

ON THE BRINK: 2011

THE HOME ENERGY AFFORDABILITY GAP JUNE 2012

Finding #1

	Home Energy Affordability Gap	Gross LIHEAP Allocation	
2002 (base year)	\$18,193,257,723	\$1,669,935,373	Existing sources of energy assistance do not adequately address the energy affordability gap in the United States. Actual low-income energy bills exceeded affordable energy bills in the United States by \$48,807 million at 2010/2011 winter heating fuel prices. In contrast, the total United States received a gross allotment of federal energy assistance funds of \$4,443.0 million for Fiscal Year 2011.
2011 (current year)	\$48,806,889,713	\$4,443,005,928	The LIHEAP allocation for the total United States has lost ground relative to its Home Energy Affordability Gap. From 2002 to 2011, the total Home Energy Affordability Gap increased by \$30,613.6 million. In comparison, the LIHEAP allocation for the total United States increased \$2,773.1 million.
Change	\$30,613,631,990	\$2,773,070,555	

Finding #2

Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2002 (base year)	\$18,193,257,723	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index for the total United States was 268.3 for 2011. This Index indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has increased 168.3% between 2002 and the current year.
Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2011 (current year)	\$48,806,889,713	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index uses the year 2002 as its base year. In that year, the Index was set equal to 100. A current year Index of more than 100 thus indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap for the Total US division has increased since 2002. A current year Index of less than 100 indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has decreased since 2002.
Home Energy Affordability Gap Index (2002 = 100)	268.3	

Definitions and Explanations

Each state (along with the District of Columbia) has a Home Energy Affordability Gap calculated on a county-by-county basis. Once total energy bills are estimated for each county, each county bill is weighted by the percentage of persons below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level in each county to the total statewide population below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level to derive a statewide result. State data are then aggregated into Census Division totals as follows:

East North Central	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
East South Central	Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee
Mid-Atlantic	New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
Mountain	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
New England	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
Pacific	Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington
South Atlantic	Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
West North Central	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
West South Central	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

LIHEAP comparisons use gross allotments from the baseline LIHEAP appropriation; they do not reflect supplemental appropriations or the release of other emergency funds. For example, the 2006 Home Energy Affordability Gap analysis (issued in April 2007) does not reflect the supplemental appropriation bill enacted in March 2006.

Energy bills are a function of the following primary factors:

- Tenure of household (owner/renter)
- Housing unit size (by tenure)
- Heating Degree Days (HDDs) and Cooling Degree Days (CDDs) (by county)
- Household size (by tenure)
- Heating fuel mix (by tenure)
- Energy use intensities (by fuel and end use)

Bills are estimated using the U.S. Department of Energy's "energy intensities" published in the most recent DOE Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS). The energy intensities used for each state are those published for the Census Division in which the state is located. State-specific demographic data is obtained from the most recent Decennial Census of the U.S. Census Bureau. Heating Degree-Days (HDDs) and Cooling Degree-Days (CDDs) are obtained from the National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center on a county-by-county basis for the entire country. State price data for each end-use is obtained from the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) fuel-specific price reports (e.g., Natural Gas Monthly, Electric Power Monthly).

The Home Energy Affordability Gap is a function of many variables. Increases in income, for example, result in decreases in the Gap while increases in energy prices result in an increase in the Gap. The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index allows the reader to determine the cumulative impact of these variables. Since the Gap is calculated assuming normal Heating Degree Days (HDDs) and Cooling Degree Days (CDDs), temperatures do not have an impact on the Affordability Gap or the Affordability Gap Index.

Price data for the various fuels underlying the calculation of the 2011 Home Energy Affordability Gap was used from the following time periods:

<i>Heating prices</i>	
Natural gas	February 2011
Fuel oil	February 2011
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	February 2011
Electricity	February 2011
<i>Cooling prices</i>	
August 2011	
<i>Non-heating prices</i>	
Natural gas	May 2011
Fuel oil	March 2011
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	March 2011
Electricity	May 2011

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	Home Energy Affordability Gap	Gross LIHEAP Allocation	
2002 (base year)	\$875,313,956	\$190,103,906	Existing sources of energy assistance do not adequately address the energy affordability gap in the West North Central census division. Actual low-income energy bills exceeded affordable energy bills in the West North Central division by \$2,599 million at 2010/2011 winter heating fuel prices. In contrast, the West North Central division received a gross allotment of federal energy assistance funds of \$440.5 million for Fiscal Year 2011.
2011 (current year)	\$2,598,546,254	\$440,490,376	The LIHEAP allocation for the West North Central census division has lost ground relative to its Home Energy Affordability Gap. From 2002 to 2011, the total Home Energy Affordability Gap increased by \$1,723.2 million. In comparison, the LIHEAP allocation for the West North Central division increased \$250.4 million.
Change	\$1,723,232,298	\$250,386,470	

Finding #2

Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2002 (base year)	\$875,313,956	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index for the West North Central census division was 296.9 for 2011. This Index indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has increased 196.9% between 2002 and the current year.
Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2011 (current year)	\$2,598,546,254	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index uses the year 2002 as its base year. In that year, the Index was set equal to 100. A current year Index of more than 100 thus indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap for the West North Central division has increased since 2002. A current year Index of less than 100 indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has decreased since 2002.
Home Energy Affordability Gap Index (2002 = 100)	296.9	

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Finding #1

	Home Energy Affordability Gap	Gross LIHEAP Allocation	
2002 (base year)	\$2,104,790,609	\$378,548,214	Existing sources of energy assistance do not adequately address the energy affordability gap in the East North Central census division. Actual low-income energy bills exceeded affordable energy bills in the East North Central division by \$6,159 million at 2010/2011 winter heating fuel prices. In contrast, the East North Central division received a gross allotment of federal energy assistance funds of \$924.7 million for Fiscal Year 2011.
2011 (current year)	\$6,159,095,823	\$924,699,097	
Change	\$4,054,305,214	\$546,150,883	The LIHEAP allocation for the East North Central census division has lost ground relative to its Home Energy Affordability Gap. From 2002 to 2011, the total Home Energy Affordability Gap increased by \$4,054.3 million. In comparison, the LIHEAP allocation for the East North Central division increased \$546.2 million.

Finding #2

Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2002 (base year)	\$2,104,790,609	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index for the East North Central census division was 292.6 for 2011. This Index indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has increased 192.6% between 2002 and the current year.
Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2011 (current year)	\$6,159,095,823	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index uses the year 2002 as its base year. In that year, the Index was set equal to 100. A current year Index of more than 100 thus indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap for the East North Central division has increased since 2002. A current year Index of less than 100 indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has decreased since 2002.
Home Energy Affordability Gap Index (2002 = 100)	292.6	

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Finding #1

	Home Energy Affordability Gap	Gross LIHEAP Allocation	
2002 (base year)	\$1,008,687,819	\$162,607,251	Existing sources of energy assistance do not adequately address the energy affordability gap in the New England census division. Actual low-income energy bills exceeded affordable energy bills in the New England division by \$3,028 million at 2010/2011 winter heating fuel prices. In contrast, the New England division received a gross allotment of federal energy assistance funds of \$414.5 million for Fiscal Year 2011.
2011 (current year)	\$3,027,940,426	\$414,453,537	The LIHEAP allocation for the New England census division has lost ground relative to its Home Energy Affordability Gap. From 2002 to 2011, the total Home Energy Affordability Gap increased by \$2,019.3 million. In comparison, the LIHEAP allocation for the New England division increased \$251.8 million.
Change	\$2,019,252,607	\$251,846,286	

Finding #2

Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2002 (base year)	\$1,008,687,819	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index for the New England census division was 300.2 for 2011. This Index indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has increased 200.2% between 2002 and the current year.
Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2011 (current year)	\$3,027,940,426	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index uses the year 2002 as its base year. In that year, the Index was set equal to 100. A current year Index of more than 100 thus indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap for the New England division has increased since 2002. A current year Index of less than 100 indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has decreased since 2002.
Home Energy Affordability Gap Index (2002 = 100)	300.2	

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Finding #1

	Home Energy Affordability Gap	Gross LIHEAP Allocation	
2002 (base year)	\$2,402,712,484	\$143,095,341	Existing sources of energy assistance do not adequately address the energy affordability gap in the Pacific census division. Actual low-income energy bills exceeded affordable energy bills in the Pacific division by \$6,182 million at 2010/2011 winter heating fuel prices. In contrast, the Pacific division received a gross allotment of federal energy assistance funds of \$338.1 million for Fiscal Year 2011.
2011 (current year)	\$6,181,556,912	\$338,092,941	The LIHEAP allocation for the Pacific census division has lost ground relative to its Home Energy Affordability Gap. From 2002 to 2011, the total Home Energy Affordability Gap increased by \$3,778.8 million. In comparison, the LIHEAP allocation for the Pacific division increased \$195.0 million.
Change	\$3,778,844,428	\$194,997,600	

Finding #2

Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2002 (base year)	\$2,402,712,484	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index for the Pacific census division was 257.3 for 2011. This Index indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has increased 157.3% between 2002 and the current year.
Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2011 (current year)	\$6,181,556,912	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index uses the year 2002 as its base year. In that year, the Index was set equal to 100. A current year Index of more than 100 thus indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap for the Pacific division has increased since 2002. A current year Index of less than 100 indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has decreased since 2002.
Home Energy Affordability Gap Index (2002 = 100)	257.3	

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Finding #1

	Home Energy Affordability Gap	Gross LIHEAP Allocation	
2002 (base year)	\$3,388,498,837	\$391,717,292	Existing sources of energy assistance do not adequately address the energy affordability gap in the Mid-Atlantic census division. Actual low-income energy bills exceeded affordable energy bills in the Mid-Atlantic division by \$8,162 million at 2010/2011 winter heating fuel prices. In contrast, the Mid-Atlantic division received a gross allotment of federal energy assistance funds of \$957.0 million for Fiscal Year 2011.
2011 (current year)	\$8,162,226,132	\$957,000,486	The LIHEAP allocation for the Mid-Atlantic census division has lost ground relative to its Home Energy Affordability Gap. From 2002 to 2011, the total Home Energy Affordability Gap increased by \$4,773.7 million. In comparison, the LIHEAP allocation for the Mid-Atlantic division increased \$565.3 million.
Change	\$4,773,727,295	\$565,283,194	

Finding #2

Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2002 (base year)	\$3,388,498,837	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index for the Mid-Atlantic census division was 240.9 for 2011. This Index indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has increased 140.9% between 2002 and the current year.
Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2011 (current year)	\$8,162,226,132	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index uses the year 2002 as its base year. In that year, the Index was set equal to 100. A current year Index of more than 100 thus indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap for the Mid-Atlantic division has increased since 2002. A current year Index of less than 100 indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has decreased since 2002.
Home Energy Affordability Gap Index (2002 = 100)	240.9	

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Finding #1

	Home Energy Affordability Gap	Gross LIHEAP Allocation	
2002 (base year)	\$926,284,598	\$86,020,612	Existing sources of energy assistance do not adequately address the energy affordability gap in the Mountain census division. Actual low-income energy bills exceeded affordable energy bills in the Mountain division by \$2,443 million at 2010/2011 winter heating fuel prices. In contrast, the Mountain division received a gross allotment of federal energy assistance funds of \$224.2 million for Fiscal Year 2011.
2011 (current year)	\$2,443,219,287	\$224,210,213	The LIHEAP allocation for the Mountain census division has lost ground relative to its Home Energy Affordability Gap. From 2002 to 2011, the total Home Energy Affordability Gap increased by \$1,516.9 million. In comparison, the LIHEAP allocation for the Mountain division increased \$138.2 million.
Change	\$1,516,934,689	\$138,189,601	

Finding #2

Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2002 (base year)	\$926,284,598	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index for the Mountain census division was 263.8 for 2011. This Index indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has increased 163.8% between 2002 and the current year.
Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2011 (current year)	\$2,443,219,287	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index uses the year 2002 as its base year. In that year, the Index was set equal to 100. A current year Index of more than 100 thus indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap for the Mountain division has increased since 2002. A current year Index of less than 100 indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has decreased since 2002.
Home Energy Affordability Gap Index (2002 = 100)	263.8	

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Finding #1

	Home Energy Affordability Gap	Gross LIHEAP Allocation	
2002 (base year)	\$1,341,042,818	\$72,682,985	Existing sources of energy assistance do not adequately address the energy affordability gap in the East South Central census division. Actual low-income energy bills exceeded affordable energy bills in the East South Central division by \$3,502 million at 2010/2011 winter heating fuel prices. In contrast, the East South Central division received a gross allotment of federal energy assistance funds of \$227.7 million for Fiscal Year 2011.
2011 (current year)	\$3,501,711,339	\$227,695,672	The LIHEAP allocation for the East South Central census division has lost ground relative to its Home Energy Affordability Gap. From 2002 to 2011, the total Home Energy Affordability Gap increased by \$2,160.7 million. In comparison, the LIHEAP allocation for the East South Central division increased \$155.0 million.
Change	\$2,160,668,521	\$155,012,687	

Finding #2

Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2002 (base year)	\$1,341,042,818	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index for the East South Central census division was 261.1 for 2011. This Index indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has increased 161.1% between 2002 and the current year.
Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2011 (current year)	\$3,501,711,339	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index uses the year 2002 as its base year. In that year, the Index was set equal to 100. A current year Index of more than 100 thus indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap for the East South Central division has increased since 2002. A current year Index of less than 100 indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has decreased since 2002.
Home Energy Affordability Gap Index (2002 = 100)	261.1	

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Finding #1

	Home Energy Affordability Gap	Gross LIHEAP Allocation	
2002 (base year)	\$3,240,292,399	\$168,508,502	Existing sources of energy assistance do not adequately address the energy affordability gap in the South Atlantic census division. Actual low-income energy bills exceeded affordable energy bills in the South Atlantic division by \$9,169 million at 2010/2011 winter heating fuel prices. In contrast, the South Atlantic division received a gross allotment of federal energy assistance funds of \$605.7 million for Fiscal Year 2011.
2011 (current year)	\$9,169,371,979	\$605,674,978	The LIHEAP allocation for the South Atlantic census division has lost ground relative to its Home Energy Affordability Gap. From 2002 to 2011, the total Home Energy Affordability Gap increased by \$5,929.1 million. In comparison, the LIHEAP allocation for the South Atlantic division increased \$437.2 million.
Change	\$5,929,079,580	\$437,166,476	

Finding #2

Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2002 (base year)	\$3,240,292,399	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index for the South Atlantic census division was 283.0 for 2011. This Index indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has increased 183.0% between 2002 and the current year.
Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2011 (current year)	\$9,169,371,979	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index uses the year 2002 as its base year. In that year, the Index was set equal to 100. A current year Index of more than 100 thus indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap for the South Atlantic division has increased since 2002. A current year Index of less than 100 indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has decreased since 2002.
Home Energy Affordability Gap Index (2002 = 100)	283.0	

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	Home Energy Affordability Gap	Gross LIHEAP Allocation	
2002 (base year)	\$2,905,634,202	\$76,651,270	Existing sources of energy assistance do not adequately address the energy affordability gap in the West South Central census division. Actual low-income energy bills exceeded affordable energy bills in the West South Central division by \$7,563 million at 2010/2011 winter heating fuel prices. In contrast, the West South Central division received a gross allotment of federal energy assistance funds of \$310.7 million for Fiscal Year 2011.
2011 (current year)	\$7,563,221,561	\$310,688,628	
Change	\$4,657,587,359	\$234,037,358	The LIHEAP allocation for the West South Central census division has lost ground relative to its Home Energy Affordability Gap. From 2002 to 2011, the total Home Energy Affordability Gap increased by \$4,657.6 million. In comparison, the LIHEAP allocation for the West South Central division increased \$234.0 million.

Finding #2

Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2002 (base year)	\$2,905,634,202	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index for the West South Central census division was 260.3 for 2011. This Index indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has increased 160.3% between 2002 and the current year.
Home Energy Affordability Gap: 2011 (current year)	\$7,563,221,561	
Home Energy Affordability Gap Index (2002 = 100)	260.3	The Home Energy Affordability Gap Index uses the year 2002 as its base year. In that year, the Index was set equal to 100. A current year Index of more than 100 thus indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap for the West South Central division has increased since 2002. A current year Index of less than 100 indicates that the Home Energy Affordability Gap has decreased since 2002.