

Tennessee

LIHEAP FY2023 Profile

Total Households Served

118,073

Eligible Population

680,977

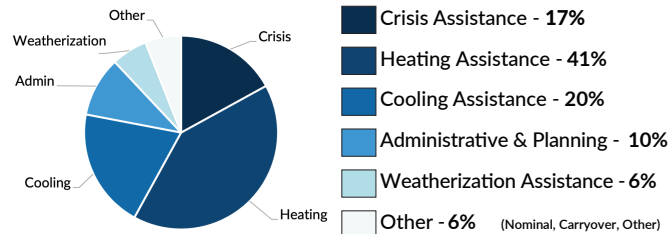
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Eligible Households Served

Total Funding Available

\$111,980,551

Use of Funds



5% Average annual percentage point reduction in energy burden after LIHEAP

24% Adults who were unable to pay their energy bill at least once in the last 12 months* **41,717**

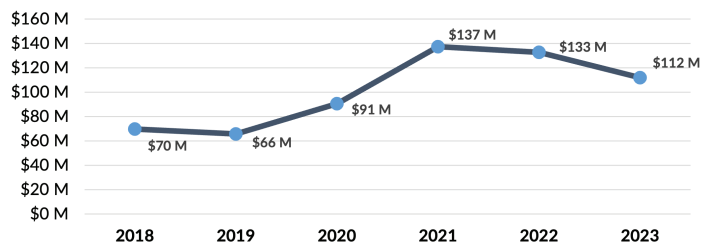
41,717 Number of times LIHEAP restored or prevented disconnection in FY2023**



Income Eligibility Requirements

\$50,902 for a 4-person household

Annual Funds, 2018 - 2023 (\$ millions)



41%

Adults who forwent necessary expenses, such as medicine or food, to pay an energy bill*

25%

Adults who kept their home at an unsafe or unhealthy temperature due to rising energy costs*

Types of Assistance

Heating

63,714

Households Served

\$730

Average Benefit

Year-Round Crisis

26,782

Households Served

\$745

Average Benefit

Cooling

27,465

Households Served

\$722

Average Benefit

Weatherization

220

Households Served

Data are current as of April 30, 2024. For more information, see <https://liheappm.acf.hhs.gov/>

* U.S. Census Bureau. "Household Pulse Survey, Cycle 09."

** U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families. LIHEAP FY23 Data Dashboard. ArcGIS Hub.

LIHEAP Fast Facts

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides crucial financial assistance to help low-income families afford energy costs.



Households Supported

Nearly 6 million households across the US received assistance from LIHEAP in 2023.



Weatherized Homes

More than 60,000 homes were weatherized with LIHEAP funds in 2023, making them more energy-efficient.

Disconnections Prevented

In 2023, LIHEAP prevented energy disconnections or reconnected households 2.75 million times.



Poverty Impact

In 2023, energy assistance helped lift 34,000 children and 68,000 older adults out of poverty.



LIHEAP Impact

LIHEAP plays a crucial role in helping income-constrained families afford energy costs, preventing disconnections, and improving energy efficiency, ultimately impacting poverty levels and enhancing the overall well-being and safety of vulnerable households.

