
Low-Income Energy Assistance Program

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In fiscal year 1981, Congress appropriated \$1.85 billion for home heating assistance to help low-income households meet rapidly rising energy costs. Eligibility for payments was based on income and energy-cost criteria. This procedure represented a departure from the earlier Federal focus of assisting households facing emergency hardships. Funds for the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program were allocated to the 50 States and District of Columbia, six territories, and 55 Indian tribal organizations. This article presents program data and information on the characteristics of the more than 17 million persons who received aid under this program.

The Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) was enacted by Congress on April 2, 1980, as title III of the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-223). A total of \$1.85 billion was appropriated for allocation—in the form of block grants—to States, Indian tribes, and the territories to provide assistance to eligible low-income households in meeting the rising costs of home energy during fiscal year 1981.

In enacting LIEAP, Congress cited the rises in home energy costs from 1972 to 1979. Electricity costs rose 84 percent, gas 150 percent, and fuel oil costs rose 258 percent, well above the overall increase of 74 percent in the Consumer Price Index.¹ Of particular concern to Congress was the impact of these increased fuel costs on the low-income population. In 1978, the percent of income that the poorest households spent for energy was more than four times that of the population as a whole (table 1). Since low-income households spend a larger proportion of their income on energy-related expenditures than do other households, they lose a larger proportion of their real incomes when energy prices rise.

The 1981 program, unlike some of the previous federally funded energy assistance programs, was intended primarily to reduce the average home heating costs for low-income households. This represented a

departure from the earlier Federal focus on crisis assistance to households facing immediate hardships such as “cutoffs” and nondelivery of fuel. Under the fiscal year 1981 program, payments could be made directly to eligible households, to energy suppliers on behalf of eligible households, or to operators of subsidized housing on behalf of eligible tenants.

The Federal role in reducing energy cost burdens did not begin with the 1981 Low-Income Energy Assistance Program. In fiscal years 1977-79, energy assistance programs were administered by the Community Services Administration (CSA). These programs, called Special Crisis Intervention in 1977, Emergency Energy Assistance in 1978, and Crisis Intervention in 1979, were characterized by lower funding levels—\$200 million annually—and the need for a recipient or locality to demonstrate an energy-related emergency. In the fall of 1979, however, energy assistance took on a much different look with the passage of a \$1.6 billion program for fiscal year 1980.

The 1980 program was composed of three sub-programs, which varied based on the method used for distributing funds—the Energy Crisis Assistance Program (ECAP), Energy Assistance Program (EAP), and the Special Energy Allowance (SEA) program. Collectively, the ECAP, EAP, and SEA program provided a significant increase in Federal funding for low-income energy assistance and broadened the scope of this activity well beyond the simple easing of energy-related crises. When these programs were enacted in November 1979, as part of the Department of Interior’s

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¹ Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1979*, table 805, page 492.

Table 1.—Annual expenditures for household energy as a percent of family income, by amount of income, 1978

Family income	Average family income ¹	Average energy expenditures per household ²	Percent of income
All households	\$17,730	\$724	4.1
Under \$5,000	2,860	522	18.3
\$5,000-\$9,999	7,370	627	8.5
\$10,000-\$14,999	12,290	659	5.4
\$15,000-\$19,999	17,310	769	4.4
\$20,000-\$24,999	22,300	816	3.7
\$25,000 or more	37,537	938	2.5

¹ Bureau of the Census, "Money Income in 1978 of Households in the United States," **Current Population Reports** (Series P-60, No. 121), 1980, table 13, page 3.

² Department of Energy, **Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption and Expenditures, April 1978 through March 1979**, 1980, table 1, page 14.

appropriations bill, the Congress had already begun to consider a new device for handling the problems of rapidly rising energy costs—the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program.

For fiscal year 1981, \$1.85 billion was appropriated for LIEAP. Of this amount, \$1.74 billion was allocated to the States and the District of Columbia, \$8.81 million to Indian tribes, \$2.5 million to the territories, \$89.36 million to the Community Services Administration, and \$3.5 million was set aside for the Department of Health and Human Services to cover the costs of administration.

The Federal funds were allocated to the various jurisdictions based on several formulas that took into account the State's low-income population, climate, and residential energy expenditures. In addition, each State was guaranteed as much money as it received for the energy assistance program in fiscal year 1980.

State Plans

During the fall of 1980, the Office of Family Assistance, Social Security Administration, reviewed and approved LIEAP plans for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, the six territories—American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and 55 Indian tribal organizations.² These detailed plans contained among other things information on the identity of the State population receiving payments, the amount of the payment, and the form of payment (for example, cash, voucher, coupons, vendor payment, in-kind assistance, or tax credit). The State plans also named the State agency responsible for administering the program, set forth the method for making payments to operators of

² There were 56 tribes with plans approved and funds allocated, but one tribe's grant was rescinded for failure to make its records available for review.

subsidized housing, and contained provisions for coordinating the energy program with existing energy conservation and weatherization efforts.

Provisions

The LIEAP legislation required each State to provide the opportunity for public participation in the development of the plan and to target its outreach activities—to households with persons most vulnerable to the effects of cold weather (the elderly, the handicapped, and young children), and to those for whom access to assistance is difficult (rural households, migrant farmworkers, and persons with limited English-speaking ability).

In addition to providing payments for the purpose of meeting rising heating costs, State plans could include payments for cooling assistance when medically necessary and for weather-related and supply shortage emergencies. Payments were not to be made for weatherization or conservation assistance from the LIEAP grants, but they could be made for this purpose from the Community Services Administration funds. The legislation also provided for the collection of uniform data from agencies administering LIEAP. States and Indian tribes provided summary data on a quarterly basis to the Social Security Administration. These data were used as a basis for this article.

Eligibility

Payments were to be made only to households that were at economic risk for energy cost increases through either direct purchases or rent. Households with incomes at or below the Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower living standard (LLS) income level or below 125 percent of the poverty guidelines for a one-person household met the Federal eligibility for a LIEAP payment, as did households in which one or more individuals were eligible for or receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, or needs-tested Veterans' benefits.³ Although States were permitted to make payments to all federally eligible households, they were also permitted to further restrict the eligible pool as long as such restrictions gave priority to certain groups. These groups included households with an elderly (at least 60 years old) or handicapped individual, and households with the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs in relation to income.

Method of Payment

States could use various methods of distributing energy assistance payments to eligible households. They

³ Specifically excluded from the categorically eligible were certain AFDC and SSI recipients who were protected from rising energy costs because of their living arrangements.

could make automatic payments to most AFDC, SSI, or food stamp households as well as to households containing persons eligible for or receiving assistance under other State or local programs such as General Assistance, as long as the income eligibility standard for these other programs was equal to or below the State's LIEAP income eligibility standard. In all other instances, an application was required. Forty States elected to require all households in need to file an application regardless of categorical eligibility, and 11 States elected to provide automatic payments to selected groups of the categorically eligible households and required all other households to file an application. In addition, in seven of these 11 States households receiving an automatic payment could file an application for supplemental benefits based on especially low income or high energy costs. In these seven States, 536,000 households that received an automatic payment also received a supplemental benefit.

Under LIEAP, 7.1 million households received heating assistance and 0.4 million received cooling assistance.⁴ Of the 7.1 million households assisted under LIEAP, nearly 4.0 million households received heating assistance by filing only an application; this group represented 56.5 percent of the total households assisted by the various State agencies.⁵ About 31 percent received assistance exclusively through the automatic payment process; 7.6 percent received an automatic payment and also filed an application and received a supplemental benefit; 4.7 percent were aided through payments to building operators for eligible tenants; and the remaining 0.2 percent received assistance as a result of weather-related or supply shortage emergencies (table A).⁶ (Detailed tables A-K appear at the end of this article on pages 22-32.)

Level of Assistance

States were required to vary the payment amounts according to differences in circumstances for categories of households. Each State was required to take into account (1) the average home energy expenditure for households (where actual expenditure data were not available, heating degree data for the area and cost by type of energy source could be substituted), (2) the proportional burden of energy costs in relation to income, (3) the variation in climate (degree days in

⁴ Since a household could receive both heating and cooling payments the total number of different households aided under this program is not necessarily the sum of these two types of assistance.

⁵ For purposes of this article, an "applicant" is a household receiving payment *after* filing an application.

⁶ The proportion is understated in that some States included households receiving emergency assistance payments in the count of households that filed applications for regular energy assistance.

Data Collection

Several limitations should be noted in the data on program and recipient characteristics:

State vs. tribe vs. territory. Data reported by the States and Indian tribes were more extensive than those reported by the territories. Less than 0.05 percent of the LIEAP households were in the territories.

Applicants vs. automatic payments. More extensive data were provided by the States on "applicant" characteristics than on characteristics of those receiving automatic payments. About 66 percent of those receiving a State payment filed an application. All Indian tribal payments were provided through the application process, and the territories generally did not distinguish between applicants and automatic payments.

Heating vs. cooling. The majority of households (State and tribal members) received assistance based on heating need. Only about 5 percent of the total households assisted received medically approved cooling payments. Heating assistance was reported for both applicant and automatic payment households in the States, while cooling assistance can be considered as related to applicants only. Because the Federal regulations allowed the territories to spend the funds for different purposes, they were not required to identify heating and cooling assistance separately.

Because of these reporting constraints, most of the economic and demographic information on households receiving assistance is limited to those that filed an application. Additional information on recipient characteristics, as well as program expenditures, and characteristics of State plans are available in the **Report to Congress on the Fiscal Year 1981 Low-Income Energy Assistance Programs**, prepared by the Office of Family Assistance, Social Security Administration, June 1982.

regions in the State where appropriate), (4) the extent to which the household was vulnerable to or protected against rising costs of home energy, and (5) any other relevant consideration selected by the chief executive of the State, including payment level provisions for households making undesignated payments in the form of rent. While some States used all of these factors, some used various combinations. In most States, households that exhausted their regularly determined energy assistance amount and faced a life-threatening situation were permitted to reapply for supplemental or emergency energy assistance.

Federal Expenditures

Of the total \$1.74 billion allocated, the States reported expenditures of about \$1.68 billion for assistance and administration for the 1981 Low-Income Energy Assistance Program. More than \$1.56 billion or 92.9 percent was expended for heating and cooling assistance payments and \$119 million or 7.1 percent for States' administrative costs (table B). Expenditures for heating assistance consumed the larger share (90.1 percent) and cooling assistance the smaller (2.8 percent).

Of the expenditures for heating assistance (\$1.54 billion), 73.4 percent went to households filing applications, and 21.2 percent went to households in the form of automatic payments. (All States were required to take applications, but only 11 elected to make automatic payment.) Other heating expenditures went to operators of subsidized housing (3.7 percent) and for emergency assistance (1.6 percent). These last two percentages may be somewhat understated because a number of States reported such payments under applications.

Most of the 11 States that provided automatic payments to the categorically eligible groups aided more households under this method than through the application process and therefore spent more funds on these households. Only four of these States spent more on households that filed an application for energy assistance than they did on households receiving automatic payments—Michigan, New York, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

New York, which received the largest grant award, spent \$217.5 million, followed by Pennsylvania (\$119.8 million) and Michigan (\$108.2 million). These three States accounted for 26.5 percent of the total expenditures for the 1981 program.

State Heating Payments

Applicant Households

Fuel type. Natural gas is the heating fuel used by the majority of households in this country, regardless of income.⁷ It was also used by the largest proportion (49.6 percent) of the low-income applicant households (table C). In 30 States, natural gas was the predominant fuel used (chart 1). Of these 30 States, 21 indicated that over 50 percent of the households served under this program used natural gas as the heating fuel. For the remaining nine States, the proportion of households using this fuel ranged from 30.7 percent in New York to 49.8 percent in Georgia. About half (50.9 percent) of all the low-income applicant households that heated with natural gas were located in six States—California (12.7 per-

cent), Michigan (10.0 percent), Ohio (9.1 percent), Pennsylvania (7.2 percent), New York (6.2 percent), and Illinois (5.7 percent).

Fuel oil was the second most used home heating fuel (19 percent of the applicant households).⁸ In 13 States, oil was the predominant fuel used. The highest usage was concentrated in States along the east coast, with especially high dependence in New England. Oil has experienced the most rapid increase in cost, and low-income households in the Northeast and North Central States—where oil is the predominant heating fuel—were particularly aided by LIEAP. Of the 10 States with the highest number of heating degree days,⁹ eight reported oil as the primary heating fuel for at least 30 percent of the applicant households.

Conversely, eight out of the 10 States with lowest number of heating degree days showed little dependence on fuel oil. Of all applicant households using fuel oil, less than 2 percent were in these States. (The two exceptions were South Carolina—where 33.4 percent of the applicant households used fuel oil—and Florida—where 15.0 percent did so.)

Over half (53.0 percent) of all applicant households that heated with fuel oil were located in six States—Pennsylvania (13.3 percent), New York (12.2 percent), North Carolina (9.7 percent), Massachusetts (7.3 percent), Michigan (6.0 percent), and Minnesota (4.5 percent).

Electricity was the third most frequently reported fuel type. Excluding Hawaii, which does not have a heating season and reported 100 percent electricity usage, six States reported that more applicant households use electricity than any other fuel type—Florida, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington. Percentage usage ranged from 57.2 in Washington to 35.1 in Idaho.

About half (50.8 percent) of all applicant households that heated with electricity were located in seven States—Washington (9.9 percent), California (9.4 percent), Florida (7.9 percent), Michigan (7.1 percent), North Carolina (6.5 percent), Tennessee (5.1 percent), and Ohio (4.9 percent).

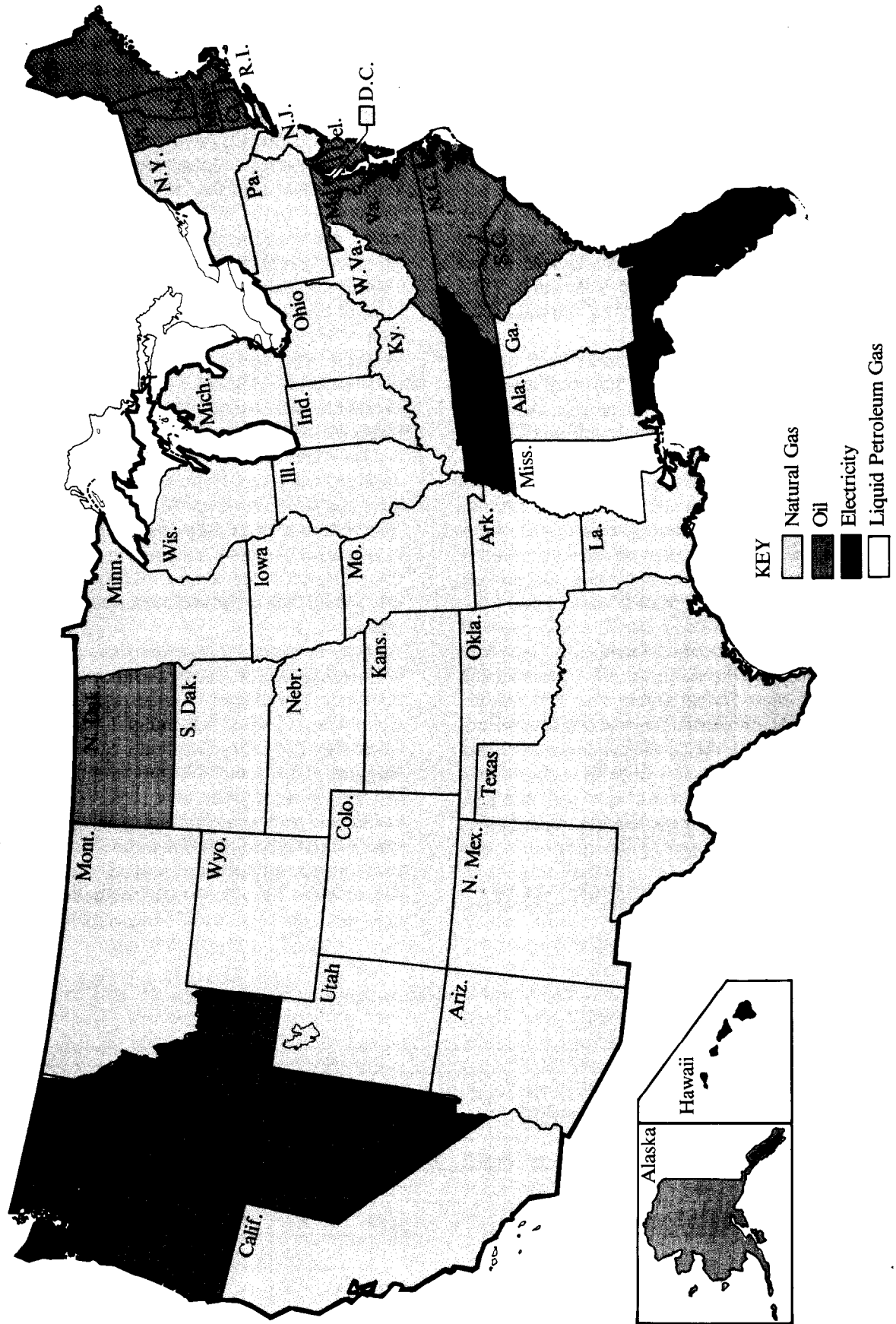
Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) was the predominant heating fuel only in Mississippi (41.4 percent). In this State, 80 percent of the applicant households used either LPG or natural gas. The States with large percentages of the applicant households using LPG tended to be located in the South—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, and South Carolina.

⁸ The Federal report form combined oil and kerosene under one category, and the exact number of households using oil or kerosene cannot be differentiated. The term "fuel oil" used in this article refers to households using either fuel oil or kerosene.

⁹ The sum of the daily differences between each day's mean temperature and 65 °F for the whole year equals the number of heating degree days. The heating degree component was placed in the statutory allocation formulas to measure the severity of the winter in each State relative to other States.

⁷ Bureau of the Census, "Annual Housing Survey, 1977 National Sample, Department of Energy Supplemental Tabulations" (unpublished report), 1980, table A-3.

Chart 1. — LIEAP: primary heating fuel used by applicant households, 1981



About half (50.6 percent) of all applicant households that heated with LPG were located in six States—Georgia (12.7 percent), Alabama (9.3 percent), Missouri (9.3 percent), Mississippi (8.2 percent), Florida (6.2 percent), and Michigan (4.9 percent).

Coal was not a predominant fuel type used by low-income applicant households in any of the States. However, a substantial proportion of applicant households in Kentucky (22 percent) and West Virginia (14.9 percent) reported this fuel type as the primary heating fuel. Nearly three-fourths (73.4 percent) of all applicant households that heated with coal were located in five States—Kentucky (22.0 percent), Pennsylvania (17.5 percent), Alabama (13.5 percent), West Virginia (12.3 percent), and Tennessee (8.1 percent).

Income. The Federal income eligibility level was set by Congress at the Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower living standard (\$12,585 for a four-person family).¹⁰ States were allowed to set their own definition of household income eligibility within the limits specified in Federal regulation. Nineteen States used the Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower living standard for determining eligibility. All other States elected a somewhat more restrictive income criterion—most of them substituting a lower percentage of the LLS or using the poverty income guidelines in place of the LLS.

Of the applicant households assisted, nearly one-half (48.4 percent) had total annual incomes of less than \$4,000, and more than three-fourths (78.1 percent) had incomes of less than \$6,000 (table D). The median income for all applicant households was \$4,066. Nationwide, only 4 percent of the applicant households had incomes of \$10,000 or more.

For all income ranges, natural gas was the predominant heating fuel type; it was used in about half of

all applicant households served regardless of income classification (table 2). For households using fuel oil, the proportion of usage increased as the income level rose. This may be attributable to the fact that four oil-dependent States—Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, and Massachusetts—accounted for nearly two-thirds (63.4 percent) of the households with incomes of \$15,000 or more. It should be noted here, however, that the total number of households (8,321) with incomes of \$15,000 or more was relatively smaller, representing only 1 percent of applicant households heating with fuel oil. Conversely, the proportion of electric and LPG heating usage decreased as income level rose.

Race and ethnicity. The race and ethnicity distribution of the applicant households served under the 1981 program was as follows: White, 62.0 percent; black, 26.5 percent; Hispanic, 5.7 percent; and all other races/ethnicities including race unknown, 5.8 percent (table E).

The States with the largest proportions of Hispanic applicant households were mainly in the Southwest—Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. However, the total number of Hispanics assisted was much larger in two other States—California and New York. In addition, Florida aided almost 10,000 and Illinois slightly more than 10,000 Hispanic households under their programs.

States in which large proportions of recipient household were black are located primarily in the South and Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Target groups. States were required to give priority to identifying and serving households containing certain types of individuals who are more susceptible to extreme cold (the elderly, the handicapped, and young children), and to those for whom access to assistance is difficult (migrant workers, rural households, persons with

¹⁰ For one-person households the law permitted the substitution of 125 percent of poverty income guidelines since these persons had been eligible under the previous year's program.

Table 2.—LIEAP: Number and percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance, by annual income range and primary heating fuel, fiscal year 1981

Primary heating fuel	Total	Income range							
		Less than \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$5,999	\$6,000-\$7,999	\$8,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$11,999	\$12,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more
Total number ¹	3,932,127	406,297	1,462,728	1,213,411	485,757	200,790	92,984	47,790	22,370
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oil or kerosene	20.7	15.2	20.3	19.8	23.0	24.8	29.1	34.8	37.2
Natural gas	51.4	48.8	50.8	54.1	50.5	50.2	49.2	47.5	45.9
Electricity	13.5	17.1	13.4	13.1	13.2	12.6	11.0	8.9	8.2
Liquid petroleum gas	7.8	8.3	9.0	7.0	7.2	6.5	5.9	4.7	4.2
Coal	2.3	3.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.9
Other	4.3	6.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.3	2.4	2.5

¹ Excludes households for which income or fuel type was not reported.

limited English-speaking ability).¹¹ Of the applicant households assisted, 39.0 percent contained at least one elderly person and almost one-third (32.9 percent) also contained a young child (table F).

The proportion of households containing a handicapped person was smaller (16.1 percent) and that of households with migrant workers was less than 1 percent. For the elderly category, six States (Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, South Carolina, and South Dakota) reported that over 50 percent of the households aided contained at least one elderly person.

Other assistance program participation. More applicant households (43.0 percent) were receiving food stamps than any other type of assistance (table G). The Aid to Families with Dependent Children program was the second largest category in which the applicant households participated—24.3 percent. About one-fifth were receiving aid under the Supplemental Security Income program. Only a small number were participating in State General Assistance programs or the Veterans Administrations' means-tested programs.

Fifteen States reported that over 50 percent of the applicant households receiving energy assistance also received food stamps. In five of these States the percentage was over 70.

For households also participating in the AFDC program (excluding California—because of data definition differences), only one State—Connecticut—reported over 40 percent of the applicant households receiving AFDC. Only three other States showed more than 30 percent participating in both programs.

In nine States, over 30 percent of the applicant households also reported receiving aid from the SSI program. Only one State—Mississippi—reported over 40 percent SSI participation. South Carolina reported the highest proportion of applicant households also receiving General Assistance—58.2 percent. Conversely, this State also reported the smallest proportion of LIEAP households receiving AFDC.

Automatically Eligible Households

To minimize the Federal reporting burden on State agencies, only income levels and eligibility categories were required for households receiving energy assistance via automated payments. Since some demographic characteristics of these households were already being reported to the Federal Government for other programs, requesting such information again for LIEAP was deemed unnecessarily burdensome. For these reasons and because LIEAP data were not linked to the existing records, only limited information is available for households receiving automatic payments.

Table 3.—LIEAP: Number and percent of households receiving automatic payments for heating assistance, by program category and State, fiscal year 1981

State	Total	Program			
		AFDC	Food stamp	SSI	Other
Total number.	2,737,451	1,129,180	597,910	844,624	165,737
Total percent.	100.0	41.2	21.8	30.9	6.1
Arkansas	82,530	5.0	66.4	28.6	...
California	759,136	43.1	...	56.9	...
Hawaii	19,810	51.8	...	33.9	14.3
Illinois	320,061	51.4	26.7	7.9	14.0
Louisiana	122,523	2.1	87.6	10.3	...
Michigan	292,772	63.3	...	...	36.7
New Jersey	132,053	69.6	...	30.4	...
New York	428,851	63.5	...	34.7	1.8
Oregon	65,229	...	100.0	...	...
Texas	467,581	15.1	61.0	23.9	...
Wisconsin	46,905	...	...	93.9	6.1

Only 11 States elected to provide automatic payments to categorically eligible groups (table 3). These 11 States tended to be among those with the largest populations, the largest assistance caseloads (AFDC and SSI), and the largest number of households assisted under the 1981 energy assistance programs.

Nine of the 11 States elected to provide payments automatically to households containing AFDC families. Slightly more than 40 percent of all automatic payment households were also reported to be receiving AFDC, the largest number of households aided under this payment method. SSI was the second largest category that the States provided automatic payments to, representing 31 percent of these households. Most of the States that provided automatic payments to AFDC households also provided automatic payments to SSI households (eight of the nine States).

On the other hand, only five States provided automatic payments to food stamp households. One State—Oregon—used its food stamp caseload exclusively for making automatic payments. The remaining four States, also provided automatic payments to households containing AFDC and SSI recipients. Except for Illinois, the proportions of food stamp households in these States were greater than the proportions of either AFDC or SSI households. It should be noted that these participation rates may be misleading in that States were not required to report multiple program participation for the automatic payment households as they were for the households filing an application. For example, nationally most AFDC households also receive food stamps (approximately 70 percent) and likewise about one-third of the SSI households also receive food stamps.¹² Because of the reporting instruction, how-

¹¹ States were permitted to establish their own definitions for these target groups within the Federal guidelines.

¹² Based on unpublished data from the 1979 Panel of the Income Survey Development Program.

ever, unless the State made energy assistance payments specifically to AFDC/SSI recipients, those program involvements would not appear in table C. Therefore, the actual total number of households with other program involvements was probably somewhat higher.

For the States reporting income data for the households receiving automatic payments, 61.5 percent had annual incomes below \$4,000 (table 4). The median income for these households was \$3,557, lower than the median income (\$4,066) for applicant households.

New York, which primarily aided only the AFDC and SSI households via automatic payment, reported 92.9 percent of the households with incomes under \$4,000. Wisconsin, on the other hand, which aided primarily SSI recipients under this payment method reported a somewhat higher proportion (94.1 percent) of such households in a higher income range—\$4,000 to \$5,999.

Tribal Applicant Households

The Act required that Indian households receive benefits that were equivalent to those provided to other eligible households in the State. In order for a tribe to receive a direct grant, it had to be determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services that Indian households would not receive equivalent benefits under the State plan, and that they would be better served by a direct grant. Before any energy payments were made, 55 tribes reached agreement with the nine State agencies that they would be better served by a direct grant.

These Indian tribes provided heating assistance to 25,220 households containing 102,965 persons. More than 55 percent of the households were aided by the 12 tribes in Arizona, with the Navaho Nation accounting

for 82 percent of all assisted Arizona tribal members (table 5).

Washington had more tribes administering their own energy assistance program than any other State. The number of households served by these 17 tribes accounted for 8 percent of the total households served in that State.

Nationwide, over 112,000 Indian households (including Alaska native households) received heating assistance under the 1981 program. Of this number, approximately 87,000 or 77.6 percent were aided through the State-operated programs, and the remainder—22.4 percent—were aided by the tribes receiving direct grants. In the nine States that contained the tribes receiving direct grants, only 20.2 percent of the Indian households were aided through the State-operated programs while the majority (79.8 percent) of the Indian households were aided by the tribes. None of the tribes provided automatic payments to categorically eligible households.

A majority (65.3 percent) of the Indian households for which income data were reported had an annual income of less than \$6,000. Nearly 20 percent of the households had incomes of \$8,000 or more, compared with 10 percent of the applicant households served by the State-operated programs (table H).

While natural gas was the primary heating fuel for the applicant households aided under the State-operated program, electricity was the fuel type reported for the largest number of Indian households. Nearly one-third of the 12,832 Indian households that reported data on home heating fuel used electricity. Liquid petroleum gas was used by the second largest number of households—27.6 percent. Only 9.5 percent of the households used natural gas and only 7.7 percent used fuel oil (table I). More than half (58.3 percent) of the households assisted

Table 4.—LIEAP: Number and percent of households receiving automatic payment, by annual income range and State, fiscal year 1981

State	Total	Income range								Not reported
		Less than \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$5,999	\$6,000-\$7,999	\$8,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$11,999	\$12,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more	
Total number	2,737,451	187,263	1,048,764	510,694	156,778	73,474	23,010	6,883	1,249	729,336
Total percent.	100.0	6.8	38.3	18.7	5.7	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	26.6
Arkansas	82,530	13.6	59.9	19.6	5.0	1.4	.4	.1	(1)	...
California	759,136	1.8	3.0	28.7	6.8	2.1	.6	...	...	57.0
Hawaii	19,810	.7	49.6	31.9	13.7	3.5	.7	(1)	...	...
Illinois	320,061	4.7	57.4	21.7	9.3	3.9	2.1	.8	.1	...
Louisiana	122,523	...	78.3	21.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	292,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
New Jersey	132,053	4.2	32.8	44.0	8.3	4.8	2.3	.6	(1)	3.0
New York	428,851	...	92.9	...	3.0	4.1	...	...	...	...
Oregon	65,229	17.2	47.4	21.8	9.6	2.8	.8	.2	.1	...
Texas	467,581	27.4	45.8	12.4	8.2	3.8	1.6	.7	.2	...
Wisconsin	46,905	4.9	.4	94.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	...

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5.—LIEAP: Number of Indian households and persons receiving assistance, by State, and Indian tribe, fiscal year 1981

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Number of—	
	Households assisted	Persons in households assisted
Total	25,220	102,965
Arizona:		
Colorado River	37	138
Fort Mohave	16	53
Gila River	436	1,816
Havasupai	27	138
Hopi	308	1,232
Hualapai	77	1,269
Kaibab-Paiute	17	51
Navaho Nation	11,500	2 51,168
Papago	674	2,011
Salt River	68	272
San Carlos	607	2,428
White Mountain	258	1,337
Idaho:		
Coeur d'Alene	134	409
Nez Perce	149	493
Shoshone-Bannock	109	1 385
Kansas:		
Potawatomi	98	323
United Tribes of Kansas	58	1 203
Mississippi:		
Choctaw	58	271
Montana:		
Blackfeet	1,211	4,464
Chippewa-Cree	321	1,347
Crow	(3)	(3)
Fort Belknap	225	922
Fort Peck	543	1,555
Northern Cheyenne	350	1,319
Salish and Kootenai	614	1,882
North Dakota:		
Chippewa	1,251	4,411
Devil's Lake	227	1,065
Standing Rock	377	1,296
Three Affiliated Tribes	233	1,108
South Dakota:		
Cheyenne River	218	897
Crow Creek	96	1 366
Flandreau-Santee	23	71
Lower Brule	68	333
Oglala	1,079	4,386
Rosebud	836	3,752
Sisseton-Wahpeton	241	916
Yankton	239	875
Utah:		
Ute	142	647
Washington:		
Colville	421	1,473
Hoh	17	62
Lummi	226	813
Makah	124	434
Muckleshoot	129	1 451
Nooksack	81	266
Puyallup	315	1,278
Quilente	29	131
Quinalt	(3)	(3)
Sauk Suiattle	36	155
South Puget	212	756
Spokane	152	497
Steilacolum	88	254
Swinomish	87	349
Tulalip	55	156
Upper Skagit	24	67
Yakima	299	1,214

¹ Estimated by the Office of Research and Statistics.

² Partly estimated by the Office of Research and Statistics.

³ Data not available.

by the tribes contained young children—the largest proportion for any target group. For the other three groups—the elderly, the handicapped, and migrant workers—the percentages were 31.8 percent, 10.4 percent, and less than 0.05 percent, respectively (table J).

The households served by the tribes showed low participation in other assistance programs. The program that showed the highest rate of participation was SSI (15.2 percent). General Assistance was the second highest (14.6 percent), followed by food stamps (14.5 percent), AFDC (12.9 percent), and Veterans' benefits (3.0 percent). Except for the General Assistance program, the participation rate in the other assistance programs by households served by the tribes was considerably lower than the participation rates of households served by the State-operated program (table K).

State and Tribal Cooling Payments

Under LIEAP, cooling assistance could be provided only when there was a risk to life or health due to a particular illness or medical condition that could be alleviated by cooling facilities. Medical conditions were to be certified by a medical doctor or an appropriate public health official.

Only 19 States elected to provide medically necessary cooling assistance. In these States, 370,318 households containing nearly 700,000 persons were aided. Nearly 70 percent of these households were located in the area comprising Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kansas (table 6). Most of these households had very low incomes: 69.9 percent of the households with annual income data reported had less than \$4,000.

There was sparse participation of the tribes in the cooling assistance part of the program. Three tribes in two States provided medically necessary cooling assistance to 79 households containing 212 persons.

Territorial Assistance Payments

The six territories operated their programs somewhat differently than those operated by the States and Indian tribes. Federal regulations provided that the territories could provide assistance for "... heating, refrigeration, and other home uses but ... air conditioning only when medically necessary." For this reason the territorial data are not comparable with that from the States or tribes. In addition, only limited data were reported and therefore only the number of households and persons are included in this article (table 7).

These jurisdictions indicated that 32,011 households were served containing over 123,248 persons. Puerto Rico accounted for the majority of households assisted (80.7 percent) and received 86.7 percent of the total Federal allotment to the territories.

Table 6.—LIEAP: Number and percent of households and persons receiving medically necessary cooling assistance, by annual income and State, fiscal year 1981

State	Number of—		Income range								
	Households assisted	Persons	Less than \$2,000	\$2,000–\$3,999	\$4,000–\$5,999	\$6,000–\$7,999	\$8,000–\$9,999	\$10,000–\$11,999	\$12,000–\$14,999	\$15,000 or more	Not reported
Total number . . .	370,318	697,926	39,487	213,488	83,203	18,575	4,447	1,556	719	251	8,592
Total percent . . .	100.0	...	10.7	57.6	22.5	5.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.3
Arizona	4,000	10,314	5.2	45.5	31.5	13.5	2.8	1.0	.5	...	...
Arkansas	41,308	75,922	3.8	57.8	30.3	6.0	1.4	.5	.2	(1)	...
District of Columbia	390	1,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Florida	32,910	68,469	8.3	63.9	22.6	3.9	1.0	.3	(1)	...	...
Georgia	7,745	14,213	3.9	54.5	27.9	10.0	2.8	.8	...	...	...
Illinois	22,770	64,316	6.7	42.6	33.7	8.7	5.4	1.6	1.1	.2	...
Indiana	7,745	219,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Kansas	17,401	33,266	4.9	47.3	31.5	10.9	2.8	1.3	.8	.4	...
Kentucky	7,866	18,832	8.4	45.8	33.4	11.4	1.0	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	28,047	46,096	...	66.7	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	892	2,309	33.5	26.7	5.5	2.5	14.7	10.1	4.6	2.5	...
Mississippi	15,693	47,079	7.7	57.4	24.9	6.4	2.0	.9	.4	.3	...
Missouri	55,790	80,747	2.5	57.7	29.5	9.7	.4	.1	(1)	(1)	...
Nebraska	9,297	15,666	23.3	47.1	20.1	6.4	1.9	.7	.3	.1	...
Nevada	1,189	2,021	3.3	43.4	33.0	12.8	4.9	1.3	1.2	.3	...
New Jersey	443	1,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Oklahoma	32,645	281,600	74.4	22.0	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	1,581	3,162	17.6	46.7	25.6	6.8	2.3	.7	.3	...	...
Texas	82,606	112,253	2.3	82.3	12.6	1.8	.6	.2	.1	(1)	(1)

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

² Estimated by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Table 7.—LIEAP: Number of households and persons receiving home energy assistance and the total Federal allotment, by territory, fiscal year 1981

Territory	Number of—		Federal allotment (in thousands)
	Households assisted	Persons in households assisted	
Total	32,011	123,248	\$2,500
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	25,820	83,558	2,168
Guam	430	1,075	92
Virgin Islands	668	4,358	87
American Samoa	4,723	32,395	83
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	2,129	750	40
Northern Mariana Islands	241	1,112	30

¹ Estimated by the Office of Research and Statistics.

² Represents total population of the territory due to nature of program (that is, generator repair, fuel shipment).

Summary

The 1981 Low-Income Energy Assistance Program represented a substantial change in the method used for assisting low-income households in meeting sharply rising energy costs. Under the fiscal year 1981 program, households were eligible for heating assistance based on income and energy cost criteria as opposed to a specific energy-related emergency usually required under previous federally funded programs. In addition, this pro-

gram provided for cooling assistance payments if medically necessary. Of the \$1.85 billion appropriated for LIEAP, approximately \$1.76 billion was allocated among the States and the District of Columbia, 55 Indian tribes, and six territories. The Community Services Administration was allocated \$89.36 million, and \$3.5 million was set aside for administrative costs incurred by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Under the heating assistance component, the States spent over \$1.5 billion for 7.1 million households containing 17.9 million persons. Fifty-five Indian tribes in nine States administered their own heating assistance programs and spent \$7.3 million for 25,000 households containing 103,000 persons.

Under the State-operated programs, households could receive LIEAP assistance if they met the income criteria and filed an application, if they were classified as eligible tenants and their building operator filed for and received assistance on their behalf, or if they filed for assistance resulting from weather-related or supply shortage emergencies. Additionally, there were some States that provided energy assistance payments automatically to households receiving food stamps, a payment under AFDC, SSI, Veterans' benefits, or other types of public assistance with similar income eligibility criteria. Of the 7.1 million households served, 56.5 percent were aided through the application process only, 31.1 percent were aided through the automatic payment

process only, 7.6 percent received both an automatic payment and filed an application, 4.7 percent received assistance as eligible tenants, and 0.2 percent received emergency assistance payments.

The Federal income eligibility level for LIEAP was set at the Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower living standard (\$12,585 for a four-person family). Nineteen States used this standard for determining eligibility and the remaining States elected a somewhat more restrictive income criterion. The median income for all of these LIEAP households that filed applications and were aided was \$4,066.

Most of the low-income households (49.6 percent) aided under this program used natural gas. This fuel is also the predominant heating fuel used by all households in this country regardless of income. Fuel oil was the second most used fuel and was prevalent along the east coast with an especially high dependence in New England. Electricity was the third most frequently reported fuel used by the LIEAP households. Coal was not a predominant fuel used.

Most of the applicant households served under this program were white (62 percent). Blacks represented 26.5 percent of the total, while households containing persons of Hispanic origin represented 5.7 percent and all other races and ethnicities including unknown represented 5.8 percent.

A large number of the LIEAP households received income support under other assistance programs. The LIEAP applicant households were often also reported receiving food stamps (43.0 percent). The second largest category was AFDC (24.3 percent), and about 20 percent were receiving SSI.

Under LIEAP, States were required to target their programs to those who were most vulnerable to the cold weather and to those for whom access to assistance was difficult—the elderly, young children, the handicapped, and migrant workers. Of the applicant households assisted, 39 percent contained at least one elderly person and almost one-third contained a young child. Sixteen percent contained a handicapped person and migrant workers represented less than 1 percent.

Only 11 States elected to provide automatic LIEAP payments to the categorically eligible households. Slightly more than 2.7 million households were aided

through this procedure. The median income for households receiving automatic payments was \$3,557, well below the median income (\$4,066) of the applicant households.

The Indian tribes received a portion of the State's block grant provided they could show through an agreement with the State that they would be better served by receiving their allotment directly. Fifty-five Indian tribes in nine States developed agreements that permitted the tribes to administer their own programs. Under LIEAP plans administered by the Indian tribes, over 25,000 households containing about 103,000 persons received heating assistance. Most of the households were aided by the 12 tribes in Arizona, with the Navaho Nation accounting for 82 percent of all those assisted. Washington had more tribes administering their own energy assistance programs than any other State. Electricity was the fuel type reported for the largest number of households aided by the tribes. Only 9.5 percent of the households used natural gas.

Under the cooling assistance component, 19 States and three tribes elected to provide medically necessary cooling assistance. In the State-operated programs, 370,000 households containing nearly 700,000 persons were aided. The tribal programs aided 79 households containing 212 persons.

The States reported expenditures of nearly \$1.7 billion for assistance and administration for the 1981 Low-Income Energy Assistance Program. Nearly \$1.6 billion or 92.9 percent was for heating and cooling assistance payments and \$119 million or 7.1 percent was for State administrative costs. The tribes received about \$8.9 billion and spent approximately \$7.3 million for assistance and \$1.0 million for administration. The six territories (the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands) spent \$2.5 million for home energy assistance. (These amounts were not differentiated between assistance and administration.)

Although LIEAP was authorized for only 1 year, Federal involvement in reducing energy costs will continue. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (Public Law 97-35, enacted August 1981) authorized appropriations for energy assistance programs through 1984.

Table A.—LIEAP: Number of households and persons receiving heating assistance, by method of payment and State, fiscal year 1981

State	Payment method					Number of persons in households assisted
	Total (unduplicated)	Applications	Automatic payment	Building operators for eligible tenants	Other	
Total	7,072,801	¹ 4,530,814	¹ 2,737,451	330,010	11,112	² 17,787,749
Alabama	113,623	109,338	...	4,285	...	290,046
Alaska	8,279	8,279	...	...	...	28,582
Arizona	33,431	33,431	...	...	...	82,210
Arkansas	100,364	17,834	82,530	...	...	234,631
California	791,384	358,128	759,136	642	(3)	² 1,978,460
Colorado	87,167	80,048	...	1,092	6,027	219,661
Connecticut	56,447	56,447	...	...	...	162,441
Delaware	13,355	13,355	...	...	...	37,193
District of Columbia	25,630	18,415	...	7,215	...	² 79,532
Florida	101,830	97,339	...	4,491	...	283,730
Georgia	139,863	139,077	...	786	...	371,620
Hawaii	21,604	1,794	19,810	...	...	52,457
Idaho	24,196	24,196	...	...	...	66,937
Illinois	498,395	157,824	320,061	48,510	...	1,347,336
Indiana	119,895	119,778	...	117	...	305,661
Iowa	70,083	69,933	...	150	...	176,891
Kansas	52,295	47,022	...	5,273	...	129,772
Kentucky	100,162	92,183	...	7,979	...	279,683
Louisiana	130,523	8,000	122,523	...	...	309,258
Maine	52,610	52,610	...	...	...	132,713
Maryland	65,536	64,118	...	196	1,222	184,811
Massachusetts	147,329	137,424	...	9,905	...	365,557
Michigan	587,016	349,827	292,772	...	...	1,302,780
Minnesota	129,708	111,141	...	18,567	...	344,403
Mississippi	65,230	64,327	...	903	...	163,075
Missouri	133,482	123,658	...	9,824	...	298,530
Montana	16,887	16,312	...	575	...	44,192
Nebraska	34,204	28,096	...	6,098	10	86,152
Nevada	9,896	9,896	...	...	...	21,515
New Hampshire	26,936	26,936	...	...	...	69,867
New Jersey	186,570	70,517	132,053	...	...	2 480,696
New Mexico	33,321	33,077	...	244	...	² 140,017
New York	956,839	452,679	428,851	152,100	...	² 2,093,563
North Carolina	214,501	214,501	...	...	...	630,834
North Dakota	11,401	11,401	...	...	...	31,744
Ohio	279,657	248,203	...	31,454	...	650,113
Oklahoma	72,260	72,260	...	...	...	180,940
Oregon	104,099	60,636	65,229	...	...	254,985
Pennsylvania	324,878	324,878	...	...	...	873,921
Rhode Island	29,149	29,149	...	...	...	81,344
South Carolina	36,875	36,875	...	...	...	92,298
South Dakota	12,999	12,999	...	...	...	32,149
Tennessee	77,690	75,975	...	1,715	...	208,483
Texas	478,778	11,197	467,581	...	...	1,307,249
Utah	23,304	23,304	...	...	...	65,886
Vermont	20,800	20,800	...	...	...	⁴ 52,000
Virginia	118,011	104,158	...	10,000	3,853	335,237
Washington	98,826	98,826	...	...	...	230,055
West Virginia	77,350	75,996	...	1,354	...	⁴ 228,188
Wisconsin	150,404	109,825	46,905	5,598	...	² 351,344
Wyoming	7,729	6,792	...	937	...	17,007

¹ Includes 536,586 households that received an automatic payment and also had an application approved for supplemental benefits due to especially low income or high energy costs: California—326,522, Illinois—28,000, Michigan—55,583, New Jersey—16,000, New York—76,791, Oregon—21,766, and Wisconsin—11,924.

² Partly estimated by the Office of Research and Statistics.

³ Emergency assistance was provided to 10,707 households, most of which also either received assistance by filing an application or through the State's automatic payment process. The exact number of households that received emergency assistance only was not reported.

⁴ Estimated by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Table B.—LIEAP: Total Federal expenditures for administration and assistance, by State, fiscal year 1981¹

[In thousands]

State	Total	Adminis- tration	Assistance					
			Total	Appli- cations	Automatic payment	Operators of subsidized housing	Emergency aid	Medically necessary cooling
Total	\$1,680,620	\$119,416	\$1,561,203	\$1,091,578	\$324,083	\$51,953	\$45,702	\$47,888
Alabama	15,041	1,108	13,934	13,842	...	92	...	...
Alaska	5,887	510	5,377	² 5,377	...	...	(3)	...
Arizona	6,087	322	5,765	4,568	...	...	...	1,197
Arkansas	11,504	744	10,760	1,478	6,349	...	...	2,815
California	78,539	5,956	72,584	6,664	64,828	8	1,084	...
Colorado	27,674	2,115	25,559	24,646	...	140	773	...
Connecticut	34,314	3,632	30,682	² 30,682	...	...	(3)	...
Delaware	4,830	324	4,506	² 4,506	...	...	(3)	...
District of Columbia	5,093	393	4,699	2,798	...	1,762	58	81
Florida	24,302	1,866	22,436	16,105	...	115	...	6,216
Georgia	18,412	1,412	17,000	15,951	...	19	...	1,030
Hawaii	1,890	97	1,793	149	1,644	...	...	...
Idaho	10,518	540	9,978	² 9,978	...	...	(3)	...
Illinois	92,010	5,794	86,217	28,434	45,233	8,218	1,655	2,677
Indiana	44,924	3,341	41,582	⁴ 34,852	...	18	4,454	2,255
Iowa	25,725	1,866	23,859	23,308	...	551	...	...
Kansas	12,702	777	11,925	² 9,248	...	325	(3)	2,352
Kentucky	23,749	1,367	22,374	² 21,124	...	337	(3)	913
Louisiana	15,439	1,041	14,398	641	10,964	...	...	2,793
Maine	26,541	1,819	24,722	24,722	...	...	...	...
Maryland	27,217	1,932	25,285	⁵ 25,285	...	(3)	(3)	...
Massachusetts	81,211	6,916	74,294	² 70,995	...	3,300	(3)	...
Michigan	108,219	8,116	100,102	48,642	24,400	...	27,060	...
Minnesota	67,819	5,181	62,640	57,148	...	5,225	211	56
Mississippi	13,211	844	12,367	9,290	...	38	...	3,039
Missouri	31,440	2,405	29,036	² 23,185	...	1,401	(3)	4,450
Montana	9,955	747	9,208	9,073	...	60	75	...
Nebraska	10,758	462	10,296	8,194	...	335	148	1,619
Nevada	3,416	256	3,159	2,888	...	...	80	191
New Hampshire	13,926	1,045	12,882	12,495	...	...	387	...
New Jersey	65,355	4,135	61,219	14,037	44,203	...	2,935	44
New Mexico	7,130	539	6,591	⁵ 6,591	...	(3)	(3)	...
New York	217,524	16,000	201,523	96,272	81,950	21,032	2,269	...
North Carolina	32,547	2,499	30,049	30,049	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	6,204	482	5,721	5,706	...	...	15	...
Ohio	89,847	4,901	84,947	75,754	...	7,523	1,670	...
Oklahoma	15,433	1,159	14,274	10,479	...	...	...	3,795
Oregon	21,534	1,650	19,883	² 11,781	8,102	...	(3)	...
Pennsylvania	119,821	8,985	110,836	² 110,836	...	...	(3)	...
Rhode Island	11,949	909	11,040	² 11,040	...	...	(3)	...
South Carolina	13,167	945	12,222	12,222	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	4,508	408	4,100	4,100	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	23,440	1,440	21,999	21,789	...	108	...	102
Texas	39,552	2,563	36,990	677	24,050	...	...	12,263
Utah	8,957	683	8,274	8,274	...	...	...	...
Vermont	10,426	783	9,643	9,275	...	...	368	...
Virginia	36,608	2,927	33,682	32,944	...	226	512	...
Washington	30,803	1,541	29,263	29,263	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	15,682	1,191	14,490	13,917	...	57	516	...
Wisconsin	54,538	2,405	52,134	37,512	12,359	948	1,315	...
Wyoming	3,242	339	2,903	2,787	...	116	...	...

¹ Federal share of outlays and unliquidated obligations. Data subject to revisions. Totals may not add due to rounding.

² Includes payments for emergency assistance.

³ Included with expenditures for applications.

⁴ Includes \$32,745,512 in State tax credits provided to fuel vendors.

⁵ Includes expenditures for emergency assistance and for operation of subsidized housing.

Table C.—LIEAP: Number and percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance, by primary heating fuel and State, fiscal year 1981

State	Total	Fuel type						Not reported ¹	Average heating degree days
		Oil or kerosene	Natural gas	Electricity	Liquid petroleum gas	Coal	Other		
Total number ² . . .	4,529,479	864,426	2,246,855	570,400	323,021	92,163	179,364	253,250	4,766
Total percent.	100.0	19.1	49.6	12.6	7.1	2.0	4.0	5.6	...
Alabama ²	113,623	.4	48.3	13.8	26.5	11.0	...	...	2,663
Alaska	8,279	67.5	4.8	15.9	.7	...	11.1	...	11,609
Arizona	33,431	...	68.6	24.4	5.4	...	1.6	...	2,308
Arkansas	17,834	.2	55.7	8.8	29.9	.2	5.2	...	3,200
California	358,128	(3)	79.8	14.9	(3)	(3)	4 5.3	...	2,703
Colorado	80,048	.4	86.1	3.3	7.4	1.0	1.8	...	7,028
Connecticut	56,447	51.9	36.8	8.5	1.0	.5	1.3	...	6,123
Delaware	13,355	61.6	⁵ 16.7	5.1	(6)	.7	1.2	14.6	4,761
District of Columbia	18,415	26.6	64.5	8.5	...	...	.2	.2	4,211
Florida	97,339	15.0	16.0	46.0	20.7	...	2.3	...	1,690
Georgia	139,077	1.5	49.8	11.0	29.5	.7	7.5	...	2,652
Hawaii	1,794	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	24,196	14.6	28.7	35.1	...	...	15.2	6.4	6,907
Illinois	157,824	4.7	80.6	5.1	5.8	.5	1.3	1.9	6,087
Indiana ²	119,895	14.0	66.7	10.8	6.6	.8	1.2	...	5,724
Iowa	69,933	12.3	67.4	6.7	12.9	.1	.6	...	6,856
Kansas	47,022	.5	84.9	4.6	8.3	.2	1.5	...	4,901
Kentucky	92,183	8.3	33.3	16.3	9.6	22.0	10.5	...	4,393
Louisiana	8,000	...	⁷ 86.0	(6)	13.7	...	...	.3	1,680
Maine	52,610	76.3	1.9	7.8	2.0	.4	11.6	...	8,039
Maryland	64,118	48.4	36.0	12.8	...	1.4	1.3	...	4,784
Massachusetts	137,424	46.1	38.9	8.8	1.2	.1	.5	4.3	6,269
Michigan	349,827	15.0	64.1	11.6	4.5	.3	2.9	1.6	6,775
Minnesota	111,141	35.1	37.8	5.4	12.4	.1	4.9	4.3	8,765
Mississippi	64,327	.1	40.2	15.4	41.4	.1	2.8	...	2,381
Missouri	123,658	3.8	57.3	6.7	24.3	(8)	6.5	1.4	5,047
Montana ²	16,887	7.1	67.1	10.4	8.0	.5	2.0	5.0	8,248
Nebraska	28,096	4.6	78.6	4.0	12.0	.1	.7	...	6,352
Nevada	9,896	7.5	36.2	36.8	12.6	.5	.6	5.8	4,359
New Hampshire	26,936	66.2	13.6	8.7	5.8	3.8	(8)	1.8	7,555
New Jersey ⁹	54,517	21.4	32.6	5.6	.5	.2	.6	39.0	5,499
New Mexico	33,077	.5	65.1	8.5	16.3	.6	8.6	.5	4,765
New York	452,679	23.2	30.7	3.2	1.6	.2	.5	40.5	5,931
North Carolina	214,501	39.2	26.7	17.3	...	...	16.8	...	3,355
North Dakota	11,401	40.5	31.5	10.4	16.1	1.4	.1	...	9,500
Ohio ²	279,657	9.5	73.7	9.9	3.5	2.4	1.0	...	5,799
Oklahoma	72,260	(8)	67.3	7.8	19.6	(8)	2.9	2.4	3,507
Oregon ⁹	38,870	20.3	13.3	51.7	2.0	...	12.7	...	5,227
Pennsylvania	324,878	35.4	49.7	7.0	1.1	5.0	...	1.7	5,756
Rhode Island	29,149	52.2	41.5	2.7	1.2	.2	...	2.2	5,918
South Carolina	36,875	33.4	25.2	10.6	22.4	1.9	6.5	...	2,656
South Dakota	12,999	30.0	33.4	8.3	21.2	.3	1.3	5.6	7,654
Tennessee	75,975	7.0	19.4	38.6	5.9	9.8	8.0	11.3	3,786
Texas	11,197	(8)	72.7	8.6	18.4	...	.3	...	2,015
Utah	23,304	4.1	78.1	9.6	4.2	3.4	.6	...	6,576
Vermont	20,800	41.2	5.1	5.7	10.1	.3	17.3	20.2	7,906
Virginia	104,158	42.6	18.8	19.1	...	6.0	13.5	...	4,289
Washington	98,826	13.7	20.3	57.2	1.4	.4	7.0	...	5,735
West Virginia	75,996	13.5	47.3	17.1	4.0	14.9	3.2	...	5,093
Wisconsin	109,825	30.2	50.3	4.5	11.3	.1	3.6	...	7,579
Wyoming ¹⁰	6,792	.9	75.2	7.8	12.4	.4	1.6	1.7	7,919

¹ Includes households paying for heat in their rent for some States. Other States reported households paying for heat in their rent under a specific fuel type.
² Includes data on eligible tenant households; data not available for applicant households excluding eligible tenant households.
³ Included under "other" fuels.
⁴ Also includes households that use oil, liquid petroleum gas, and coal as the primary heating fuel.
⁵ Includes households that use liquid petroleum gas as the primary heating

fuel.
⁶ Included under natural gas.
⁷ Includes households that use electricity as the primary heating fuel.
⁸ Less than 0.05 percent.
⁹ Excludes households that received an automatic payment and also had an application approved for a supplemental payment due to especially low income or high energy costs: New Jersey—16,000 and Oregon—21,766.
¹⁰ Data based on 10-percent sample of households assisted, selected by State and compiled by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Table D.—LIEAP: Number and percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance, by annual income range and State, fiscal year 1981

State	Total	Income range								Not reported
		Less than \$2,000	\$2,000–\$3,999	\$4,000–\$5,999	\$6,000–\$7,999	\$8,000–\$9,999	\$10,000–\$11,999	\$12,000–\$14,999	\$15,000 or more	
Total number ¹	4,179,652	423,179	1,602,671	1,242,518	495,756	204,346	94,599	48,737	22,613	45,233
Total percent	100.0	10.1	38.3	29.7	11.9	4.9	2.3	1.2	0.5	1.1
Alabama ²	113,623	16.2	50.8	24.7	8.3	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	8,279	19.0	11.5	22.7	16.0	8.9	6.9	6.8	8.2	...
Arizona	33,431	74.0	6.7	6.8	7.2	3.3	1.4	.5	.1	...
Arkansas	17,834	19.9	43.1	24.2	8.6	2.8	1.0	.3	.1	...
California	358,128	5.1	7.3	62.4	15.0	4.8	1.6	...	...	3.9
Colorado	80,048	14.9	42.4	19.8	13.0	5.1	2.3	1.3	1.2	...
Connecticut	56,447	8.3	29.0	36.0	14.9	7.6	2.7	1.0	.5	...
Delaware	13,355	4.1	35.8	21.0	12.0	7.1	3.7	2.0	.8	13.4
District of Columbia	18,415	5.5	44.3	24.4	10.7	6.1	3.9	3.2	1.7	.2
Florida	97,339	15.6	53.4	21.3	7.0	2.0	.6	(3)	...	...
Georgia	139,077	13.4	42.6	24.9	11.2	5.7	2.2	...	...	...
Hawaii	1,794	6.7	43.3	30.0	13.8	5.3	.8	.1	...	...
Idaho	24,196	21.5	37.3	23.6	10.8	4.4	1.7	.6	.1	...
Illinois	157,824	6.6	42.3	33.6	8.6	5.3	2.2	1.1	.3	...
Indiana ²	119,895	10.1	42.1	31.1	10.5	4.1	1.5	.5	.1	...
Iowa	69,933	3.9	36.8	32.4	14.2	6.9	3.0	2.1	.7	...
Kansas	47,022	5.5	41.6	27.3	12.4	6.2	3.4	2.5	1.1	...
Kentucky	92,183	21.0	42.3	25.8	9.9	1.0	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	8,000	...	77.2	22.6	...	...	...	...	...	.2
Maine	52,610	10.2	37.2	31.0	11.6	5.5	2.6	1.2	.7	...
Maryland	64,118	7.5	40.0	23.8	13.0	7.3	4.6	2.8	1.0	...
Massachusetts	137,424	1.9	19.7	39.6	19.4	8.0	4.9	3.1	1.5	1.9
Michigan	349,827	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Minnesota	111,141	7.6	27.5	29.8	16.0	8.5	5.3	2.9	2.4	...
Mississippi	64,327	14.7	47.9	22.9	8.8	3.6	1.3	.6	.2	...
Missouri	123,658	6.8	46.7	27.2	13.1	4.0	1.5	.6	.1	...
Montana ²	16,887	16.3	37.7	27.4	11.6	4.4	1.8	.7	.1	...
Nebraska	28,096	20.2	31.9	27.4	12.1	5.0	2.2	1.0	.2	...
Nevada	9,896	4.4	38.7	32.0	14.0	6.0	2.9	1.5	.5	...
New Hampshire	26,936	3.8	31.5	30.1	18.3	9.0	4.1	2.6	.6	...
New Jersey	54,517	1.8	16.1	36.8	5.7	.5	.1	(3)	...	39.0
New Mexico	33,077	10.0	44.8	25.7	11.5	4.7	2.1	.8	.4	...
New York	452,679	6.4	53.0	19.4	10.9	4.6	3.0	2.0	.7	...
North Carolina	214,501	12.9	51.4	22.2	9.2	3.1	.8	.3	.1	...
North Dakota	11,401	11.0	31.6	25.2	16.2	7.9	4.9	2.6	.6	...
Ohio ²	279,657	14.3	48.8	26.1	7.1	2.4	1.0	.3	(3)	...
Oklahoma	72,260	8.9	52.1	22.8	10.4	4.1	1.3	.3	(3)	...
Oregon	38,870	15.9	36.3	31.5	11.0	3.5	1.4	.3	.1	...
Pennsylvania	324,878	3.0	36.2	27.5	13.5	7.9	4.7	3.6	1.9	1.7
Rhode Island	29,149	16.0	21.0	24.0	22.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	1.0	...
South Carolina	36,875	18.7	51.0	18.7	7.2	3.3	1.1	...	...	...
South Dakota	12,999	6.7	40.0	28.8	12.6	6.4	3.3	1.7	.5	...
Tennessee	75,975	18.4	43.6	25.1	9.0	2.8	.9	.1	.1	...
Texas	11,197	21.3	37.1	19.5	12.1	6.1	2.2	1.3	.3	...
Utah	23,304	6.1	35.6	31.7	14.6	6.4	3.2	1.8	.6	...
Vermont	20,800	8.0	29.8	33.4	19.0	6.9	2.1	.6	.2	...
Virginia	104,158	12.1	42.3	23.8	11.9	5.6	2.6	1.0	.7	...
Washington	98,826	6.3	41.9	34.0	12.7	3.4	1.2	.4	.1	...
West Virginia	75,996	23.4	37.8	20.6	11.7	6.4	.05	(3)	(3)	...
Wisconsin	109,825	8.6	13.4	43.7	20.0	8.2	3.8	1.9	.4	...
Wyoming ⁵	6,792	12.1	39.7	27.2	9.7	6.0	2.4	1.4	1.5	...

¹ Excludes households that received an automatic payment and also had an application approved for a supplemental payment due to especially low income or high energy costs: New Jersey—16,000 and Oregon—21,766. Excludes data for Michigan, which were reported on a different income base; see footnote 4.

² Percentage distribution computed on base that includes eligible tenant households that received payment resulting from building operators filing applications; data not available for applicant households excluding eligible tenant

households.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ State reported income ranges for its applicant households are as follows: Less than \$3,000—58,492 households; \$3,000 to \$6,000—199,222 households; \$6,001 to \$9,000—71,007 households; \$9,001 or more—21,106 households.

⁵ Data based on 10-percent sample of households assisted, selected by State and compiled by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Table E.—LIEAP: Number and percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance, by race and ethnicity of the applicant and by State, fiscal year 1981

State	Total	Race and ethnicity					
		Asian, Asian-American, or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black (not Hispanic)	North American Indian or Alaskan Native	White (not Hispanic)	Other races or unknown
Total number ¹	4,529,479	66,193	257,495	1,202,840	87,139	2,808,302	107,510
Total percent	100.0	1.5	5.7	26.5	1.9	62.0	2.4
Alabama ²	113,623	.1	(3)	55.8	.2	43.9	...
Alaska.....	8,279	.3	.5	1.6	61.7	31.5	4.4
Arizona.....	33,431	.4	30.3	11.2	2.8	55.3	...
Arkansas.....	17,834	.2	.1	48.2	.2	51.3	...
California.....	358,128	10.9	18.2	23.7	10.7	36.2	.3
Colorado.....	80,048	.5	31.0	10.6	.6	57.3	...
Connecticut.....	56,447	4.1	15.7	25.9	.3	54.0	...
Delaware.....	13,355	.2	2.8	43.2	.1	53.2	.5
District of Columbia.....	18,415	.1	.2	89.6	.1	6.7	3.3
Florida.....	97,339	.5	10.1	50.1	.7	38.6	...
Georgia.....	139,077	(3)	.1	54.5	(3)	44.6	.7
Hawaii.....	1,794	70.6	2.1	1.3	.1	19.3	6.6
Idaho.....	24,196	.4	6.0	.5	2.2	90.1	.8
Illinois.....	157,824	.5	6.4	34.1	.1	57.0	1.9
Indiana ²	119,895	.1	1.0	19.0	.3	78.4	1.2
Iowa.....	69,933	.6	.6	4.5	.6	93.7	...
Kansas.....	40,722	.6	2.5	18.0	.7	77.5	...
Kentucky.....	92,183	.1	(3)	12.1	(3)	87.8	...
Louisiana ⁴	8,000	.1	.2	89.7	.1	9.9	...
Maine.....	52,610	.3	.2	.2	.8	89.7	8.8
Maryland.....	64,118	.3	.2	54.4	.2	44.6	.3
Massachusetts ⁵	137,424	.5	7.6	8.3	.2	81.5	1.9
Michigan.....	349,827	.1	1.7	38.1	.7	59.3	...
Minnesota.....	111,141	1.1	1.2	2.8	3.0	91.8	.1
Mississippi.....	64,327	(3)	(3)	73.7	(3)	26.0	.3
Missouri.....	123,658	.2	.4	25.6	.1	73.7	...
Montana ²	16,887	.7	1.5	.4	6.9	90.5	...
Nebraska.....	28,096	.3	2.8	12.7	1.8	82.4	...
Nevada.....	9,896	.2	4.7	13.6	8.8	72.7	...
New Hampshire.....	26,936	.2	.4	.4	.2	98.8	...
New Jersey.....	54,517	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
New Mexico.....	33,077	.1	69.4	3.9	7.5	19.1	...
New York.....	452,679	1.6	12.2	18.5	1.6	66.1	...
North Carolina.....	214,501	...	...	51.2	2.3	44.3	2.2
North Dakota.....	11,401	.2	.6	.3	2.5	96.4	...
Ohio ²	279,657	.2	1.1	28.9	.3	64.2	5.3
Oklahoma.....	72,260	.3	1.1	19.5	9.7	69.4	...
Oregon.....	38,870	.7	3.2	3.5	2.3	90.3	...
Pennsylvania.....	324,878	.4	2.1	21.2	.1	76.2	...
Rhode Island.....	29,149	1.3	4.7	7.4	1.0	81.8	3.8
South Carolina.....	36,875	.1	.1	63.4	.4	36.0	...
South Dakota.....	12,999	.3	.4	.3	5.2	93.8	...
Tennessee.....	75,975	(3)	.1	40.8	(3)	59.0	...
Texas.....	11,197	2.4	31.9	32.8	.1	32.8	...
Utah.....	23,304	2.9	8.7	1.8	1.7	84.8	...
Vermont.....	20,800	.3	.1	.2	(3)	99.4	...
Virginia.....	104,158	.5	.2	48.4	.1	50.7	.1
Washington.....	98,826	5.1	3.3	6.5	2.1	69.4	13.6
West Virginia.....	75,996	.1	.1	5.0	.1	94.7	...
Wisconsin.....	109,825	.6	2.0	14.7	2.0	78.1	2.6
Wyoming ⁶	6,792	.2	12.6	3.4	4.2	77.7	1.9

¹ Excludes households that received an automatic payment and also had an application approved for a supplemental payment due to especially low income or high energy costs: New Jersey—16,000 and Oregon—21,766. Includes data on eligible tenant households for Alabama—4,285, Indiana—117, Montana—575, and Ohio—31,454; applicant data excluding such households not available.

² Includes data for eligible tenant households; applicant data excluding such households not available.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Distribution estimated by the Office of Research and Statistics.

⁵ Distribution computed on a base that excludes applicant households served by the local housing authority.

⁶ Data based on 10-percent random sample of households assisted, selected by State and compiled by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Table F.—LIEAP: Number and percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance, by target group and State, fiscal year 1981

State	Total	Target group			
		Elderly	Handicapped	Migrant workers	Young children
Total number ¹	4,529,479	1,529,783	622,257	9,973	1,091,363
Total percent ²	100.0	³ 39.0	³ 16.1	³ 0.3	³ 32.9
Alabama	113,623	52.0	13.7	.1	21.1
Alaska	8,279	22.8	14.3	...	32.1
Arizona	33,431	23.8	18.5	3.3	36.9
Arkansas	17,834	40.9	11.1	.3	27.1
California	358,128	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Colorado	80,048	33.5	25.9	1.5	24.0
Connecticut	56,447	23.9	13.0	.6	50.2
Delaware	13,355	30.5	7.5	.7	(4)
District of Columbia	18,415	32.3	10.0	.1	40.8
Florida	97,339	39.0	20.7	1.9	26.1
Georgia	139,077	49.9	19.2	.2	22.6
Hawaii	1,794	24.3	8.3	(5)	49.0
Idaho	24,196	28.6	12.4	1.2	32.8
Illinois	157,824	42.3	19.0	.2	27.0
Indiana	119,895	44.7	20.8	(6)	...
Iowa	69,933	45.2	11.9	(5)	35.8
Kansas	47,022	38.2	22.9	.4	36.5
Kentucky	92,183	38.5	12.4	.1	24.4
Louisiana	8,000	14.9	8.7	(6)	7.4
Maine	52,610	40.0	14.5	.1	23.4
Maryland	64,118	31.1	5.6	.1	41.7
Massachusetts ⁷	137,424	31.7	14.8	(6)	(4)
Michigan	349,827	39.4	2.8	(6)	17.7
Minnesota	111,141	40.0	12.8	.1	29.5
Mississippi	64,327	55.4	13.8	.8	38.3
Missouri	123,658	56.7	34.3	(5)	20.1
Montana ³	16,887	38.8	24.2	.3	37.6
Nebraska	28,096	38.2	13.6	.1	39.7
Nevada	9,896	57.7	20.5	(6)	30.5
New Hampshire	26,936	46.8	19.5	.4	39.1
New Jersey	54,517	⁸ 28.4	(9)	(4)	(4)
New Mexico	33,077	35.8	36.5	.2	(4)
New York	452,679	39.5	24.7	(5)	41.6
North Carolina	214,501	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
North Dakota	11,401	36.6	15.6	.1	29.0
Ohio	279,657	31.7	¹⁰ 16.8	¹⁰ .4	(4)
Oklahoma	72,260	46.0	11.6	(6)	35.7
Oregon	38,870	41.5	14.6	1.2	22.4
Pennsylvania	324,878	36.9	7.0	(6)	50.4
Rhode Island	29,149	30.2	15.6	.4	28.1
South Carolina	36,875	56.1	9.4	(5)	34.5
South Dakota	12,999	51.4	24.3	.3	27.8
Tennessee	75,975	47.0	21.9	.2	26.0
Texas	11,197	44.6	15.2	(4)	48.2
Utah	23,304	29.7	25.3	.4	38.7
Vermont	20,800	26.2	.3	(5)	33.1
Virginia	104,158	36.2	22.4	.1	49.9
Washington	98,826	24.5	16.2	1.1	31.0
West Virginia	75,996	28.7	8.7	...	33.0
Wisconsin	109,825	28.0	15.7	(4)	35.2
Wyoming ¹¹	6,792	37.8	10.0	...	41.5

¹ Excludes households that received an automatic payment and also had an application approved for a supplemental payment due to especially low income or high energy cost: New Jersey—16,000 and Oregon—21,766. Includes eligible tenant households in Alabama—4,285, Indiana—117, Montana—575, and Ohio—31,454; applicant data excluding such households not available.

² Distribution computed on base that excludes data for California—358,128, Massachusetts—2,603, and North Carolina—214,501. For Ohio, see footnote 10.

³ Base also excludes some households in several States where data were not available on household characteristics or where data on specific target groups were not applicable.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Migrant workers not in State during heating season.

⁶ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Distribution computed on a base that excludes applicant households served by the local housing authority.

⁸ Includes both elderly and handicapped persons.

⁹ Included with the elderly in column 2.

¹⁰ Distribution computed on a base that excludes 35,309 households for the elderly, 42,299 households for the handicapped, and 64,393 households for migrant workers.

¹¹ Data based on 10-percent random sample of households assisted, selected by State, and compiled by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Table G.—LIEAP: Number and percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance and participating in other assistance programs, by State, fiscal year 1981

State	Total	Program ¹				
		Aid to Families with Dependent Children	Food stamp	Supplemental Security Income	Veterans' Administration	General Assistance
Total number ²	4,529,479	1,025,085	1,675,744	852,090	146,672	210,156
Total percent		24.3	43.0	20.4	4.3	³ 6.5
Alabama ⁴	113,623	18.8	70.7	39.7	3.5	(5)
Alaska	8,279	22.2	47.5	12.7	1.2	2.8
Arizona	33,431	21.4	79.0	22.4	3.8	12.8
Arkansas	17,834	20.8	64.5	22.9	4.0	(5)
California	358,128	⁶ 50.7	(7)	⁶ 49.3	(7)	(7)
Colorado	80,048	23.9	28.8	32.0	4.7	(5)
Connecticut	56,447	41.0	58.1	(7)	(7)	(7)
Delaware	13,355	17.8	34.7	7.2	2.1	16.7
District of Columbia	18,415	27.3	25.7	17.6	4.8	10.3
Florida	97,339	21.5	74.3	29.4	3.4	.5
Georgia	139,077	14.1	55.7	28.9	3.9	31.8
Hawaii	1,794	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Idaho	24,196	17.9	63.1	13.9	4.4	(5)
Illinois	157,824	25.2	46.5	7.5	3.0	⁸ 14.4
Indiana ⁴	119,895	15.9	27.3	8.8	8.5	2.6
Iowa	69,933	26.9	38.1	15.9	5.0	.6
Kansas	47,022	26.9	42.7	13.8	6.0	6.5
Kentucky	92,183	21.7	74.9	30.5	6.0	(5)
Louisiana	8,000	3.1	25.0	14.9	1.7	(7)
Maine	52,610	19.9	56.2	14.7	4.1	3.5
Maryland	64,118	23.4	31.9	11.4	3.8	7.1
Massachusetts ⁹	137,424	34.7	42.3	6.9	5.2	10.0
Michigan	349,827	17.7	23.4	2.6	(6)	3.8
Minnesota	111,141	18.6	16.5	5.3	4.0	2.7
Mississippi	64,327	18.1	67.1	40.6	3.7	.5
Missouri	123,658	20.1	47.0	21.9	7.5	(7)
Montana ⁴	16,887	10.0	32.6	12.5	7.1	7.4
Nebraska	28,096	22.7	34.1	4.1	.1	.4
Nevada	9,896	7.6	32.1	18.0	2.6	(5)
New Hampshire	26,936	16.6	43.3	4.8	4.9	5.2
New Jersey	54,517	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
New Mexico	33,077	10.8	65.2	35.0	4.0	7.3
New York	452,679	21.6	48.0	24.7	5.0	.5
North Carolina	214,501	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
North Dakota	11,401	13.9	46.0	12.7	3.7	1.0
Ohio ⁴	279,657	28.9	47.8	15.8	4.2	4.8
Oklahoma	72,260	17.2	30.8	30.6	1.8	19.6
Oregon	38,870	14.5	23.8	13.9	7.6	4.4
Pennsylvania	324,878	21.1	16.5	8.4	3.2	3.4
Rhode Island	29,149	29.1	40.9	8.4	3.2	4.3
South Carolina	36,875	1.0	47.3	32.1	5.4	58.2
South Dakota	12,999	16.4	46.3	12.3	7.5	(5)
Tennessee	75,975	13.8	59.1	32.2	5.3	22.5
Texas	11,197	6.8	18.3	2.1	3.5	(5)
Utah	23,304	27.5	49.5	11.6	3.8	6.8
Vermont	20,800	31.4	70.3	19.1	1.8	15.3
Virginia	104,158	24.0	37.8	23.2	5.2	1.7
Washington	98,826	38.4	66.6	22.1	.1	5.8
West Virginia	75,996	20.1	53.9	26.0	2.4	(5)
Wisconsin	109,825	26.4	36.4	11.9	(7)	(7)
Wyoming ¹⁰	6,792	21.8	48.0	5.8	6.5	1.4

¹ A household may be reported in more than one program category.
² Excludes households that received an automatic payment and also had an application approved for a supplemental payment due to especially low income or high energy costs: New Jersey—16,000 and Oregon—21,766. Includes data on eligible tenant households for Alabama—4,285, Indiana—117, Montana—575, and Ohio—31,454; applicant data excluding such households not available. Percentage distribution computed on a base that excludes the following States and number of households: California—31,606, Hawaii—1,794, Massachusetts—2,603, New Jersey—54,517, and North Carolina—214,501.
³ Percentage computed on base that excludes States that did not have a General Assistance program and States for which data were not available.
⁴ Includes eligible tenant household data; applicant data excluding such households not available.

⁵ State did not have General Assistance program.
⁶ Reflects only those AFDC and SSI households that received an automatic payment and also had an application approved for a supplemental payment. Data not available on the number of households that received both types of assistance.
⁷ Data not available.
⁸ Includes households that received General Assistance and/or assistance from other public and private sources.
⁹ Distribution computed on a base that excludes households served by the local housing authority.
¹⁰ Data based on 10-percent random sample of households assisted, selected by State and compiled by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Table H.—LIEAP: Number and percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance, by annual income range, State, and Indian tribe, fiscal year 1981

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Total	Income range								Not reported
		Less than \$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$5,999	\$6,000-\$7,999	\$8,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$11,999	\$12,000-\$14,999	\$15,000 or more	
Total number	25,220	2,202	3,633	2,545	1,945	1,132	685	441	249	12,388
Total percent. . . .	100.0	8.7	14.4	10.1	7.7	4.5	2.7	1.8	1.0	49.1
Arizona:										
Colorado River	37	8.1	43.2	16.2	24.3	8.1	...	...	...	...
Fort Mohave	16	6.2	75.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	...	...	...	...
Gila River	436	...	39.4	25.7	18.8	8.3	4.8	3.0	...	...
Havasupai	27	29.6	22.2	18.5	14.8	14.8	...	...	...	...
Hopi	308	3.3	17.9	12.7	11.1	3.3	7.8	4.9	10.4	28.6
Hualapai	77	29.9	29.9	11.7	14.3	7.8	3.9	...	2.5	...
Kaibab-Paiute	17	23.5	35.3	17.6	5.9	5.9	...	11.8	...	...
Navaho Nation	11,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Papago	674	18.2	45.7	19.7	8.3	4.4	1.9	1.0	.6	...
Salt River	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
San Carlos	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
White Mountain	258	14.3	21.3	22.1	19.0	11.6	7.0	3.1	1.6	...
Idaho:										
Coeur d'Alene	134	28.4	22.4	17.2	11.9	9.7	5.2	4.5	.7	...
Nez Perce	149	32.2	20.8	15.4	10.1	8.7	5.4	7.4	...	...
Shoshone-Bannock . . .	109	33.6	12.7	18.2	15.4	14.6	2.7	1.8	1.0	...
Kansas:										
Potawatomi	98	14.3	19.4	22.4	22.4	6.1	8.2	4.1	3.1	...
United Tribes of Kansas	58	13.8	13.8	32.8	24.1	8.6	5.2	...	1.7	...
Mississippi:										
Choctaw	58	17.2	50.0	13.8	17.2	...	1.7	...	...	...
Montana:										
Blackfeet	1,211	18.7	22.1	16.5	17.4	9.3	7.7	5.5	2.7	...
Chippewa-Cree	321	13.7	25.9	20.2	21.2	8.7	4.4	4.0	1.9	...
Crow	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fort Belknap	225	10.2	28.4	13.8	16.9	8.9	8.9	9.8	3.1	...
Fort Peck	543	10.5	42.3	19.0	11.4	6.8	6.0	3.3	.7	...
Northern Cheyenne . . .	350	14.6	25.1	14.6	13.1	14.0	10.6	5.1	2.9	...
Salish and Kootenai . .	614	22.8	37.6	19.2	12.9	6.0	1.0	.5	...	...
North Dakota:										
Chippewa	1,251	4.5	29.5	25.3	15.7	12.5	7.1	4.2	1.2	...
Devil's Lake	227	4.4	27.3	20.3	15.9	9.7	8.4	9.2	4.8	...
Standing Rock	377	19.9	32.9	22.3	12.2	6.4	2.9	1.5	1.9	...
Three Affiliated Tribes .	233	39.5	13.7	12.0	10.3	9.9	7.3	3.9	3.4	...
South Dakota:										
Cheyenne River	218	24.3	28.4	19.7	13.8	6.0	2.3	4.1	1.4	...
Crow Creek	96	12.5	22.9	20.8	18.8	9.4	7.3	5.2	3.1	...
Flandreau-Santee	23	4.4	26.1	30.4	13.0	13.0	4.4	...	8.7	...
Lower Brule	68	20.6	16.2	13.2	17.7	11.8	8.8	7.3	4.4	...
Oglala	1,079	22.6	33.3	16.0	14.8	7.8	2.8	1.5	1.2	...
Rosebud	836	30.6	26.4	12.9	12.3	9.0	5.4	2.4	1.0	...
Sisseton-Wahpeton . . .	241	7.0	32.0	24.1	13.3	13.3	4.1	5.0	1.2	...
Yankton	239	16.3	31.0	30.1	14.2	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	...
Utah:										
Ute	142	13.4	19.7	18.3	16.9	11.3	7.0	5.6	7.8	...
Washington:										
Colville	421	15.7	24.7	17.5	8.3	5.7	.7	.5	1.0	25.9
Hoh	17	41.2	5.9	17.6	11.8	11.8	5.9	5.9	...	...
Lummi	226	23.0	19.0	24.8	14.6	8.8	5.8	1.3	2.7	...
Makah	124	28.2	16.1	27.4	10.5	4.0	3.2	8.9	1.6	...
Muckleshoot	129	10.1	24.0	19.4	19.4	9.3	8.5	5.4	3.9	...
Nooksack	81	11.1	21.0	35.8	12.3	9.9	4.9	2.5	2.5	...
Puyallup	315	13.3	16.5	24.4	25.4	13.0	6.7	.6	...	...
Quilente	29	34.5	17.2	41.4	6.9	...	...	...	...	...
Quinalt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sauk Suiattle	36	8.3	8.3	19.4	22.2	...	...	...	...	41.7
South Puget	212	18.9	13.2	17.4	20.8	6.6	9.9	9.9	3.3	...
Spokane	152	15.8	25.0	25.0	12.5	8.6	5.3	3.9	3.9	...
Steilacolum	88	17.0	19.3	15.9	22.7	13.6	8.0	1.1	2.3	...
Swinomish	87	13.8	20.7	25.3	17.2	11.5	3.4	3.4	4.6	...
Tulalip	55	7.3	21.8	36.4	20.0	10.9	3.6	...	...	...
Upper Skagit	24	4.2	20.8	33.3	29.2	12.5	...	...	...	...
Yakima	299	30.8	13.4	13.4	15.7	11.3	7.7	4.0	3.7	...

¹ Data not available.

Table I.—LIEAP: Number and percent of applicant households receiving energy assistance, by fuel type, State, and Indian tribe, fiscal year 1981

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Total	Fuel type						Not reported
		Oil or kerosene	Natural gas	Electricity	Liquid petroleum gas	Coal	Other	
Total number ¹	24,910	1,906	1,197	4,019	3,454	458	1,488	12,388
Total percent	100.0	7.7	4.8	16.1	13.9	1.8	6.0	49.7
Arizona:								
Colorado River	37	...	...	59.5	40.5	...	...	...
Fort Mohave	16	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Gila River	436	5	5.0	66.5	25.9	...	2.1	...
Havasupai	27	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Hopi	308	...	...	.7	4.2	66.4	...	28.9
Hualapai	77	...	93.5	6.5	...	...	...	...
Kaibab-Paiute	17	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...
Navaho Nation	11,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Papago	674	1.5	3.6	23.4	7.0	...	64.5	...
Salt River	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
San Carlos	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
White Mountain	258	...	...	20.9	62.0	...	17.1	...
Idaho:								
Coeur d'Alene ²	132	8.9	...	86.6	...	...	3.0	...
Nez Perce	149	2.7	...	73.8	...	...	8.1	15.4
Shoshone-Bannock	109	10.0	33.6	50.9	...	5.4	...	...
Kansas:								
Potawatomi	98	...	...	92.8	3.1	...	4.1	...
United Tribes of Kansas	58	1.7	24.1	25.9	46.6	...	1.7	...
Mississippi:								
Choctaw	58	...	...	58.6	41.4	...	...	...
Montana:								
Blackfeet ²	948	1.1	32.2	32.9	7.5	...	4.6	...
Chippewa-Cree	321	5.3	...	30.2	64.5	...	...	...
Crow	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Fort Belknap	225	4.0	11.6	20.9	60.4	...	3.1	...
Fort Peck	543	1.2	69.1	10.7	17.9	...	1.1	...
Northern Cheyenne	350	1.7	...	10.6	21.4	54.9	11.4	...
Salish and Kootenai	614	57.2	...	16.1	17.4	...	9.3	...
North Dakota:								
Chippewa	1,251	42.4	...	17.1	29.3	.2	11.0	...
Devil's Lake	227	65.6	...	13.7	18.9	.4	1.3	...
Standing Rock	377	22.3	...	7.7	42.2	.8	27.0	...
Three Affiliated Tribes	233	16.3	...	33.0	45.1	5.6	...	...
South Dakota:								
Cheyenne River	218	21.6	...	6.8	45.9	...	25.7	...
Crow Creek	96	9.4	...	13.5	76.0	...	1.0	...
Flandreau-Santee	23	13.0	43.5	34.8	8.7	...	...	...
Lower Brule	68	26.5	...	4.4	69.1	...	...	...
Oglala	1,079	5.1	...	15.5	68.8	...	10.6	...
Rosebud	836	9.7	...	7.8	59.1	...	23.4	...
Sisseton-Wahpeton ²	235	39.8	...	22.8	24.1	10.8	...	...
Yankton	239	34.7	...	25.9	36.8	...	2.5	...
Utah:								
Ute	142	10.6	7.0	71.8	.7	9.2	.7	...
Washington:								
Colville ²	385	4.3	.5	49.4	1.4	...	10.0	25.9
Hoh	17	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Lummi	226	18.1	10.2	53.1	15.0	...	3.5	...
Makah	124	19.4	...	79.8	.8	...	...	...
Muckleshoot	129	17.8	7.8	55.0	...	.8	18.6	...
Nooksack	81	4.9	13.6	63.0	2.5	...	16.0	...
Puyallup	315	18.4	28.3	53.0	...	...	.3	...
Quilente	29	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Quinalt	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Sauk Suiattle	36	8.3	19.4	30.6	...	...	...	41.7
South Puget	212	.9	4.7	92.9	1.4	...	...	...
Spokane	152	6.6	10.5	75.0	...	...	7.9	...
Steilacolum	88	12.5	20.4	43.2	13.6	1.1	9.1	...
Swinomish ²	84	32.2	1.2	59.8	...	...	3.4	...
Tulalip	55	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Upper Skagit	24	25.0	20.8	50.0	...	...	4.2	...
Yakima	299	7.4	7.4	65.2	.3	...	19.7	...

¹ Data not available for 310 renters in five tribes where energy costs were included in rent and the portion for heat was not designated.

² Excludes data on renters. See footnote 1.

³ Data not available.

Table J.—LIEAP: Number and percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance, by target group, State, and Indian tribe, fiscal year 1981

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Total	Target group			
		Elderly	Handicapped	Migrant workers	Young children
Total number	25,220	8,020	2,622	4	6,576
Total percent	100.0	¹ 31.8	¹ 10.4	(2)	¹ 58.3
Arizona:					
Colorado River	37	35.1	29.7	...	...
Fort Mohave	16	31.2	25.0	...	62.5
Gila River	436	25.0	18.4	...	...
Havasupai	27	40.7	...	...	48.2
Hopi	308	52.1	11.4	...	57.7
Hualapai	77	45.5	9.1	...	...
Kaibab-Paiute	17	58.8	47.1	...	58.8
Navaho Nation	11,500	51.4	6.4	(3)	(4)
Papago	674	41.3	13.3	...	39.9
Salt River	68	31.9	14.9	...	(4)
San Carlos	607	37.9	4.5	...	...
White Mountain	258	20.2	30.2	...	49.6
Idaho:					
Coeur d'Alene	134	35.8	17.2	...	48.5
Nez Perce	149	30.9	8.7	...	37.6
Shoshone-Bannock	109	30.9	5.4	...	36.4
Kansas:					
Potawatomi	98	44.9	46.9	...	53.1
United Tribes of Kansas	58	22.4	25.9	...	50.0
Mississippi:					
Choctaw	58	48.3	6.9	...	44.8
Montana:					
Blackfeet	1,211	21.3	27.3	...	69.9
Chippewa-Cree	321	17.4	14.0	0.3	64.5
Crow	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Fort Belknap	225	30.2	28.4	...	68.0
Fort Peck	543	13.6	27.1	...	97.6
Northern Cheyenne	350	27.7	27.7	...	62.3
Salish and Kootenai	614	28.5	3.8	...	54.9
North Dakota:					
Chippewa	1,251	21.3	13.0	...	53.1
Devil's Lake	227	22.9	3.5	...	64.3
Standing Rock	377	35.0	27.3	...	61.3
Three Affiliated Tribes	233	36.9	29.6	...	80.7
South Dakota:					
Cheyenne River	218	31.2	7.8	...	57.3
Crow Creek	96	21.9	24.0	...	74.0
Flandreau-Santee	23	39.1	30.4	...	60.9
Lower Brule	68	14.7	16.2	...	57.4
Oglala	1,079	33.8	14.3	...	...
Rosebud	836	42.8	13.2	...	67.5
Sisseton-Wahpeton	241	27.8	2.1	...	26.1
Yankton	239	34.7	24.3	...	41.0
Utah:					
Ute	142	15.5	13.4	...	53.5
Washington:					
Colville	421	5.4	1.3	...	15.1
Hoh	17	41.2	17.6	...	...
Lummi	226	19.9	12.8	...	61.5
Makah	124	19.5	10.2	...	70.3
Muckleshoot	129	20.2	3.1	...	43.4
Nooksack	81	30.9	2.5	...	61.7
Puyallup	315	18.4	6.3	1.0	43.5
Quilente	29	...	6.9	...	...
Quinalt	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Sauk Suiattle	36	36.1	...	...	...
South Puget	212	19.3	8.0	...	59.4
Spokane	152	20.4	2.0	...	72.4
Steilacolum	88	21.6	8.0	...	71.6
Swinomish	87	26.4	23.0	...	37.9
Tulalip	55	25.5	...	...	...
Upper Skagit	24	33.3	16.7	...	45.8
Yakima	299	20.7	22.1	...	45.5

¹ Base excludes households in several tribes where data were not available on household characteristics or where data on specific target groups were not applicable.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Not applicable.

⁴ Data not available.

Table K.—LIEAP: Number and percent of applicant households receiving heating assistance and participating in other assistance programs, by State and Indian tribe, fiscal year 1981

Indian tribe or tribal organization	Total	Program				
		Aid to Families with Dependent Children	Food stamp	Supplemental Security Income	Veterans' Administration	General Assistance
Total number	25,220	3,239	3,634	3,824	745	3,665
Total percent ¹	100.0	12.9	14.5	15.2	3.0	14.6
Arizona:						
Colorado River	37	5.4	27.0	10.8	...	5.4
Fort Mohave	16	18.8	31.2	12.5	12.5	12.5
Gila River	436	23.9	25.0	26.2	.1	24.1
Havasupai	27	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hualapai	77	54.5	77.9	35.1	6.5	70.1
Hopi	308	9.4	31.6	32.9	4.2	.7
Kaibab-Paiute	17	11.8	5.9	29.4	5.9	23.5
Navaho Nation	11,500	13.6	4.9	21.1	2.0	20.9
Papago	674	13.3	39.7	41.8	2.8	42.0
Salt River	68	21.3	6.4	44.7	...	...
San Carlos	607	11.6	37.4	15.1	4.4	7.8
White Mountain	258	25.6	42.2	10.1	5.0	.4
Idaho:						
Coeur d'Alene	134	14.2	4.5	3.7	3.0	11.9
Nez Perce	149	4.7	15.4	24.8	2.7	6.7
Shoshone-Bannock	109	5.5	2.7	1.8	1.0	...
Kansas:						
Potowatomi	98	13.3	34.7	44.9	9.2	9.2
United Tribes of Kansas	58	15.5	63.8	1.7	10.3	1.7
Mississippi:						
Choctaw	58	3.4	1.7	46.6	5.2	12.1
Montana:						
Blackfeet	1,211	13.0	35.6	3.8	2.6	10.7
Chippewa-Cree	321	11.5	17.1	11.8	5.3	21.5
Crow	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Fort Belknap	225	18.2	18.7	12.4	20.9	23.1
Fort Peck	543	15.1	15.3	22.1	2.8	21.5
Northern Cheyenne	350	14.3	47.7	15.7	3.4	4.3
Salish and Kootenai	614	14.5	21.3	12.2	2.6	9.9
North Dakota:						
Chippewa	1,251	15.0	25.3	6.0	2.2	23.5
Devil's Lake	227	28.2	18.9	10.6	5.3	13.2
Standing Rock	377	12.7	10.6	17.0	9.3	22.3
Three Affiliated Tribes	233	10.7	...	30.0	5.2	7.3
South Dakota:						
Cheyenne River	218	12.8	5.0	14.7	9.6	5.5
Crow Creek	96	18.8	31.3	9.4	9.4	36.5
Flandreau-Santee	23	3.7	30.4	17.4	26.1	...
Lower Brule	68	20.6	30.9	23.5	8.8	11.8
Oglala	1,079	20.2	...	17.8	4.7	13.3
Rosebud	836	34.8	50.3	21.9	6.3	20.2
Sisseton-Wahpeton	241	17.0	24.1	24.9	7.0	31.5
Yankton	239	20.9	39.7	8.4	6.3	24.7
Utah:						
Ute	142	2.8	4.2	1.4	1.0	1.0
Washington:						
Colville	421	.6	...	1.6	.3	1.3
Hoh	17	5.9	11.8	...	...	...
Lummi	226	15.5	37.2	8.0	1.3	9.3
Makah	124	17.8	.8	16.9	.8	...
Muckleshoot	129	10.1	12.4	...	1.6	7.8
Nooksack	81	16.0	28.4	29.6	2.5	...
Puyallup	315	14.9	21.0	7.9	4.1	4.8
Quillente	29	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Quinalt	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Sauk Suiattle	36	30.6	5.6	19.4	...	8.3
South Puget	212	13.2	20.3	4.2	3.8	1.4
Spokane	152	12.5	26.3	53.3	14.5	3.9
Steilacoom	88	9.1	2.3	14.8	1.1	12.5
Swinomish	87	8.0	18.4	9.2	1.2	...
Tulalip	55	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Upper Skagit	24	4.2	...	16.7	...	...
Yakima	299	6.5	17.1	3.0	1.3	.3

¹ Percentage distribution computed on base that excludes three tribes for which data were not available: Havasupai, Quillente, and Tulalip.

² Data not available.