG ⁷	98.4	2,973	18.9	15.2	15.5

Table II-2d. Average annual household residential energy data by main fuel type, LIHEAP recipient households, FY 2011¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	107.3	\$2,106	15.7%	10.0%	13.1%
Natural gas	117.9	1,786	13.2	9.2	11.1
Electricity	50.5	1,364	14.9	8.9	8.5
Fuel oil	155.6	4,350	28.7	28.6	27.0
Kerosene	78.3 ⁶	1,902 ⁶	19.2	15.1	11.8
LPG ⁷	112.0	3,591	18.7	11.9	22.3

¹ Data are derived from the Department of Energy's (DOE's) 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), adjusted to reflect FY 2011 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices. Data represent residential energy used from October 2010 through September 2011.

² A British Thermal Unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MMBtus refer to values in millions of Btus.

³ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2011 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for information on calculation of energy burden.

⁴ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2011 adjusted RECS data.

⁵ Mean group energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average residential energy expenditures from the 2005 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2011; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2011 CPS ASEC.

⁶ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

⁷ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

Table II-3. Average annual residential energy expenditures and mean group burden by main heating fuel type, nationally, Census region, and household type, FY 2011¹

Census region	All fuels dollars	All fuels percent	Natural gas dollars	Natural gas percent	Electricity dollars	Electricity percent	Fuel oil dollars	Fuel oil percent	Kerosene dollars	Kerosene percent	LPG dollars ²	LPG percent
US - All households	\$2,205	3.3%	\$2,015	3.0%	\$1,936	2.9%	\$4,298	6.4%	\$1,676	2.5%	\$3,216	4.8%
US - Non low income households	2,363	2.6	2,172	2.4	2,087	2.3	4,600	5.0	1,724 ³	1.9	3,345	3.6
US - Low income households ⁴	1,913	10.0	1,680	8.8	1,679	8.8	3,834	20.0	1,668	8.7	2,973	15.5
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	2,106	13.1	1,786	11.1	1,364	8.5	4,350	27.0	1,902 ³	11.8	3,591	22.3
Northeast - All households	\$2,913	3.9%	\$2,243	3.0%	\$1,866	2.5%	\$4,470	6.0%	\$1,306	1.8%	\$3,995	5.4%
Northeast - Non low income households	3,186	3.1	2,475	2.4	1,968	1.9	4,861	4.7	2,478 ³	2.4	4,061	3.9
Northeast - Low income households ⁴	2,499	11.9	1,855	8.8	1,750	8.3	3,898	18.6	1,110 ³	5.3	3,822 ³	18.2
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	2,762	16.5	1,953	11.7	1,612	9.6	4,403	26.3	2,069 ³	12.3	2,603 ³	15.5
Midwest - All households	\$2,058	3.2%	\$1,971	3.1%	\$1,510	2.4%	\$3,540	5.5%	\$2,194 ³	3.4%	\$3,452	5.4%
Midwest - Non low income households	2,199	2.5	2,089	2.4	1,657	1.9	3,780	4.3	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	3,446	3.9
Midwest - Low income households ⁴	1,818	9.3	1,769	9.1	1,327	6.8	3,237	16.6	2,194 ³	11.3	3,472	17.8
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	1,857	11.6	1,847	11.6	1,306	8.2	3,963 ³	24.8	1,503 ³	9.4	3,062 ³	19.2
South - All households	\$2,223	3.5%	\$2,292	3.6%	\$2,093	3.3%	\$3,482	5.5%	\$1,757	2.8%	\$3,020	4.8%
South - Non low income households	2,379	2.7	2,486	2.9	2,228	2.6	3,309	3.8	1,476 ³	1.7	3,136	3.6
South - Low income households ⁴	1,924	11.1	1,813	10.5	1,841	10.6	3,861 ³	22.3	1,836	10.6	2,873	16.6
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	2,074	15.2	1,870	13.7	1,494	11.0	3,962 ³	29.1	1,909 ³	14.0	4,089 ³	30.0
West - All households	\$1,729	2.4%	\$1,633	2.3%	\$1,640	2.3%	\$3,919	5.4%	\$1,544 ³	2.1%	\$2,969	4.1%
West - Non low income households	1,890	1.9	1,788	1.8	1,808	1.9	3,862 ³	4.0	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	3,248	3.3
West - Low income households ⁴	1,356	6.6	1,167	5.7	1,374	6.7	4,222 ³	20.6	1,544 ³	7.5	2,497	12.2
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	1,271	6.9	1,124	6.1	1,082	5.9	4,144 ³	22.6	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	3,176 ³	17.3

¹ Estimates are derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2005 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel price estimates for FY 2011. Expenditures represent the costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG Delivered and billed costs for natural gas and electricity. Expenditure data are not collected for other fuels. Percentages shown in this table are the shares of household income used for residential energy expenditures (residential energy burden), for which the national and regional mean incomes are from calendar year 2010, as calculated from the 2011 CPS ASEC. See Appendix A for a discussion of energy burden calculations.

² Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

³ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

⁴ Households with annual incomes under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35.

⁵ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

⁶ NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

Home Heating Data

This section presents data on main heating fuel type, home heating consumption, home heating expenditures, and home heating burden.

Main Heating Fuel Type

Table II-4 shows that, in 2005, about half of the households in each income group used natural gas as their main heating fuel. LIHEAP recipient households used natural gas at the highest rate of all fuels, 60.0 percent. Low income households used electricity as their primary fuel type at the highest rate of all groups, 31.8 percent, while LIHEAP recipient households used electricity at the lowest rate, 19.0 percent. LIHEAP recipient households tended to use fuel oil and kerosene more frequently than did households in other groups.

Table II-4. Percent of households using major types of heating fuels, by major type of heating fuel, household type, nationally, and Census region, FY 2011¹

Census region	Natural gas	Electricity	Fuel oil	Kerosene	LPG	Other ²
US - All households	52.6%	30.1%	6.9%	0.6%	5.5%	3.2%
US - Non-low income households	55.0	29.2	6.5	0.1	5.5	2.9
US - Low income households ³	48.1	31.8	7.8	1.5	5.4	3.7
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	60.0	19.0	12.0	2.4	5.2	1.2
Northeast - All households	55.5%	7.9%	30.1%	0.9%	2.1%	3.1%
Northeast - Non-low income households	57.7	6.9	29.7	0.2	2.6	2.9
Northeast - Low income households ³	52.3	9.3	30.8	1.9	1.5	3.2
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	53.8	8.4	33.6	1.3	2.4	0.5
Midwest - All households	72.6%	13.2%	2.7%	0.3%	7.4%	3.5%
Midwest - Non low income households	73.0	11.6	2.4	NC ⁵	9.3	3.5
Midwest - Low income households ³	72.0	15.8	3.2	0.9	4.2	3.6
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	80.2	13.4	2.5	0.7	2.8	0.5
South - All households	33.7%	53.9%	1.3%	0.9%	6.6%	2.6%
South - Non low income households	36.6	53.7	1.4	0.3	5.6	1.8
South - Low income households ³	28.2	54.5	1.2	2.0	8.5	4.0
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	44.9	31.1	2.4	7.7	12.4	1.5
West - All households	60.7%	26.7%	1.1%	0.2%	4.3%	3.9%
West - Non low income households	65.3	23.4	1.3	NC ⁵	3.9	3.8
West - Low income households ³	50.2	34.2	0.6	0.7	5.3	4.1
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁴	54.6	34.0	1.4	NC ⁵	4.6	3.6

¹ Data are derived from the 2005 RECS. Such data represents main heating fuel used in April 2005. The sum of the percentages across fuel types may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

² This category includes households using wood, coal, and other minor fuels as a main heating source and households reporting no main fuel.

³ Low income households are households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 8624(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute.

⁴ LIHEAP recipient households consist of households that are verified LIHEAP recipients from the 2005 RECS.

⁵ NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

Other findings from the 2005 RECS show that non low income households increased their use of electricity for home heating from 24.1 percent of households in September 1990 to 29.2 percent in April 2005. Low income households increased their annual use of electricity as the main heat source from 20 percent in September 1990 to 31.8 percent in April 2005. LIHEAP recipient households' annual use of electricity as their main heat source rose from 14.4 percent in September 1990 to 19.0 percent in April 2005.

Home Heating Consumption, Expenditures, and Burden

Average annual home heating consumption, expenditures, and burden by fuel type for all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households are presented in Table II-5. In FY 2011, average home heating consumption for all households was 41.7 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$622, and mean individual home heating burden was 2.2 percent.

Low income households had average home heating consumption of 39.6 MMBtus (5.0 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$597 (4.0 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low income households was 4.4 percent, twice as much as the average home heating burden for all households and more than four times the average home heating burden for non-low income households.

Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 56.6 MMBtus (35.7 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$807 (almost 30 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP households was 6.4 percent, 2.0 percentage points higher than the average for low income households and nearly three times the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 43 percent greater than that for all low income households, because LIHEAP heating assistance recipient households tend to live in colder climate regions. For further details, see the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2011*.

Table II-5a. Average annual household home heating data, all households by fuel type, FY 2011¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	41.7	\$622	2.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Natural gas	54.0	516	1.7	0.8	0.8
Electricity	9.4	300	1.2	0.6	0.4
Fuel oil	100.9	2,440	9.1	4.8	3.6
Kerosene	22.0	504	2.9	2.2	0.7
LPG ⁶	55.4	1,456	4.7	2.8	2.2

¹ Data are derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2011 heating degree days and fuel prices. Data represent home energy used from October 2010 through September 2011.

² A British Thermal Unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MMBtus refer to values in millions of Btus.

³ Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual heating energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2011 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for information on energy burden calculation.

⁴ Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median of individual heating energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2011 adjusted RECS data.

⁵ Mean group heating energy burden has been calculated by (1) calculating average home heating energy expenditures from the 2005 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2011; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2011 CPS ASEC. See Appendix A for additional information.

⁶ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

Table II-5b. Average annual household home heating data, non-low income households by fuel type, FY 2011¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	42.9	\$636	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Natural gas	53.5	516	0.8	0.6	0.6
Electricity	9.9	318	0.5	0.4	0.3
Fuel oil	104.6	2,537	3.7	3.2	2.7
Kerosene	26.4 ⁷	599 ⁷	1.8	1.1	0.6
LPG ⁶	61.2	1,556	2.5	2.1	1.7

Table II-5c. Average annual household home heating data, low income households by fuel type, FY 2011¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	39.6	\$597	4.4%	2.0%	3.1%
Natural gas	55.2	517	3.7	2.3	2.7
Electricity	8.4	271	2.3	1.2	1.4
Fuel oil	95.2	2,291	17.2	11.7	12.0
Kerosene	21.2	487	3.0	2.2	2.5
LPG ⁶	44.4	1,267	8.7	6.9	6.6

Table II-5d. Average annual household home heating data, LIHEAP recipient households by fuel type, FY 2011¹

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (MMBtus) ²	Fuel expenditures	Mean individual burden ³	Median individual burden ⁴	Mean group burden ⁵
All fuels	56.6	\$807	6.4%	3.0%	5.0%
Natural gas	65.7	618	5.4	2.9	3.8
Electricity	9.4	283	3.7	1.7	1.8
Fuel oil	102.1	2,460	16.2	13.2	15.3
Kerosene	26.0 ⁷	566 ⁷	5.4	5.7	3.5
LPG ⁶	48.0	1,369	8.3	4.6	8.5

⁷ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

Table II-6. Average annual household consumption of fuel for home heating, by major type of heating fuel, household type, nationally, and Census region, FY 2011¹

Census region	All fuels ² (MMBtus) ³	Natural gas (MMBtus)	Electricity (MMBtus)	Fuel oil (MMBtus)	Kerosene (MMBtus)	LPG ⁴ (MMBtus)
US - All households	41.7	54.0	9.4	100.9	22.0	55.4
US - Non low income households	42.9	53.5	9.9	104.6	26.4 ⁵	61.2
US - Low income households ⁶	39.6	55.2	8.4	95.2	21.2	44.4
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	56.6	65.7	9.4	102.1	26.0 ⁵	48.0
Northeast - All households	73.9	71.1	13.2	102.4	16.3	78.6
Northeast - Non low income households	78.6	73.8	14.2	108.0	23.0 ⁵	85.6
Northeast - Low income households ⁶	66.7	66.7	12.0	94.3	15.1 ⁵	60.5 ⁵
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	72.2	67.5	12.1	99.5	16.1 ⁵	48.7 ⁵
Midwest - All households	62.9	72.6	15.2	87.4	49.5 ⁵	70.6
Midwest - Non low income households	64.3	72.9	17.1	79.3	NC ⁸	73.3
Midwest - Low income households ⁶	60.4	72.0	12.8	97.8	49.5 ⁵	60.4
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	70.1	79.4	11.8	129.0 ⁵	5.3 ⁵	58.5 ⁵
South - All households	22.3	39.0	8.5	98.0	18.7	45.5
South - Non low income households	23.7	39.8	9.2	100.4	27.5 ⁵	46.5
South - Low income households ⁶	19.8	37.0	7.2	92.7 ⁵	16.3	44.1
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	35.5	50.7	7.6	96.4 ⁵	30.5 ⁵	46.0 ⁵
West - All households	24.6	31.3	8.3	107.0	19.4 ⁵	43.6
West - Non low income households	26.5	31.7	8.4	99.7 ⁵	NC ⁸	55.3
West - Low income households ⁶	20.2	29.9	8.1	146.1 ⁵	19.4 ⁵	23.9
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁷	28.5	38.5	8.5	152.5 ⁵	NC ⁸	42.3 ⁵

¹ Developed from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, and adjusted for FY 2011 for heating degree days.

² Weighted average of natural gas, electricity, fuel oil, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas space heating consumption. Consumption data are not collected for other fuels.

³ A British Thermal Unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MMBtus refer to values in millions of Btus.

⁴ Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas, such as propane or butane, supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form.

⁵ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

⁶ Households with income under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35.

⁷ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

⁸ NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

Table II-7. Average annual household expenditures and mean group burden for home heating, by major type of heating fuel, household type, nationally, and Census region, FY 2011¹

Census region	All fuels dollars	All fuels percent	Natural gas dollars	Natural gas Percent	Electricity dollars	Electricity percent	Fuel oil dollars	Fuel oil percent	Kerosene dollars	Kerosene percent	LPG dollars ²	LPG percent
US - All households	\$622	0.9%	\$516	0.8%	\$300	0.4%	\$2,440	3.6%	\$504	0.7%	\$1,456	2.2%
US - Non-low income households	636	0.7	516	0.6	318	0.3	2,537	2.7	599 ³	0.6	1,556	1.7
US - Low income households ⁴	597	3.1	517	2.7	271	1.4	2,291	12.0	487	2.5	1,267	6.6
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	807	5.0	618	3.8	283	1.8	2,460	15.3	566 ³	3.5	1,369	8.5
Northeast - All households	\$1,255	1.7%	\$733	1.0%	\$541	0.7%	\$2,471	3.3%	\$378	0.5%	\$1,982	2.7%
Northeast - Non-low income households	1,330	1.3	772	0.7	519	0.5	2,614	2.5	541 ³	0.5	2,051	2.0
Northeast - Low income households ⁴	1,142	5.4	667	3.2	564	2.7	2,262	10.8	350 ³	1.7	1,803 ³	8.6
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	1,240	7.4	663	4.0	465	2.8	2,394	14.3	323 ³	1.9	1,422 ³	8.5
Midwest - All households	\$728	1.1%	\$658	1.0%	\$394	0.6%	\$2,122	3.3%	\$1,146 ³	1.8%	\$1,700	2.6%
Midwest - Non-low income households	755	0.9	665	0.8	438	0.5	1,932	2.2	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,729	2.0
Midwest - Low income households ⁴	682	3.5	646	3.3	339	1.7	2,363	12.1	1,146 ³	5.9	1,589	8.2
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	735	4.6	714	4.5	325	2.0	3,172 ³	19.9	90 ³	0.6	1,447 ³	9.1
South - All households	\$412	0.7%	\$396	0.6%	\$281	0.4%	\$2,420	3.8%	\$422	0.7%	\$1,300	2.1%
South - Non-low income households	424	0.5	407	0.5	301	0.3	2,467	2.8	618 ³	0.7	1,308	1.5
South - Low income households ⁴	389	2.2	369	2.1	243	1.4	2,318 ³	13.4	368	2.1	1,291	7.4
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	594	4.4	542	4.0	221	1.6	2,306 ³	16.9	673 ³	4.9	1,410 ³	10.4
West - All households	\$325	0.4%	\$280	0.4%	\$257	0.4%	\$2,600	3.6%	\$443 ³	0.6%	\$1,193	1.6%
West - Non-low income households	348	0.4	287	0.3	278	0.3	2,438 ³	2.5	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,487	1.5
West - Low income households ⁴	271	1.3	261	1.3	225	1.1	3,467 ³	16.9	443 ³	2.2	695	3.4
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁵	375	2.0	324	1.8	245	1.3	3,654 ³	19.9	NC ⁶	NC ⁶	1,020 ³	5.6

¹ Expenditures shown in this table are derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2005 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree days and fuel price estimates for FY 2011. Expenditures represent the costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG delivered, and billed costs for natural gas and electricity used. Expenditure data are not collected for other fuels. Mean group home heating burden is computed as mean group home heating expenditures (from RECS) divided by mean group income (from CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for a discussion of energy burden.

² Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

³ This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

⁴ Households with annual incomes under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35.

⁵ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

⁶ NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

Home Cooling Data

This section presents data on home cooling type, home cooling consumption, home cooling expenditures, and home cooling burden. In general, the home cooling data are less reliable than the home heating data for LIHEAP recipient households because there are fewer LIHEAP cooling recipient households in the RECS sample.

Cooling Type

As shown in Table II-8, about 92 percent of households in 2005 cooled their homes. Low income households were less likely to cool their homes than were non low income households.

Table II-8. Percent of households with home cooling, April 2005¹

Presence of cooling	All households	Non-low income households	Low income households ²	LIHEAP recipient households ³
Cooling ⁴	92.1%	93.8%	89.1%	85.5%
None ⁵	7.9	6.2	10.9	14.5

Home Cooling Consumption, Expenditures, and Burden

Average annual home cooling consumption, expenditures, and burden for all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households that cooled are presented in Table II-9. In FY 2011, average home cooling consumption for all households that cooled was 9.3 MMBtus, average expenditures were \$329, and mean individual home cooling burden was 1.1 percent.

Low income households had average home cooling energy consumption of 7.5 MMBtus (19 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$269 (about 18 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low income households was 2.3 percent, more than twice the average home cooling burden of all households and more than four times that of non-low income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 5.6 MMBtus (about 40 percent less than the average for all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$202 (39 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 1.5 percent. On average, LIHEAP recipient households consumed 25 percent fewer Btus for cooling than did all low income households.

¹ Data are derived from the 2005 RECS.

² Households with annual incomes under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public law 97-35.

³ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

⁴ Represents households that cool with central or room air conditioning as well as non-air conditioning cooling devices (e.g., ceiling fans and evaporative coolers).

⁵ Represents households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those defined by the 2005 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

Table II-9. Percent of households that cool and average annual household home cooling data, by household type, nationally, and Census region, FY 2011

Census region	Percent that cool ¹	Consumption ² (in MMBtus) ³	Expenditures ²	Mean group burden ⁴	Mean individual burden ⁴	Median individual burden ⁴
US - All households	92.1%	9.3	\$329	0.5%	1.1%	0.4%
US - Non low income households	93.8	10.2	360	0.4	0.5	0.3
US - Low income households ⁵	89.1	7.5	269	1.4	2.3	0.9
US - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	85.5	5.6	202	1.3	1.5	0.6
Northeast - All households	88.6%	3.8	\$183	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%
Northeast - Non low income households	93.6	4.2	201	0.2	0.3	0.2
Northeast - Low income households ⁵	81.2	3.1	152	0.7	1.2	0.5
Northeast - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	84.1	3.3	163	1.0	1.0	0.5
Midwest - All households	96.7%	5.6	\$175	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Midwest - Non low income households	97.3	6.1	189	0.2	0.3	0.2
Midwest - Low income households ⁵	95.7	4.9	150	0.8	0.9	0.6
Midwest - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	88.8	4.0	128	0.8	1.2	0.6
South - All households	98.1%	15.8	\$552	0.9%	2.0%	1.0%
South - Non low income households	99.4	17.3	599	0.7	0.9	0.8
South - Low income households ⁵	95.5	12.9	458	2.6	4.2	2.2
South - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	92.1	11.8	400	2.9	2.7	1.3
West - All households	80.3%	5.4	\$208	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
West - Non low income households	81.7	5.9	230	0.2	0.3	0.1
West - Low income households ⁵	77.1	4.2	152	0.7	1.0	0.3
West - LIHEAP recipient households ⁶	70.5	2.3	74	0.4	0.4	0.2

¹ Cooling includes central and room air-conditioning, as well as non-air-conditioning cooling devices (e.g., ceiling fans, evaporative coolers). Excludes households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those recorded by the 2005 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

² Consumption and expenditures are derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2005 RECS data have been adjusted for cooling degree days and electricity price estimates for FY 2011. Expenditures represent billed costs for electricity used.

³ A British Thermal Unit (Btu) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MMBtus refer to values in millions of Btus.

⁴ Represents the percent of household income used for home cooling energy expenditures. See text in Appendix A for definitions of different energy burden statistics.

⁵ Households with annual incomes under the maximum in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 97-35.

⁶ Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

III. Household Data

Part III provides household data (as described in the Introduction) required under section 8629(a) of the LIHEAP statute. National level data about LIHEAP income eligible and assisted households is included in this section of the report. National LIHEAP income eligible data is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) and the 2005 RECS. National and state level data about assisted households also is included in this report. State-level data on LIHEAP assisted households is derived from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grantee's application for FY 2012 LIHEAP funds. The above data sources are described in Appendix A.

Section 4006 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (P.L. 112-240) allowed states to link a nominal LIHEAP benefit to the utility allowance provided to households receiving assistance from the Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The amount of LIHEAP benefits for such households was typically a flat payment ranging from \$1 to \$5 per household. This coordination began in FY 2009 when the law took effect. Through this coordination of benefits, such households could receive a larger SNAP benefit. Starting in FY 2011, HHS asked for states to provide a separate count of such households. For the states that provided such counts, HHS reported such households in footnote 7 of Table III-2. The number of such assisted households makes it difficult to make comparisons with fiscal years prior to FY 2009, when such coordination did not occur.

Separate unduplicated counts of the number of assisted households with any vulnerable members, i.e., either elderly, disabled, or young child, as well as an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households having at least one vulnerable member, were also required.

FY 2011 Household Report instructions included information on how to count such households, however, as discussed throughout this section of the report, a significant proportion of states had difficulty in calculating unduplicated counts of households for FY 2011. Some grantees have different systems across different types of LIHEAP assistance, especially across different subgrantees. This posed a challenge for synthesizing the data to ensure that grantees could count a given household only once regardless of type of assistance provided.

Number of Households

The national numbers of households receiving LIHEAP benefits by type of assistance in FY 2011 are shown in Table III-1. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP benefits by type of assistance in FY 2011 are shown in Table III-2.

Table III-1. Number of LIHEAP-assisted households and states providing assistance, by type of assistance, as reported by states, FY 2011¹

Type of LIHEAP assistance	Number of states	Number of assisted households
Heating ²	51	6,883,821
Cooling	15	844,764
Winter/year-round crisis ³	50	2,076,634
Summer crisis	8	205,608
Weatherization ⁴	41	131,122
Any Type ⁵	51	NA

The count of heating assisted households may have been increased in part by states that provide restricted LIHEAP benefits to households that were eligible to receive benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Through this coordination of benefits, such households could receive a larger SNAP benefit. This coordination of benefits began around FY 2009. Starting in FY 2011, HHS asked for states to provide a separate count of such households. For the states that provided such counts, HHS reported such households in a footnote.

As seen in Table III-1 and Table III-2, the total unduplicated count of households who received any type of LIHEAP assistance could not be accurately calculated for FY 2011, because eight states were unable to provide reliable data for this category of households.

¹ This data was collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Report.

² The total number of heating assistance households rely on state-reported data, some of which did or did not include the number of SNAP households that received a nominal LIHEAP benefit.

³ Includes data for households assisted by three states that provided winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance solely by expediting heating assistance.

⁴ Nevada used funds from FY 2010 to weatherize 107 households.

⁵ FY 2011 was the first reporting period that HHS required LIHEAP grantees to report on households receiving 'Any type of LIHEAP assistance.' Eight states were unable to report on households receiving 'Any type of LIHEAP assistance.'

Table III-2. Number of LIHEAP assisted households, by type of assistance and state, as reported by states, FY 2011¹

State	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/ year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any Type of Assistance ²
Total	6,883,821	844,764	2,076,634	205,608	131,122	NA
Alabama	63,990	62,820	16,638	15,591	0	106,081
Alaska ³	12,114	0	1,042	0	223	12,233
Arizona ⁴	39,387	--	9,925	0	2,862	40,026
Arkansas	59,709	65,034	24,895	18,864	765	NA
California ^{4 5 6}	229,395	--	105,063	0	26,800	NA
Colorado ⁵	125,097	0	18,772	0	7,189	125,693
Connecticut ^{5 7 8}	117,879	0	38,600	0	0	117,879
Delaware ^{5 7 9}	20,780	7,524	2,060	0	0	21,422
Dist. of Col. ^{5 6}	16,233	334	2,315	0	687	16,886
Florida	67,799	75,705	87,750	81,456	93	NA
Georgia	145,351	0	64,663	0	827	210,841
Hawaii ⁴	9,930	--	0	264	0	10,194
Idaho ⁵	52,257	0	5,192	0	741	NA
Illinois ⁵	296,612	0	51,017	0	1,978	316,279
Indiana	168,548	165,978	33,623	0	2,628	NA
Iowa ⁵	94,899	0	5,450	0	4,766	95,168
Kansas ³	52,524	0	9,484	0	932	62,868
Kentucky	113,880	0	126,742	0	0	171,218

¹ This data was collected from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Report. A designation of "--" applies to those states that did not provide a separate count for cooling assistance for the reasons described in footnote 4 and 14.

² An unduplicated national total of households receiving 'Any type of LIHEAP assistance' is not available as data were not reported or were reported incorrectly by 8 states. Such instances are marked with "NA."

³ Households were assisted with winter fuel crisis assistance through expedited heating assistance.

⁴ Heating assistance household counts include, and cooling assistance counts exclude, households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; households in Hawaii received energy assistance with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

⁵ The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits: California (9,265), Colorado (1,691), Delaware (72), District of Columbia (81), Idaho (272), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (1,081), Maine (1), Maryland (273), Michigan (1,510), Minnesota (7,232), Missouri ([furnace repair/replacement – 112] and [air conditioner repair/replacement and other services – 538]), New Jersey (5,051), New York (4,719), North Carolina (not specified), Oregon (736), Pennsylvania (7,255), Rhode Island (219), Washington (1,190), Wisconsin (not specified), and Wyoming (201).

⁶ The following states provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and did not report the number: California, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

⁷ The following states provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the number: Connecticut, 80,000 - \$1 benefits; Delaware, 15 - \$1 benefits (included in household count); Maine, 1,440 - \$5 benefits; Michigan, 1,000,000 - \$1 benefits; New Jersey, 242,742 - \$1 benefits; New York, 318,612 - \$1 benefits (included in household count); Pennsylvania, 231,113 - \$1 benefits; Vermont, 5,210 - \$5 benefits (included in household count).

⁸ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 14,902 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

⁹ Cooling assistance count includes 6,592 households that received electric benefits and 932 households that received a room-size air conditioner.

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State	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/ year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any Type of Assistance ²
Louisiana ¹⁰	40,107	51,412	9,189	13,284	435	100,257
Maine ^{5 7}	62,289	0	4,946	0	2,054	63,803
Maryland ⁵	136,786	0	6,041	0	0	136,786
Massachusetts ^{3 6}	212,714	0	23,394	0	12,350	212,714
Michigan ^{5 7}	480,385	0	243,824	0	4,565	616,435
Minnesota ^{5 11}	172,065	0	75,626	0	2,146	172,065
Mississippi	30,369	29,208	2,124	807	1,209	32,951
Missouri ⁵	163,343	0	58,014	34,713	0	174,041
Montana ⁶	24,526	0	839	0	1,267	24,731
Nebraska	39,172	6,052	46,054	0	410	NA
Nevada ^{4 12 13}	31,222	--	1,375	0	107	32,086
New Hampshire	45,252	0	2,810	0	271	45,252
New Jersey ^{5 7}	278,992	50,804	39,531	0	462	281,322
New Mexico	53,219	0	21,373	0	232	74,824
New York ^{5 7 14}	1,162,918	--	183,689	0	9,710	1,178,193
North Carolina ⁵	352,369	0	136,791	0	456	391,382
North Dakota	15,847	0	1,880	0	530	15,847
Ohio ¹⁵	457,884	0	171,775	40,629	15,708	NA
Oklahoma	74,379	95,077	18,749	0	174	129,043
Oregon ^{5 6}	88,686	0	11,525	0	2,091	90,204
Pennsylvania ^{5 7}	457,879	0	124,081	0	0	458,753
Rhode Island ^{5 6}	36,403	0	7,000	0	1,752	36,403
South Carolina	20,636	14,000	25,946	0	694	52,392
South Dakota	24,255	0	1,218	0	516	25,473
Tennessee	83,422	33,842	44,888	0	0	162,152
Texas	19,325	107,054	83,220	0	9,384	133,454
Utah	47,590	0	5,851	0	1,299	48,429
Vermont ^{7 16}	35,375	0	8,481	0	0	36,985
Virginia	143,095	79,920	25,727	0	3,023	181,073
Washington ^{5 6}	89,966	0	20,024	0	2,331	109,990
West Virginia	77,114	0	26,469	0	2,663	NA
Wisconsin ^{5 6 17}	226,381	0	39,456	0	4,687	230,444
Wyoming ⁵	13,472	0	1,493	0	105	13,472

¹⁰ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 568 households that were assisted by an Energy Special Needs Program.

¹¹ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 2,220 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

¹² Served FY 2011 households with FY 2010 weatherization funding.

¹³ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes two households assisted through the State's Crisis Intervention Program.

¹⁴ Weatherization assistance count includes 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. Weatherization assistance count excludes 778 vacant units.

¹⁵ The state's Lung Health Clinic assisted 453 customers.

¹⁶ Heating assistance count includes households that were assisted by fuel and utilities general assistance. The number of such households was not reported.

¹⁷ Wisconsin's assistance count excludes 60,514 households that were referred to other assistance programs using LIHEAP administrative dollars.

Income Levels

Income Eligibility Guidelines

The State Median Income (SMI) estimates for FY 2011 were in effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2011 (October 1, 2010). They were published on May 12, 2010 on pages 26780-26782 of Vol. 75 of the *Federal Register (FR)*; they can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2010-05-12/pdf/2010-11287.pdf>.

The HHSPG estimates for FY 2011 remained the same as those for FY 2010. They were published on August 3, 2010, on pages 45628-45629 of Vol. 75 the *Federal Register (FR)*; and can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2010-08-03/pdf/2010-19129.pdf>.

The LIHEAP appropriations acts for FY 2011 overrode the statute for the period which they covered and raised the SMI-based portion of the income eligibility guidelines to 75 percent of SMI. Such period consisted of October 1, 2010 through April 14, 2011, after which the statutory limit (60 percent of SMI) resumed. These acts did not change the HHSPG-based portion of such guidelines, which remained at 150 percent of HHSPG.

Estimated Number of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households

The number of LIHEAP income eligible households in each state cannot be estimated precisely. Typically, states operate LIHEAP only for part of a year. No source provides seasonal, state-specific data on income and categorical eligibility for LIHEAP. Also, states may use gross household income or net household income in determining LIHEAP income eligibility. Furthermore, a state may annualize one or more months of a household's income to test against its LIHEAP income standard. Given these qualifications, the 2011 CPS ASEC data indicates that an estimated:

- 40.1 million households had incomes under federal income maximum (at the end of FY 2011) of the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of the SMI; and
- 32.9 million households had incomes under the stricter state income standards that can range from 110 percent of poverty to the federal income maximum, as adopted by states.

An estimated 7.6 million households received help with heating costs in FY 2011. Such estimate arose from approximately 6.9 million heating assistance recipients plus one-third of approximately 2.1 winter/year-round crisis recipients. (Previous studies indicated that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance.) These 7.6 million households represent about 19 percent of all households with incomes under the federal income maximum, and about 23 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many states.

Estimated Income Levels

As shown in Table III-3, LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance were among the poorer households compared to LIHEAP income eligible households under federal or state income standards. Part of this population also may have received federal funds for home energy-related expenses from other sources, i.e., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, subsidized rent, or public housing. In Table III-3, the percent distributions of LIHEAP income eligible households were developed using the 2011 CPS ASEC and the percent distribution of LIHEAP heating assistance households were based on the states' *LIHEAP Household Reports* for FY 2011.

Please note the following caveats about the data in Table III-3:

- Comparison of poverty level distributions between CPS ASEC data and state-reported data should be viewed with caution as there may be differences in how the two data sources count household income.
- Some assisted households may have gross incomes that exceed the federal or state income maximums if states used net income or calculated household income for several months in determining LIHEAP income eligibility.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2010 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 120.4 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households that are at or below the previous federal LIHEAP income maximum (60 percent SMI), based on the 2011 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2010 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 105 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households under the stricter state LIHEAP income standards, using the 2011 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level, based on the 2010 HHSPG and adjusted for household size, is 82.0 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each state's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011*.

Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP income eligible households compared to LIHEAP heating assisted households, as estimated from the 2011 CPS ASEC and states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2011*¹

	Under 75% of 2010 HHSPG	75%- 100% of 2010 HHSPG	101%- 125% of 2010 HHSPG	126%- 150% of 2010 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2010 HHSPG
Low Income Households					
At or below federal income maximum standard-60% SMI	25%	14%	14%	15%	33%
At or below state income standards	30	17	17	15	21
LIHEAP assisted households (heating assistance)	43	24	15	9	9

¹ Table is based on state-reported data on the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011* and weighted data on LIHEAP income eligible households – those eligible under the federal income maximum (the greater of 60 percent of SMI and 150 percent of HHSPG) – from the 2011 CPS ASEC.

LIHEAP Benefit Levels

As shown by the national-level data in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2011 among and within the types of assistance, as in previous years. The national average benefit was \$370 for heating assistance. The national average benefit was \$421 for winter/year-round crisis assistance only. The national average benefit was \$318 for cooling assistance, and the national average benefit was \$308 for summer crisis assistance. The combined benefit (heating and winter/year-round crisis) represented a five percent decrease from FY 2010 (\$475) to \$452. State-level benefit data are shown in Table III-5.

Table III-4. Estimated average and range of LIHEAP fuel assistance benefit levels, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2011¹

Type of assistance	Average household benefit	Household benefit range
Heating ²	\$370	\$142–\$1,371
Cooling	318	82–890
Winter/year-round crisis ³	421	173–1,413
Summer crisis	308	160–490

¹ Weatherization average household benefits are not included as the data would not be comparable as indicated in footnote 1 in Table III-5.

² The data may not necessarily include funds used for nominal SNAP heating assistance.

³ The data does not reflect funds used for furnace or air conditioner repairs/replacements.

Table III-5. Estimated household average benefits for fuel assistance, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2011¹

State	Heating assistance ²	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance
Alabama	\$349	\$330	\$390	\$374
Alaska ³	1,351	0	1,351	0
Arizona ⁴	485	--	413	0
Arkansas	187	82	290	160
California ^{4 5}	277	--	424	0
Colorado ⁵	241	0	368	0
Connecticut ⁶	712	0	374	0
Delaware ⁵	524	448	387	0
Dist. of Col. ⁵	682	890	440	0
Florida	315	304	412	370
Georgia	342	0	344	0
Hawaii ⁴	553	--	0	182
Idaho ⁵	318	0	371	0
Illinois ⁵	466	0	508	0
Indiana	381	100	207	0
Iowa ⁵	560	0	217	0
Kansas ³	546	0	546	0
Kentucky	142	0	219	0
Louisiana ⁷	460	359	244	254
Maine ⁵	781	0	327	0

¹ Household average benefits were gathered from the state estimates obtained from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2011*, as described in Appendix A of this report. States were not asked to estimate household average benefits for weatherization assistance. Such estimates would not be comparable to estimated average benefits for the other types of LIHEAP assistance due to the relatively larger role of labor and other support costs involved in weatherization and wide variations in how states define low-cost weatherization. The data does not reflect average benefits for furnace or air conditioner repair/replacement. A designation of "--" indicates (1) for cooling assistance, that such states that did not provide a separate count for such assistance (for the reasons described in footnote 4); (2) three states assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance, as indicated in footnote 2.

² The data may not necessarily include funds used for nominal SNAP heating assistance.

³ Winter/year-round households in Alaska, Kansas, and Massachusetts receive expedited heating assistance, so the average amount of Winter/year-round assistance would be equal to average heating benefits in those states.

⁴ Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such funds under heating assistance.

⁵ Excludes average crisis assistance household benefits for emergency heating/cooling equipment repairs or replacements benefits for the following states: California (\$1,538), Colorado (\$1,000), Delaware (\$3,995), District of Columbia (not specified), Idaho (\$1,382), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (\$1,094), Maine (\$260), Maryland (\$5,495), Michigan (\$2,145), Minnesota (\$1,159), Missouri ([furnace repair/replacement – \$392] and [air conditioner repair/replacement – \$205]), New Jersey ([furnace repair/replacement – \$427] and [furnace restart, restoration, and cold air infiltration – \$87]), New York (\$2,047), North Carolina (\$3,320), Oregon (\$2,312), Pennsylvania (\$2,481), Rhode Island (\$4,500), Washington (\$1,619), Wisconsin (\$3,420) and Wyoming (\$2,557).

⁶ Excludes an average of \$495 for households that received Safety Net Benefits as part of other crisis assistance.

⁷ Excludes an average benefit of \$800 for households served through the Energy Special Needs Program.

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State	Heating assistance ²	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance
Maryland ⁵	451	0	451	0
Massachusetts ³	765	0	765	0
Michigan ⁵	169	0	658	0
Minnesota ^{5 8}	503	0	450	0
Mississippi	344	349	495	490
Missouri ⁵	268	0	585	398
Montana	646	0	929	0
Nebraska	238	129	530	0
Nevada ^{4 9}	531	--	311	0
New Hampshire	688	0	406	0
New Jersey ⁵	453	235	385	0
New Mexico	181	0	173	0
New York ^{5 10}	537	775	431	0
North Carolina ⁵	202	0	330	0
North Dakota	995	0	1,413	0
Ohio	323	0	263	164
Oklahoma	151	229	231	0
Oregon ⁵	339	0	363	0
Pennsylvania ⁵	478	0	349	0
Rhode Island ⁵	483	0	525	0
South Carolina	608	607	633	0
South Dakota	1,175	0	376	0
Tennessee	450	450	450	0
Texas	1,371	859	384	0
Utah	455	0	819	0
Vermont ¹¹	866	0	323	0
Virginia	272	328	379	0
Washington ⁵	429	0	429	0
West Virginia	279	0	206	0
Wisconsin ⁵	455	0	324	0
Wyoming ⁵	610	0	302	0

⁸ Excludes a household average benefit of \$374 for households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

⁹ Excludes an average benefit of \$394 for crisis intervention.

¹⁰ Cooling assistance funds were used to assist households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit). The count of these households are reported under weatherization assistance.

¹¹ Excludes an average benefit of \$104 for fuel and utilities general assistance.

LIHEAP Offset of Average Heating Costs

The purpose of LIHEAP is to assist low income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, in meeting their immediate home energy needs. LIHEAP is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low income households. Rather, LIHEAP supplements other resources available to households for paying home energy costs. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2011 varied by census region, as shown in Table III-6. Data for a reliable percent of cooling costs offset by LIHEAP assistance is not available.

Table III-6. Average percent offset of annual residential and heating costs for LIHEAP recipient households, nationally and by census region, FY 2011¹

Census region	Average LIHEAP household residential energy costs ²	Average LIHEAP household heating costs ²	Average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs ³	Percentage of residential energy costs offset by LIHEAP benefit ⁴	Percentage of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit ⁵
Total	\$2,106	\$807	\$452	21.4%	56.0%
Northeast	2,762	1,240	467	16.9	37.6
Midwest	1,857	735	466	25.1	63.4
South	2,074	594	410	19.8	69.1
West ⁶	1,271	375	447	35.2	119.3

Compared to FY 2010, LIHEAP benefits for heating costs offset a smaller percentage of LIHEAP heating expenditures, decreasing from 66.5 percent in FY 2010 to 56.0 percent in FY 2011, for the following reasons:

- Using adjusted data from EIA's 2005 RECS, average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP households receiving benefits for heating costs in FY 2011 was projected to be \$807. Such adjusted data indicates that average home heating expenditures by LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance benefits increased by 13 percent, between FY 2010 (\$714) and FY 2011 (\$807).
- An increase in home heating expenditures generally results from a colder winter, an increase in fuel prices, or both. The FY 2011 heating season was slightly colder than the FY 2010 heating season. Between FY 2010 and FY 2011, home heating consumption increased 1.3 percent for all households, 1.6 percent for low income households, and 2.6 percent for LIHEAP recipient

¹ LIHEAP fuel assistance is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low income households. The experiences of individual LIHEAP recipient households may vary widely from the estimates of average residential energy costs, heating costs, and percent offset.

² Adjusted weighted averages are derived from the 2005 RECS.

³ Average benefits were calculated by dividing the sum of state estimates of obligated funds for heating and winter/year-round crisis assistance from states' *LIHEAP Grantee Surveys for FY 2011* by the number of households receiving heating and/or winter/year-round crisis assistance from states' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2011*.

⁴ LIHEAP fuel assistance is intended to assist eligible households with that portion of residential energy used for home energy, i.e., home heating or cooling.

⁵ Percent offset of cooling costs by LIHEAP fuel assistance is not available.

⁶ Percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit includes the benefits of four Western states that either provided combined heating and cooling assistance or made no differentiation between heating and cooling assistance and that reported such benefits under heating assistance. This would result in a somewhat larger percentage of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefits in the Western Census region.

households.

- As noted above, the average LIHEAP benefit decreased by about five percent from \$475 in FY 2010 to \$452 in FY 2011. The offset percentage has decreased from FY 2010 to FY 2011 due to an increase in expenditures and a decrease in benefits.

Household Characteristics

States are required to report on the number and income levels of households assisted and the number of assisted households having at least one member who is elderly (i.e., 60 years old or older), disabled, or a young child (i.e., five years old or younger). In addition, states are required to report on the number and income levels of households applying for LIHEAP assistance, not just those households that receive LIHEAP assistance. However, the statute does not require that the data on applicant households be included in the *LIHEAP Report to Congress*. Given the different ways states define “applicant household,” the data at the national level would not be uniform, and has not been included.

This section includes national and state-specific tables which show the number of households receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance, by household poverty levels. This section also includes national and state-specific tables that show for each type of assistance the percentage of LIHEAP recipient households that contained at least one elderly or disabled member or young child. Table III-19 shows for households receiving any type of LIHEAP assistance the percentage of LIHEAP assisted households that had at least one elderly or disabled member or young child and that had any such members. The information is derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011* that was submitted to HHS. The information is derived from each state’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011* that was submitted to HHS.

As shown by the state-reported data in Table III-7, the greatest percentage of assisted households under 75 percent of poverty received summer crisis assistance. The greatest percent of assisted households over 150 percent of the poverty level received weatherization assistance.

Table III-7. Percent of assisted households, classified by 2010 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2011⁷

2010 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals ⁸	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance ⁹
Under 75%	43.3%	52.5%	53.3%	55.5 %	33.5%
75%-100%	24.0	25.3	18.6	19.0	18.4
101%-125%	14.9	12.1	12.5	11.7	14.2
126%-150%	9.4	7.4	8.0	7.6	13.1
Over 150%	8.5	2.7	7.5	6.2	20.6

⁷ [1] This data was derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Report.

[2] National percentages are calculated for those states which reported complete data, by type of LIHEAP assistance.

Appendix A indicates the percentages of assisted households for which uniform data was provided. Uniform data on households classified by intervals of the 2010 HHSPG ranged from 99.72 percent for weatherization assistance to 100 percent for heating, cooling, winter/year-round crisis and summer crisis assistance, as indicated in Appendix A, Table A-1. Some percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

⁸ Poverty percentages are computed using gross household incomes adjusted by household size. However, there are states that use net household income in determining income eligibility. For those states, the distribution of poverty percentages could be skewed towards the higher end of the poverty level.

⁹ Maine and Montana were unable to provide income data for all of the weatherization assistance households. As a result, percentages of weatherization assisted households by 2010 HHS poverty guidelines add up to less than 100%.

State-level data on percent of households assisted, by poverty level and type of LIHEAP assistance, is shown in Table III-8 through Table III-12.

Table III-8. Percent of households receiving heating assistance, classified by 2010 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2011¹

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2010 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2010 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2010 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2010 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2010 HHSPG
Total	6,883,821	43.3%	24.0%	14.9%	9.4%	8.5%
Alabama	63,990	45.7	26.5	15.1	8.4	4.3
Alaska ²	12,114	41.3	26.8	18.2	13.7	0.0
Arizona ³	39,387	53.8	18.7	12.3	8.1	7.0
Arkansas	59,709	51.2	26.5	11.8	6.3	4.3
California ^{3 4}	229,395	38.7	27.7	15.9	8.0	9.7
Colorado	125,097	34.0	21.5	16.9	13.8	13.9
Connecticut ⁵	117,879	33.9	3.2	13.2	14.9	34.9
Delaware ⁵	20,780	26.3	21.2	18.1	15.7	18.7
Dist. of Col. ⁴	16,233	62.4	15.6	10.7	7.1	4.2
Florida	67,799	58.5	21.9	12.0	6.9	0.6
Georgia	145,351	59.0	21.9	12.4	5.3	1.4
Hawaii ³	9,930	8.2	78.5	7.1	6.2	0.0
Idaho	52,257	63.8	21.7	12.2	2.2	0.0
Illinois	296,612	45.3	23.5	17.5	13.6	0.0
Indiana	168,548	40.8	27.0	18.5	13.7	0.0
Iowa	94,899	37.0	23.0	21.1	17.1	1.8
Kansas ²	52,524	44.6	30.3	22.3	2.8	0.0
Kentucky	113,880	68.4	19.7	10.6	1.3	0.0
Louisiana	40,107	86.4	10.3	1.8	1.1	0.4
Maine ⁵	62,289	18.8	23.4	19.0	16.0	22.8
Maryland	136,786	38.6	19.2	17.0	14.6	10.7
Massachusetts ^{2 4}	212,714	13.9	18.4	14.6	13.9	39.2
Michigan ⁵	480,385	42.0	32.2	17.3	7.3	1.3
Minnesota	172,065	31.2	19.8	16.0	13.7	19.2
Mississippi	30,369	43.0	26.6	20.4	6.7	3.4

¹ Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

² Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

³ Counts and the percentage distributions include households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

⁴ The following states provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and did not report the number: California, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

⁵ The following states provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the number: Connecticut, 80,000 - \$1 benefits; Delaware, 15 - \$1 benefits (included in household count); Maine, 1,440 - \$5 benefits; Michigan, 1,000,000 - \$1 benefits; New Jersey 242,742 - \$1 benefits; New York, 318,612 - \$1 benefits (included in household count); Pennsylvania, 231,113 - \$1 benefits; Vermont, 5,210 - \$5 benefits (included in household count).

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2010 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2010 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2010 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2010 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2010 HHSPG
Missouri	163,343	62.9	21.9	12.6	2.5	0.0
Montana ⁴	24,526	25.7	27.3	17.5	13.8	15.8
Nebraska	39,172	68.3	22.9	8.8	0.0	0.0
Nevada ³	31,222	34.9	26.6	18.5	12.8	7.2
New Hampshire	45,252	18.6	17.1	17.0	15.6	31.8
New Jersey ⁵	278,992	27.3	23.5	17.2	14.3	17.7
New Mexico	53,219	48.6	26.4	15.6	9.3	0.0
New York ⁵	1,162,918	49.0	24.0	10.1	6.5	10.5
North Carolina	352,369	72.2	22.8	5.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	15,847	30.0	19.7	17.0	12.3	21.0
Ohio ⁶	457,884	47.5	18.0	14.2	11.0	9.3
Oklahoma	74,379	49.4	41.2	8.9	0.5	0.0
Oregon ⁴	88,686	42.7	20.9	14.3	10.9	11.3
Pennsylvania ⁵	457,879	28.9	29.2	20.6	17.1	4.1
Rhode Island ⁴	36,403	28.2	9.8	10.3	27.3	24.5
South Carolina	20,636	44.0	28.6	18.2	9.3	0.0
South Dakota	24,255	28.3	25.6	19.0	13.9	13.3
Tennessee	83,422	44.5	26.8	15.8	8.0	4.9
Texas	19,325	65.1	14.6	9.2	7.7	3.4
Utah	47,590	56.5	21.9	14.2	7.4	0.0
Vermont ^{5 7}	35,375	26.5	23.1	18.6	15.8	16.0
Virginia	143,095	38.8	36.1	20.4	4.7	0.0
Washington ⁴	89,966	32.8	24.5	42.8	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	77,114	51.5	29.3	17.4	1.9	0.0
Wisconsin ⁴	226,381	25.9	21.6	17.4	14.6	20.5
Wyoming	13,472	30.5	22.4	16.7	14.3	16.1

⁶ Includes data for households that were served through the State's Lung Health Clinic.

⁷ Heating assistance count includes households that were assisted by fuel and utilities general assistance. The number of such households was not reported.

Table III-9. Percent of households receiving cooling assistance, classified by 2010 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2011^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2010 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2010 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2010 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2010 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2010 HHSPG
Total	844,764	52.5%	25.3%	12.1%	7.4%	2.7%
Alabama	62,820	47.7	25.6	14.3	8.0	4.4
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	65,034	35.9	31.7	14.5	8.3	9.6
California ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware ⁴	7,524	28.7	21.7	17.8	14.7	17.1
Dist. of Col.	334	74.9	7.2	8.4	4.5	5.1
Florida	75,705	62.7	20.9	10.1	5.7	0.6
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	165,978	40.6	27.1	18.6	13.8	0.0
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	51,412	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	29,208	51.6	27.8	13.6	6.3	0.7
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	6,052	49.8	32.3	17.8	0.1	0.0
Nevada ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--

¹ "--" indicates that such data was not applicable for states which did not provide separate cooling assistance.

² Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

³ Counts and percent distributions exclude households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

⁴ Cooling assistance count includes 6,592 households that received electric benefits and 932 households that received a room-size air conditioner.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2010 HHSPG	75% - 100% of 2010 HHSPG	101% - 125% of 2010 HHSPG	126% - 150% of 2010 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2010 HHSPG
New Jersey	50,804	17.9	31.9	18.6	15.9	15.6
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--	--
New York ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	95,077	49.7	38.2	11.2	0.9	0.0
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	14,000	49.4	25.9	15.9	8.8	0.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	33,842	43.9	25.4	17.4	9.0	4.3
Texas	107,054	65.4	15.1	9.0	8.0	2.5
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	79,920	73.2	25.2	1.6	0.0	0.0
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

⁵ Cooling assistance count excludes 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households are reported under weatherization assistance.

Table III-10. Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance, classified by 2010 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2011^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2010 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2010 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2010 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2010 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2010 HHSPG
Total	2,076,634	53.3%	18.6%	12.5%	8.0%	7.5%
Alabama	16,638	49.5	24.2	13.6	8.5	4.2
Alaska ³	1,042	67.4	19.1	9.1	4.4	0.0
Arizona	9,925	51.0	18.8	12.2	8.9	9.0
Arkansas	24,895	56.5	15.5	10.0	7.5	10.5
California ⁴	105,063	50.6	19.1	11.4	7.8	11.1
Colorado ⁴	18,772	34.0	21.5	16.9	13.8	13.9
Connecticut ⁵	38,600	25.0	2.8	12.8	16.2	43.2
Delaware ⁴	2,060	28.1	23.1	18.6	13.5	16.7
Dist. of Col. ⁴	2,315	67.0	10.5	8.3	7.6	6.7
Florida	87,750	55.6	20.0	13.5	9.1	1.8
Georgia	64,663	72.9	13.0	7.8	4.7	1.6
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho ⁴	5,192	65.0	17.3	10.0	5.2	2.5
Illinois ⁴	51,017	52.6	20.6	15.1	11.7	0.0
Indiana	33,623	43.4	23.0	18.2	15.4	0.0
Iowa ⁴	5,450	41.2	22.1	18.3	16.4	1.9
Kansas ³	9,484	52.0	26.7	18.7	2.6	0.0
Kentucky	126,742	71.5	17.1	10.0	1.3	0.0
Louisiana ⁶	9,189	87.2	9.3	1.9	1.0	0.6
Maine ⁴	4,946	25.7	22.8	15.4	12.7	23.5
Maryland ⁴	6,041	40.7	16.8	16.3	14.2	11.9
Massachusetts ³	23,394	22.4	16.6	13.6	11.5	35.9
Michigan ⁴	243,824	65.3	13.9	8.9	5.5	6.4
Minnesota ^{4 7}	75,626	38.7	17.7	14.0	11.9	17.7
Mississippi	2,124	42.8	30.6	13.9	5.5	7.2
Missouri ⁴	58,014	62.2	24.3	11.0	2.5	0.0
Montana	839	24.6	26.5	18.6	13.8	16.6

¹ A designation of "--" applies to those states that do not provide winter/year round crisis assistance.

² Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

³ Alaska, Kansas, and Massachusetts assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance.

⁴ The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements as part of their energy crisis benefits (number of households included in parenthesis): California (9,265), Colorado (1,691), Delaware (72), District of Columbia (81), Idaho (272), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (1,081), Maine (1), Maryland (273), Michigan (1,510), Minnesota (7,232), Missouri ([furnace repair/replacement – 112] and [air conditioner repair/replacement and other services – 538]), New Jersey (5,051), New York (4,719), North Carolina (not specified), Oregon (736), Pennsylvania (7,255), Rhode Island (219), Washington (1,190), Wisconsin (not specified), and Wyoming (201).

⁵ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 14,902 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

⁶ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 568 households that were assisted by an Energy Special Needs Program.

⁷ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 2,220 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2010 HHSPG	75%- 100% of 2010 HHSPG	101%- 125% of 2010 HHSPG	126%- 150% of 2010 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2010 HHSPG
Nebraska	46,054	68.4	22.6	9.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada ⁸	1,375	39.7	20.7	15.9	12.1	11.6
New Hampshire	2,810	34.4	18.2	14.9	12.5	20.0
New Jersey ⁴	39,531	31.4	20.1	17.2	13.8	17.5
New Mexico	21,373	61.0	19.7	12.4	6.9	0.0
New York ⁴	183,689	34.4	22.4	14.0	9.7	19.6
North Carolina ⁴	136,791	67.9	16.7	10.5	5.0	0.0
North Dakota	1,880	44.3	16.4	14.0	9.5	15.9
Ohio	171,775	55.9	16.4	11.8	8.5	7.4
Oklahoma	18,749	66.8	22.6	9.6	1.0	0.0
Oregon ⁴	11,525	53.4	16.7	12.0	8.8	9.0
Pennsylvania ⁴	124,081	32.8	26.6	19.8	16.4	4.4
Rhode Island ⁴	7,000	29.0	10.0	9.7	29.8	21.6
South Carolina	25,946	59.3	19.4	13.5	7.8	0.0
South Dakota	1,218	47.7	16.3	14.5	9.5	11.9
Tennessee	44,888	54.1	21.8	13.0	7.7	3.4
Texas	83,220	68.1	13.3	7.1	8.6	3.0
Utah	5,851	55.5	21.8	14.7	8.1	0.0
Vermont	8,481	24.9	21.8	17.5	14.9	20.9
Virginia	25,727	49.3	28.9	17.4	4.4	0.0
Washington ⁴	20,024	41.2	21.2	37.6	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	26,469	65.9	20.1	12.5	1.5	0.0
Wisconsin ⁴	39,456	32.9	21.2	15.7	12.6	17.6
Wyoming ⁴	1,493	44.5	20.5	13.7	10.9	10.5

⁸ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes two households assisted through the state's Crisis Intervention Program.

Table III-11. Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance, classified by 2010 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2011^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2010 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2010 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2010 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2010 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2010 HHSPG
Total	205,608	55.5%	19.0%	11.7%	7.6%	6.2%
Alabama	15,591	51.7	23.0	13.4	7.9	4.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	18,864	33.7	19.1	13.3	11.5	22.5
California	0	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	81,456	60.2	16.1	11.0	7.7	5.0
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	264	12.5	76.5	7.2	3.8	0.0
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	13,284	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	807	57.9	25.4	12.0	4.0	0.7
Missouri	34,713	64.4	23.6	10.1	1.9	0.0
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--	--

¹ “--” indicates that such data was not applicable for states which did not provide summer crisis assistance.² Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2010 HHSPG	75%- 100% of 2010 HHSPG	101%- 125% of 2010 HHSPG	126%- 150% of 2010 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2010 HHSPG
New York	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	40,629	38.0	22.9	16.8	12.9	9.4
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

Table III-12. Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance, classified by 2010 HHS Poverty Guideline intervals, by state, FY 2011^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2010 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2010 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2010 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2010 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2010 HHSPG
Total	131,122	33.5%	18.4%	14.2%	13.1%	20.6%
Alabama	0	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	223	33.2	21.5	12.1	11.7	21.5
Arizona	2,862	25.3	18.2	17.4	16.2	22.9
Arkansas	765	18.8	28.0	20.3	16.9	16.1
California	26,800	29.1	20.7	15.4	11.7	23.1
Colorado	7,189	43.3	14.0	12.4	11.3	19.1
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	687	63.0	16.0	10.0	7.0	3.9
Florida	93	84.9	7.5	5.4	1.1	1.1
Georgia	827	19.3	24.2	21.5	14.5	20.4
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	741	55.6	34.3	10.1	0.0	0.0
Illinois	1,978	40.5	25.3	18.2	9.9	6.2
Indiana	2,628	25.8	23.2	23.9	23.5	3.6
Iowa	4,766	30.1	19.3	21.7	23.2	5.7
Kansas	932	14.4	17.3	13.3	13.9	41.1
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	435	28.5	30.8	17.2	11.5	12.0
Maine	2,054	13.9	18.0	16.1	13.9	22.2
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	12,350	6.5	10.0	13.1	15.6	54.7
Michigan	4,565	24.9	17.0	16.0	14.4	27.7
Minnesota	2,146	23.3	16.1	15.8	18.5	26.4
Mississippi	1,209	31.1	42.3	20.5	5.6	0.5
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	1,267	42.5	16.3	11.8	10.1	15.9
Nebraska	410	30.7	14.1	16.3	12.9	25.9
Nevada ³	107	24.3	17.8	32.7	23.4	1.9
New Hampshire	271	12.9	17.0	17.7	22.9	29.5

¹ "--" indicates that such data was not applicable for states which did not provide weatherization assistance.

² Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding. Also, Maine and Montana were unable to provide income data on all weatherization households, so less than 100% of the data are reported.

³ Nevada served FY 2011 weatherization households with FY 2010 weatherization funding.

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State	All households assisted	Under 75% of 2010 HHSPG	75%-100% of 2010 HHSPG	101%-125% of 2010 HHSPG	126%-150% of 2010 HHSPG	Over 150% of 2010 HHSPG
New Jersey	462	13.9	13.2	16.7	20.3	35.9
New Mexico	232	55.6	21.1	13.8	6.5	3.0
New York ¹	9,710	77.2	20.6	1.5	0.3	0.4
North Carolina	456	18.9	22.8	16.7	19.3	22.4
North Dakota	530	20.4	23.6	18.7	13.0	24.3
Ohio	15,708	38.4	15.3	12.8	12.9	20.6
Oklahoma	174	77.6	14.4	2.9	4.0	1.1
Oregon	2,091	32.7	17.9	15.0	13.8	20.6
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	1,752	64.9	4.4	6.1	7.0	17.6
South Carolina	694	25.1	22.9	18.9	15.6	17.6
South Dakota	516	21.5	28.5	24.4	17.6	7.9
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	9,384	45.0	17.1	13.9	12.6	11.3
Utah	1,299	39.5	24.0	21.1	15.1	0.3
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	3,023	20.2	32.6	13.7	14.2	19.2
Washington	2,331	26.3	16.7	17.6	34.5	4.8
West Virginia	2,663	33.2	21.9	17.5	13.1	14.4
Wisconsin	4,687	19.1	18.7	17.0	16.6	28.5
Wyoming	105	36.2	17.1	12.4	15.2	19.0

¹ Weatherization assistance count includes 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. Weatherization assistance count excludes 778 vacant units.

Presence of Elderly, Disabled, and Young Children

The following information is based on state-reported data on LIHEAP Household Report and weighted data on LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the federal income maximum (60 percent SMI)—from the 2011 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-13):

- About 30.1 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one elderly member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 39 percent of all low income households that have at least one elderly member under the federal income maximum. The percentage of assisted households with at least one elderly member ranged from 17.5 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance to 37.8 percent for weatherization assistance.
- About 32.1 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one disabled member, compared to 27 percent of all low income households that have at least one disabled member under the federal income maximum. The percentage of assisted households with at least one disabled member, as defined by the states, ranged from 25.6 percent for weatherization assistance to 40 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 22.7 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child five years old or less; whereas 19 percent of all low income households have at least one child five years old or less under the federal income maximum. The percentage of assisted households with at least one young child ranged from 17.6 percent for weatherization assistance to 29.9 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance.

As shown by the state-reported data in Table III-13, the greatest percent of elderly households received weatherization assistance, cooling assistance for disabled households, and winter/year-round crisis assistance for young child households. State-level percentages of households assisted data by type of vulnerable household (elderly, disabled, and young child), by type of LIHEAP assistance are shown in Table III-14 through Table III-18.

A large proportion of states were unable to provide a reliable unduplicated count of assisted households with at least one member who is vulnerable, as shown in Table III-13 on the next page. Also, eight states had difficulty providing a reliable unduplicated count of households who received any type of LIHEAP assistance. Due to these constraints, the percentages of assisted households with at least one member who is vulnerable could not be calculated in the table on the next page.

Table III-13. Percent of assisted households with at least one member who is vulnerable (elderly, disabled, or a young child), by type of assistance, FY 2011¹

Type of vulnerable household	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of assistance ²
Elderly	30.1%	33.0%	17.5%	25.1%	37.8%	NA ²
Disabled	32.1	39.8	30.7	30.0	25.6	NA ²
Young child	22.7	21.9	29.9	24.7	17.6	NA ²
Elderly, Disabled or Young Child	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ⁴

¹ [1] Data were derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011*. Definitions of “elderly,” “disabled,” and “young child” are as follows: “Elderly” refers to a person who is 60 years old or older, “disability” varies from state to state, and “young child” is a person who is five years old or younger. A household could have members that were reported in more than one of the three groups of households.

[2] National percentages are calculated for those states which reported complete data, by type of LIHEAP assistance. Appendix A, Table A-1 indicates the percent of assisted households for which uniform data was provided. Uniform data on households classified as vulnerable was 100 percent for all types of assistance. However, uniform data for an unduplicated count of vulnerable members in each household was much lower. As discussed on the previous page, a large proportion of states were unable to provide this data.

² These numbers cannot be reported, because eight states submitted missing or unreliable data on ‘Any type of LIHEAP assistance,’ and any further analysis using these numbers would be inaccurate.

³ ‘NA’ indicates that data were not available or were reported incorrectly.

⁴ An unduplicated national percent of households with at least one vulnerable member receiving any type of LIHEAP assistance is not available as data were not reported or were reported incorrectly by twenty states.

Table III-14. Percent of households receiving heating assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2011¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total	6,883,821	30.1%	32.1%	22.7%	NA ²
Alabama	63,990	35.6	44.0	18.5	72.6
Alaska ³	12,114	27.0	27.6	27.0	66.4
Arizona ⁴	39,387	20.1	43.7	36.3	75.1
Arkansas	59,709	26.4	46.2	14.1	NA
California ^{4 5}	229,395	33.3	37.5	24.7	76.8
Colorado	125,097	24.9	28.2	26.7	57.5
Connecticut ⁶	117,879	28.4	29.6	22.6	65.3
Delaware ⁶	20,780	32.2	18.6	22.9	47.2
Dist. of Col. ⁵	16,233	39.8	23.4	25.0	69.0
Florida	67,799	24.1	20.7	23.3	NA
Georgia	145,351	49.4	33.0	13.8	NA
Hawaii ⁴	9,930	39.3	20.3	23.7	72.9
Idaho	52,257	29.6	49.3	26.2	78.2
Illinois	296,612	26.5	21.0	21.5	59.5
Indiana	168,548	25.0	33.7	24.7	68.7
Iowa	94,899	28.1	45.9	24.9	47.7
Kansas ³	52,524	22.6	32.4	27.2	69.6
Kentucky	113,880	28.5	51.7	18.8	73.4
Louisiana	40,107	39.7	44.3	17.2	76.4
Maine ⁶	62,289	39.9	24.2	15.4	67.6
Maryland	136,786	26.5	21.6	25.1	55.3
Massachusetts ^{3 5}	212,714	33.8	26.6	19.8	66.8
Michigan ⁶	480,385	26.3	4.5	21.4	50.7

¹ Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years old or under. Definitions of "disability" vary among the states.

² Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and West Virginia submitted unreliable or missing data for this category, and this percentage cannot be reported due to this constraint. NA in state-reported percentages indicates that this state could not provide reliable data in this category.

³ Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

⁴ Counts and percent distributions include households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

⁵ The following states provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and did not report the number: California, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

⁶ The following states provided nominal benefits for SNAP households and reported the number: Connecticut, 80,000 - \$1 benefits; Delaware, 15 - \$1 benefits (included in household count); Maine, 1,440 - \$5 benefits; Michigan, 1,000,000 - \$1 benefits; New Jersey 242,742 - \$1 benefits; New York, 318,612 - \$1 benefits (included in household count); Pennsylvania, 231,113 - \$1 benefits; Vermont, 5,210 - \$5 benefits (included in household count).

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State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Minnesota	172,065	28.4	25.2	26.3	66.5
Mississippi	30,369	46.3	37.6	14.6	40.4
Missouri	163,343	22.3	36.3	24.3	66.3
Montana ⁵	24,526	28.3	37.0	21.1	69.8
Nebraska	39,172	8.1	24.1	48.3	77.5
Nevada ⁴	31,222	32.1	40.2	25.4	76.4
New Hampshire	45,252	24.3	32.0	16.8	64.5
New Jersey ⁶	278,992	37.9	20.6	18.4	65.5
New Mexico	53,219	30.4	43.0	23.5	71.5
New York ⁶	1,162,918	32.8	41.0	22.0	68.8
North Carolina	352,369	20.1	22.5	28.0	NA
North Dakota	15,847	25.3	23.0	23.9	66.2
Ohio ⁷	457,884	32.2	33.1	24.2	63.5
Oklahoma	74,379	26.4	26.6	24.8	69.3
Oregon ⁵	88,686	28.5	32.7	24.1	69.1
Pennsylvania ⁶	457,879	32.9	38.9	20.7	74.2
Rhode Island ⁵	36,403	33.2	24.1	20.1	65.0
South Carolina	20,636	40.4	35.8	17.5	74.4
South Dakota	24,255	35.2	21.8	23.2	67.7
Tennessee	83,422	33.6	48.7	16.9	80.7
Texas	19,325	45.3	53.7	17.6	79.3
Utah	47,590	23.6	39.3	32.4	54.6
Vermont ⁶	35,375	32.5	36.6	32.4	71.9
Virginia	143,095	33.1	44.1	21.5	77.8
Washington ⁵	89,966	20.7	32.3	26.4	65.3
West Virginia	77,114	27.2	58.7	21.6	NA
Wisconsin ⁵	226,381	27.4	35.1	24.1	69.4
Wyoming	13,472	36.6	31.2	20.4	72.1

⁷ Includes data for households that were served through the State's Lung Health Clinic.

Table III-15. Percent of households receiving cooling assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2011^{1 2}

State	All households asisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted) ³
Total	844,764	33.0%	39.8%	21.9%	NA
Alabama	62,820	31.3	40.7	20.6	69.8
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--
Arizona ⁴	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	65,034	27.6	44.2	16.9	NA
California ⁴	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware ⁵	7,524	71.0	8.5	8.4	79.8
Dist. of Col.	334	13.5	9.3	35.3	52.4
Florida	75,705	25.3	20.4	23.0	NA
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--
Hawaii ⁴	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--
Indiana	165,978	25.1	33.7	24.7	68.9
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	51,412	33.7	42.2	21.3	74.2
Maine	0	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	29,208	33.4	53.4	22.3	71.0
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--

¹ Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years old or under. Definitions of "disability" vary among the states.

² A designation of "--" indicates that such data was not applicable for states which did not provide separate cooling assistance.

³ Arkansas and Florida reported unreliable or missing data for this category, and this percentage cannot be reported accurately due to this constraint. NA in state-reported percentages indicates that this state could not provide reliable data in this category.

⁴ Counts and percent distributions exclude households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such households under heating assistance.

⁵ Cooling assistance counts include 6,592 households that received electric benefits and 932 households that received a room-sized air conditioner.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted) ³
Montana	0	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	6,052	44.8	46.8	9.2	94.9
Nevada ⁴	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	50,804	57.4	33.4	9.8	79.7
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--
New York ⁶	0	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	95,077	22.2	26.9	24.7	67.8
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	14,000	37.7	40.8	22.3	79.2
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	33,842	35.1	56.6	23.3	88.7
Texas	107,054	48.1	53.3	15.3	64.1
Utah	0	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	79,920	33.1	56.9	35.3	100.0
Washington	0	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--

⁶ Cooling assistance count excludes 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households are reported under weatherization assistance.

Table III-16. Percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2011^{1 2}

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted) ³
Total	2,076,634	17.5%	30.7%	29.9%	NA
Alabama	16,638	33.5	52.0	26.3	82.8
Alaska ⁴	1,042	9.8	17.3	32.9	51.3
Arizona	9,925	20.2	45.2	37.6	84.6
Arkansas	24,895	8.7	26.3	27.9	NA
California ⁵	105,063	14.4	28.1	36.5	75.9
Colorado ⁵	18,772	24.9	28.2	26.7	43.6
Connecticut ⁶	38,600	33.0	27.1	20.7	65.1
Delaware ⁵	2,060	40.4	21.1	12.7	66.8
Dist. of Col. ⁵	2,315	15.4	13.8	43.3	61.0
Florida	87,750	23.1	23.9	25.9	NA
Georgia	64,663	14.9	20.7	25.7	NA
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--
Idaho ⁵	5,192	14.5	34.3	46.1	75.0
Illinois ⁵	51,017	13.7	21.2	25.5	52.5
Indiana	33,623	16.9	26.3	28.2	60.0
Iowa ⁵	5,450	31.8	52.6	29.9	50.4
Kansas ⁴	9,484	19.5	34.1	28.6	68.1
Kentucky	126,742	17.7	40.9	23.5	64.5
Louisiana ⁷	9,189	15.3	32.9	27.7	61.2
Maine ⁵	4,946	21.0	28.8	21.3	60.3
Maryland ⁵	6,041	16.4	13.1	29.5	NA
Massachusetts ⁴	23,394	29.0	25.0	29.0	57.9
Michigan ⁵	243,824	13.0	38.3	31.3	68.4

¹ Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years old or under. Definitions of “disability” vary among the states.

² A designation of “--” indicates that such data was not applicable for states which did not provide separate winter/year-round crisis assistance.

³ Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, and West Virginia reported unreliable or missing data for this category, and this percentage cannot be reported accurately due to this constraint. NA in state-reported percentages indicates that this state could not provide reliable data in this category.

⁴ Alaska, Kansas, and Massachusetts assisted households in winter fuel crisis situations through expedited heating assistance.

⁵ The following states provided emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements to households as part of their energy crisis benefits: California (9,265), Colorado (1,691), Delaware (72), District of Columbia (81), Idaho (272), Illinois (not specified), Iowa (1,081), Maine (1), Maryland (273), Michigan (1,510), Minnesota (7,232), Missouri ([furnace repair/replacement – 112] and [air conditioner repair/replacement and other services – 538]), New Jersey (5,051), New York (4,719), North Carolina (not specified), Oregon (736), Pennsylvania (7,255), Rhode Island (219), Washington (1,190), Wisconsin (not specified), and Wyoming (201).

⁶ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 14,902 households that also received Safety Net Assistance.

⁷ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 568 households that were assisted by an Energy Special Needs Program.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)³
Minnesota ^{5 8}	75,626	17.6	21.8	33.2	61.5
Mississippi	2,124	42.0	32.8	21.4	38.4
Missouri ⁵	58,014	15.0	33.7	21.6	55.1
Montana	839	34.7	44.9	16.2	72.5
Nebraska	46,054	7.9	24.1	48.3	77.4
Nevada ^{4 9}	1,375	16.9	31.3	33.1	67.3
New Hampshire	2,810	5.5	29.3	21.0	49.1
New Jersey ⁵	39,531	19.7	18.7	24.9	54.4
New Mexico	21,373	12.5	30.7	36.1	64.5
New York ⁵	183,689	17.3	28.1	29.7	61.8
North Carolina ⁵	136,791	16.9	22.5	31.0	NA
North Dakota ⁵	1,880	6.1	20.6	34.0	56.6
Ohio	171,775	17.6	26.3	32.5	55.2
Oklahoma	18,749	9.4	21.7	30.8	66.1
Oregon ⁵	11,525	14.5	27.5	22.3	61.1
Pennsylvania ⁵	124,081	23.3	37.6	25.3	69.6
Rhode Island ⁵	7,000	28.6	26.7	22.1	63.9
South Carolina	25,946	16.0	23.3	27.7	55.2
South Dakota	1,218	6.6	8.8	40.1	48.1
Tennessee	44,888	18.8	57.6	36.6	92.7
Texas	83,220	21.7	29.1	28.9	52.6
Utah	5,851	17.7	30.8	10.3	15.2
Vermont	8,481	18.5	42.5	29.4	64.0
Virginia	25,727	22.3	39.1	24.7	68.8
Washington ⁵	20,024	8.1	31.4	34.0	61.2
West Virginia	26,469	11.1	44.5	32.4	NA
Wisconsin ⁵	39,456	21.1	40.7	45.0	80.4
Wyoming ⁵	1,493	18.6	27.6	30.6	64.3

⁸ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count includes 2,200 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

⁹ Winter/year-round crisis assistance count excludes two households assisted through the state's Crisis Intervention Program.

Table III-17. Percent of households receiving summer crisis assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2011¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted) ²
Total	205,608	25.1%	30.0%	24.7%	NA
Alabama	15,591	27.0	46.8	30.7	80.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	18,864	8.6	25.3	28.6	NA
California	0	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--	--
Florida	81,456	16.7	18.2	25.8	NA
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	264	10.2	12.9	39.4	62.5
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	13,284	11.5	30.7	33.2	61.9
Maine	0	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	807	33.7	56.6	24.7	79.1
Missouri	34,713	10.3	29.9	25.2	52.5
Montana	0	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--

¹ [1] Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years old or under. Definitions of “disability” vary among the states.

[2] A designation of “--” indicates that such data was not applicable for states which did not provide separate summer crisis assistance.

² Arkansas and Florida reported unreliable or missing data for this category, and this percentage cannot be reported accurately due to this constraint.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)²
New Jersey	0	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Ohio	40,629	65.8	49.0	14.9	85.1
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	0	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	--	--
Utah	0	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	0	--	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--

Table III-18. Percent of households receiving weatherization assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2011¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted) ²
Total	131,122	37.8%	25.6%	17.6%	NA
Alabama	0	--	--	--	--
Alaska	223	17.5	3.6	26.9	36.8
Arizona	2,862	62.0	59.6	20.5	76.8
Arkansas	765	54.5	55.3	4.6	98.7
California	26,800	33.6	21.9	22.9	72.2
Colorado	7,189	31.9	24.7	17.4	61.3
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	687	39.0	23.0	25.0	69.0
Florida	93	64.5	41.9	9.7	NA
Georgia	827	55.3	17.2	10.3	NA
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--
Idaho	741	39.9	36.0	15.5	64.2
Illinois	1,978	33.3	14.1	16.2	54.9
Indiana	2,628	34.2	32.2	19.8	71.2
Iowa	4,766	26.0	30.4	22.6	47.7
Kansas	932	26.0	12.0	19.8	52.7
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	435	57.5	49.0	14.9	84.6
Maine	2,054	37.0	18.0	15.0	60.0
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	12,350	59.4	28.0	8.5	76.4
Michigan	4,565	29.0	29.2	22.1	NA
Minnesota	2,146	31.6	21.2	23.1	35.2
Mississippi	1,209	53.7	49.7	6.7	43.9
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--
Montana	1,267	29.7	31.4	21.0	68.4
Nebraska	410	28.8	32.4	24.4	NA

¹ [1] Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years old or under. Definitions of “disability” vary among the states.

[2] A designation of “--” indicates that such data was not applicable for states which did not provide weatherization assistance.

² Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, Utah, and West Virginia reported unreliable or missing data for this category, and this percentage cannot be reported accurately due to this constraint. NA in state-reported percentages indicates that this state could not provide reliable data in this category.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)²
Nevada ³	107	43.9	37.4	17.8	73.8
New Hampshire	271	58.3	42.4	11.8	87.8
New Jersey	462	53.7	11.7	14.9	69.7
New Mexico	232	34.9	50.0	21.1	77.6
New York ⁴	9,710	36.9	14.5	13.0	52.4
North Carolina	456	49.1	30.5	13.6	NA
North Dakota	530	34.5	27.7	13.2	68.9
Ohio	15,708	25.5	18.3	12.4	34.5
Oklahoma	174	42.0	34.5	14.9	66.7
Oregon	2,091	37.5	28.6	16.4	66.9
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	1,752	37.6	22.0	18.4	65.2
South Carolina	694	54.5	18.2	9.2	81.8
South Dakota	516	48.4	28.5	12.0	73.6
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--
Texas	9,384	43.0	27.9	20.1	73.7
Utah	1,299	36.0	29.7	27.3	NA
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	3,023	59.3	35.5	14.3	71.4
Washington	2,331	34.4	23.6	20.5	64.7
West Virginia	2,663	38.3	45.5	15.1	NA
Wisconsin	4,687	31.1	30.1	24.7	55.6
Wyoming	105	37.1	17.1	23.8	66.7

³ Nevada served FY2011 weatherization households with FY2010 weatherization funding.

⁴ Weatherization assistance count includes 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. Weatherization assistance count excludes 778 vacant units.

Table III-19. Percent of households receiving any type of assistance with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, by state, FY 2011¹

State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
Total ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alabama	106,081	31.0%	40.0%	21.7%	NA
Alaska	12,233	27.0	27.4	27.2	66.5
Arizona	40,026	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	125,693	24.8	28.1	26.6	57.2
Connecticut	117,879	28.4	29.6	22.6	65.3
Delaware	21,422	31.7	18.4	22.4	46.2
Dist. of Col.	16,886	38.7	22.9	25.7	68.6
Florida	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	210,841	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	10,194	38.5	20.1	24.1	72.4
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	316,279	26.1	21.4	21.6	59.6
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	95,168	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	62,868	22.2	32.3	27.3	69.2
Kentucky	171,218	23.0	43.9	21.5	67.6
Louisiana	100,257	32.1	40.7	21.6	72.5
Maine	63,803	39.6	24.2	15.4	67.5
Maryland	136,786	26.5	21.6	25.1	NA
Massachusetts	212,714	33.8	26.6	19.8	66.8
Michigan	616,435	23.1	11.6	22.9	NA
Minnesota	172,065	28.4	25.2	26.3	66.5
Mississippi	32,951	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	174,041	21.5	35.3	24.8	NA
Montana	24,731	28.2	36.9	21.1	69.6
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	32,086	31.7	40.0	25.4	75.8
New Hampshire	45,252	24.3	32.0	16.8	64.5
New Jersey	281,322	37.8	20.6	18.4	65.3

¹ Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years old or under. Definitions of "disability" vary among the states.

² Too many states provided missing or unreliable data for these percentages to be calculated. The lack of calculated percentages is marked with "NA" in this row.

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State	All households assisted	Elderly (percent assisted)	Disabled (percent assisted)	Young child (percent assisted)	Elderly, disabled or young child (percent assisted)
New Mexico	74,824	25.3	39.5	27.1	69.5
New York	1,178,193	32.5	40.8	22.2	68.6
North Carolina	391,382	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	15,847	25.3	23.0	23.9	66.2
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	129,043	21.4	25.1	25.4	NA
Oregon	90,204	28.6	32.6	24.1	69.2
Pennsylvania	458,753	32.8	38.9	20.7	74.2
Rhode Island	36,403	33.2	24.1	20.1	65.0
South Carolina	52,392	29.8	32.0	24.2	69.3
South Dakota	25,473	34.8	21.7	24.3	68.3
Tennessee	162,152	29.8	52.8	23.7	85.7
Texas	133,454	38.4	44.8	20.3	89.5
Utah	48,429	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	36,985	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	181,073	31.3	44.6	26.6	80.8
Washington	109,990	18.4	32.1	27.7	64.5
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	230,444	27.0	34.9	24.4	69.3
Wyoming	13,472	36.6	31.2	20.4	72.2

IV. Program Implementation Data

Part IV provides program information and data about: the provision of the types of LIHEAP assistance; the implementation of LIHEAP assurances; the provision of energy crisis intervention; and the results of HHS monitoring reviews of LIHEAP grantee programs in FY 2011.

Types of LIHEAP Assistance

State LIHEAP grantees provided the following types of LIHEAP assistance in FY 2011:

- All states provided either heating assistance or home energy benefits that did not distinguish between heating and cooling assistance.
- All states furnished crisis assistance of some kind.
- For households facing winter/year-round energy crises, 47 states provided separate winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance benefits; three additional states provided winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance *only* through expedited access to heating assistance.
- Four states provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits; 16¹ states provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and eight states provided separate summer crisis assistance benefits. Eighteen states provided year-round (i.e., 10-12 months) crisis assistance that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer.
- One state provided crisis assistance in the summer only.
- Twenty one states provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacements/repairs.
- Forty-one states provided weatherization assistance, including one state that provided assistance with funds obligated from the previous federal fiscal year.

Implementation of LIHEAP Assurances

To receive LIHEAP regular block grant funds in FY 2011, grantees were required by section 8624(b) of the LIHEAP statute to submit 16 assurances signed by the chief executive officer and a plan describing:

- Eligibility requirements for each type of assistance provided, including criteria for designating an emergency under the crisis assistance component.
- Benefit levels for each type of assistance.
- Estimates of the amount of funds to be used for each component and alternate uses of funds reserved for crisis assistance in the event they are not needed for that purpose.
- Any steps to be taken (in addition to those required to be carried out in section 8624(b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute) to target households with high home energy burdens.
- How the grantee will carry out the 16 assurances required by section 8624(b) of the LIHEAP statute.

¹ New York State's cooling assistance funds were used to assist 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households are reported under weatherization assistance.

- Weatherization and other energy-related home repair services, if any, to be provided, and the extent to which the grantee will use the DOE's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) rules for its weatherization component.
- Information on the number and income of households served during the previous year, and the number of households with elderly members (60 years or older), disabled members (as defined by the states), or young children (five years old or younger).

As required under section 8629(b) of the LIHEAP statute, this report provides information about the overall manner in which states carried out the assurances described in section 8624(b)(2), (5), (8), and (15) of the LIHEAP statute. Section 8624(b)(15), which was established by the Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-501), covers outreach and intake sites for energy crisis intervention programs. This report also provides information about energy crisis intervention programs, as required by section 8624(c)(1) of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-425).

Household Eligibility

The unit of eligibility for LIHEAP is the household, which is defined by the LIHEAP statute as "any individual or group of individuals who are living together as one economic unit for whom residential energy customarily is purchased in common or who make undesignated payments for energy in the form of rent." Section 8624(b)(2) of the LIHEAP statute allows LIHEAP grantees to use two standards in determining household eligibility for LIHEAP assistance:

- **Categorical eligibility** for households with one or more individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly Food Stamps), or certain needs-tested veteran benefits, without regard for household income.

Categorical eligibility is a rarely used eligibility standard, although a few states make automatic payments to households which receive assistance under one or more of the public assistance programs that confer categorical eligibility.

- **Income eligibility** for households with incomes not exceeding the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG and 60 percent of SMI (75 percent of SMI for FY 2011 through April 14, 2011). Grantees may target assistance to poorer households by setting income levels as low as 110 percent of the poverty level. Eligibility priority may be given to households with high energy burden or need.

As shown in Table IV-1, more than four-fifths of the states set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at or above 150 percent of the poverty level for each type of LIHEAP assistance. The percentage of states that set their LIHEAP income eligibility levels at 110 percent of the poverty level ranged from zero percent to four percent.

HHS' *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 11* provided states with estimates of the number of households that are LIHEAP income eligible and have vulnerable members in their states to calculate their individual LIHEAP reciprocity targeting index scores. Such data can help states determine the extent to which they are targeting heating assistance to vulnerable households, and to decide whether improvements are needed to achieve a reciprocity targeting index score of at least 100 for vulnerable groups in their states.

Table IV-1. Percent of states selecting various maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standards, FY 2011¹

LIHEAP income eligibility standards (by percentage intervals of 2010 HHS Poverty Guidelines)	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance²	Winter/year -round crisis assistance³	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance⁴
Number of states	51	16	50	8	41
Household Income at or above 150% (percentage of States)	80%	81%	84%	87%	93%
Household income between 111%–149% (percentage of States)	16	19	16	13	7
Household income at 110% (percentage of States)	4	0	0	0	0

¹ [1]The data was derived from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2011*.

[2] Percentage distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

² Percent of States includes New York. However, Cooling assistance funds were used to assist 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households are reported under weatherization assistance.

³ Refers to winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance only. Number of states and percentages includes Alaska, Kansas, and Massachusetts that provided expedited heating assistance for crisis fuel situations through heating assistance funds only. Percentage intervals exclude other types of crisis assistance that for the most part involved furnace repair or replacements.

⁴ Percent of States does not include Nevada, which served weatherization households in FY 2011 with FY 2010 weatherization funds.

The states' maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standards (expressed as percentages of the 2010 HHSPG), by type of assistance are shown in Table IV-2.

Table IV-2. States' maximum LIHEAP income eligibility standards for four-person households as a percentage of the 2010 HHS Poverty Guidelines, by type of assistance and by state, FY 2011^{1 2}

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis ³	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Alabama	150%	150%	150%	150%	--
Alaska ⁴	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Arizona ⁵	200%	--	200%	--	200%
Arkansas	150%	150%	150%	150%	200%
California ⁵	260%	--	260%	--	260%
Colorado	185%	--	185%	--	185%
Connecticut	277%	--	277%	--	--
Delaware	200%	203%	200%	--	--
Dist. of Col.	186%	186%	186%	--	186%
Florida	150%	150%	150%	150%	200%
Georgia	191%	--	191%	--	191%
Hawaii ⁵	150%	--	--	150%	--
Idaho	165%	--	165%	--	165%
Illinois	150%	--	150%	--	200%
Indiana	150%	150%	150%	--	150%
Iowa	150%	--	150%	--	200%
Kansas ⁴	130%	--	130%	--	200%
Kentucky	130%	--	130%	--	--
Louisiana	165%	165%	165%	165%	200%
Maine	228%	--	228%	--	228%
Maryland	175%	--	175%	--	--
Massachusetts ⁴	268%	--	268%	--	268%
Michigan	110%	--	200%	--	150%
Minnesota	197%	--	197%	--	197%
Mississippi	150%	150%	150%	150%	200%
Missouri	135%	--	135%	135%	--
Montana	200%	--	200%	--	200%

¹ Maximum annual income cutoffs for 4-person households were obtained from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2011*. The income cutoffs were converted into percentages of the 2010 HHSPG. Income cutoffs are not shown for those states that set different income cutoffs for households with elderly, disabled, or young children and other crisis assistance.

² A designation of "--" indicates that such data was not applicable for states which did not provide that type of assistance.

³ Refers to winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance only. Household income cutoffs exclude other types of crisis assistance that for the most part involved furnace repair or replacements.

⁴ Expedited heating assistance in Alaska, Kansas, and Massachusetts was provided to households in a crisis fuel situation.

⁵ Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. These states reported such funds under heating assistance. A cooling assistance eligibility standard of "--" is thus applied to each such state.

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis ³	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Nebraska	116%	116%	116%	--	116%
Nevada ⁵	150%	--	150%	--	--
New Hampshire	254%	--	254%	--	200%
New Jersey	200%	200%	200%	--	200%
New Mexico	150%	--	150%	--	200%
New York ⁶	223%	223%	223%	--	223%
North Carolina	110%	--	150%	--	200%
North Dakota	199%	--	199%	--	199%
Ohio	200%	--	200%	200%	200%
Oklahoma	130%	130%	130%	--	130%
Oregon	195%	--	195%	--	195%
Pennsylvania	160%	--	160%	--	160%
Rhode Island	234%	--	234%	--	234%
South Carolina	150%	150%	150%	--	150%
South Dakota	200%	--	160%	--	160%
Tennessee	200%	200%	200%	--	--
Texas	200%	200%	200%	--	200%
Utah	150%	--	150%	--	150%
Vermont	185%	--	200%	--	--
Virginia	130%	130%	130%	--	231%
Washington	125%	--	125%	--	200%
West Virginia	132%	--	132%	--	132%
Wisconsin	214%	--	214%	--	214%
Wyoming	198%	--	198%	--	198%

Criteria for Targeting Benefits

Section 8624(b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to provide the highest level of assistance to households which have the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs or needs in relation to income.

The LIHEAP statute defines “highest home energy needs” as “the home energy requirements of a household determined by taking into account both the energy burden of such household and the unique situation of such household that results from having members of vulnerable populations, including very young children, individuals with disabilities, and frail older individuals.” However, the LIHEAP statute does not define the terms “young children,” “individuals with disabilities,” and “frail older individuals.”

States use a variety of factors and methods to take into account relative income, energy costs, family size, and need for home energy in determining benefit levels. In FY 2011, the most common measures for varying heating benefits were fuel type, energy consumption or cost, household size, and income as a percentage of the poverty level. Other factors used included the presence of a “vulnerable” person (e.g., elderly, disabled, or young children), housing type, and the amount of energy subsidy from another program. Presence of an elderly person or young child in the household as a benefit determinant has

⁶ Cooling assistance funds were used to assist 2,045 households that were provided medically necessary cooling services (an installed AC unit) through the NY State Homes and Community Renewal Program. The count of these households are reported under weatherization assistance.

become more common in response to provisions of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, which added energy “needs” as a factor in determining benefits.

States tended to use fewer variables to determine benefit amounts for crisis, cooling, and weatherization components. For example, since almost all air conditioning is powered with electricity, fuel type variations are not a factor. Similarly, the amount spent on weatherization generally is determined by the amount of work needed, up to a maximum set by the state. Generally, states are in substantial compliance with this assurance.

As part of its work under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, HHS has been developing a series of performance indicators that can be used to measure LIHEAP performance in targeting vulnerable low income households. The status of this work is described in HHS’ *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2011*.

Treatment of LIHEAP Income Eligible Households and Owners/Renters

Section 8624(b)(8)(A) of the LIHEAP statute prohibits LIHEAP grantees from limiting LIHEAP benefits to categorically eligible households only, thus excluding LIHEAP income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits. As reported, no grantees excluded, as a class, LIHEAP income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits in FY 2011.

Section 8624(b)(8)(B) of the LIHEAP statute requires that owners and renters be treated equitably. States are in substantial compliance with this assurance.

In addition, section 927 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 [P.L. 102-550], as amended, prohibits LIHEAP grantees from excluding households living in subsidized housing who pay out-of-pocket for utilities and receive a utility allowance. However, it permits states to consider the tenant’s utility allowance in determining the amount of LIHEAP assistance to which they are entitled, provided that the size of any reduction in benefits is reasonably related to any utility allowance received. It does not address the issue of subsidized housing tenants whose energy costs are included in their rent.

Energy Crisis Intervention

Section 8623(c) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to do the following with respect to providing energy crisis intervention:

- Reserve a reasonable amount of funds for energy crisis intervention until March 15 of each program year.
- Respond to energy crises within certain time limits as specified in section 8623(c)(1) and (2) of the LIHEAP statute. Grantees shall provide assistance to resolve an energy crisis no later than 48 hours after an eligible household applies for energy crisis benefits and no later than 18 hours if the eligible household is in a life-threatening situation.
- Accept applications for energy crisis benefits at sites that are geographically accessible to all households and provide to low income individuals who are physically infirm the means (1) to submit applications for energy crisis benefits without leaving their residences; or (2) to travel to the sites at which such applications are accepted.

With regard to energy crisis intervention activities, section 8624(c)(1) of the LIHEAP statute requires each grantee to provide the following information to HHS as part of each grantee's application to HHS for LIHEAP funds:

- Eligibility requirements to be used for energy crisis assistance.
- Estimated amounts that will be used for energy crisis intervention.
- Criteria for designating a crisis.
- Benefit levels to be used for assistance to be provided in such an emergency.
- Uses of any reserved funds that remain unexpended for emergencies after March 15.

Generally, states are in substantial compliance with energy crisis intervention requirements. In FY 2011, the applications indicated that:

- Grantees would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2011. Most states set aside a percentage of the state's LIHEAP funds for a separate crisis component, which operated until March 15 or later.
- Grantees would designate the actual or imminent loss of home energy as emergencies. With rare exceptions, states required applicant households to document their energy crisis situation, as well as meet other eligibility criteria. A utility shut-off notice or documentation from a delivered fuel vendor that a household's fuel was or was about to be depleted are examples of such documentation. Several states handled crisis assistance situations by "fast tracking" heating and/or cooling assistance funds so that crises were resolved in a timely fashion in FY 2011.
- In a few cases, grantees also required other circumstances for an energy crisis or emergency, such as having made a good faith effort to pay the fuel or utility bill, or having unexpected expenses during the prior month.
- Grantees generally would use the amount needed to alleviate the emergency, up to a set maximum, in determining the assistance to be provided in such an emergency; and grantees would keep emergency components open after March 15, reprogram unexpended funds reserved for crises back into other LIHEAP components, or include the funds in their carryover amount. Funds unexpended for crisis by March 15 or, if later, the close of the crisis component, were used for other components or carried over into the next federal fiscal year.

HHS Monitoring of LIHEAP Grantee Programs

Audits

Section 8624(b)(10) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to assure the proper disbursement of and accounting for federal funds paid to grantees under the LIHEAP statute, including procedures for fiscal monitoring the provision of LIHEAP assistance. It also requires them to comply with the provisions of the Single Audit Act [31 U.S.C. 7501 *et seq.*].

Compliance Reviews

Sections 8627 and 8628a of the LIHEAP statute establish a number of oversight and enforcement responsibilities for HHS. HHS is required to respond expeditiously to complaints that grantees have failed to expend funds in accordance with the LIHEAP statute. In addition, HHS is to investigate several grantees' use of funds each year to evaluate their programmatic compliance with the LIHEAP statute. Also, this section requires HHS to withhold funds from any grantee failing to expend its allocation substantially in accordance with the law. HHS also has a general responsibility to conduct onsite

compliance reviews of LIHEAP.

HHS conducted onsite LIHEAP compliance reviews with 5 states: Alabama, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The results showed general compliance with federal requirements. The most notable issues found in some of the programs related to proper accounting of vendor refunds in federal report(s), monitoring of LIHEAP funds transferred to other state agencies for administration, coordination with vendor programs such as Percentage of Income Payment Plans (PIPPs), adequate follow-up on fraud allegations, monitoring of subgrantees and vendors, and distinction in state policies between types of crises.

In addition, HHS conducts “desk reviews” of grantees’ applications to determine whether there is any indication from these applications that grantees are not in compliance with the LIHEAP statute. This approach makes both HHS and LIHEAP grantees aware of potential problems early on and enables both to work in partnership for continuous improvement. HHS provides intensive technical assistance to LIHEAP grantees throughout the year, both in-depth training workshops and on an individual basis. This technical assistance process is a valuable tool to address potential compliance issues, often while proposals are in the development stage. In FY 2011, HHS conducted desk reviews for Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma and Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona which showed general compliance with federal requirements.

Program Integrity

HHS has zero tolerance for fraud. Cases of suspected LIHEAP fraud are either turned over to the HHS Inspector General or initiate an on-site compliance review of the grantee’s LIHEAP by the Division of Energy Assistance. The Department has taken major steps to work with LIHEAP grantees to prevent fraud and abuse, and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity.

On May 5, 2010, HHS issued guidance strongly encouraging states to verify the identity of applicants by requiring applicants to provide Social Security Numbers (SSNs) as a condition of receiving assistance. States are encouraged to use SSNs to verify eligibility information in other databases, such as the Social Security Administration’s Enumeration Verification System, state new hire databases, and prisoner databases.

On June 8, 2010, HHS issued guidance requiring all LIHEAP grantees to include, with their FY 2011 LIHEAP plans, a Program Integrity Assessment which must discuss strategies to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. These assessments provide HHS with vital information about internal controls currently used in LIHEAP programs. These assessments identify best practices and systems needing improvement, and assist HHS in formulating a comprehensive strategy to provide guidance to grantees to enhance their program integrity systems.

On December 22, 2010, HHS modified its LIHEAP Clearinghouse contract with the National Center for Appropriate Technology to assist HHS in identifying best practices, areas of weaknesses, barriers, solutions, and recommendations for improving grantee program integrity systems. The LIHEAP Clearinghouse established a year-long working group composed of LIHEAP grantees, including representatives from states, tribes, and territories; additionally, representatives from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Social Security Administration (SSA), and national groups representing LIHEAP Directors and Community Action Agencies are represented. The working group held its first meeting on January 24, 2011 and worked throughout the year to help grantees develop such systems and to recommend strategies for reducing waste, fraud, and abuse.

A. Data Collection Activities

This Appendix describes the data collection activities that were conducted for this report. Data collection activities include state LIHEAP grantee reporting and national household surveys.

Under the block grants created by OBRA, federal information collection and reporting requirements for grantees have been limited mostly to only that information which is mentioned specifically by statute.

LIHEAP Household Report

Section 8624(c)(1)(G) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees, as part of their annual LIHEAP grant application, to report the following LIHEAP household data:

- The number and income levels of assisted households.
- The number of assisted households with one or more individuals who are elderly, disabled, or a young child.
- The number and income levels of households applying for LIHEAP assistance, not just those households that receive LIHEAP assistance.

The *LIHEAP Household Report* (OMB Clearance No. 0970-0060) gathers state-level data on LIHEAP assisted and applicant households, as shown at the end of this Appendix. The submission of this report is required as part of each grantee's LIHEAP grant application for funding in the subsequent fiscal year.

State-reported data on LIHEAP applicant households is not comparable across states. This is because states can define applicant households differently. Consequently, such data are excluded from this report. However, the reporting of such data still is required as part of the LIHEAP grantee application.

Starting in FY 2011, states were required to provide an unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households (including LIHEAP weatherization assistance). However, this unduplicated count of households that received any type of LIHEAP assistance was not broken down by percentage of HHSPG, as that information was not requested from the states.

Separate unduplicated counts of the number of assisted households with any vulnerable members, i.e., either elderly, disabled, or young child, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households, as well as an unduplicated count of the number of assisted households having at least one vulnerable member, regardless of the type of LIHEAP assistance provided to households were also required.

FY 2011 LIHEAP Household Report instructions included information on how to count such households, however, as discussed throughout this section of the report, a large proportion of states had great difficulty in calculating unduplicated counts of households for FY 2011, as shown in Table A-1.

Table A-1, on the next page, provides information for FY 2011 on the percentage of assisted households for which complete data exists for poverty levels, elderly, disabled, young children, and unduplicated vulnerable households as reported by the states. If a state reported missing or unreliable data, their data were suppressed.

Table A-1. Percent of assisted households by poverty level, elderly, disabled, young children, and vulnerable household as reported uniformly by states, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2011¹

Household characteristic	Heating assistance	Cooling assistance	Winter/year-round crisis assistance	Summer crisis assistance	Weatherization assistance	Any type of assistance
Poverty level	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	NA ²
Elderly ³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.7
Disabled ⁴	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.7
Young child ⁵	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.7
Elderly, disabled or young child	89.8	83.3	83.3	51.2	92.4	69.7

LIHEAP Grantee Survey

All states are required annually to complete the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey* ([OMB Clearance No. 0970-0076](#)). The data from this survey provides state-level estimates on the sources and uses of states' LIHEAP funds, average household benefits, and the maximum income cutoffs for a four-member household.

HHS conducted this survey in December 2011. A copy of the survey is included at the end of this Appendix.

A key feature of this survey is the collection of estimates of sources and uses of LIHEAP obligated funds. The estimates of obligated funds do not provide data on LIHEAP expenditures in FY 2011, as LIHEAP obligations in FY 2011 could be spent in FY 2011 or later, depending on state law. The estimates provide a snapshot of how states obligated their FY 2011 funds.

National Household Surveys

Since FY 1982, HHS has relied upon the two national household surveys described below. The results of these surveys provide a variety of national and regional demographic and energy-related data on the characteristics of households eligible for LIHEAP and households receiving LIHEAP fuel assistance.

Data from national household surveys are subject to the following errors (for further information, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/techdoc/cps/cpsmar11.pdf>):

- **Sampling error.** The data in the national household surveys are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained by interviewing the entire population using the same methodology. The estimates from the chosen sample also differ from other samples of housing units and persons within those housing units. Sampling error in data arises due to the use of probability sampling, which is necessary to ensure the integrity and representativeness of sample survey results. The implementation of statistical sampling procedures provides the basis for the statistical analysis of

¹ This data is derived from the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011*. Percentages of 100% indicate that states were able to provide complete information for the reported household characteristic. Percentages under 100% indicate that some states were unable to provide complete information for the reported household characteristic.

² This information was not collected from states.

³ "Elderly" refers to a household with at least one member who is 60 years old or older.

⁴ "Disability" refers to a household with at least one member who is disabled (the definition of "disability" is determined by each state).

⁵ "Young child" refers to a household with at least one member who is five years old or younger.

sample data.

- **Non-sampling error.** In addition to sampling error, data users should realize that other types of errors may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process survey data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires may introduce error into the estimates. These and other sources of error contribute to the non-sampling error component of the total error of survey estimates. Non-sampling errors may affect the data in the following two ways: (1) errors that are introduced randomly, which increase the variability of the data; and (2) systematic errors, which are consistent in one direction and introduce bias into the results.

The “standard error” estimates sampling errors and some types of non-sampling errors. The standard error is a measure of the deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples. The sample estimate and the estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with a prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Standard errors are not included in this report.

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a national household sample survey which is conducted monthly by the Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. CPS data in certain previous *LIHEAP Annual Reports to Congress* have been referred to as March CPS data. In the past, the Census Bureau expanded the sample size and added a number of socio-economic questions to the March survey. The Census Bureau referred to this particular CPS supplement as the March CPS. Beginning in 2001, the Census Bureau made several substantive changes to the March CPS, as described in the *LIHEAP Report to Congress for FY 2002*. The Census Bureau refers to the revised supplement as the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). This supplement represents a break in the March CPS data series. Detailed information about the changes in design and methodology is available in the Census Bureau’s *Current Population Survey Technical Paper 63RV* (March 2002), which can be found online at www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/tp63rv.pdf.

The CPS ASEC includes data that allow one to identify household demographic characteristics. It also is the best source of annual national data for estimating the numbers of LIHEAP income eligible households and the numbers of LIHEAP income eligible vulnerable households. The data that was used to prepare performance statistics for FY 2011 became available in October 2011.

Residential Energy Consumption Survey

The Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) is a national household sample survey which is conducted every four years by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). It is designed to provide reliable data at the national and Census regional level. The RECS includes information on energy consumption and expenditures, household demographics, housing characteristics, weatherization/conservation practices, home appliances, and type of heating and cooling equipment.

The survey consists of the following three parts:

- **Household interviews.** EIA interviews households for information about which fuels are used, how fuels are used, energy-using appliances, structural features, energy-efficiency measures

taken, demographic characteristics of the household, heating interruptions, and receipt of energy assistance.

- **Rental agent interviews.** EIA interviews rental agents for households whose rent includes some portion of their energy bill. This information augments the information from those households that may not be knowledgeable about the fuels used for space heating or water heating.
- **Energy supplier questionnaires.** After obtaining permission from respondents, EIA mails questionnaires to their energy suppliers to collect the actual billing data on energy consumption and expenditures. This fuel supplier survey eliminates the inaccuracy of self-reported data. When a household does not consent or when fuel consumption records are unusable or nonexistent, regression analysis is used to impute missing data.

The 2005 RECS is the twelfth in a series of surveys. For the 2005 RECS, approximately 4,382 households were interviewed, including 434 verified LIHEAP recipient households. Home energy data have been adjusted to FY 2011 with respect to changes in weather and fuel prices.

For information about the RECS sample design, see EIA's publication, *Sample Design for the Residential Energy Consumption Survey*, DOE/EIA-0555 (94)/1, Washington, DC, August 1994. This publication is available at [http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/archive/pdf/DOE%20EIA-0555\(94\)-1.pdf](http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/archive/pdf/DOE%20EIA-0555(94)-1.pdf). The data on home energy usage and costs from the 2005 RECS are available from the EIA website at: <http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2005/>.

Strengths and Limitations of RECS Data

The RECS provides the most recent, comprehensive data on home energy consumption and expenditures. The strengths of using RECS data to derive home energy estimates are as follows:

- The RECS uses a representative national household sample, providing statistically reliable estimates for all, non-low income, and low income households;
- The 2005 RECS included a supplemental sample of LIHEAP recipient households that is representative of the population of LIHEAP heating and cooling assistance recipient households;
- The RECS includes usage data for all residential fuels;
- Energy suppliers provide information on actual residential energy consumption and expenditures of households sampled by the RECS in order to eliminate the inaccuracy of self-reported data; and
- Regression analyses of data from the RECS provide estimates of the amounts of fuels going to various end uses, including home heating and cooling.

While the updated 2005 RECS data provides the most current and comprehensive data on residential energy use by low income households, several significant limitations must be addressed:

- The 2005 RECS data for CY 2005 were updated to FY 2011 (October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011), using procedures that adjust the 2005 data to reflect the weather and fuel prices for FY 2011. These procedures are comparable to those used for the FY 1986 - FY 2010 annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress. However, the reader should exercise caution in comparing the data in this report with data in annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress prior to FY 1986, in which consumption and expenditure data were predicted on the RECS year (April 1 to March 31).

- For some variables, disaggregation of data into subgroups at the regional level results in estimates made from a small number of sample cases. This is especially true of the LIHEAP recipient household groups and the liquefied petroleum gas and kerosene heating subgroups. This affects the reliability of the estimates for such subgroups.
- The household is a basic reporting unit for the RECS and LIHEAP. The RECS employs the Bureau of the Census' definition of household (i.e., a household includes all individuals living in a housing unit, whether related or not, who: (1) share a common direct access entry to the unit from outside the building or from a hallway, and (2) do not normally eat their meals with members of other units in the building. A household does not include temporary visitors or household members away at college or in the military.) LIHEAP defines a household as one or more individuals living together as an economic unit who purchase energy in common or make undesignated payments for energy in their rent. Some variation in the count of households, particularly those containing renters or boarders, may result from the difference in these definitions.
- The Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC), conducted by the Bureau of the Census, provides, at national and regional levels, data on total household income as a specific dollar amount whereas RECS provides household income data within dollar intervals. CPS's larger sample size and method of collecting income data result in more accurate income data than RECS income data. Therefore, the 2011 CPS ASEC is used to develop estimates of the number of low income households. In addition, mean income statistics from the CPS ASEC are used in the calculation of group energy burden for this report.⁶
- Households were classified in the 2005 RECS as eligible or ineligible for LIHEAP based on whether their income was above or below the maximum of the LIHEAP income eligibility criteria under section 8624(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the LIHEAP statute (the greater of 150 percent of HHSPG or 60 percent of the SMI).⁷ The estimates of such households do not include those whose incomes may have exceeded the statutory income standards but which received LIHEAP benefits because they were categorically eligible for LIHEAP under section 8624(b)(2)(A) of the LIHEAP statute. Conversely, the estimates of LIHEAP recipient households include survey respondents who were reported as LIHEAP recipients by state LIHEAP administrative data but who reported incomes higher than the maximum statutory income in the RECS.

Average Home Energy Consumption and Expenditures

Average heating and cooling consumption and expenditure estimates for FY 2011 were calculated at national and regional levels for all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households, for various fuels. The heating and cooling estimates were updated for each 2005 RECS sample case using FY 2011 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and price inflators applied to the original expenditure data, as well as the regression formula developed from the 2005 RECS. Home energy consumption and expenditure data were developed by aggregating and averaging home heating and cooling estimates for the sample cases that represented all, non-low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households.

Energy Burden

Energy burden measures the percentage of income that households pay for home energy. Thus, it is an important statistic for policymakers who are considering the need for energy assistance. Energy burden can be defined broadly as the burden placed on household incomes by the cost of energy. However, for a

⁶ Note that household-level energy and income data from RECS are used to calculate mean and median individual energy burden.

⁷ Households were classified as low income on the basis of (in addition to 150 percent of HHSPG) 60 percent of SMI.

group of households, there are different ways to compute energy burden and different interpretations of the resulting energy burden statistics. The purpose of this section is to examine the different energy burden statistics and discuss the interpretation of each.

Computational Procedures

There are two ways to compute mean (average) energy burden for a given group households. The first is the “mean individual burden” approach and the second is the “mean group burden” approach. While these approaches appear to be similar, they give quite different values.

Using the “mean individual burden” approach, mean energy burden is computed as follows: (1) the ratio of energy expenditures to annual income for each household in the group is computed; and (2) the mean of these ratios is computed for the group. However, for some households, residential energy expenditures appear to exceed income. Elderly households living on their savings are an example of such households. For such households, the energy burden has been limited to 100 percent.

For example, consider a group that contains four households with energy burdens of four, five, seven, and eight percent. The mean of these energy burdens is calculated by adding the percentages (24 percentage points) and dividing by the number of households (four households), resulting in a mean individual burden of six percent.

Using the “mean group burden” approach, energy burden is computed as follows. (1) total energy expenditures households and total income for all households in the group are computed; and (2) the ratio of total energy expenditures to total income is computed for the group. For example, consider the situation where a group consists of four households that have a total income of \$100,000 and a total energy bill of \$4,000. Dividing the \$4,000 in total energy bills by \$100,000 in total income results in a mean group burden of four percent.

According to the 2005 RECS, in calendar year 2005, the mean residential energy burden for all LIHEAP income eligible households using the mean individual burden approach is 12.9 percent and using the mean group burden approach is 9.6 percent. The disparity between the two statistics stems from the fact that the lowest income households spend a greater share of their income on residential energy than do higher income households. For example, 2005 RECS households with incomes of \$10,000 or less had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,357, while those with incomes between \$20,000 and \$35,000 had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,601. Thus, households which had more than twice as much income spent only 18 percent more on energy.

If the relationship between income and residential energy expenditures were linear (i.e., if a 10 percent increase in income were associated with a 10 percent increase in residential energy expenditures), then the two statistics would be equal. However, because a number of low income households spend a large share of their income on energy, the relationship between income and residential energy expenditures is not linear (i.e., a 10 percent increase in income is associated with a considerably smaller increase in energy expenditures). This leads to a substantial difference between the two statistics.

Statistical Measures

Different measures of central tendency can be used to describe energy burden. The most commonly used measures are the mean and the median. As previously noted, the mean is the sum of a given set of values divided by the number of values in the set; whereas the median is the value that is at the center (i.e., at the point at which an equal number are greater as are smaller) of an ordered distribution of such values.

In the discussion of computational procedures, the mean individual burden was examined. It also is possible to look at the median individual burden. As noted above for LIHEAP income eligible households, the mean residential energy burden computed as the “mean individual burden” was 12.9 percent. By contrast, the median of the distribution of residential energy burdens from the 2005 RECS was 8.8 percent. The disparity between these two statistics is the result of the skewed distribution of energy burden ratios.

Data Files

The data files used to make estimates of energy burden also have some impact on the statistic. The RECS data file is the only reliable source of national information on energy expenditures. However, the income reported on the RECS is known to be deficient in several ways. First, it is generally true that income is underreported on household surveys. Second, the RECS collects income data less precisely through the use of income intervals. Finally, the CPS ASEC collects income more precisely than the RECS does and has a larger sample size than the RECS.

As a result, the RECS categorizes more households than justified as LIHEAP income eligible. Based on the 2005 RECS, the estimate of LIHEAP income eligible households for CY 2005 was 38.6 million. Based on the 2005 CPS ASEC, the estimate of LIHEAP income eligible households for CY 2005 was 34.8 million. Since some households that were not LIHEAP income eligible were categorized by the RECS as LIHEAP income eligible, the RECS overestimated the average energy expenditures for LIHEAP income eligible households.

The estimates of average energy burden also may be overstated; because the RECS, like other surveys, understates income. Comparisons between the estimates of the number of LIHEAP income eligible households from the 1990 RECS and the 1991 March CPS suggest that the probable range of the overestimate in mean group energy burden is from five to 10 percent.

Data Interpretation

The statistic used to describe energy burden depends on the question being asked. Each statistic offers some information about energy burden while not telling the whole story by itself.

The key difference between mean individual burden and mean group burden is that mean individual burden focuses on the experience of individual households; whereas mean group burden focuses on the experience of a group of households. The mean individual burden furnishes more information on how individual households are affected by energy burden (i.e., it computes a mean by using each household’s burden) and the mean group burden furnishes more information on how a group of households is affected by energy burden (i.e., it computes the share of all income earned by LIHEAP income eligible households that goes to pay for energy). Both statistics are useful, though the individual burden statistic puts more emphasis on the experience of individual households and the group burden puts more emphasis on the share of group income that is used for energy.

The key difference between mean individual burden and median individual burden is that mean individual burden furnishes information on all LIHEAP income eligible households at the expense of overstating what is happening to the “average” LIHEAP income eligible household; whereas median individual burden furnishes information on the “average” LIHEAP income eligible household at the expense of disregarding what is happening to households at either end of the distribution.

The best way to furnish information on energy burden is to use all available statistics. For example, it would be informative to show the mean individual burden, the median individual burden, and the distribution of individual energy burdens, for all LIHEAP income eligible households, to indicate how

individual households are affected by energy costs. In addition, it would be useful to show the mean group burden to indicate what share of income is going to pay energy bills for the group as a whole.

However, when doing an analysis of energy burden among several groups of households, it is very difficult to present the entire spectrum of available statistics. Thus, one usually limits the analysis to a comparison of one statistic between groups, the choice of which is dictated by which of the following types of analysis is being conducted:

- If *funding levels* are being examined, then the *mean group burden* is probably preferable. This statistic furnishes information on the aggregate energy cost of LIHEAP income eligible households and the portion of income for this group that is spent on energy. Using this statistic permits a direct examination of the relationship between total energy costs and total LIHEAP funding. In general, a mean is a more complete statistic than a median.
- If *targeting* decisions are being examined, then the *mean individual burden* or the *median individual burden* is probably preferable. Each of these statistics furnishes information on the distribution of burdens among households in a group. Using these statistics helps to target those groups where a significant number of households have high energy burdens.

Projections of Energy Consumption and Expenditures

HHS projected energy consumption (in Btus) and expenditures by adjusting such amounts for each household in the RECS micro data file from the RECS year to the year of this report. The RECS reported consumption for CY 2005; whereas this report covers FY 2011. HHS based such adjustments on changes in weather and prices from CY 2005 to FY 2011; in so doing, HHS assumed that households didn't change their energy use behavior (that is, their tendency to seek a specific indoor temperature) as a result of weather, price, or other changes.

HHS first projected consumption. It did so by adjusting CY 2005 heating and cooling end use consumption estimates (from the RECS)⁸ for changes in heating degree days (HDDs) and cooling degree days (CDDs) from CY 2005 to FY 2011 using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FY 2011 projected cons.} &= (2005 \text{ estimated heat cons.} * \text{HDD change}) + \\ &\quad (2005 \text{ estimated cooling cons.} * \text{CDD change}) + \\ &\quad (2005 \text{ estimated water heat cons.} + 2005 \text{ estimated appliance cons.}) \end{aligned}$$

HHS next projected expenditures. It did so by adjusting CY 2005 actual expenditures for projected changes in consumption and actual changes in fuel prices from CY 2005 to FY 2011. It did so through the following formula, which it applied to each household and the applicable fuel:

$$\text{Preliminary exp.} = \frac{2005 \text{ exp.} * (\text{FY 2011 projected cons.} / 2005 \text{ actual cons.})}{1}$$

$$\text{Final exp.} = \text{preliminary exp.} * \text{price factor}$$

Table A-2 shows the price changes in the form of national price factors that HHS used to make its projections. The price factors show the actual change in the average price of a fuel from CY 2005 to FY 2011. For example, electricity prices increased by 24 percent from CY 2005 to FY 2011.

⁸ EIA developed the CY 2005 end use consumption estimates using data from the 2005 RECS. These estimates were based on models for each fuel, using households that had actual (not imputed) consumption records for the fuel. The models used nonlinear estimation techniques to estimate parameters that described the relationship of consumption to end use, housing characteristics, weather, and demographics.

Table A-2. National residential energy price factors for FY 2011

Fuel	Price factors for FY 2011 projections ¹
Electricity	1.2401
Natural gas	0.8563
Fuel oil / kerosene	1.6314
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1.4357

HHS used national price factors rather than state price factors to project expenditure data for FY 2011. It did so because the use of national price factors causes little difference in such projections. HHS determined this to be the case for FY 1993/1994. For that period, the state electricity price factors varied between 0.3 percent and 1.2 percent; whereas the national average price factor was 0.8 percent. Likewise, the state natural gas price factors varied between 1.7 percent and 2.8 percent; whereas the national average price factor was two percent.

The following pages display Section K (the section which pertains to energy assistance) of the 2005 RECS questionnaire, the *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011* and the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2011*.

¹ HHS developed the price factors in this table from data that it obtained from the following sources: (1) price data for all fuels from EIA's *November 2012 Monthly Energy Review*; (2) consumption data for electricity and natural gas from EIA's website (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>); and (3) consumption data for fuel oil and propane from EIA's *November 2012 Monthly Energy Review*.

Figure A-1. 2005 RECS Energy Assistance Section

2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey
Form EIA-457A (2005)-Household Questionnaire
OMB No.: 1905-0092, Expiring May 31, 2008

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Section K: ENERGY ASSISTANCE

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: SECTION K—ENERGY ASSISTANCE IS TO BE ASKED ONLY OF THOSE RESPONDENTS WHO QUALIFY FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP). ELIGIBILITY FOR LIHEAP IS DETERMINED BY EACH STATE AND IS DEPENDENT ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

CAPI WILL DETERMINE IF YOU ARE TO ADMINISTER SECTION K TO THIS RESPONDENT. IF THE RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD IS NOT ELIGIBLE CAPI WILL AUTOMATICALLY SKIP THESE QUESTIONS AND TAKE YOU TO SECTION L—HOUSING UNIT MEASUREMENTS.

K-1 INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: PLACE SHOW CARD 29 IN FRONT OF THE RESPONDENT. As a result of energy price increases, some households have faced challenges in paying home energy bills. The next set of questions are about the challenges you may have faced. Please look at Card 29. In the past 12 months, did you *almost every month*, *some months*, *only 1 or 2 months*, or *never* do the following because there wasn't enough money for your home energy bill?

		Almost Every Month	Some Months	Only 1 or 2 Months	Never
K-1a	SCALEA Did you worry that you wouldn't be able to pay your home energy bill?	1	2	3	4
K-1b	SCALEB Did you reduce your expenses for what you consider to be basic household necessities?	1	2	3	4
K-1c	SCALEC Did you need to borrow from a friend or relative to pay your home energy bill?	1	2	3	4
K-1d	SCALED Did you skip paying your home energy bill or pay less than your whole home energy bill?	1	2	3	4
K-1e	SCALEE Did you have a supplier of your electric or home heating service threaten to disconnect your electricity or home heating fuel service, or discontinue making fuel deliveries?	1	2	3	4
K-1f	SCALEF Did you close off part of your home because you could not afford to heat or cool it?	1	2	3	4
K-1g	SCALEG Did you keep your home at a temperature that you felt was unsafe or unhealthy at any time of the year?	1	2	3	4
K-1h	SCALEH Did you leave your home for part of the day because it was too hot or too cold?	1	2	3	4
K-1i	SCALEI Did you use your kitchen stove or oven to provide heat?	1	2	3	4

K-2 ENERGYAID There is a home energy assistance program that helps people pay for their heating, cooling and other home energy costs and/or repair or replacement of their heating/cooling equipment. During the past 12 months did anyone in your household receive energy assistance?

Yes..... 1
No 0

K-2a [If ENERGYAID=Yes] AIDADDRESS Did you receive energy assistance at this address?

Yes 1
No 0

K-3 [If FUELHEAT<>99 and DNTHEAT<>2] Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your main source of heat, but could not, for one or more of the following reasons:

	Yes	No
K-3a NOPYFIX Your heating system was <i>broken</i> and you were <i>unable</i> to pay for its repair or replacement?	1	0
K-3a1 [If NOPYFIX=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFIXREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home?	1	0
K-3b [If ELWARM<>Yes and UGWARM<>Yes] NOPYFL You <i>ran out</i> of fuel oil, kerosene, propane (bottled gas), coal, or wood because you were <i>unable</i> to pay for a delivery?	1	0
K-3b1 [If NOPYFL=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFLREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home?	1	0
K-3c NOPYEL The utility company <i>discontinued</i> your electric service because you were <i>unable</i> to pay your bill?	1	0
K-3c1 [If NOPYEL=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYELREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home?	1	0
K-3d [If UGWARM=Yes] NOPYGAS The utility company <i>discontinued</i> your gas service because you were <i>unable</i> to pay your bill?	1	0
K-3d1 [If NOPYGA=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYGASREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home?	1	0

K-4 [If AIRCOND=Yes] Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your air-conditioner, but could not, for one or more of the following reasons:

	Yes	No
K-4a NOPYFIXAC Your air-conditioner was <i>broken</i> and you were <i>unable</i> to pay for its repair or replacement?	1	0
K-4a1 [If NOPYFIXAC=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFIXACREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore cooling of your home?	1	0
K-4b NOPYELAC The utility company <i>discontinued</i> your electric service because you were <i>unable</i> to pay your bill?	1	0
K-4b1 [If NOPYELAC=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYELACREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore cooling of your home?	1	0

K-5 [If NOPYEL=Yes or NOPYELAC=Yes, **GO TO QUESTION K-7**] **SOMEPY** In the past 12 months, has there been a time when your household did not pay the full amount due for an electric bill?

Yes 1
No 0

K-6 **NOPAY** In the past 12 months was your electricity ever discontinued because you were unable to pay your electric bill?

Yes 1
No 0

K-6a [If NOPAY=Yes] **MTHSNOPY** In which months was your electricity discontinued? (Mark all that apply.)

January	1	July	7
February	2	August	8
March	3	September	9
April	4	October	10
May	5	November	11
June	6	December	12

K-6b [If NOPAY=Yes] **NTIMEWOEL** How many separate times were you without electricity because your electric service was discontinued?

Enter the number of times

K-6c [If NOPAY=Yes] **NDAYSWOEL** Altogether, how many days were you without electricity in the past 12 months because your electric service was discontinued?

Enter the number of whole days

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF THE NUMBER OF DAYS IS LESS THAN ONE FULL DAY, ENTER "444" AS THE RESPONSE.

K-7 **IVCOMMK** **INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:** RECORD ANY INFORMATION HERE ABOUT ENERGY ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY THIS HOUSING UNIT THAT MIGHT PROVIDE CLARIFICATION TO THE RESPONDENT'S ANSWERS.

LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2011: Appendix A

Figure A-2. LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2011 (Long Format)

OMB Control No. 0970-0060

LIHEAP Household Report--Federal Fiscal Year 2011--Long Format

Expiration Date: 10/31/14

Grantee Name:

Contact Person:

Phone:

Date:

The *LIHEAP Household Report--Long Format* is for use by the 50 States, District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This Federal Report provides data on both LIHEAP assisted and applicant households for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2011, the period of October 1, 2010 - September 30, 2011. The Report consists of the following sections: (1) **LIHEAP Assisted Household Format** and (2) **LIHEAP Applicant Household Format**. Data on assisted households are included in the Department's annual *LIHEAP Report to Congress*. The data are also used in the measuring targeting performance under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. As the reported data are aggregated, the information in this report is not considered to be confidential.

There are two types of data: (1) **required** data which must be reported under the LIHEAP statute and (2) **requested** data which are optional, in response to House Report 103-483 and Senate Report 103-251. Both the *LIHEAP Household Report--Long Format* (the Excel file name is *hhsrptst.xls*) and the instructions on completing the Report (the Word file name is *hhrptins.doc*) can be downloaded in the Forms sections of the Office of Community Services' LIHEAP web site at: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/grantees/forms.html#household_report. Do not include data for the column, "Number of assisted households," and the column, "Number of applicant households," as the totals will be calculated automatically for each type of LIHEAP assistance by a formula as the poverty level data are entered.

Do the data below include estimated figures?

No	Yes
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If "Yes," Mark "X" in the second column below for each type of assistance that has at least one estimated data entry.

1. LIHEAP ASSISTED HOUSEHOLD FORMAT

REQUIRED DATA											REQUESTED DATA		
Type of assistance	Mark "X" to indicate estimated data	Number of assisted households	Percent of 2010 HHS Poverty Guidelines, based on gross income and household size					At least one member who is				At least one member who is	
			Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%	60 years or older	Disabled	Age 5 years or younger	Elderly, Disabled, or Young Child	Age 2 years and younger	Age 3 years through 5 years
Heating		0											
Cooling		0											
Winter/year round crisis		0											
Summer crisis		0											
Other crisis (specify)		0											
Weatherization		0											
Any type of LIHEAP assistance		0											

Notes: Include any notes below for section 1 (indicate type of assistance and item being referenced): = not applicable

2. LIHEAP APPLICANT HOUSEHOLD FORMAT (regardless of whether households were assisted)

Type of assistance	Mark "X" to indicate estimated data	Number of applicant households	REQUIRED DATA					
			2010 HHS Poverty Guideline interval, based on gross income and household size					
			Under 75%	75%-100%	101%-125%	126%-150%	Over 150%	Income data unavailable
Heating		0						
Cooling		0						
Winter/year round crisis		0						
Summer crisis		0						
Other crisis (specify)		0						
Weatherization		0						

Notes: Include any notes below for section 2 (indicate type of assistance, and item the note is referencing):

Figure A-3a. LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2011 (Sections I and II)

TIMELY RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ON THIS SURVEY IS MANDATORY . INFORMATION WILL BE USED TO RESPOND TO CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES, TO CALCULATE LIHEAP COST EFFICIENCY, AND TO PROVIDE DATA FOR THE ANNUAL LIHEAP REPORT TO CONGRESS UNDER SECTION 2610 OF PUBLIC LAW 97-35, AS AMENDED.			
See also LIHEAP AT-2011-02 at: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/guidance/action_transmittals/at11-02.html			
LIHEAP GRANTEE SURVEY FOR FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR (FFY) 2011			
SECTION I. RESPONDENT DATA:			
Respondent's Name:		Date:	Phone #:
SECTION II. ESTIMATED SOURCES OF LIHEAP FUNDS:		All OF FFY 2011 (10/1/2010 TO 9/30/2011)	
		(Round off to Nearest Dollar)	
A.	All Funds Except Leveraging Incentive Awards (Items 1-5)		
1.	FFY 2011 LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)		\$0
2.	FFY 2011 Emergency Contingency Funds (Net of Indian Tribal Set-Asides)		\$0
3.	FFY 2010 Unobligated Emergency Contingency Funds, not subject to 10% Carryover Limit		\$0
4.	All Funds Carried Over From FFY 2010		\$0
5.	Oil Overcharge Funds Obligated (Petroleum Violation Escrow) in FFY 2011		\$0
B.	Leveraging Incentive Award (Item 6)		
6.	FFY 2010 Leveraging Incentive Award Obligated in FFY 2011		\$0
C.	Estimated Total Funds Available		
7.	Sum of Items 1-6. This should equal the sum in Section III, Item 9.		\$0
Notes:			

Figure A-3b. LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2011 (Section III)

SECTION III. ESTIMATED USES OF LIHEAP FUNDS:				All OF FFY 2012 (10/1/2010 TO 9/30/2011)		
State:				I Total Funds/ Awards Funds	II Average Household Benefit	III Maximum Annual Dollar Income for 4-person Household as of 10/1/10 (Edit Check # 1)
A. Type of LIHEAP Assistance				(Round off to Nearest Dollar)		
1.	Heating Assistance Benefits			\$0	\$0	\$0
2.	Cooling Assistance Benefits			\$0	\$0	\$0
3.	Total Crisis Benefits =	Amount		\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx
BREAKDOWN OF CRISIS BENEFITS						
	Winter Crisis Benefits	\$0			\$0	\$0
	Summer Crisis Benefits	\$0			\$0	\$0
	Year-Round Crisis Benefits	\$0			\$0	\$0
	Other Crisis Benefits:	\$0			xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx
	a.	\$0			\$0	\$0
	b.	\$0			\$0	\$0
	c.	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
4.	Weatherization Assistance Benefits (Edit Check # 2)			\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	\$0
B. Other Permitted Uses of LIHEAP funds						
5.	FFY 2011 Unobligated Funds (excluding funds in Item 6) Carried Over to FFY 2012 (Edit Check # 3)			\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx
6.	Amount of FFY 2011 LIHEAP Block Grant Allotment Used to Identify, Develop & Demonstrate Leveraging Activities (Edit Check # 4)			\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx
7.	Amount for Assurance 16 Activities (Edit Check # 5)			\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx
8.	Amount for Administration/Planning Costs (Edit Check # 6)			\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx
C. Estimated Total Uses of Funds						
10.	Sum of Items 1-8 in Column A. This should equal sum in Section II, Item 7 (Edit Check # 7)			\$0	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxx indicate that no information is to be filled in for that item						
Complete Survey by checking values for items 1-7 in "Survey Edit Checks" tab						
Notes:						

B. Performance Measurement

This Appendix describes ACF's approach to LIHEAP performance measurement. Included are LIHEAP's performance goals and measures, as well as current statistics on program performance.

Performance Goals

HHS has focused its annual LIHEAP performance goals on targeting the availability of LIHEAP heating assistance to vulnerable low income households. In addition, ACF has set an annual efficiency goal based on administrative costs.

HHS' current annual LIHEAP performance objectives are to:

- Increase the recipient targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member who is 60 years old or older.
- Maintain the recipient targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member who is five years old or younger.

Performance Measures

ACF has developed the following set of performance measures:

- **Reciprocity targeting index:** HHS uses reciprocity targeting indices for households with an elderly member and households with a young child. These indices are used to track how well the program targets these two vulnerable households. The index values range from zero to infinity. An index value less than 100, at 100, or greater than 100 determines whether the target group is being inadequately targeted, adequately targeted, or above adequately targeted, respectively, in relation to the total LIHEAP income eligible population.
- **Efficiency measure:** HHS' efficiency measure focuses on the ratio of the number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance to state LIHEAP administrative costs. An increase in this ratio indicates an increase in program efficiency, though it does so without regard to the extent to which LIHEAP benefits increase the affordability of home energy. The LIHEAP statute limits LIHEAP grantees' administrative costs to 10 percent of the funds payable.

These measures are based on two data sources: (1) the CPS ASEC; and (2) states' LIHEAP Household Reports. See Appendix A for more information on these data sources.

Performance Measurement Data

Table B-1a and B-1b shows the LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measures from FY 2003 through FY 2011. The first column shows the fiscal year. The second column shows the targets to be reached and the third column shows the targeting index scores were actually achieved. In FY 2003, LIHEAP began collecting data on these three measures, and set baseline targets. A baseline is a benchmark used as a basis for comparison.

For measure 1A, LIHEAP consistently has not targeted benefits to LIHEAP income eligible households with an elderly member—insofar as LIHEAP recipient households with an elderly member do not make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP recipients than such households make up of LIHEAP eligible households. The FY 2004 through FY 2010 targeting index scores fluctuated between 74 and 79. In FY

2011, the targeting index for households with elderly household members increased to 78, exceeding both the fiscal year and the baseline targeting index score. However, this data indicates that there was still no meaningful improvement over the baseline targeting index score in those years and that the elderly are still not being targeted for assistance at a greater proportion compared to other households.

For measure 1B, LIHEAP consistently has targeted benefits to income eligible households with a young child—insofar as LIHEAP recipient households with a young child do make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP recipients households than such households make up of LIHEAP income eligible households. The FY 2004 through FY 2008 targeting index scores showed a decrease in targeting households with young children. However, in FY 2010, the targeting index for households with a young child increased to 118, and in FY 2011, it increased further to 122. This exceed the goal of 110 and indicates that young children are targeted with assistance.

Table B-1a. LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measure 1A: Increase the reciprocity targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member 60 years or older (reported for FY 2003-FY 2011)

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 11	75	78
FY 10	77	73
FY 09	96	76
FY 08	96	76
FY 07	94	78
FY 06	92	77
FY 05	84	79
FY 04	82	78
FY 03	Baseline	79

Table B-1b. LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measure 1B: Maintain the reciprocity targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger (reported for FY 2003-FY 2011)

Fiscal Year	Target	Result
FY 11	110	122
FY 10	110	118
FY 09	122	117
FY 08	122	110
FY 07	122	110
FY 06	122	112
FY 05	122	113
FY 04	122	115
FY 03	Baseline	122

In June 2008, HHS established the LIHEAP Performance Measures Planning Work Group, consisting of state LIHEAP Directors and HHS staff. The Work Group developed a logic model which identifies the long-term goal of LIHEAP as providing LIHEAP recipients with continuous, safe, and affordable home energy service.

In April 2010, HHS established a follow-up group, the LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group (PMIWG), consisting of state LIHEAP Directors and HHS staff. The PMIWG will be active through at least 2014 in overseeing the selection and implementation of the first PMIWG's proposed LIHEAP outcome measures. HHS issued guidance ([LIHEAP-IM-2011-11](#)) which alerted state LIHEAP grantees to the progress of the PMIWG in developing tools for states to initiate more robust, outcome-based performance measures. The guidance also sought state volunteers to test the measures recommended by the PMIWG. Additionally, the PMIWG engaged state grantees at conferences in discussions about the value of the recommended measures, and challenges and solutions to implementing them.

C. LIHEAP Reference Guide

This Appendix serves as a guide to the following information: LIHEAP information memoranda and LIHEAP action transmittals issued by the Division of Energy Assistance in FY 2011; special studies published as part of the annual LIHEAP reports to Congress; and FY 2011T&TA activities.

FY 2011 LIHEAP Information Memoranda

The following federal LIHEAP information memoranda were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2011:

Memorandum No.	Date	Subject¹
<u>IM-2011-01</u>	10/29/2010	LIHEAP Allocations from the FY 2010 Energy Emergency Contingency Fund- \$101 Million Distribution on September 20, 2010
<u>IM-2011-02</u>	12/22/10	Treatment of Per Capita Payments
<u>IM-2011-03</u>	2/1/11	Tax Refunds Disregarded as Income Per the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010
<u>IM-2011-04</u>	2/24/11	Three Year LIHEAP Compliance Review Monitoring Schedule: FY 2011 through FY 2013
<u>IM-2011-05</u>	3/24/11	Staff Assignments for the Division of Energy Assistance
<u>IM-2011-06</u>	3/22/11	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2007
<u>IM-2011-07</u>	4/6/11	Model Plan and Program Integrity Assessment Application for LIHEAP Funding for Fiscal Year (FY 2012)
<u>IM-2011-08</u>	4/13/11	Federal Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in federal Fiscal Year 2011 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2012 LIHEAP Programs
<u>IM-2011-09</u>	6/2/11	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2011 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2012 LIHEAP Programs
<u>IM-2011-10</u>	7/8/11	Tips From the Centers for Disease Control on How to Prevent Heat-Related Illness
<u>IM-2011-11</u>	9/22/11	Update on the New LIHEAP Performance Measures and Upcoming Webinars
<u>IM-2011-12</u>	9/26/11	FY 2011 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Appropriations

¹ As presented here, the subject of each memorandum is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

[IM-2011-13](#) 9/26/11 LIHEAP Allocations of FY 2011 Emergency Contingency Funds-
\$200 MILLION DISTRIBUTION ON JANUARY 24, 2011

FY 2011 LIHEAP Action Transmittals

The following federal LIHEAP action transmittals were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2011:

Transmittal No.	Date	Subject²
AT-2011-01	11/29/10	LIHEAP Grantee Survey for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2010
AT-2011-02	12/14/10	Financial Reporting Requirement for All LIHEAP Grantees – SF 269A Report
AT-2011-03	6/24/11	Carryover and Reallotment Report
AT-2011-04	7/21/11	LIHEAP Application Requirements for FY 2012 and Deadline for All Applications of September 1, 2011
AT-2011-05	7/21/11	Estimates of Quarterly Obligations for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
AT-2011-06	7/25/11	LIHEAP Household Report for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2011

Special Studies

HHS commissioned APPRISE Incorporated to conduct a special study to develop classifications of State LIHEAP targeting performance, evaluate States' reciprocity targeting performance with respect to elderly and young child households from one year to the next during Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 through FY 2010, and identify the factors related to targeting performance.

This targeting study fulfilled four main objectives:

1. **Performance Classification of States** – Classification of States in terms of their reciprocity targeting performance for heating assistance for elderly and young child households for FY 2007 through FY 2010 in a meaningful and statistically robust way.
2. **Changes in Targeting Performance** – Assessment of changes in State reciprocity targeting indexes from FY 2007 through FY 2010.
3. **In-depth Interviews with State LIHEAP Directors** – In-depth interviews with a sample of State LIHEAP directors to study the factors related to the targeting performance, the reasons for recent improvement or decline in targeting performance, and the specific targeting strategies that the States are using.
4. **Factors Related to Targeting Performance** – Analysis of factors related to targeting performance.

² As presented here, the subject of each transmittal is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

The final report of this study is in Section V of the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2011* and on ACF's web site. The *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2011* may be requested from Peter Edelman at (202) 401-5292 or at peter.edelman@acf.hhs.gov.

Training and Technical Assistance Projects for FY 2011

Section 8628a of the LIHEAP statute authorizes HHS to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for T&TA projects that may be awarded through grants, contracts, or jointly financed by cooperative agreements with states, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. For FY 2011, the full \$300,000 was available for T&TA. HHS spent \$299,882 of these funds for the following activities:³

- **Technical support for grantees and OCS:** For (1) awarding a new contract to the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) to continue operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse; and (2) covering additional expenses to APPRISE Incorporated to provide OCS with LIHEAP technical support—at a cost of \$265,216;
- **Official travel for OCS Staff:** For sending OCS staff to: (1) on-site compliance reviews of Alabama, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; (2) the National Energy and Utility Affordability Conference (NEUAC); and (3) the 2011 National Association for State Community Services Programs (NASCSPP) Annual Conference—at a cost of \$28,637;
- **Conference attendance:** For registering OCS' staff to attend the NEUAC—at a cost of \$3,300; and
- **Training and Miscellaneous Office Expenses:** For (1) OCS office supplies; and (2) OCS staff orientation, and training—at a cost of \$2,729.

The remaining \$118 in funds automatically reverts back to the Treasury after the five-year expenditure period for such funds expires.

³ The total T&TA obligated differs from that reported in ACF's FY12 Congressional Justification. Such differences arise from a de-obligation of funds that was included in the FY12 Congressional Justification but not in this total.