

**NATIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE
DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION**

2005 NATIONAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE SURVEY

FINAL REPORT
September 2005

The National Energy Assistance Directors' Association

The National Energy Assistance Directors' Association (NEADA) represents the state directors of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). NEADA is a nonprofit educational and policy organization based in Washington, DC. Its mission is to support the delivery of LIHEAP services by state agencies and programs.

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Colorado	Louisiana	Montana	North Dakota	Virginia
Georgia	Maine	New Mexico	Ohio	Washington
Delaware	Massachusetts	New York	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin

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Executive Summary

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provided \$2.1 billion in heating and cooling assistance in FY 2005 to more than 4.9 million low-income households. The National Energy Assistance Directors' Association (NEADA), representing the state LIHEAP directors, received funding from the FY 2005 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Act to conduct a national survey of 1,100 LIHEAP recipients to collect information on the choices made by households in FY 2005 when faced with high energy bills. The survey was designed to update the information provided by the same recipients as part of a similar survey conducted by NEADA in 2003.

Among the key findings of the study:

Who Receives LIHEAP?

- 94 percent have at least one member who is elderly, disabled, a child under 18, or has a single adult living with one or more children.
- 77 percent reported an annual income at or below \$20,000, and 61 percent have annual income at or below the federal poverty level.
- The average household spent 14 percent of their annual income on residential energy.
- 50 percent own their homes.

Medical and Health Problems

- 47 percent said that someone in their household had asthma, emphysema, heart disease, or stroke.
- 19 percent reported that a household member uses medical equipment requiring electricity, most commonly nebulizers and oxygen machines, and 47 percent of those households reported that they went without medical care due to unaffordable energy bills in the past five years.
- 32 percent reported that they did not fill their prescription or took less than their full dose of a prescribed medicine due to energy bills in the past five years. This included 41 percent of households with asthma, emphysema, heart disease, or stroke.
- 16 percent reported that as a result of a home that was too cold, they became ill in the past five years. This included 21 percent of households with a serious medical condition and 26 percent of households with medical equipment requiring electricity.

Signs of Unaffordable Energy Bills

- 73 percent reported that they reduced expenses for household necessities because they did not have enough money to pay their energy bills.
- 19 percent reported that they kept their home at a temperature they felt was unsafe or unhealthy.
- 18 percent left their home for at least part of the day because it was too cold or too hot.
- 24 percent used their stove or oven to provide heat.
- 20 percent reported that they went without food for at least one day in the past five years.

Inability to Pay Energy Bills

Many households were not able to pay their energy bills and some suffered the consequences of service terminations in the past year.

- 44 percent said that they skipped paying or paid less than their entire home energy bill in the past year. Households with children (67 percent) and those with income below 50 percent of the federal poverty level (62 percent) were more likely to do so.

- 30 percent reported that they received a notice or threat to disconnect their electricity or home heating fuel. Again, households with children (51 percent) and those with income below 50 percent of the federal poverty level (51 percent) were more likely to experience this problem.
- 8 percent reported that their electricity or gas service was shut off in the past year due to nonpayment of utility bills. In addition, 16 percent of households with children and 22 percent of with income below 50 percent of the poverty level reported a service termination in the past year.
- 18 percent said that they were unable to use their main source of heat in the past year because their heating system was broken and they were unable to pay for its repair, because they ran out of their bulk fuel and could not afford to pay for more, or because their utility used for heat was disconnected. Households with children (27 percent) and households with income below 50 percent of the poverty level (36 percent) were more likely to face this problem.
- 13 percent reported that broken air conditioners or termination of electric service prevented them from using their air conditioner. Households with a disabled member (19 percent) and households with children (19 percent) were somewhat more likely to report this problem.

Change In Financial Situation and Affordability of Home Energy Bills

- 28 percent spent more than \$2,000 in the past year, compared to 23 percent in 2003.
- 54 percent reported that their energy bills were higher than they were the previous year.
- 39 percent said that it was more difficult to pay their energy bills than in the previous year.

Constructive Actions Taken To Meet Energy Expenses

All respondents reported that they took constructive actions to reduce their home energy bills, including putting plastic on windows, turning down the heat at night, keeping shades and curtains closed in the daytime, using fans, washing clothes in cold water, and using compact fluorescent light bulbs.

Effects of Unaffordable Energy Bills of Housing

- 25 percent reported that they made a partial payment or missed a whole rent or mortgage payment in the past five years due to their energy bills.
- 2 percent of respondents reported that they were evicted from their home.
- 4 percent reported that they moved in with friends or family.
- 2 percent reported that they moved into a shelter or were homeless in the past five years.

Impact and Importance of LIHEAP Benefits for Recipient Households

- 63 percent said that they would have had to keep their home at an unsafe or unhealthy temperature if LIHEAP had not been available.
- 54 percent said that they would have had their electric or gas service disconnected, if LIHEAP benefits had not been available.
- 93 percent said that LIHEAP had been very important in helping them to meet their needs.

Changes Since the 2003 Survey

One of the important findings in this report is that many households faced more difficult circumstances in 2005 and placed more importance on the receipt of LIHEAP.

- 54 percent said that they would have kept their home at an unsafe temperature in 2003 if LIHEAP had not been available, while 63 percent said they would have done so in 2005.
- 47 percent said that they would have had their electricity or home heating fuel discontinued in 2003 if LIHEAP had not been available, while 54 percent said they would have experienced this problem in 2005.

Segmentation of the Population

The population of 2005 respondents was segmented into elderly owners, elderly renters, non-elderly owners, and non-elderly renters. While the elderly population is often viewed as the most vulnerable group, the non-elderly were more likely to report that they experienced many of the problems discussed in this report due to unaffordable energy bills. This may be due to a reluctance of the elderly to admit problems, or the relative stability of the elderly's income sources.

- 78 percent of non-elderly owners and 74 percent of non-elderly renters reported that they worried about paying their home energy bills, compared to 51 percent of elderly renters and 56 percent of elderly owners.
- 51 percent of non-elderly renters and 46 percent of non-elderly owners reported that they borrowed from friends or relatives to pay their energy bills compared to 25 percent of elderly renters and 19 percent of elderly owners.
- 26 percent of non-elderly renters and non-elderly owners reported that they left their home for part of the day because they could not afford to heat or cool it, compared to 12 percent of elderly renters and 8 percent of elderly owners.
- 33 percent of non-elderly owners and 29 percent of non-elderly renters reported that they used their kitchen stove or oven for heat compared to 19 percent of elderly owners and 14 percent of elderly renters.
- 28 percent of non-elderly renters and 24 percent of non-elderly owners reported that they went without food for at least one day due to their energy bills compared to 17 percent of elderly renters and 10 percent of elderly owners.
- 23 percent of non-elderly renters and owners reported that they became sick because the home was too cold, compared to 10 percent of elderly renters and 7 percent of elderly owners.

Non-elderly renters were most likely to have to skip payments due to unaffordable energy bills.

- 68 percent of non-elderly renters reported that they skipped paying or paid only a partial amount of their energy bill, compared to 58 percent of non-elderly owners and 26 percent of elderly renters and elderly owners.
- 50 percent of non-elderly renters reported that they received a disconnect notice, compared to 39 percent of non-elderly renters, 14 percent of elderly renters, and 11 percent of elderly owners.
- 12 percent of non-elderly renters reported that they had their gas service shut off, compared to 7 percent of non-elderly owners, 2 percent of elderly renters, and 0 percent of elderly owners.
- 40 percent of non-elderly renters reported that they skipped paying their rent or mortgage, compared to 30 percent of non-elderly owners, 16 percent of elderly renters, and 11 percent of elderly owners.

Non-elderly owners were most likely to suffer health consequences.

- 57 percent of non-elderly owners reported that they went without medical or dental care due to their energy bills, compared to 36 percent of non-elderly renters, and 25 percent of elderly owners and renters.
- 42 percent of non-elderly owners reported that they did not fill a prescription or took less than the full dose of a prescription due to unaffordable energy bills compared to 33 percent of non-elderly renters, 31 percent of elderly owners, and 23 percent of elderly renters.

Regional Analysis

The regional analysis showed that households in the West and in the South were more likely than those in the Northeast and Midwest to experience problems as a result of unaffordable energy bills. This is probably related to the lower frequency of winter shutoff moratoriums, utility low-income programs, and state public benefit programs in the South and West.

- 75 percent of households in the South and 77 percent of households in the West reported that they worried about paying their home energy bill, compared to 62 percent of households in the Northeast and 59 percent of households in the Midwest.
- 47 percent of households in the West and 43 percent of households in the South reported that they borrowed from a friend or relative to pay their home energy bill, compared to 32 percent of households in the Northeast and 29 percent of households in the Midwest.
- 41 percent of households in the West and 36 percent of households in the South reported that they received a disconnect notice, compared to 25 percent of households in the Northeast and 23 percent of households in the Midwest.
- 46 percent of households in the South and 43 percent of households in the West reported that they went without medical or dental care due to unaffordable energy bills, compared to 33 percent of households in the Midwest and 28 percent of households in the Northeast.

Households in the West were most likely to suffer some of these problems due to unaffordable energy bills.

- 56 percent of households in the West said that they skipped paying an energy bill, compared to 48 percent of households in the South, 42 percent of households in the Northeast, and 42 percent of households in the Midwest.
- 31 percent of households in the West said that they went without food for at least one day, compared to 20 percent of households in the Northeast, 19 percent of households in the South, and 17 percent of households in the Midwest.
- 31 percent of households in the West said that they became ill because their home was too cold, compared to 16 percent of households in the South, 14 percent of households in the Midwest, and 13 percent of households in the Northeast.

Households in the South were most likely to say that they suffered some of these problems due to unaffordable energy bills.

- 34 percent of households in the South said that they used the kitchen stove or oven to provide heat, compared to 26 percent of households in the West, 22 percent of households in the Northeast, and 18 percent of households in the Midwest.
- 41 percent of households in the South said that they did not take the full dose or did not fill a prescription due to unaffordable energy bills, compared to 34 percent of households in the West, 32 percent of households in the Midwest, and 27 percent of households in the Northeast.

I. Introduction

The National Energy Assistance Directors' Association (NEADA), representing the state LIHEAP directors, received funding from the FY 2005 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Act to update the information about LIHEAP-recipient households that was collected in the 2003 NEA Survey by re-contacting the 2003 respondents. This survey documented changes in the affordability of energy bills, the need for LIHEAP, and the choices that low-income households make when faced with unaffordable energy bills.

The 2005 NEA Survey re-contacted 2003 LIHEAP recipients who responded to the 2003 NEA Survey to document changes in the need for LIHEAP and changes in the choices that low-income households make when faced with unaffordable energy bills. This report presents the findings from the 2005 NEA Survey and provides comparisons to the 2003 NEA Survey. The analysis presented in this report includes only respondents who participated in both the 2003 and 2005 NEA Surveys. The survey and report were prepared by NEADA by APPRISE, Inc.

A. *Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)*

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The purpose of LIHEAP is “to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes, that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs.” The LIHEAP statute defines home energy as “a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings.”¹

Federal dollars for LIHEAP are allocated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to the grantees (i.e., the 50 states, District of Columbia, 128 tribes and tribal organizations, and five insular areas) as a block grant. Program funds are distributed by a formula, which is weighted towards relative cold-weather conditions.

Program funds are disbursed to LIHEAP income-eligible households under programs designed by the individual grantees. Section 2605(b)(2) allows LIHEAP grantees to use two income-related standards in determining household eligibility for LIHEAP assistance:

- Categorical eligibility for households with one or more individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Security Income payments, Food Stamps, or certain needs-tested veterans' and survivors' payments, without regard for household income.
- Income eligibility for households with incomes that do not exceed the greater of an amount equal to 150 percent of the federal poverty level², or an amount equal to 60 percent of the state median income. Grantees may target assistance to poorer households by setting lower income eligibility levels. Grantees are prohibited from setting income eligibility levels lower than 110

¹ The statutory intent of LIHEAP is to reduce home heating and cooling costs for low-income households. However, information on total residential energy costs is more accessible and more apparent to LIHEAP-recipient respondents. Moreover, any reduction in home heating and cooling costs leads to a direct reduction in total residential energy costs. Therefore, this report addresses total residential energy costs.

² Most states use the 150 percent of federal poverty level maximum as the guideline. 150 percent of federal poverty in FY2005 is \$14,355 for a single person and \$29,025 for a family of four.

percent of the poverty level. Eligibility priority may be given to households with high energy burden or need.³

B. 2005 National Energy Assistance Survey

The 2005 NEA Survey aimed to update the information about LIHEAP-recipient households that was collected in the 2003 NEA Survey. Re-contact attempts were made with all respondents to the 2003 survey to collect new information about the consequences of high energy bills for low-income households.

The 2005 NEA Survey collected the following information from 1,184 LIHEAP-recipient households:

- Demographic, energy expenditure, and income information
- History of LIHEAP participation
- Constructive actions taken to meet energy expenses
- Signs of unaffordable energy bills
- Health and safety consequences of unaffordable energy bills
- Effects of unaffordable energy bills on housing
- Changes in financial situation and affordability of home energy bills
- Impact and importance of LIHEAP benefits for recipient households

This report presents findings from all respondents to the 2005 NEA Survey, and from respondents to the 2003 NEA Survey who also completed the 2005 survey. In general, results are presented from both surveys, except when the questions are new for the 2005 survey. Additionally, demographic results that did not change are only shown for the 2005 survey. New topics for the 2005 survey included:

- Whether electric and natural gas service are currently shut off.
- Comparison of last year's and this year's energy bills, difficulty of paying energy bills, and financial situation
- Whether anyone in the household suffered from a serious medical condition
- Whether anyone in the household used necessary medical equipment that requires electricity
- Whether the household was forced into bankruptcy in the past year due to unaffordable energy bills

C. Organization of the Report

This report has seven sections that follow this introduction.

- *Section II: Survey Methodology:* Presents the methodology used for sample selection, survey implementation, weighting, and survey response rates.

³ Description of LIHEAP information obtained from "Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2001." U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services, Division of Energy Assistance. Additional information regarding the LIHEAP program can be found on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/liheap/>.

- *Section III: LIHEAP Recipients:* Presents demographic and income information for 2003 LIHEAP-recipient households that completed the 2005 NEA Survey.
- *Section IV: Problems Faced By Low-Income Households in Meeting Their Energy Needs:* Presents information about actions that LIHEAP-recipient households take to meet their energy needs, household necessities, and health and wellness in the face of significant financial constraints.
- *Section V: The Need For LIHEAP:* Presents information about the impact and importance of LIHEAP on recipient households.
- *Section VI: Segmentation of the Population:* Presents demographic information on subsets of the respondents, and in-depth analysis of problems faced by elderly and non-elderly owners and renters.
- *Section VII: Regional Analysis:* Presents analysis of the problems faced by low-income households in the Northeast, Midwest, West, and South.
- *Section VIII: Conclusion:* Presents a summary of the key findings in this report.

II. Survey Methodology

This section describes the methodology for the 2005 NEA Survey, including procedures for sample selection, survey implementation, and weighting.

A. Survey Implementation

An advance letter was sent to all 2003 NEA Survey respondents. This letter notified the past respondents that they would be called to participate in the survey, explained the purpose of the survey, and gave them the option to call the phone center to complete the survey at their convenience.

APPRISE retained Braun Research to conduct the telephone survey through its call center. A researcher from APPRISE trained Braun's employees on the survey instrument and monitored survey implementation. Braun's manager in charge of the survey instructed interviewers how to use the computerized version of the survey to record customer responses.

Interviewer training consisted of two hour-long sessions – one for daytime and one for evening interviewers. This training session provided interviewers with an overview of the project, purpose behind questions asked, and strategies to provide accurate clarification and elicit acceptable responses through neutral probing techniques.

Interviewer monitoring allowed APPRISE researchers to both listen to the way interviewers conducted surveys and see the answers they chose on the computerized data entry form. Braun's manager facilitated open communication between the monitors and interviewers, which allowed the monitors to instruct interviewers on how to implement the survey and accurately record customer responses.

Telephone interviews were conducted between April 26, 2005 and May 19, 2005. During this time period, 1,100 interviews were completed. A phone-only survey may bias findings on LIHEAP recipients, as some recipients do not have phones, and some recipients move frequently and could not be contacted with their original program information. This bias would result if clients who moved or did not have adequate contact information were different from those who could be contacted by phone. To address this concern, the survey design included a follow-up mail component. All respondents with unusable phone numbers were sent a written version of the survey on June 22, 2005.⁴ This mail follow-up survey yielded an additional 84 responses, for a total of 1,184 completed interviews.

B. Necessary Medical Equipment Follow-up Survey

All 2005 NEA Survey respondents were asked whether any household member uses necessary medical equipment that requires electricity. A high percentage of survey respondents, 19 percent, said that they did require such equipment. To collect more information about this medical equipment, the medical conditions it is used to treat, and any medications that require refrigeration,

⁴ 534 mail surveys were sent out. Mail surveys were not sent to respondents who had the survey advance letters returned due to incorrect addresses.

APPRISE employees re-contacted these respondents between July 8 and July 18, 2005. One hundred sixty-seven of the 216 eligible respondents completed follow-up surveys.

C. Sample Selection and Response Rates

All respondents to the 2003 NEA Survey were included in the sample for the 2005 NEA Survey. Table II-1 details the number of LIHEAP recipients selected to complete the survey, number of completed interviews, cooperation rates, and response rates for the national sample. The table presents the following information:

- **Number selected:** The sample consisted of 2,161 cases and included all respondents to the 2003 NEA Survey
- **Unusable:** There were 665 cases deemed unusable because no one was present in the home during the survey who was able to complete the survey, or because phone numbers were unavailable, disconnected, or incorrect. These households are not included in the denominator of the response rate or the cooperation rate. They are included in the denominator of the completed interview rate.
- **Non-Interviews:** There were 242 cases classified as non-interviews because the qualified respondent refused to complete the interview, or because the respondent asked the interviewer to call back to complete the interview at a later time, but did not complete the interview during the field period. These households are included in the denominator of the cooperation rate, the response rate, and the completed interview rate.
- **Unknown eligibility:** There were 148 cases that were determined to have unknown eligibility to complete the interview, due to answering machines, no answers, and language barriers.⁵ These households are not included in the denominator of the cooperation rate. They are included in the denominator of the response rate and the completed interview rate.
- **Completed interviews – telephone:** The completed telephone interviews are households that were reached and that answered the full set of survey questions by telephone. In total, 1,100 interviews were completed by telephone.
- **Completed interviews – mail:** Mail surveys were sent to all cases that were deemed unusable for the telephone survey. In total, 84 completed surveys were received by mail.
- **Cooperation rate:** The cooperation rate is the percent of eligible households contacted who completed the survey. This is calculated as the number of completed interviews divided by the interviews plus the number of non-interviews (refusals plus non-completed call backs⁶). Overall, this survey achieved an 83 percent cooperation rate.

⁵ The telephone interview center conducted interviews with respondents with a language barrier who spoke Spanish. However, there were 11 cases in which an interview could not be completed due to a language barrier for a language other than Spanish. Seventeen Spanish interviews were completed.

⁶ Non-completed callbacks include respondents who asked the interviewer to call back at a later time to complete the interview, but did not complete the interview by the end of the field period.

- **Response rate:** The response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of completed interviews plus the number of non-interviews (refusals plus non-completed call backs) plus all cases of unknown eligibility (due to answering machines and language barriers). This survey attained a 75 percent response rate.
- **Completed Interview Rate:** The completed interview rate is the percentage of households selected that completed the survey. This survey attained a 55 percent completed interview rate.

Table II-1
Sample and Response Rates

	Total Sample
Number Selected	2,161
Unusable	665
Non-Interviews	242
Unknown Eligibility	148
Completed Interviews: Telephone	1,100
Completed Interviews: Mail	84
Total Completed Interviews	1,184
Cooperation Rate	83%
Response Rate	75%
Completed Interview Rate	55%

Table II-2 displays the number of interviews completed by state. Interviews per state ranged from 38 for California to 83 for Maine. Differences in the number of completes by state are related to different numbers of completes in the 2003 survey, which resulted in different numbers of potential contacts for the 2005 survey.

Table II-2
Number of Completed Interviews by State

State	Completed Interviews			
	2003 Total	2005 Telephone	2005 Mail	2005 Total
California	97	34	4	38
Colorado	109	65	2	67
Delaware	110	59	2	61
Georgia	116	57	5	62
Iowa	100	66	5	71
Louisiana	119	49	14	63
Maine	122	82	1	83
Massachusetts	112	44	7	51
Minnesota	108	65	3	68
Montana	104	52	8	60
New Mexico	114	47	5	52
New York	108	57	0	57
North Carolina	104	43	9	52
North Dakota	114	59	3	62
Ohio	103	51	4	55
Pennsylvania	116	68	5	73
Rhode Island	95	44	3	47
Virginia	104	59	1	60
Washington	103	46	2	48
Wisconsin	103	53	1	54
TOTAL	2,161	1,100	84	1,184

D. Weights

Two sets of weights were used to ensure that state-level data represents each state and that the overall findings are representative of the national LIHEAP population. First, weights were applied within states. The purpose of these weights was to adjust for selection and response rate variation within poverty group, vulnerable status, and type of benefit strata. A second set of weights was used so that the sum of the state weights was proportional to the strata size from which it was drawn. In the estimates presented in this report, the total weight, comprised of these two separate weights, is used. This results in a nationally representative sample of 2003 LIHEAP recipients.

E. Notes About the Findings

The following should be noted when interpreting the results of this study:

- *Comparison of 2003 and 2005 findings:* The 2003 survey was conducted in October and November, and the 2005 survey was conducted in April and May. The different time periods for the survey will limit the comparability of the results.
- *Statistically significant differences:* The data in this report are based on sample surveys. As with all sample surveys, the data may differ from actual population values because of sampling variation and non-sampling errors associated with the surveys. All differences that are discussed in the text are statistically significant, however other comparisons between groups shown in the tables may not be statistically significant if the number of observations is not large enough or the differences are not of a large enough magnitude.
- *Sample attrition:* As shown in the previous section, 55 percent of the 2003 respondents completed the 2005 survey. This rate of sample attrition is expected given that the budget did not allow for efforts to update addresses and phone numbers, and that the population under study is quite mobile. We do not expect that this sample attrition will bias the results significantly, as the 2003 and 2005 samples are quite similar in demographic characteristics. However, we know that those who were contacted in 2005 are less mobile, and there is the possibility that these samples differ in unobservable characteristics. To ensure that the results are comparable, we include all 2005 respondents and only those 2003 respondents who also responded in 2005, so that the populations are the same across the two surveys.

III. LIHEAP Recipient Households

This section reports the findings from the 2005 National Energy Assistance (NEA) Survey on the characteristics of the 2003 LIHEAP-recipient households, and presents comparisons to the 2003 NEA Survey, where applicable. This section describes the demographic and income characteristics for 2003 LIHEAP-recipient households. Tables presented in this section may not total to 100 percent due to rounding. Unless the number of respondents is shown, the tables include all respondents to the 2005 survey, and all 2003 respondents who also responded in 2005.

Table III-1 presents the percentage of households by number of total household members. Fifty-five percent have two or more household members.

**Table III-1
Number of Household Members**

Number of Household Members	2005 Survey
1	45%
2	22%
3	13%
4	10%
5	6%
6 or more	4%

Table III-2 displays the percentage of households that have one or more household members particularly vulnerable to unaffordable energy bills. Forty-nine percent reported that they have one or more household members age 60 or older, 47 percent have one or more disabled members, 38 percent have one or more children age 18 or younger, 12 percent have one or more young children age 5 or younger, and 23 percent are in single parent households.

**Table III-2
Vulnerable Groups**

	2005 Survey				
	Household With Elderly (Age 60 or older)	Household With Disabled	Household With Child (Age 18 or under)	Household With Young Child (Age 5 or under)	Single Parent Household ¹
Yes	49%	47%	38%	12%	23%
No	51%	52%	62%	88%	77%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

¹ Defined as households with only one adult residing with one or more children.

Table III-3 presents the percentage of households that are single parent households or that have at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a child under age 18. The majority of households, 94 percent, have at least one vulnerable member or a single parent.⁷

Table III-3
Households With At Least One Vulnerable Member

	2005 Survey
At Least One Vulnerable Member	94%
No Vulnerable Members	6%

Respondents were asked for their marital status. Table III-4 shows that 25 percent of respondents said that they are married.

Table III-4
Marital Status

	2005 Survey
Married	25%
Divorced	23%
Never Married	19%
Widowed	27%
Separated	5%
Single, Not Specified	1%
Other / Don't Know / No Answer	1%

Table III-5 shows that half of the households reported that they own their home. Forty-nine percent reported that they rent their home, and one percent said that they reside with a family member.

Table III-5
Home Ownership

	2005 Survey
Own	50%
Rent	49%
Family / Partner Owned	1%
Other	1%

⁷ This study uses the term “vulnerable group” more expansively than as defined by the LIHEAP statute, which does not include families with children over 6 and single parent households as vulnerable.

Respondents were asked to report their household's annual income. Table III-6 shows that the majority of respondents, 68 percent, reported an annual income at or below \$15,000. More than three quarters of respondents reported an annual income at or below \$20,000.

**Table III-6
Annual Income**

	2005 Survey
Less than \$ 5,000	5%
\$ 5,001 - \$ 10,000	39%
\$ 10,001 - \$ 15,000	24%
\$ 15,001 - \$ 20,000	9%
\$ 20,001 - \$ 25,000	4%
\$ 25,001 - \$ 30,000	2%
\$ 30,001 - \$ 35,000	2%
\$ 35,001 - \$ 40,000	2%
More than \$ 40,000	2%
Don't Know	8%
Refused	4%

Table III-7A displays respondents' incomes as a percentage of the Federal Poverty Level. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported annual household income at or below the poverty level, and 78 percent reported annual household income at or below 150 percent of the poverty level.

**Table III-7A
Poverty Level**

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
0%-50%	12%	10%
51%-100%	49%	51%
101%-125%	12%	4%
126%-150%	14%	14%
>150%	6%	9%
No Income Information Provided	8%	12%

Table III-7B displays poverty level by the presence of vulnerable groups. Households with children and single parent households are most likely to have income below 50 percent of the poverty level. Households without vulnerable members are most likely to have income above 150 percent of the poverty level.

Table III-7B
Poverty Level by Vulnerable Group

	2005 Survey					
	Elderly	Disabled	Child 18 or Younger	Child 5 or Younger	Single Parent Household ¹	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	560	564	328	106	193	57
0% - 50%	6%	11%	26%	25%	27%	7%
51% - 100%	65%	65%	43%	46%	52%	49%
101% - 150%	24%	20%	16%	18%	11%	16%
> 150%	5%	3%	15%	11%	10%	28%

¹ Defined as households with only one adult residing with one or more children.

Respondents were asked whether in the 12 months preceding the survey their household received:

- Income from employment
- Any form of retirement income including Social Security, pensions, and other funds
- Public assistance benefits from Temporary Assistance For Needy Families, Social Security Insurance, or general or public assistance
- Non-cash benefits, including food stamps and public or subsidized housing.

Table III-8 shows that 30 percent of respondents reported that they received wages or self-employment income, 43 percent said they received retirement income, 34 percent said they received public assistance, and 52 percent said they received non-cash benefits.

Table III-8
Types of Income and Benefits Received

	2005 Survey			
	Wages or Self-Employment Income	Retirement Income	Public Assistance	Non-cash benefits
Yes	30%	43%	34%	52%
No	69%	57%	65%	47%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	1%	1%

Table III-9 shows that about one fifth of respondents reported that at least one member of their household was unemployed and looking for work in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table III-9
Unemployed During the Year

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	24%	21%
No	76%	78%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

Respondents were asked whether members of their household have health insurance. Table III-10 shows that 67 percent reported that the entire household has some type of health insurance. This represents a decrease in the percentage of households that reported that they had some form of health insurance for the entire household in 2003.⁸ Three percent reported that they have insurance for the children and not the adults in the household. One percent reported that they have insurance only for the adults and not the children in the household. Thirteen percent of respondents said some, but not all, members of the household have insurance. Fourteen percent reported that no one in the household had health insurance.

**Table III-10
Health Insurance**

Household Members With Health Insurance:	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Entire Household	76%	67%
Adults Only	3%	1%
Children Only	3%	3%
Some, but not all family members	2%	13%
None	14%	14%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%

Respondents were asked whether any member of their household had ever suffered from asthma, emphysema, heart disease, or stroke. Table III-11A shows that about half of respondents reported that someone in their household had suffered from at least one of these medical conditions.

**Table III-11A
Medical Conditions: Someone in the Household Had Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease or Stroke**

	2005 Survey
Yes	47%
No	52%
Don't Know/No Answer	1%

Table III-11B shows that the percentage of households with a medical condition is higher for households with vulnerable members. Sixty-three percent of households with a disabled member said they had one of these conditions, compared to 51 percent of those with an elderly member, 43 percent of those with a child, and 31 percent of non-vulnerable households.

⁸ In 2003, this information was obtained using the question, "Does your family have health insurance?" In 2005, this question was divided into the following questions:

- How many of the adults in your household have health insurance?
- What types of health insurance do the adults in your household have?
- How many of the children in your household have health insurance?
- What types of health insurance do the children in your household have?

Table III-11B
Medical Conditions: Someone in the Household Had Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease or Stroke
By Vulnerable Group

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	643	627	362	69
Yes	51%	63%	43%	31%
No	48%	37%	57%	66%
Don't Know/No Answer	1%	1%	0%	3%

Table III-11C shows that households with health insurance for some or all members were more likely to report one of these conditions than those with health insurance for none of the household members.

Table III-11C
Medical Conditions: Someone in the Household Had Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease or Stroke
By Health Insurance Coverage

	2005 Survey		
	Members of Household with Health Insurance		
	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None
Number of Respondents	811	194	170
Yes	48%	55%	35%
No	51%	44%	64%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1%	1%	1%

Respondents were asked whether someone in their household utilized any necessary medical equipment that uses electricity in the 12 months prior to the survey. Table III-12A shows that 19 percent of respondents said that someone in their household did use this type of equipment.

Table III-12A
Someone in the Household Utilizes Necessary Medical Equipment that Uses Electricity

	2005 Survey
Yes	19%
No	80%
Don't Know/No Answer	1%

Table III-12B shows that households with vulnerable members were more likely to report that someone had necessary medical equipment that requires electricity. Seven percent of households with no vulnerable members said they had this type of equipment, compared to 26 percent of those with a disabled member, 25 percent of those with a child, and 16 percent of those with an elderly member.

Table III-12B
Member of Household Utilizes Medical Equipment that Requires Electricity
By Vulnerable Group

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	643	627	362	69
Yes	16%	26%	25%	7%
No	84%	74%	74%	92%
Don't Know / Refused	1%	0%	1%	2%

Table III-12C shows that the percentage of respondents who reported that a member of their household uses medical equipment that requires electricity is higher for households that have health insurance for some or all members, than for those who have health insurance for no household members.

Table III-12C
Member of Household Utilizes Medical Equipment that Requires Electricity
By Health Insurance Coverage

	2005 Survey		
	Members of Household with Health Insurance		
	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None
Number of Respondents	811	194	170
Yes	20%	28%	6%
No	80%	71%	93%
Don't Know / Refused	0%	2%	1%

Respondents who reported that one or more household members had necessary medical equipment that uses electricity were re-contacted to collect additional information about the medical equipment, the medical conditions it was used to treat, and any medications that require refrigeration. These respondents were asked whether the person who used the necessary medical equipment lived in the household at the time of the follow-up survey. Table III-13 shows that 12 percent of all survey respondents reported that the person who uses the necessary medical equipment lived in the household at the time of the follow-up survey. Ninety percent of those contacted for the follow-up said that the person who uses the medical equipment currently lives in the household.

Table III-13
Person who Uses Necessary Medical Equipment
Currently Lives in Household

	All 2005 Respondents	2005 Follow-up Respondents
Number of Respondents	1,184	167
Yes	12%	90%
No	1%	10%
Not Reached for Follow-up	7%	NA
Does Not Use Medical Equipment	80%	NA

Respondents contacted for follow-up were asked whether the household member used the necessary medical equipment at the time of the follow-up survey. Table III-14 shows that 11 percent of respondents reported that person was still using the necessary medical equipment at the time of the follow-up survey.

Table III-14
Person Currently Uses Necessary Medical Equipment

	All 2005 Respondents	2005 Follow-up Respondents
Number of Respondents	1,184	167
Yes	11%	84%
No	1%	7%
No Longer Lives in Household	1%	10%
Not Reached for Follow-up	7%	NA
Does Not Use Medical Equipment	80%	NA

Table III-15 displays the types of necessary medical equipment that use electricity. Seven percent of respondents said that someone in the household used a nebulizer, three percent said someone in the household used an oxygen machine, and two percent said that someone used a Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) machine. A CPAP machine is commonly used by individuals who suffer from sleep apnea. The sum of the responses may be greater than 100 percent because respondents could provide more than one answer.

Table III-15
Type of Necessary Medical Equipment

	All 2005 Respondents	2005 Follow-up Respondents
Number of Respondents	1,184	167
Nebulizer	7%	53%
Oxygen Machine	3%	22%
Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) Machine	2%	12%
Other Breathing Assistance or Monitor	1%	10%
Air Conditioner	1%	5%
Oxygen Concentrator	1%	3%
Rechargeable Apparatus (i.e. wheelchair)	0%	3%
Humidifier	0%	2%
Emergency Call System	0%	2%
Hospital Bed	0%	1%
Air Purifier	0%	1%
Other	1%	5%
Don't Know	0%	1%
Not Reached for Follow-up	7%	NA
Does Not Use	80%	NA

Table III-16 presents the medical conditions that the reported necessary medical equipment was used to treat. Six percent said that the equipment was used to treat asthma, two percent said that it was used to treat sleep apnea, and another two percent said that it was used to treat general breathing problems. Other medical conditions mentioned were emphysema, heart disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), bronchitis or pneumonia, physical disability, and lung cancer or lung disease. The sum of the responses may be greater than 100 percent because respondents could provide more than one answer.

Table III-16
Medical Condition that the Equipment is Used to Treat

	All 2005 Respondents	2005 Follow-up Respondents
Number of Respondents	1,184	167
Asthma	6%	43%
Sleep Apnea	2%	12%
General Breathing Problems	2%	11%
Emphysema	1%	10%
Heart Disease	1%	10%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	1%	8%
Bronchitis/Pneumonia	1%	7%
Physical Disability	1%	4%
Lung Cancer/Lung Disease	1%	3%
Stroke	0%	1%
Seizure Condition	0%	1%
Cystic Fibrosis	0%	1%
Multiple Sclerosis	0%	1%
Diabetes	0%	1%
Cancer	0%	1%
Other	1%	5%
Not Reached for Follow-up	7%	NA
Does Not Use	80%	NA

Respondents to the follow-up survey were asked whether someone in the household takes medication that requires refrigeration. Table III-17 shows that four percent said that a household member took such a medication. The sum of the responses may be greater than 100 percent because respondents could provide more than one answer.

Table III-17
Someone in Household Take Medication that Requires Refrigeration

	All 2005 Respondents	2005 Follow-up Respondents
Number of Respondents	1,184	167
Yes	4%	29%
No	9%	71%
Not Reached for Follow-up	7%	NA
Not Called	80%	NA

Table III-18 displays the medications that require refrigeration that were reported. Two percent of respondents said that someone took insulin and one percent said that someone took antibiotics that require

refrigeration. The sum of the responses may be greater than 100 percent because respondents could provide more than one answer.

Table III-18
Medications that Require Refrigeration

	All 2005 Respondents	2005 Follow-up Respondents
Number of Respondents	1,184	167
Insulin	2%	11%
Antibiotics	1%	6%
Nebulizer Medication	0%	2%
Eye Drops	0%	2%
Asthma Medication	0%	2%
Steroids	0%	1%
Arthritis Medication	0%	1%
IV Medications	0%	1%
Other	0%	3%
Don't Know	0%	3%
Not Asked	9%	71%
Not Reached for Follow-up	7%	NA
Not Called	80%	NA

Respondents were asked about the medical conditions that the medication that requires refrigeration is used to treat. Table III-19 shows that respondents reported that the medication is used to treat diabetes, asthma, infections, and bronchitis or pneumonia. The sum of the responses may be greater than 100 percent because respondents could provide more than one answer.

Table III-19
Medical Conditions that the Medication is Used to Treat

	All 2005 Respondents	2005 Follow-up Respondents
Number of Respondents	1,184	167
Diabetes	2%	11%
Asthma	1%	8%
Infections	1%	5%
Bronchitis/Pneumonia	1%	4%
Glaucoma	0%	2%
Heart Disease	0%	1%
General Breathing Problems	0%	1%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	0%	1%
Other	0%	1%
Not Asked	9%	71%
Not Reached for Follow-up	7%	NA
Not Called	80%	NA

Table III-20 displays responses to the survey question, “Which fuel is used most for heating your home?” Nearly half of the respondents reported that they use natural gas as their primary heating fuel, 19 percent reported electricity, 18 percent reported fuel oil or kerosene, 11 percent reported bottled gas (which included LPG and propane), two percent reported wood, and one percent reported some other fuel.

Table III-20
Primary Fuel Used for Home Heating

	2005 Survey
Natural Gas	48%
Electricity	19%
Fuel Oil or Kerosene	18%
Bottled Gas (LPG or Propane)	11%
Wood	2%
Other Fuel	1%
Don't Know	1%

Table III-21 shows that the costs for heat are included in the rent for seven percent of LIHEAP recipients.

Table III-21
Heat included in Rent

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	6%	7%
No	42%	43%
Own Home	51%	50%

Table III-22 displays responses to the survey question, “What is the main way that you cool your home on the hottest days of the summer?” Thirty-seven percent said they use a window or wall air conditioner to cool their home, 32 percent said they use fans, 22 percent said they use central air conditioning, and one percent said evaporative or swamp cooling. Seven percent reported that they do not use any method to cool their home on the hottest days of the summer.

Table III-22
Primary Method of Summer Cooling

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Window or Wall Air Conditioning	36%	37%
Fans	31%	32%
Central Air Conditioning	24%	22%
Evaporative or Swamp Cooling	1%	1%
No Cooling Method Used	8%	7%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

IV. Problems Faced by Low-Income Households in Meeting Their Energy Needs

This section uses the 2003 and 2005 NEA Surveys to examine the financial challenges and difficult choices made by 2003 LIHEAP recipients to manage their total residential energy costs. Tables presented in this section may not total to 100 percent due to rounding. Unless the number of respondents is shown, tables include all respondents to the 2005 survey, and all 2003 respondents who also responded in 2005.

A. *Increased Utility Bills and Increased Need*

Respondents were asked for the total annual costs of their electricity, gas, and other fuels for their home. Table IV-1 shows that 44 percent reported that they spend more than \$1,500 each year for residential energy. Twenty-eight reported that they spent over \$2,000 in 2005, compared to 23 percent who reported such high expenditures in 2003.

Table IV-1
Annual Total Residential Energy Costs

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Less than \$ 500	7%	5%
\$ 500 - \$ 1,000	21%	14%
\$ 1,001 - \$ 1,500	23%	19%
\$ 1,501 - \$ 2,000	16%	16%
Over \$ 2,000	23%	28%
Don't Know / No Answer	11%	18%

Pre-LIHEAP total residential energy burden is calculated as the proportion of income spent on total residential energy costs. Post-LIHEAP total residential energy burden is the proportion of income spent on total residential energy costs less LIHEAP benefit dollars received. Using the self-reported annual income and self-reported annual total residential energy cost from the 2005 NEA survey, Table IV-2 displays the pre-LIHEAP and post-LIHEAP total residential energy burdens for survey respondents for whom we could obtain state-reported benefit amounts in 2003.⁹

Eighty-nine percent of LIHEAP recipients have total residential energy burdens at or above six percent, and 21 percent spend more than 20 percent of their annual income on energy. After accounting for LIHEAP benefits, the proportion of households that fall into the lowest energy burden interval (of zero to five percent) increases from 11 to 26 percent. LIHEAP benefits reduce the proportion of households with total residential energy burden at or above 16 percent from 41 to 21 percent.

LIHEAP benefits are provided to assist with home heating and cooling expenses. The data from survey respondents are not sufficient to ascertain the amount of heating and cooling energy costs to

⁹ 2003 LIHEAP benefits are used as a proxy for 2005 benefits, as states were not contacted for additional data in 2005.

calculate heating and cooling energy burden. Nevertheless, pre-LIHEAP and post-LIHEAP total residential energy burden serves as a useful indicator of the value of LIHEAP benefits.

**Table IV-2
Total Residential Energy Burden**

	2005 Survey	
	Total Residential Energy Burden Percent of Households	
	Pre-LIHEAP	Post-LIHEAP
Number of Respondents	897	899
0-5%	11%	26%
6%-10%	35%	31%
11-15%	13%	23%
16-20%	20%	8%
21-25%	9%	11%
>25%	12%	2%

Table IV-3 shows the mean total pre-LIHEAP and post-LIHEAP residential energy burdens, by the presence of vulnerable household members. Pre-LIHEAP and post-LIHEAP residential energy burdens are similar across households with various vulnerable household members.

**Table IV-3
Mean Total Residential Energy Burden
By Vulnerable Group**

	2005 Survey						
	All	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Child Under 6	Single Parent	Non- Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	897	469	476	293	97	169	49
Pre-LIHEAP	14%	15%	15%	13%	12%	15%	12%
Post-LIHEAP	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%	12%	8%

Table IV-4 displays responses to the survey question, “How do your energy bills this year compare to those last year?” More than half of respondents, 54 percent, reported that their energy bills were higher, compared to the previous year. Thirteen percent of respondents said that their energy bills were lower, and 29 percent said their energy bills were the same as compared to the previous year.

**Table IV-4
Change in Energy Bills**

	2005 Survey
Same	29%
Lower	13%
Higher	54%
Don't Know/No Answer	4%

Respondents who reported that their energy bills were higher at the time of the survey than they were in the previous year were asked why they thought that their energy bills were higher. Table IV-5 shows that 73 percent of respondents said that their energy bills were higher due to higher prices, and 11 percent said their energy bills were higher due to colder winter weather. Other reasons for higher energy bills included changes in the housing unit or housing composition, resulting in higher usage; a decrease in assistance payments; warmer summer weather; and changes in heating equipment.

**Table IV-5
Why Energy Bills are Higher**

	2005 Survey
Number of Respondents	646
Prices were Higher	73%
Winter was Colder	11%
Change in Housing Unit, Use More Energy	2%
Change in Household Composition, Use More Energy	1%
Received Less Assistance	1%
Summer was Warmer	1%
Change in Heating Equipment	1%
Other	2%
Don't Know/No Answer	12%

Respondents were asked, "How does your financial situation this year compare to last year?" Table IV-6A shows that more than half of respondents reported that there had not been a change in their financial situation in the year preceding the survey. Twenty-four percent of respondents said that their financial situation at the time of the survey was worse compared to the previous year, and 20 percent said their financial situation was better than the previous year.

Table IV-6A
Change in Financial Situation

	2005 Survey
Same	54%
Worse	24%
Better	20%
Don't Know/No Answer	2%

Table IV-6B shows that households with elderly members were most likely to report that their financial situation at the time of the survey was worse compared to the previous year. Sixty-three percent of households with elderly members reported that their financial situation at the time of the survey was worse compared to the previous year, compared to 49 percent of non-vulnerable households.

Table IV-6B
Change in Financial Situation
By Vulnerable Group

	Change in Financial Situation			
	2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	643	627	362	69
Same	63%	54%	47%	49%
Worse	22%	28%	27%	17%
Better	14%	17%	25%	32%
Don't Know / No Answer	2%	1%	1%	2%

Respondents were asked, "How difficult is it for you to pay your energy bills compared to last year?" Table IV-7A shows that about half of respondents reported that they experienced the same level of difficulty in paying their energy bills at the time of the survey as they did in the previous year. Thirty-nine percent of respondents said that it was more difficult to pay their energy bills at the time of the survey, compared to the previous year, and 11 percent said it was less difficult.

Table IV-7A
Change in Difficulty in Paying Energy Bills

	2005 Survey
Same	48%
More Difficult	39%
Less Difficult	11%
Don't Know/No Answer	2%

Table IV-7B shows that households with vulnerable members were more likely than non-vulnerable households to report that it was more difficult to pay their energy bills at the time of the survey, compared to the previous year. Thirty-six percent of households with elderly members, 45 percent of households with disabled members, and 42 percent of households with children under age 18 reported that it was more difficult to pay their energy bills at the time of the survey than it was in the previous year, compared to 28 percent of non-vulnerable households.

**Table IV-7B
Change in Difficulty in Paying Energy Bills
By Vulnerable Group**

	Change in Difficulty Paying Energy Bills			
	2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	643	627	362	69
Same	56%	44%	39%	50%
More Difficult	36%	45%	42%	28%
Less Difficult	5%	9%	18%	18%
Don't Know / No Answer	3%	2%	1%	4%

Respondents who reported that it was more difficult to pay their energy bills at the time of the survey, compared to the previous year, were asked what the main reason was that it was more difficult for them to pay their energy bills. As shown in Table IV-8, 51 percent of respondents said that an increase in their energy bill was the main reason that it was more difficult to pay their energy bills, 31 percent said that the main reason was a decrease in their income or unemployment, nine percent said the main reason was an increase in other bills, three percent said the main reason was an increase in medical expenses, and one percent said the main reason was an increase in their rent.

These respondents were then asked whether the following items contributed to their increased difficulty in paying their energy bills: increased energy bill, increased property taxes, increased rent, increased medical expenses, increased prescription drug costs, and a lower income or unemployment. Table IV-8 shows that 90 percent of respondents reported that an increased energy bill was a reason that they had more difficulty paying their energy bills, 67 percent reported that a lower income or unemployment was a factor, 54 percent agreed that increased medical expenses was a factor, 51 percent agreed that increased prescription drug costs was a factor, 39 percent agreed that increased property taxes was a factor, and 28 percent agreed that increased rent was a factor.

Table IV-8
Reasons for Increased Difficulty in Paying Energy Bills

	2005 Survey	
	Main Reason	Reasons
Number of Respondents	465	465
Increased Energy Bill	51%	90%
Lower Income/Lost Job	31%	67%
Increased Other Bills	9%	
Increased Medical Expenses	3%	54%
Increased Prescription Drugs	1%	51%
Increased Rent	1%	28%
Increased Property Taxes	0%	39%
Don't Know/ No Answer	7%	

B. Constructive Actions Taken to Meet the Need

The NEA Survey asked respondents whether they took specific actions to reduce their energy bills. These actions included efforts to reduce heating bills, cooling bills, and year-round bills.

Respondents were asked whether they put plastic on their windows or turn down the heat when they go to bed to reduce their heating bills in the winter. Table IV-9 shows that 42 percent of respondents reported that they put plastic on their windows, and 81 percent said that they turn down the heat when they go to bed to bring down their heating bills in the winter.

Table IV-9
Actions Taken to Bring Down Heating Bills

	Put Plastic on Windows		Turn Down the Heat When You Go to Bed	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	41%	42%	81%	81%
No	59%	58%	19%	18%

Respondents were asked whether they keep shades and curtains closed in the daytime and use fans and open windows to reduce cooling bills in the summer. As shown in Table IV-10, 85 percent of respondents reported that they keep shades and curtains closed in the daytime, and 79 percent of respondents said that they use fans and open windows to reduce cooling bills in the summer.

Table IV-10
Actions Taken to Bring Down Cooling Bills

	Keep Shades and Curtains Closed in Daytime		Use Fans and Open Windows	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	86%	85%	77%	79%
No	14%	15%	23%	21%

Respondents were asked whether they took other specific energy-saving actions in the past year to reduce their energy bills. Table IV-11 shows that 69 percent of respondents reported that they wash their clothes in cold water, and 50 percent reported that they use compact fluorescent light bulbs. The percentage that reported that they use compact fluorescent light bulbs increased from 44 percent in 2003 to 50 percent in 2005.

Table IV-11
Other Energy-Saving Actions Taken

	Wash Clothes in Cold Water		Use Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	66%	69%	44%	50%
No	33%	29%	52%	46%
Don't Know	2%	2%	4%	5%

Table IV-12 shows that all respondents reported that they took at least one constructive action to lower their energy bills in the past year.¹⁰

Table IV-12
Constructive Actions Taken to Lower Energy Bills

	Number Taking at Least One Constructive Action	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	99%	100%
No	1%	0%

C. Signs of the Problem

Respondents were asked whether they worried about their ability to pay their home energy bills in the year preceding the survey, due in part to their energy expenses. Table IV-13A shows that 25 percent of respondents reported that they worried about their ability to pay their home energy bill

¹⁰ These responses may be overestimated due to respondent compliance (i.e., desire to provide a socially desirable or positive response.)

almost every month, 28 percent said they worried during some months, and 13 percent said they worried in one or two months.

Table IV-13A
Worried About Paying Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year

	Worried About Paying Home Energy Bill	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Almost Every Month	27%	25%
Some Months	28%	28%
1 or 2 Months	13%	13%
Never / No	31%	34%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%

Households with disabled members were most likely to report that they worried about paying their home energy bill. Seventy-one percent of households with disabled members reported that they worried, compared to 54 percent of those with an elderly member, 63 percent with a child under 18, and 61 percent of those without a vulnerable member.

Table IV-13B
Worried About Paying Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Worried About Paying Home Energy Bill							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Almost Every Month	19%	31%	34%	36%	16%	29%	25%	27%
Some Months	26%	29%	34%	26%	25%	28%	28%	27%
1 or 2 Months	9%	12%	17%	10%	14%	14%	13%	9%
Never / No	45%	28%	15%	26%	45%	28%	34%	37%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%

As shown Table IV-13C, respondents with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were most likely to report that they worried about their ability to pay their home energy bills. Forty percent of households with income below 50 percent of the federal poverty level said that they worried about paying their home energy bill almost every month, compared to about 25 percent for households in the higher income groups.

Table IV-13C
Worried About Paying Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill
During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Worried About Paying Home Energy Bill							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Almost Every Month	40%	26%	24%	22%	40%	26%	23%	21%
Some Months	28%	29%	27%	30%	29%	29%	26%	32%
1 or 2 Months	11%	14%	12%	18%	12%	12%	16%	11%
Never / No	21%	30%	36%	30%	19%	32%	35%	36%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Table IV-14A shows whether respondents reported that they reduced expenses for household necessities in the year preceding the survey due in part to their energy expenses. Thirty-five percent of respondents said that they reduced expenses for household necessities almost every month, 28 percent said they reduced expenses in some months, and 10 percent said they reduced expenses in one or two months.

Table IV-14A
Reduced Expenses for Household Necessities Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill
During Past Year

	Reduced Expenses for Household Necessities	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Almost Every Month	37%	35%
Some Months	29%	28%
1 or 2 Months	8%	10%
Never / No	25%	25%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	2%

Table IV-14B displays how frequently households reduced expenses for household necessities, by vulnerable characteristics. This table shows that this indicator did not differ much by vulnerable characteristics.

Table IV-14B
Reduced Expenses for Household Necessities Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill
During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Reduced Expenses for Household Necessities							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Almost Every Month	34%	44%	40%	41%	31%	40%	35%	41%
Some Months	26%	27%	35%	23%	28%	26%	31%	15%
1 or 2 Months	6%	6%	9%	9%	11%	9%	11%	17%
Never / No	33%	22%	15%	24%	28%	21%	22%	28%
Don't Know / No Answer	2%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%

As shown in Table IV-14C, respondents with income at or below 100 percent of the poverty level were more likely than those with income at higher poverty levels to report that they reduced expenses for household necessities.

Table IV-14C
Reduced Expenses for Household Necessities Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill
During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Reduced Expenses for Household Necessities							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-125%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Almost Every Month	41%	40%	32%	34%	41%	39%	30%	24%
Some Months	37%	29%	30%	22%	30%	28%	33%	26%
1 or 2 Months	12%	7%	6%	13%	8%	10%	8%	16%
Never / No	11%	23%	29%	30%	18%	20%	28%	34%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	2%	2%	0%	3%	2%	0%	1%

Respondents were asked whether they borrowed from a friend or relative to pay their home energy bill in the year prior to the survey. Table IV-15A shows that five percent of respondents reported that they borrowed from a friend or relative almost every month, 18 percent said they did so in some months, 12 percent said that they did so in one or two months, and 64 percent said that they never borrowed from a friend or relative to pay their home energy bill.

Table IV-15A
Borrowed from a Friend or Relative to Pay Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year

	Borrowed from a Friend or Relative to Pay Home Energy Bill	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Almost Every Month	6%	5%
Some Months	18%	18%
1 or 2 Months	16%	12%
Never / No	59%	64%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%

Respondents with children were most likely to report that they borrowed from a friend or relative to pay their home energy bill. Table 15B shows that 54 percent of households with children reported that they borrowed from a friend or relative, compared to 39 percent of households with no vulnerable members.

Table IV-15B
Borrowed from a Friend or Relative to Pay Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Borrowed from a Friend or Relative to Pay Home Energy Bill							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Almost Every Month	3%	7%	8%	6%	3%	7%	8%	5%
Some Months	11%	20%	25%	21%	11%	18%	28%	23%
1 or 2 Months	8%	14%	25%	24%	8%	13%	18%	11%
Never / No	78%	59%	41%	48%	78%	62%	46%	59%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%

As shown in Table IV-15C, respondents with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were more likely than those with income at higher poverty levels to report that they borrowed from a friend or relative to pay their home energy bill.

Table IV-15C
Borrowed from a Friend or Relative to Pay Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Borrowed from a Friend or Relative to Pay Home Energy Bill							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Almost Every Month	7%	6%	4%	3%	17%	5%	2%	1%
Some Months	30%	16%	18%	16%	31%	20%	11%	13%
1 or 2 Months	31%	15%	14%	13%	16%	14%	13%	5%
Never / No	31%	63%	62%	68%	35%	62%	73%	80%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%

D. Responses to the Problem

Respondents were asked whether they closed off part of their home because they could not afford to heat or cool it in the year prior to the survey. Table IV-16A shows that 13 percent of respondents reported that they closed off part of their home almost every month, 18 percent said that they did so in some months, six percent said they did so in one or two months, and 62 percent said they never did so.

Table IV-16A
Closed Off Part of Home Because Could Not Afford to Heat or Cool It Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year

	Closed Off Part of Home Because Could Not Afford to Heat or Cool It	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Almost Every Month	13%	13%
Some Months	20%	18%
1 or 2 Months	4%	6%
Never / No	62%	62%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	2%

Table IV-16B shows that households with vulnerable members have about the same likelihood of closing off part of their homes because they cannot afford to heat or cool them.

Table IV-16B
Closed Off Part of Home Because Could Not Afford to Heat or Cool It Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Closed Off Part of Home Because Could Not Afford to Heat or Cool It							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Almost Every Month	16%	16%	9%	17%	13%	16%	9%	17%
Some Months	19%	22%	16%	30%	21%	21%	13%	13%
1 or 2 Months	4%	6%	5%	1%	4%	6%	8%	3%
Never / No	60%	56%	70%	51%	60%	56%	66%	67%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	3%	0%

Table IV-16C shows whether households reported that they closed off part of their home because they could not afford to heat or cool it by poverty group. This table shows that this statistic does not differ significantly by poverty group.

Table IV-16C
Closed Off Part of Home Because Could Not Afford to Heat or Cool It Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Closed Off Part of Home Because Could Not Afford to Heat or Cool It							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Almost Every Month	7%	14%	13%	13%	9%	15%	12%	5%
Some Months	12%	19%	27%	17%	11%	18%	23%	19%
1 or 2 Months	4%	5%	5%	6%	8%	8%	1%	6%
Never / No	77%	61%	56%	65%	63%	57%	63%	69%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	0%	0%	9%	1%	0%	1%

Table IV-17A displays whether respondents reported that they kept their home at an unsafe or unhealthy temperature in the year preceding the survey due in part to their energy expenses. Four percent of respondents reported that they kept their home at an unsafe or unhealthy temperature almost every month, 11 percent said that that they did so in some months, and four percent said they did so in one or two months.

Table IV-17A
Kept Home at Temperature You Felt Was Unsafe or Unhealthy Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year

	Kept Home at Temperature You Felt Was Unsafe or Unhealthy	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Almost Every Month	4%	4%
Some Months	12%	11%
1 or 2 Months	5%	4%
Never / No	79%	78%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	3%

Households with disabled members, children, and those with no vulnerable members were most likely to report that they kept their home at an unsafe or unhealthy temperature. Twenty-three percent of households with disabled members, 21 percent of households with children, and 22 percent of households with no vulnerable members said that they did so, compared to 16 percent of households with elderly members.

Table IV-17B
Kept Home at Temperature You Felt Was Unsafe or Unhealthy Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Kept Home at Temperature You Felt Was Unsafe or Unhealthy							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Almost Every Month	3%	4%	5%	8%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Some Months	7%	15%	13%	17%	10%	14%	11%	16%
1 or 2 Months	3%	5%	7%	6%	2%	5%	5%	2%
Never / No	86%	74%	75%	70%	81%	75%	76%	76%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%	3%	4%	1%

As shown in Table IV-17C, households with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were more likely than households at higher poverty levels to report that they kept their home at an unsafe or unhealthy temperature.

Table IV-17C
Kept Home at Temperature You Felt Was Unsafe or Unhealthy Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Kept Home at Temperature You Felt Was Unsafe or Unhealthy							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Almost Every Month	3%	4%	5%	2%	11%	4%	2%	5%
Some Months	15%	12%	11%	10%	23%	13%	7%	3%
1 or 2 Months	10%	4%	5%	6%	4%	4%	3%	2%
Never / No	71%	79%	78%	82%	56%	77%	86%	86%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	1%	0%	6%	3%	0%	3%

Table IV-18A shows that two percent of respondents reported that they left their home for part of the day because it was too hot or too cold almost every month in the year preceding the survey, eight percent said that they did so in some months, and another eight percent said that they did so in one or two months.

Table IV-18A
Left Home for Part of the Day Because it was Too Hot or Too Cold Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year

	Left Home for Part of the Day Because Home was Too Hot or Too Cold	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Almost Every Month	2%	2%
Some Months	9%	8%
1 or 2 Months	10%	8%
Never / No	79%	81%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

Households with children under age 18 were most likely to report that they left their home for part of the day because it was too hot or too cold. Twenty-seven percent of households with children said that they left their home, compared to 16 percent of non-vulnerable households.

Table IV-18B
Left Home for Part of the Day Because it was Too Hot or Too Cold Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Left Home for Part of the Day Because it was Too Hot or Too Cold							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Almost Every Month	2%	3%	1%	7%	1%	3%	3%	3%
Some Months	4%	9%	14%	8%	5%	9%	11%	10%
1 or 2 Months	7%	11%	12%	4%	5%	9%	13%	3%
Never / No	87%	77%	73%	81%	90%	78%	72%	81%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	3%

Households with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were most likely to report that they left their home for part of the day because it was too hot or too cold. Thirty-four percent of households with income at or below 50 percent of poverty said that they left their home for part of the day, compared to 12 percent of households with income above 150 percent of poverty.

Table IV-18C
Left Home for Part of the Day Because it was Too Hot or Too Cold Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Left Home for Part of the Day Because it was Too Hot or Too Cold							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Almost Every Month	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	0%	2%
Some Months	16%	7%	9%	8%	18%	9%	3%	5%
1 or 2 Months	10%	11%	10%	10%	13%	7%	8%	5%
Never / No	72%	80%	79%	79%	65%	80%	88%	88%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%

Respondents were asked whether they used their kitchen stove or oven to provide heat in the year preceding the survey, due in part to their energy expenses. Table IV-19A shows that two percent of respondents reported that they used their kitchen stove or oven to provide heat almost every month, 12 percent said that they did so in some months, 10 percent said that they did so in one or two months, and 76 percent said that they never used their kitchen stove or oven to provide heat.

Table IV-19A
Used Kitchen Stove or Oven to Provide Heat Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year

	Used Kitchen Stove or Oven to Provide Heat	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Almost Every Month	2%	2%
Some Months	14%	12%
1 or 2 Months	10%	10%
Never / No	73%	76%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

As shown in Table IV-19B, non-vulnerable households were most likely to report that they used their kitchen stove or oven for heat. Thirty-three percent of non-vulnerable households said that they did so, compared to 17 percent of households with elderly members, 27 percent of households with disabled members, and 29 percent of households with children under 18.

Table IV-19B
Used Kitchen Stove or Oven to Provide Heat Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Used Kitchen Stove or Oven to Provide Heat							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Almost Every Month	2%	3%	3%	0%	2%	3%	3%	6%
Some Months	8%	14%	22%	24%	7%	14%	13%	10%
1 or 2 Months	8%	12%	13%	8%	8%	10%	13%	17%
Never / No	83%	71%	62%	68%	83%	72%	70%	64%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%

Table IV-19C shows that households with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were more likely than households at higher poverty levels to report that they used their kitchen stove or oven to provide heat.

Table IV-19C
Used Kitchen Stove or Oven to Provide Heat Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Used Kitchen Stove or Oven to Provide Heat							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Almost Every Month	4%	2%	2%	1%	4%	3%	1%	3%
Some Months	26%	14%	14%	5%	15%	12%	13%	8%
1 or 2 Months	8%	12%	10%	8%	19%	8%	11%	6%
Never / No	61%	72%	75%	86%	62%	77%	75%	84%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%

E. Inability to Pay Energy Bills

Respondents were asked whether they skipped paying or paid less than their entire home energy bill in the year preceding the survey. Table IV-20A shows that nine percent of respondents reported that they skipped paying or paid less than their entire home energy bill almost every month. Twenty-one percent said that they did so in some months, and 14 percent said that they did so in one or two months.

Table IV-20A
Skipped Paying or Paid Less than Entire Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year

	Skipped Paying or Paid Less than Entire Home Energy Bill	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Almost Every Month	9%	9%
Some Months	20%	21%
1 or 2 Months	15%	14%
Never / No	55%	55%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

Households with children under age 18 were most likely to report that they skipped paying or paid less than their entire home energy bill. Sixty-seven percent of households with children reported that they did so, compared to 53 percent of non-vulnerable households.

Table IV-20B
Skipped Paying or Paid Less than Entire Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Skipped Paying or Paid Less than Entire Home Energy Bill							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Almost Every Month	5%	9%	15%	15%	3%	9%	16%	19%
Some Months	11%	20%	32%	29%	14%	22%	30%	19%
1 or 2 Months	10%	15%	21%	13%	8%	12%	21%	15%
Never / No	74%	55%	33%	42%	73%	57%	32%	47%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%

Table IV-20C shows that households with income at or below 50 percent of the poverty level were most likely to report that they skipped paying or paid less than their entire home energy bill.

Table IV-20C
Skipped Paying or Paid Less than Entire Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Skipped Paying or Paid Less than Entire Home Energy Bill							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Almost Every Month	12%	9%	10%	8%	17%	8%	8%	16%
Some Months	42%	15%	19%	33%	24%	24%	14%	21%
1 or 2 Months	16%	16%	13%	17%	21%	12%	16%	11%
Never / No	31%	59%	58%	41%	38%	56%	62%	48%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%

Table IV-21A displays whether respondents received a notice or threat from an energy supplier to disconnect their electric or gas service, or to discontinue making fuel deliveries in the year preceding the survey. Four percent said they received such a notice or threat almost every month, 13 percent reported that they received such a threat or notice in some months, and another 13 percent reported that they received such a notice or threat in one or two months.

Table IV-21A
Received Notice or Threat to Disconnect or Discontinue Electricity or Home Heating Fuel
Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year

	Received Notice or Threat to Disconnect or Discontinue Electricity or Home Heating Fuel	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Almost Every Month	3%	4%
Some Months	15%	13%
1 or 2 Months	13%	13%
Never / No	69%	71%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

Households with children under age 18 were most likely to report that they received a shut off notice or threat. Fifty-one percent of households with children reported that they received such a notice or threat, compared to 37 percent of non-vulnerable households.

Table IV-21B
Received Notice or Threat to Disconnect or Discontinue Electricity or Home Heating Fuel
Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Received Notice or Threat to Disconnect or Discontinue Electricity or Home Heating Fuel							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Almost Every Month	2%	3%	6%	3%	1%	4%	6%	11%
Some Months	6%	13%	24%	23%	6%	12%	23%	9%
1 or 2 Months	7%	12%	20%	20%	5%	11%	22%	17%
Never / No	84%	71%	51%	54%	87%	72%	49%	62%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Households with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were most likely to report that they received a notice or threat to disconnect or discontinue their electricity or home heating fuel service. More than one half of households with income at or below 50 percent of poverty said that they received such a notice or threat, compared to one quarter of households with income above 150 percent of poverty.

Table IV-21C
Received Notice or Threat to Disconnect or Discontinue Electricity or Home Heating Fuel
Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Received Notice or Threat to Disconnect or Discontinue Electricity or Home Heating Fuel							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Almost Every Month	8%	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%	3%	5%
Some Months	24%	11%	18%	21%	33%	13%	4%	11%
1 or 2 Months	19%	13%	10%	20%	15%	13%	11%	10%
Never / No	49%	74%	69%	58%	46%	70%	82%	74%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%

Respondents were asked whether they needed to use a different name to continue to receive energy service in the five years prior to the survey. Table IV-22A shows that two percent of respondents reported that they needed to use a different name to continue receiving service.

Table IV-22A
Needed to Use a Different Name to Continue Receiving Energy Service Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Five Years

	Needed to Use a Different Name to Continue Receiving Energy Service	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	2%	2%
No	98%	98%

Across households with various vulnerable members and non-vulnerable households, respondents were not very likely to report that they needed to use a different name to receive service.

Table IV-22B
Needed to Use a Different Name to Continue Receiving Energy Service Due to Not Having Enough Money for
the Energy Bill During Past Five Years by Vulnerable Group

	Needed to Use a Different Name to Continue Receiving Energy Service							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	1%	2%	4%	1%	1%	2%	4%	1%
No	99%	98%	96%	99%	99%	98%	96%	99%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Households with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were more likely than those at higher poverty levels to report that they needed to use a different name to receive service.

Table IV-22C
Needed to Use a Different Name to Continue Receiving Energy Service Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill During Past Five Years by Poverty Group

	Needed to Use a Different Name to Continue Receiving Energy Service							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	4%	2%	2%	1%	7%	2%	0%	1%
No	96%	98%	98%	99%	93%	97%	100%	99%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Respondents were asked whether their electricity was shut off due to nonpayment in the year prior to the survey. Table IV-23A shows that four percent of respondents reported that their electricity was shut off in the year prior to the survey.

Table IV-23A
Electricity Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment During Past Year

	Electricity Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	6%	4%
No	94%	96%

Households with children under age 18 were more likely than households with elderly or disabled members to report that their electricity was shut off. Eight percent of households with children said that their electricity was shut off, compared to three percent of households with elderly members and four percent of households with disabled members.

Table IV-23B
Electricity Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Electricity Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	2%	4%	11%	9%	3%	4%	8%	5%
No	98%	96%	88%	91%	97%	96%	92%	95%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Table IV-23C shows that households with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were most likely to report that their electricity was shut off. Twelve percent of households with income at or below 50 percent of poverty reported that their electricity was shut off, compared to two percent of households with income above 150 percent of poverty.

**Table IV-23C
Electricity Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment During Past Year by Poverty Group**

	Electricity Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	13%	5%	4%	7%	12%	2%	7%	2%
No	86%	95%	96%	93%	88%	97%	93%	98%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Respondents were asked whether their natural gas service was shut off due to nonpayment in the year prior to the survey. Table IV-24A shows that five percent of respondents reported that their natural gas service was shut off in the year prior to the survey.

**Table IV-24A
Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment During Past Year**

	Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment
	2005 Survey
Yes	5%
No	94%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%

Households with children under age 18 were more likely than households with elderly or disabled members to report that their gas service was shut off. Eleven percent of households with children said that their gas service was shut off, compared to one percent of households with elderly members and four percent of households with disabled members.

Table IV-24B
Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment			
	2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	643	627	362	69
Yes	1%	4%	11%	8%
No	98%	96%	89%	92%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	0%	0%

As shown in Table IV-24C, households with income at or below 50 percent of the poverty level were more likely than those with income at higher poverty levels to report that their gas service had been shut off.

Table IV-24C
Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment			
	2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	97	643	222	83
Yes	18%	4%	4%	9%
No	82%	96%	96%	91%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	1%	0%

Table IV-25A shows whether respondents reported that their electric or natural gas service was shut off during the year preceding the survey. Eight percent of respondents reported that their electric or natural gas service was shut off in the year prior to the survey.

Table IV-25A
Electric or Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment During Past Year

	Electric or Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment
	2005 Survey
Yes	8%
No	92%

Households with children under age 18 were most likely to report that their electric or gas service was shut off. Sixteen percent of households with children said that their electric or gas service was shut off, compared to nine percent of non-vulnerable households.

Table IV-25B
Electric or Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Electric or Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment			
	2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	643	627	362	69
Yes	3%	6%	16%	9%
No	96%	93%	84%	91%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	0%	0%

As shown in Table IV-25C, households with income at or below 50 percent of the poverty level were more likely than those with income at higher poverty levels to report that their electric or gas service had been shut off.

Table IV-25C
Electric or Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Electric or Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment			
	2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	97	643	222	83
Yes	22%	5%	10%	10%
No	78%	95%	89%	90%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	1%	0%

Respondents were asked whether there was a time in the year prior to the survey when they wanted to use their main source of heat, but could not because their heating system was broken and they were unable to pay to repair or replace it. Table IV-26A shows that nine percent of respondents reported that they could not use their main source of heat for this reason.

Table IV-26A
Heating System Broken and Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement During Past Year

	Heating System Broken and Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	10%	9%
No	90%	91%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

Table IV-26B shows that households with children under age 18 were most likely to report that their heating system was broken and they were unable to repair or replace it. Thirteen percent of households

with children reported that they could not use their main source of heat for this reason, compared to six percent of households with elderly members.

Table IV-26B
Heating System Broken and Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement During Past Year
By Vulnerable Group

	Heating System Broken and Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	9%	13%	10%	11%	6%	10%	13%	6%
No	91%	87%	90%	89%	93%	89%	87%	93%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%

Households with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were most likely to report that their heating system was broken and they were unable to pay to repair or replace it. Twenty-one percent of households with income at or below 50 percent of poverty reported that their heating system was broken, compared to one percent of households with income above 150 percent of poverty.

Table IV-26C
Heating System Broken and Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement
During Past Year
By Poverty Group

	Heating System Broken and Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	13%	11%	8%	12%	21%	9%	8%	1%
No	87%	89%	92%	88%	78%	91%	92%	98%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Respondents were asked whether there was a time in the year prior to the survey when they wanted to use their main source of heat, but could not because they ran out of a bulk fuel (including fuel oil, LPG, propane, kerosene, coal, and wood) and could not afford to pay for a delivery. Table IV-27A shows that eight percent of respondents reported that they were unable to use their main source of heat for this reason.

Table IV-27A
Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Unable to Pay for a Fuel Delivery During Past Year

	Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Unable to Pay for a Fuel Delivery	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	9%	8%
No	91%	92%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

Households with disabled members or children under age 18 were most likely to report that they were unable to use their main source of heat because they were unable to pay for a fuel delivery. Ten percent of households with disabled members and 11 percent of households with children reported that they could not use their main source of heat for this reason, compared to five percent of households with elderly members, and four percent of non-vulnerable households.

Table IV-27B
Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Unable to Pay for a Fuel Delivery During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Unable to Pay for a Fuel Delivery							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	6%	11%	11%	4%	5%	10%	11%	4%
No	93%	88%	89%	96%	95%	90%	89%	95%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%

Households with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were more likely than those with income at higher poverty levels to report that they were unable to use their main source of heat because they were unable to pay for a fuel delivery.

Table IV-27C
Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Unable to Pay for a Fuel Delivery During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Unable to Pay for a Fuel Delivery							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	9%	9%	7%	12%	18%	8%	6%	3%
No	91%	90%	93%	88%	82%	91%	94%	97%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Respondents were asked whether there was a time in the year prior to the survey when they wanted to use their main source of heat, but could not because the utility company discontinued their gas or electric service because they were unable to pay their bill. Table IV-28A shows that six percent of respondents reported that they were not able to use their main source of heat for this reason.

Table IV-28A
Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Utility Company Discontinued Gas or Electric Service Due to Nonpayment During the Past Year

	Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Utility Company Discontinued Gas or Electric Service Due to Nonpayment	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	8%	6%
No	92%	93%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

Households with children under age 18 were most likely to report that they could not use their main source of heat because the utility company discontinued their gas or electric service. Fourteen percent of households with children reported that they could not use their main source of heat for this reason, compared to seven percent of non-vulnerable households, six percent of disabled households, and two percent of elderly households.

Table IV-28B
Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Utility Company Discontinued Gas or Electric Service Due to Nonpayment During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Utility Company Discontinued Gas or Electric Service Due to Nonpayment							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	2%	5%	14%	15%	2%	6%	14%	7%
No	98%	95%	86%	85%	97%	94%	86%	90%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%

Table IV-28C shows that households with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were most likely to report that they were unable to use their main source of heat because the utility company discontinued their gas or electric service.

Table IV-28C
Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Utility Company Discontinued Gas or Electric Service Due to Nonpayment During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Unable to Use Main Source of Heat Because Utility Company Discontinued Gas or Electric Service Due to Nonpayment							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	15%	7%	7%	6%	17%	5%	4%	10%
No	85%	93%	93%	94%	81%	94%	96%	90%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%

Table IV-29A shows whether respondents reported that there was a time in the year prior to the survey when they wanted to use their main source of heat, but could not for one of the following reasons:

- Their heating system was broken and the respondent was unable to pay for its repair or replacement,
- The respondent ran out of fuel oil, kerosene, LPG, propane, coal, or wood, because they were unable to pay for a delivery, or
- The utility company discontinued their gas or electric service because they were unable to pay their bill.

Eighteen percent of respondents reported that they were unable to use their main source of heat during the past year for one or more of the three specified reasons.

Table IV-29A
Unable to Use Main Source of Heat for Any of Three Reasons During Past Year

	Unable to Use Main Source of Heat For Any of Three Reasons	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	21%	18%
No	79%	82%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

Households with children under age 18 were most likely to report that they could not use their main source of heat for one or more of the three specified reasons. Twenty-seven percent of households with children reported that they could not use their main source of heat for one of these reasons, compared to 11 percent of households with elderly members, 20 percent of households with disabled members, and 15 percent of non-vulnerable households.

Table IV-29B
Unable to Use Main Source of Heat for Any of Three Reasons During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Unable to Use Main Source of Heat For Any of Three Reasons							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	13%	22%	30%	21%	11%	20%	27%	15%
No	86%	78%	70%	79%	89%	79%	73%	84%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Table IV-29C shows that households with income at or below 50 percent of the poverty level were most likely to report that they were unable to use their main source of heat for one or more of the three specified reasons.

Table IV-29C
Unable to Use Main Source of Heat for Any of Three Reasons During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Unable to Use Main Source of Heat For Any of Three Reasons							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	32%	20%	19%	26%	36%	17%	14%	12%
No	68%	79%	81%	74%	64%	82%	86%	87%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	0%	%	0%	1%	0%	1%

Respondents were asked whether there was a time in the year prior to the survey when they wanted to use their air conditioner, but could not because their air conditioner was broken and they were unable to pay to repair or replace it. Table IV-30A shows that 11 percent of respondents reported that they were not able to use their air conditioner for this reason.

Table IV-30A
**Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because it Was Broken
 And Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement During the Past Year**

	Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because it Was Broken And Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	11%	11%
No	89%	89%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%

Households with disabled members or children under age 18 were most likely to report that their air conditioner was broken and they were unable to repair or replace it. Seventeen percent of households with disabled members and 15 percent of households with children said that they could not use their air conditioner for this reason, compared to seven percent of households with elderly members and six percent of non-vulnerable households.

Table IV-30B
Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because it Was Broken And Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement
During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because it Was Broken And Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	9%	13%	13%	9%	7%	17%	15%	6%
No	90%	86%	87%	91%	93%	83%	84%	93%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%

Households with income at or below 100 percent of the poverty level were more likely than those with income above the poverty level to report that they were unable to use their air conditioner because it was broken and they were unable to pay to repair or replace it.

Table IV-30C
Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because it Was Broken And Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement
During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because it Was Broken And Unable to Pay for Repair or Replacement							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	14%	12%	10%	4%	13%	13%	6%	6%
No	86%	87%	90%	96%	87%	87%	94%	94%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Respondents were asked whether there was a time in the year prior to the survey when they wanted to use their air conditioner, but could not because the utility company discontinued their electric service because they were unable to pay their bill. Table IV-31A shows that three percent of respondents reported that they could not use their air conditioner for this reason.

Table IV-31A
Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because Utility Company Discontinued Electric Service Due to Nonpayment During Past Year

	Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because Utility Company Discontinued Electric Service Due to Nonpayment	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	4%	3%
No	96%	97%

A similar percentage of households with various vulnerable members and non-vulnerable households reported that they were unable to use their air conditioner because the utility company discontinued their electric service.

Table IV-31B
Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because Utility Company Discontinued Electric Service Due to Nonpayment During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because Utility Company Discontinued Electric Service Due to Nonpayment							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	1%	3%	7%	8%	1%	3%	5%	4%
No	99%	97%	93%	92%	99%	96%	94%	95%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%

Households with income at or below 50 percent of poverty were most likely to report that they were unable to use their air conditioner because the utility company discontinued their electric service.

Table IV-31C
Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because Utility Company Discontinued Electric Service Due to Nonpayment During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Unable to Use Air Conditioner Because Utility Company Discontinued Electric Service Due to Nonpayment							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	9%	4%	1%	6%	6%	2%	3%	1%
No	91%	95%	99%	94%	94%	97%	97%	99%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Table IV-32A displays whether respondents reported that they could not use their air conditioner for one or more of the following reasons:

- Their air conditioner was broken and they were unable to pay for its repair or replacement, or
- The utility company discontinued their electric service because they were unable to pay their bill.

Thirteen percent of respondents reported that they could not use their air conditioner for one or more of the two specified reasons.

Table IV-32A
Unable to Use Air Conditioner For Either of Two Specified Reasons During the Past Year

	Unable to Use Air Conditioner For Either of Two Specified Reasons	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	14%	13%
No	86%	87%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%

Households with children under age 18 and households with disabled members were most likely to report that they could not use their air conditioner for either of the two specified reasons. Nineteen percent of households with children and 19 percent of households with disabled members reported that they could not use their air conditioner for one of these reasons, compared to 10 percent of non-vulnerable households and eight percent of households with elderly members.

Table IV-32B
Unable to Use Air Conditioner For Either of Two Specified Reasons During Past Year by Vulnerable Group

	Unable to Use Air Conditioner For Either of Two Specified Reasons							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	9%	15%	19%	15%	8%	19%	19%	10%
No	90%	85%	81%	84%	92%	81%	81%	89%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%

Households with income at or below the poverty level were more likely than households with income above the poverty level to report that they were unable to use their air conditioner for either of the two specified reasons.

Table IV-32C
Unable to Use Air Conditioner For Either of Two Specified Reasons During Past Year by Poverty Group

	Unable to Use Air Conditioner For Either of Two Specified Reasons							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	19%	15%	11%	9%	16%	14%	9%	7%
No	81%	84%	89%	91%	83%	85%	91%	93%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Table IV-33A displays whether respondents reported that their electricity was shut off at the time of the survey. Less than one percent of respondents reported that their electricity was shut off at the time of the survey.

Table IV-33A
Electricity Shut Off at Time of Survey

	Electricity Shut Off at Time of Survey
	2005 Survey
Yes	<1%
No	4%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%
Not Shut Off in Past 12 Months	96%

Across households with various vulnerable members and non-vulnerable households, respondents were not very likely to report that their electricity was shut off at the time of the survey.

Table IV-33B
Electricity Shut Off at Time of Survey by Vulnerable Group

	Electricity Shut Off at Time of Survey			
	2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	643	627	362	69
Yes	0%	0%	1%	2%
No	2%	4%	7%	2%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%
Not Shut Off in Past 12 Months	98%	96%	92%	95%

Across poverty levels, respondents were not likely to report that their electricity was shut off at the time of the survey.

Table IV-33C
Electricity Shut Off at Time of Survey by Poverty Group

	Electricity Shut Off at Time of Survey			
	2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	97	643	222	83
Yes	0%	1%	0%	0%
No	12%	2%	7%	1%
Not Shut Off in Past 12 Months	88%	98%	94%	98%

Table IV-34A displays whether respondents reported that their natural gas service was shut off at the time of the survey. One percent of respondents reported that their natural gas service was shut off at the time of the survey.

Table IV-34A
Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey

	Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey
	2005 Survey
Yes	1%
No	4%
Not Shut Off in Past 12 Months	95%

Non-vulnerable households were most likely to report that their gas service was shut off at the time of the survey.

Table IV-34B
Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey by Vulnerable Group

	Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey			
	2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	643	627	362	69
Yes	0%	1%	1%	4%
No	1%	3%	10%	3%
Not Shut Off in Past 12 Months	99%	96%	89%	92%

Across poverty levels, respondents were not very likely to report that their gas service was shut off at the time of the survey.

Table IV-34C
Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey by Poverty Group

	Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey			
	2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	97	643	222	83
Yes	3%	1%	1%	0%
No	15%	3%	2%	9%
Not Shut Off in Past 12 Months	82%	96%	96%	91%

Table IV-35A displays whether respondents reported that their electric or natural gas service was shut off at the time of the survey. One percent of respondents reported that their electric or natural gas service was shut off at the time of the survey.

Table IV-35A
Electric or Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey

	Electric or Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey
	2005 Survey
Yes	1%
No	1%
Don't Know / No Answer	2%
Not Shut Off in Past 12 Months	95%

Across households with various vulnerable members and non-vulnerable households, respondents were not likely to report that their electric or gas service was shut off at the time of the survey.

Table IV-35B
Electric or Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey by Vulnerable Group

	Electric or Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey			
	2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	643	627	362	69
Yes	0%	1%	2%	4%
No	0%	2%	3%	1%
Don't Know / No Answer	2%	2%	4%	1%
Not Shut Off in Past 12 Months	97%	95%	91%	93%

Across poverty levels, respondents were not very likely to report that their electric or gas service was shut off at the time of the survey. However, households with no vulnerable members were more likely than households with elderly or disabled members to report that their electric or gas service was shut off at the time of the survey.

Table IV-35C
Electric or Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey by Poverty Group

	Electric or Gas Service Shut Off at Time of Survey			
	2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	97	643	222	83
Yes	3%	1%	1%	0%
No	8%	1%	0%	1%
Don't Know / No Answer	4%	1%	7%	1%
Not Shut Off in Past 12 Months	85%	97%	92%	98%

F. Housing Problems

Respondents were asked whether they made less than a full rent or mortgage payment in the five years prior to the survey, due to their energy expenses. Table IV-36A shows that one quarter of respondents reported that they made a partial payment or skipped a full rent or mortgage payment in the five years prior to the survey.

Table IV-36A
Did Not Make Full Rent or Mortgage Payment Due to Energy Bills in the Past Five Years

	Did Not Make Full Rent or Mortgage Payment	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	24%	25%
No	76%	74%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%

Households with children under age 18 were more likely than households with other vulnerable members to report that they made less than a full rent or mortgage payment. Thirty-seven percent of households with children said that they did not make a full rent or mortgage payment, compared to 13 percent of households with elderly members and 27 percent of households with disabled members.

Table IV-36B
Did Not Make Full Rent or Mortgage Payment Due to Energy Bills in the Past Five Years
by Vulnerable Group

	Did Not Make Full Rent or Mortgage Payment							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	10%	22%	39%	32%	13%	27%	37%	33%
No	88%	77%	61%	68%	85%	73%	63%	67%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%

Households with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were more likely than households with income at higher poverty levels to report that they made less than a full rent or mortgage payment.

Table IV-36C
Did Not Make Full Rent or Mortgage Payment Due to Energy Bills in the Past Five Years by Poverty Group

	Did Not Make Full Rent or Mortgage Payment							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	36%	20%	26%	22%	49%	24%	15%	31%
No	64%	79%	73%	78%	51%	75%	85%	69%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Table IV-37A shows whether respondents were evicted from their home or apartment in the five years prior to the survey, due in part to their energy expenses. Two percent of respondents reported that they were evicted from their home or apartment.

Table IV-37A
Evicted From Home or Apartment Due to Energy Bills in the Past Five Years

	Evicted From Home or Apartment	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	4%	2%
No	96%	98%

Table IV-37B shows that, across households with various vulnerable members and non-vulnerable households, respondents were not very likely to report that they were evicted from their home or apartment.

Table IV-37B
Evicted From Home or Apartment Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years by Vulnerable Group

	Evicted From Home or Apartment							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	1%	5%	6%	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%
No	99%	95%	94%	98%	99%	98%	97%	96%

Table IV-37C shows that households with income at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level were more likely than those at higher poverty levels to report that they were evicted from their home or apartment.

Table IV-37C
Evicted From Home or Apartment Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Poverty Group

	Evicted From Home or Apartment							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	5%	4%	2%	0%	5%	1%	1%	1%
No	95%	96%	97%	100%	95%	98%	99%	99%

Respondents were asked whether they moved in with friends or family in the five years prior to the survey, due in part to their energy expenses. Table IV-38A shows that four percent of respondents reported that they moved in with friends or family.

Table IV-38A
Moved in with Friends or Family Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years

	Moved in with Friends or Family	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	7%	4%
No	93%	96%

Non-vulnerable households were more likely than households with vulnerable members to report that they moved in with friends or family. Eleven percent of non-vulnerable households reported that they moved in with friends or family, compared to two percent of households with elderly

members, four percent of households with disabled members, and five percent of households with children.

Table IV-38B
Moved in with Friends or Family Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Vulnerable Group

	Moved in with Friends or Family							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	3%	8%	9%	6%	2%	4%	5%	11%
No	97%	91%	90%	94%	98%	96%	95%	89%

Households with income at or below 150 percent of poverty were more likely than households with income above 150 percent of poverty to report that they moved in with friends or family.

Table IV-38C
Moved in with Friends or Family Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Poverty Group

	Moved in with Friends or Family							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	12%	7%	5%	1%	3%	4%	5%	1%
No	88%	93%	96%	99%	97%	96%	95%	99%

Respondents were asked whether they moved into a shelter or became homeless in the five years prior to the survey, due in part to their energy expenses. Table IV-39A shows that two percent of respondents moved into a shelter or became homeless.

Table IV-39A
Moved into a Shelter or Was Homeless Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years

	Moved into a Shelter or Was Homeless	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	3%	2%
No	97%	98%

Table IV-39B shows that, across households with various vulnerable members and non-vulnerable households, respondents were not very likely to report that they moved into a shelter or became homeless.

Table IV-39B
Moved into a Shelter or Was Homeless Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Vulnerable Group

	Moved into a Shelter or Was Homeless							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	1%	4%	4%	5%	1%	3%	2%	2%
No	99%	96%	96%	95%	99%	97%	98%	98%

Table IV-39C shows that the percentage of households that reported they moved into a shelter or were homeless decreases as poverty level increases.

Table IV-39C
Moved into a Shelter or Was Homeless Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Poverty Group

	Moved into a Shelter or Was Homeless							
	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	4%	3%	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%	0%
No	96%	97%	98%	99%	96%	98%	99%	100%

G. Medical and Health Problems

Respondents were asked a series of questions about health risks or problems experienced as a result of their energy bills. Table IV-40A shows that one fifth of respondents reported that they went without food for at least one day in the five years prior to the survey.

Table IV-40A
Went Without Food for at Least One Day Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years

	Went Without Food for at Least One Day	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	19%	20%
No	80%	80%

Table IV-40B shows that households in which none of the household members have health insurance were more likely than households in which some or all members have health insurance to report that they went without food for at least one day.

Table IV-40B
Went Without Food for at Least One Day Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Health Insurance Coverage

	Went Without Food for at Least One Day					
	2003 Survey			2005 Survey		
	Members of Household With Health Insurance			Members of Household With Health Insurance		
	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None
Number of Respondents	901	98	167	811	194	170
Yes	16%	29%	31%	18%	19%	30%
No	84%	71%	69%	81%	81%	70%

Households with at least one member with a serious medical condition were more likely to report that they went without food for at least one day.

Table IV-40C
Went Without Food for at Least One Day Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Serious Medical Conditions

	Went Without Food for at Least One Day	
	2005 Survey	
	Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke	No Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke
Number of Respondents	578	587
Yes	25%	16%
No	75%	84%
Don't Know/ No Answer	0%	0%

Table IV-41A shows that 35 percent of respondents went without medical or dental care in the five years prior to the survey, due in part to their energy expenses.

Table IV-41A
Went Without Medical or Dental Care Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years

	Went Without Medical or Dental Care	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	36%	35%
No	64%	64%
Don't Know	0%	1%

Households in which some, but not all, household members have health insurance were most likely to report that they went without medical or dental care. Fifty-two percent of households in which some, but not all, members have health insurance reported that they went without medical or dental care, compared to 45 percent of households in which no household members and 29 percent of households in which all members have health insurance.

Table IV-41B
Went Without Medical or Dental Care Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Health Insurance Coverage

	Went Without Medical or Dental Care					
	2003 Survey			2005 Survey		
	Members of Household With Health Insurance			Members of Household With Health Insurance		
	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None
Number of Respondents	901	98	167	811	194	170
Yes	30%	48%	58%	29%	52%	45%
No	70%	51%	42%	71%	48%	53%
Don't Know/ No Answer	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%

A similar percentage of households with members that have serious illnesses and of households that do not have any members with serious illnesses reported that they went without medical or dental care.

Table IV-41C
Went Without Medical or Dental Care Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Serious Medical Conditions

	Went Without Medical or Dental Care	
	2005 Survey	
	Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke	No Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke
Number of Respondents	578	587
Yes	37%	34%
No	63%	66%
Don't Know/ No Answer	0%	1%

Households in which at least one member uses medical equipment that requires electricity were more likely than households without medical equipment that requires electricity to report that they went without medical or dental care.

Table IV-41D
Went Without Medical or Dental Care Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Necessary Medical Equipment that Uses Electricity

	Went Without Medical or Dental Care	
	2005 Survey	
	Necessary Medical Equipment That Uses Electricity	No Necessary Medical Equipment That Uses Electricity
Number of Respondents	235	936
Yes	47%	32%
No	53%	67%
Don't Know/ No Answer	0%	1%

Respondents were asked whether they skipped filling a prescription or took less than the full dose of a prescribed medicine in the five years prior to the survey, due in part to their energy expenses. Table IV-42A shows that 32 percent of respondents reported that they did not fill a prescription or took less than the full dose of a prescribed medicine.

Table IV-42A
Didn't Fill Prescription or Took Less Than the Full Dose of Prescribed Medicine Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years

	Didn't Fill Prescription or Took Less Than the Full Dose of Prescribed Medicine	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	33%	32%
No	67%	67%
Don't Know	1%	1%

Households in which some, but not all, household members have health insurance were most likely to report that they did not fill a prescription or took less than the full dose of a prescribed medicine. Thirty-seven percent of households in which some, but not all, members have health insurance reported that they did not fill a prescription or took less than the full dose of a prescribed medicine, compared to 46 percent of households in which no household members and 28 percent of households in which all members have health insurance.

Table IV-42B
Didn't Fill Prescription or Took Less Than the Full Dose of Prescribed Medicine due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Health Insurance Coverage

	Didn't Fill Prescription or Took Less Than the Full Dose of Prescribed Medicine					
	2003 Survey			2005 Survey		
	Members of Household With Health Insurance			Members of Household With Health Insurance		
	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None
Number of Respondents	901	98	167	811	194	170
Yes	29%	33%	51%	28%	37%	46%
No	71%	67%	48%	71%	61%	53%
Don't Know/ No Answer	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Households with at least one member with a serious medical condition were more likely to report that they did not fill a prescription or took less than the full dose of a prescribed medicine.

Table IV-42C
Didn't Fill Prescription or Took Less Than the Full Dose of Prescribed Medicine Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Serious Medical Conditions

	Didn't Fill Prescription or Took Less Than the Full Dose of Prescribed Medicine	
	2005 Survey	
	Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke	No Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke
Number of Respondents	578	587
Yes	41%	25%
No	59%	74%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1%	1%

Households in which at least one member uses medical equipment that requires electricity were more likely than households without medical equipment that requires electricity to report that they did not fill a prescription or took less than the full dose of a prescribed medicine.

Table IV-42D
Didn't Fill Prescription or Took Less Than the Full Dose of Prescribed Medicine due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Necessary Medical Equipment the Uses Electricity

	Didn't Fill Prescription or Took Less Than the Full Dose of Prescribed Medicine	
	2005 Survey	
	Necessary Medical Equipment That Uses Electricity	No Necessary Medical Equipment That Uses Electricity
Number of Respondents	235	936
Yes	51%	28%
No	49%	71%
Don't Know/ No Answer	0%	1%

Respondents were asked whether they were unable to pay their energy bills due to expenses for medical care or prescription drugs in the year prior to the survey. Table IV-43A shows that 18 percent of respondents reported that they were unable to pay their energy bills due to medical expenses.

Table IV-43A
Unable to Pay Energy Bills Due to Medical or Prescription Drug Expenses
In the Past Year

	Unable to Pay Energy Bills Due to Medical Or Prescription Drug Expenses	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	17%	18%
No	83%	81%
Don't Know	0%	2%

Households in which not all members have health insurance were more likely than households in which all households member have health insurance to report that they were unable to pay their energy bills due to medical expenses or expenses for prescription drugs.

Table IV-43B
Unable to Pay Energy Bills Due to Medical or Prescription Drug Expenses
In the Past Year
By Health Insurance Coverage

	Unable to Pay Energy Bills Due to Medical or Prescription Drug Expenses					
	2003 Survey			2005 Survey		
	Members of Household with Health Insurance			Members of Household with Health Insurance		
	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None
Number of Respondents	901	98	167	811	194	170
Yes	15%	20%	26%	14%	26%	25%
No	85%	80%	74%	85%	71%	73%
Don't Know/ No Answer	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%

Households with at least one member with a serious medical condition were more likely to report that they were unable to pay their energy bills due to medical expenses or expenses for prescription drugs.

Table IV-43C
Unable to Pay Energy Bills Due to Medical or Prescription Drug Expenses
In the Past Year
By Presence of Serious Medical Conditions

	Unable to Pay Energy Bills Due to Medical or Prescription Drug Expenses	
	2005 Survey	
	Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke	No Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke
Number of Respondents	578	587
Yes	20%	16%
No	79%	83%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1%	1%

Households in which at least one member uses medical equipment that requires electricity were more likely than households without medical equipment that requires electricity to report that they were unable to pay their energy bills due to medical expenses or expenses for prescription drugs.

Table IV-43D
Unable to Pay Energy Bills Due to Medical or Prescription Drug Expenses
In the Past Year
By Presence of Necessary Medical Equipment the Uses Electricity

	Unable to Pay Energy Bills Due to Medical or Prescription Drug Expenses	
	2005 Survey	
	Necessary Medical Equipment that Uses Electricity	No Necessary Medical Equipment that Uses Electricity
Number of Respondents	235	936
Yes	28%	15%
No	72%	83%
Don't Know/ No Answer	0%	1%

Table IV-44A shows that 16 percent of respondents reported that someone in their household became sick because their home was too cold in the five years prior to the survey.

Table IV-44A
Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Cold
In the Past Five Years

	Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Cold	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	16%	16%
No	83%	83%
Don't Know	1%	1%

Households in which some, but not all, household members have health insurance were most likely to report that someone in the household became sick because the home was too cold. Twenty-one percent of households in which some, but not all, members have health insurance reported that someone in the household became sick because the home was too cold, compared to 17 percent of households in which no household members and 14 percent of households in which all members have health insurance.

Table IV-44B
Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Cold
In the Past Five Years
By Health Insurance Coverage

	Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Cold					
	2003 Survey			2005 Survey		
	Members of Household With Health Insurance			Members of Household With Health Insurance		
	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None
Number of Respondents	901	98	167	811	194	170
Yes	13%	24%	27%	14%	21%	17%
No	86%	76%	73%	84%	79%	82%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%

Households with at least one member with a serious medical condition were more likely to report that someone in the household became sick because the home was too cold.

Table IV-44C
Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Cold
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Serious Medical Conditions

	Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Cold	
	2005 Survey	
	Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke	No Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke
Number of Respondents	578	587
Yes	21%	11%
No	77%	88%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1%	1%

Households in which at least one member uses medical equipment that requires electricity were more likely than households without medical equipment that requires electricity to report that someone in the household became sick because the home was too cold.

Table IV-44D
Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Cold
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Necessary Medical Equipment the Uses Electricity

	Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Cold	
	2005 Survey	
	Necessary Medical Equipment that Uses Electricity	No Necessary Medical Equipment that Uses Electricity
Number of Respondents	235	936
Yes	26%	13%
No	71%	85%
Don't Know/ No Answer	2%	1%

Respondents who said that someone in their household became sick because their home was too cold were asked whether that person needed to go to a doctor or hospital due to this illness. Table IV-45A shows that 11 percent of respondents reported that someone in their household needed to go to a doctor or hospital because their home was too cold.

Table IV-45A
Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Cold
In the Past Five Years

	Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Cold	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	11%	11%
No	5%	4%
Don't Know	0%	1%
Did Not Get Sick	84%	84%

Table IV-45 shows the percentage of respondents that reported that someone in the household needed to go to the doctor or hospital because the home was too cold by whether the household had health insurance. This table shows that this problem does not vary significantly by the presence of health insurance.

Table IV-45B
Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Cold
In the Past Five Years
By Health Insurance Coverage

	Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Cold					
	2003 Survey			2005 Survey		
	Members of Household with Health Insurance			Members of Household with Health Insurance		
	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None
Number of Respondents	901	98	167	811	194	170
Yes	9%	13%	18%	10%	14%	9%
No	4%	10%	9%	3%	3%	7%
Don't Know/ No Answer	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	0%
Did Not Get Sick	87%	76%	73%	86%	79%	83%

Households with at least one member with a serious medical condition were more likely to report that someone in their household needed to go to a doctor or hospital because their home was too cold.

Table IV-45C
Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Cold
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Serious Medical Conditions

	Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Cold	
	2005 Survey	
	Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke	No Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke
Number of Respondents	578	587
Yes	15%	8%
No	5%	2%
Don't Know/ No Answer	2%	1%
Did Not Get Sick	79%	89%

Households in which at least one member uses medical equipment that requires electricity were more likely than households without medical equipment that requires electricity to report that someone in their household needed to go to a doctor or hospital because their home was too cold.

Table IV-45D
Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Cold
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Necessary Medical Equipment the Uses Electricity

	Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Cold	
	2005 Survey	
	Necessary Medical Equipment That Uses Electricity	No Necessary Medical Equipment That Uses Electricity
Number of Respondents	235	936
Yes	20%	9%
No	4%	4%
Don't Know/ No Answer	3%	1%
Did Not Get Sick	74%	87%

Table IV-46A shows that seven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household became sick because their home was too hot in the five years prior to the survey.

Table IV-46A
Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Hot
In the Past Five Years

	Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Hot	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	5%	7%
No	94%	93%
Don't Know	1%	0%

Households in which some, but not all, household members have health insurance were most likely to report that someone in their household became sick because their home was too hot. Twelve percent of households in which some, but not all, members have health insurance reported that someone in their household became sick because their home was too hot, compared to four percent of households in which no household members and five percent of households in which all members have health insurance.

Table IV-46B
Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Hot
In the Past Five Years
By Health Insurance Coverage

	Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Hot					
	2003 Survey			2005 Survey		
	Members of Household With Health Insurance			Members of Household With Health Insurance		
	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None
Number of Respondents	901	98	167	811	194	170
Yes	4%	14%	9%	5%	12%	4%
No	95%	86%	91%	95%	87%	96%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%

Households with at least one member with a serious medical condition were more likely to report that someone in the household became sick because the home was too hot.

Table IV-46C
Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Hot
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Serious Medical Conditions

	Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Hot	
	2005 Survey	
	Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke	No Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke
Number of Respondents	578	587
Yes	10%	3%
No	89%	97%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1%	0%

Households in which at least one member uses medical equipment that requires electricity were more likely than households without medical equipment that requires electricity to report that someone in the household became sick because the home was too hot.

Table IV-46D
Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Hot
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Necessary Medical Equipment the Uses Electricity

	Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Hot	
	2005 Survey	
	Necessary Medical Equipment That Uses Electricity	No Necessary Medical Equipment That Uses Electricity
Number of Respondents	235	936
Yes	12%	5%
No	87%	94%
Don't Know/ No Answer	0%	0%

Respondents who said that someone in their household became sick because their home was too hot were asked whether that person needed to go to a doctor or hospital due to this illness. Table IV-47A shows that three percent of respondents reported that someone in their household needed to go to a doctor or hospital because their home was too hot.

Table IV-47A
Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Hot
In the Past Five Years

	Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Hot	
	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	3%	3%
No	2%	3%
Don't Know	0%	1%
Did Not Get Sick	95%	93%

As shown in Table IV-47B, households that have health insurance coverage for all members, some, but not all, members, and no members have similar percentages of respondents who reported that someone in their household needed to go to a doctor or hospital because their home was too hot.

Table IV-47B
Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Hot
In the Past Five Years
By Health Insurance Coverage

	Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Hot					
	2003 Survey			2005 Survey		
	Members of Household With Health Insurance			Members of Household With Health Insurance		
	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None	Entire Household	Some, but not all family members	None
Number of Respondents	901	98	167	811	194	170
Yes	2%	6%	3%	3%	2%	1%
No	1%	7%	6%	1%	9%	2%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Did Not Get Sick	96%	86%	92%	95%	88%	96%

Households with at least one member with a serious medical condition were more likely than households in which no household members have a serious medical condition to report that someone in their household needed to go to a doctor or hospital because their home was too hot.

Table IV-47C
Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Hot
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Serious Medical Conditions

	Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Hot	
	2005 Survey	
	Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke	No Household Member With Asthma, Emphysema, Heart Disease, or Stroke
Number of Respondents	578	587
Yes	5%	1%
No	4%	2%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1%	1%
Did Not Get Sick	90%	97%

Households in which at least one member uses medical equipment that requires electricity were more likely than households without medical equipment that requires electricity to report that someone in their household needed to go to a doctor or hospital because their home was too hot.

Table IV-47D
Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Hot
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Necessary Medical Equipment the Uses Electricity

	Someone in Household Needed to go to a Doctor or Hospital Because Home was Too Hot	
	2005 Survey	
	Necessary Medical Equipment That Uses Electricity	No Necessary Medical Equipment That Uses Electricity
Number of Respondents	235	936
Yes	9%	1%
No	3%	3%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1%	1%
Not Asked	88%	95%

As shown in Table IV-48, less than one percent of respondents said that someone in their household suffered from carbon monoxide poisoning in the five year prior to the survey.

Table IV-48
Someone in Household Had Carbon Monoxide Poisoning
In the Past Five Years

	Someone in Household Had Carbon Monoxide Poisoning
	2005 Survey
Yes	<1%
No	99%
Don't Know	0%

H. Bankruptcy

Respondents were asked if unaffordable energy bills had forced them into bankruptcy in the year prior to the survey. IV-49A shows that three percent of respondents reported that they were forced into bankruptcy by unaffordable energy bills.

Table IV-49A
Forced into Bankruptcy by Unaffordable Energy Bills
In the Past Year

	2005 Survey
Yes	3%
No	96%
Don't Know/No Answer	2%

Households with children under age 18 were most likely to report that unaffordable energy bills had forced them into bankruptcy. Five percent of households with children under 18 reported this experience, while none of the non-vulnerable households reported this experience.

Table IV-49B
Forced into Bankruptcy by Unaffordable Energy Bills
In the Past Year
By Vulnerable Group

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	643	627	362	69
Yes	2%	3%	5%	0%
No	98%	95%	93%	98%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	2%	2%	2%

There were not significant differences by poverty level in the probability that unaffordable energy bills had forced the household into bankruptcy.

Table IV-49C
Forced into Bankruptcy by Unaffordable Energy Bills
In the Past Year
By Poverty Group

	2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	97	643	222	83
Yes	5%	3%	2%	2%
No	91%	96%	97%	98%
Don't Know / No Answer	4%	1%	1%	0%

V. The Need For LIHEAP

The 2003 NEA Survey provided new evidence on the importance of LIHEAP for recipient households. The 2005 survey reaffirms the continuing need that exists for and the importance of LIHEAP benefits. This section addresses respondents' assessments of the impact that LIHEAP had on their circumstances and whether they would have faced certain problems if LIHEAP had not been available. Unless the number of respondents is shown, tables include all respondents to the 2005 survey, and all 2003 respondents who also responded in 2005.

A. *History of LIHEAP Receipt*

The 2003 NEA sample was drawn from state lists of LIHEAP recipients, and as such, all 2003 respondents should have received LIHEAP in the year prior to the survey. However, the 2005 NEA Survey sampled the same 2003 LIHEAP recipients, a number of whom may not have received LIHEAP in the year prior to the 2005 survey.

Respondents were asked whether they had received LIHEAP benefits in the year prior to the survey. Table V-1 displays the responses to this question. Seventy-five percent of respondents to the 2005 survey reported that they received LIHEAP, compared to 87 percent of respondents to the 2003 survey who said that they received LIHEAP in the past year.¹¹

**Table V-1
Received LIHEAP During Past Year¹²**

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	87%	75%
No	11%	23%
Don't Know	2%	2%

Table V-2 displays the season when respondents reported that they received LIHEAP benefits in the year prior to the survey. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported that they received LIHEAP in the winter, eight percent said that they received LIHEAP in the spring, another eight percent said that they received LIHEAP in the fall, and two percent said that they received LIHEAP in the summer. Five percent said that they received LIHEAP more than one time in the year preceding the survey.

¹¹ All respondents should have received LIHEAP in the year prior to the 2003 survey, due to the sample selection procedures. However, research has found that many LIHEAP recipients are not aware that they received these benefits or do not recall that they have received these benefits.

¹² Interviewers used the name for the LIHEAP program particular to the state of the recipient interviewed. If the respondent was initially confused or did not recall the program based on the state-designated name, interviewers were trained to assist their memory by describing energy assistance benefits, and using the term energy assistance throughout the survey instead of the state-designated LIHEAP name.

Table V-2
Reported Season of LIHEAP Receipt

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Number of Respondents	1,037	895
Winter	67%	68%
Spring	7%	8%
Summer	6%	2%
Fall	10%	8%
More Than Once	3%	5%
All Year Round	5%	5%
Don't Know / No Answer	2%	5%

Table V-3A presents the number of years that respondents reported that they received LIHEAP in the past five years. Thirty-two percent of respondents to the 2005 survey reported that they received LIHEAP all five of the previous five years, compared to 23 percent of respondents to the 2003 survey who said that they received LIHEAP in all of the five previous years. Eight percent of respondents to the 2005 survey said that they received LIHEAP in only one of the five previous years, compared to 21 percent of respondents in 2003.

Table V-3A
Number of Years Received LIHEAP In the Past Five Years

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
1	21%	8%
2	24%	22%
3	17%	19%
4	9%	10%
5	23%	32%
Don't Know / No Answer	7%	10%

Households with elderly or disabled members, or children under age 18 were more likely than non-vulnerable households to report that they received LIHEAP in each of the five years prior to the survey. Thirty-eight percent of households with elderly members, 36 percent of disabled members, and 31 percent of households with children reported that they received LIHEAP in each of the five years prior to the survey, compared to nine percent of non-vulnerable households.

Table V-3B
Number of Years Received LIHEAP In the Past Five Years
By Vulnerable Group

	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
1	17%	18%	21%	43%	5%	7%	11%	15%
2	23%	21%	27%	29%	18%	19%	26%	24%
3	18%	18%	15%	15%	18%	19%	18%	34%
4	9%	8%	10%	6%	10%	11%	7%	10%
5	25%	29%	21%	4%	38%	36%	31%	9%
Don't Know / No Answer	8%	6%	7%	4%	12%	9%	8%	8%

Households with income below 150 percent of the poverty level were more likely to say that they received LIHEAP in each of the past five years than those with income above 150 percent of the poverty level.

Table V-3C
Number of Years Received LIHEAP In the Past Five Years
By Poverty Group

	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
1	27%	15%	20%	52%	3%	5%	10%	24%
2	19%	26%	24%	21%	32%	19%	20%	32%
3	18%	16%	23%	11%	16%	19%	22%	15%
4	12%	9%	6%	6%	4%	11%	12%	3%
5	16%	28%	20%	9%	31%	39%	27%	11%
Don't Know / No Answer	7%	6%	6%	1%	14%	6%	8%	15%

Respondents were asked whether they had applied or planned to apply for LIHEAP benefits for the coming summer or the following winter. Table V-4A shows that 82 percent of respondents had applied or planned to apply.

Table V-4A
Applied or Plans to Apply for LIHEAP In Coming Summer or Next Winter

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	89%	82%
No	8%	11%
Don't Know / No Answer	4%	8%

Households with disabled or elderly members were most likely to report that they had applied or planned to apply for LIHEAP for the next LIHEAP season. Eighty-five percent of households with elderly members and 87 percent of households with disabled members reported that they had applied or planned to apply, compared to 63 percent of non-vulnerable households.

Table V-4B
Applied or Plans to Apply for LIHEAP In Coming Winter or Next Summer
By Vulnerable Group

	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	614	604	378	70	643	627	362	69
Yes	92%	92%	86%	77%	85%	87%	79%	63%
No	5%	4%	10%	17%	8%	7%	13%	23%
Don't Know / No Answer	3%	3%	5%	7%	8%	6%	8%	14%

Households with income at or below the poverty level were more likely than those with income above the poverty level to report that they had applied or planned to apply for LIHEAP for the next LIHEAP season.

Table V-4C
Applied or Plans to Apply for LIHEAP In Coming Winter or Next Summer
By Poverty Group

	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	113	598	313	63	97	643	222	83
Yes	88%	93%	90%	63%	90%	90%	79%	49%
No	7%	4%	8%	30%	4%	4%	15%	38%
Don't Know / No Answer	5%	3%	2%	8%	6%	6%	6%	13%

B. Problems that Would Have Been Faced in the Absence of LIHEAP

Respondents who reported that they did not encounter some of the problems caused by unaffordable energy bills described in the previous sections were asked whether they believe they would have faced these problems if LIHEAP assistance had not been available. Table V-5 shows that 78 percent of respondents said that they would have worried about being able to pay their home energy bill if LIHEAP assistance had not been available.

Table V-5
If LIHEAP Had Not Been Available:
Would You Have Worried About Paying Home Energy Bill?

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Number of Respondents	369	293
Yes	72%	78%
No	25%	20%
Don't Know / No Answer	3%	2%

As shown in Table V-6, 63 percent of respondents in 2005 reported that they would have needed to keep their home at an unsafe or unhealthy temperature if LIHEAP assistance had not been available, compared to 54 percent who said that they would have needed to do so in 2003.

Table V-6
If LIHEAP Had Not Been Available:
Would You have Needed to Keep Home Temperature at Unsafe or Unhealthy Levels?

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Number of Respondents	845	682
Yes	54%	63%
No	41%	34%
Don't Know / No Answer	5%	3%

Table V-7 shows that 54 percent of respondents in 2005 reported that they would have had their electricity or home heating fuel discontinued at a time when they needed it to heat or cool their home if LIHEAP assistance had not been available, compared to 47 percent of respondents in 2003.

Table V-7
If LIHEAP Had Not Been Available:
Would You have had Electricity or Home Heating Fuel Discontinued?

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Number of Respondents	910	762
Yes	47%	54%
No	45%	39%
Don't Know / No Answer	8%	7%

C. LIHEAP Restored Heat

Respondents who reported that they did not have use of their heat because their electricity or natural gas service was disconnected or that their fuel delivery was discontinued, and who reported that they received LIHEAP benefits in the year preceding the survey, were asked whether LIHEAP helped restore their main source of heat. Table V-8 shows that six percent of respondents reported that LIHEAP helped to restore their main source of heat.

Table V-8
LIHEAP Helped to Restore Heat Due to Shutoff

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	8%	6%
No	10%	7%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%
Did Not Experience Shut Off and/or Did Not Receive LIHEAP	82%	87%

Respondents who reported that they were without heat because they were unable to repair or replace a broken heating system, and who reported that they received LIHEAP benefits in the year preceding the survey, were asked whether LIHEAP helped restore their main source of heat. As shown in Table V-9, five percent of respondents reported that LIHEAP helped to restore their main source of heat when it was not available due to a broken heating system.

Table V-9
LIHEAP Helped to Restore Heat Due to Broken Equipment

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Yes	5%	5%
No	10%	6%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%
Did Not Experience Broken Equipment and/or Did Not Receive LIHEAP	85%	89%

D. Importance of LIHEAP

Respondents who reported that they received LIHEAP benefits in the year prior to the survey were asked, “How important has LIHEAP been in helping you to meet your needs?” Table V-10A shows that 93 percent of LIHEAP recipients reported that LIHEAP was very important in helping them meet their needs, and four percent said it was somewhat important.

Table V-10A
Importance of LIHEAP

	2003 Survey	2005 Survey
Number of Respondents	957	807
Very Important	88%	93%
Somewhat Important	7%	4%
Of Little Importance	3%	1%
Not At All Important	1%	1%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%

Households with elderly or disabled members, or children under age 18 were more likely than non-vulnerable households to report that LIHEAP was very important in helping them to meet their needs. Ninety-two percent of households with elderly members, 95 percent of households with disabled members, and 94 percent of households with children reported that LIHEAP was very important, compared to 79 percent of non-vulnerable households.

Table V-10B
Importance of LIHEAP
By Vulnerable Group

	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable	Elderly	Disabled	Child Under 18	Non-Vulnerable
Number of Respondents	543	527	314	60	527	508	249	40
Very Important	85%	89%	90%	87%	92%	95%	94%	79%
Somewhat Important	8%	6%	8%	7%	3%	3%	4%	14%
Of Little Importance	5%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	7%
Not At All Important	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	0%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	0%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%

Across poverty levels, households were very likely to report that LIHEAP was very or somewhat important in helping them to meet their needs.

Table V-10C
Importance of LIHEAP
By Poverty Group

	2003 Survey				2005 Survey			
	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%	0-50%	51-100%	101-150%	>150%
Number of Respondents	92	534	276	55	77	538	160	32
Very Important	87%	89%	87%	88%	93%	93%	94%	98%
Somewhat Important	9%	6%	6%	10%	5%	4%	4%	2%
Of Little Importance	1%	3%	5%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Not At All Important	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Don't Know / No Answer	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

VI. Segmentation of the Population

In this section of the report, we examine different segments of the population, and analyze key indicators for some population groups. This section displays results only from the 2005 survey.

A. Poverty Level

Most of the respondents to the survey reported incomes that are below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. However, a small percentage reported income above this level. This includes households who live in states that have a higher cutoff for LIHEAP eligibility, or households that have increased their incomes since the 2003 survey.

Table VI-1 displays whether households reported that they have children under 18, and whether they are in single parent households, by the household's poverty level. Households with income above 150 percent of the poverty level are more likely to have children than households with income below 150 percent of the poverty level. While 60 percent of households with income above 150 percent of the poverty level have children, 37 percent of households with income below 150 percent of the poverty level have children.

Table VI-1
Presence of Children Under 18 and Single-Parent Households
By Poverty Level

	2005 Survey	
	At or Below 150% of Poverty	Above 150% of Poverty
Number of Respondents	962	83
Percent with Children	37%	60%
Percent in Single-Parent Households	24%	24%

Table VI-2 displays the types of income and benefits that households reported by the poverty level. This table shows that households with income above 150 percent of the poverty level are more likely to have wage or employment income. While 68 percent of households with income above the poverty level have wage or employment income, only 26 percent of households with income at or below 150 percent of the poverty level have wage or employment income. Households with income above 150 percent of the poverty level are less likely to receive retirement income, public assistance, and non-cash benefits.

Table VI-2
Types of Income and Benefits Received
By Poverty Level

	2005 Survey	
	At or Below 150% of Poverty	Above 150% of Poverty
Number of Respondents	962	83
Wages or Self-Employment Income	26%	68%
Retirement Income	46%	17%
Public Assistance	38%	3%
Non-Cash Benefits	58%	16%

Table VI-3 displays whether the household reported that they were unemployed during the year, by poverty level. Households with income above 150 percent of the poverty level were less likely to report that they were unemployed during the year.

Table VI-3
Unemployed During the Year
By Poverty Level

	2005 Survey	
	At or Below 150% of Poverty	Above 150% of Poverty
Number of Respondents	962	83
Yes	23%	12%
No	77%	88%

Table VI-4 displays health insurance coverage by poverty level. This table shows that households with income at or below 150 percent of the poverty level are equally likely as those with income above 150 percent of the poverty level to have the entire family with health insurance.

Table VI-4
Health Insurance Coverage
By Poverty Level

	2005 Survey	
	At or Below 150% of Poverty	Above 150% of Poverty
Household Members With Health Insurance:		
Number of Respondents	962	83
Entire Household	67%	66%
Some, but not all family members	18%	21%
None	14%	13%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%

Table VI-5 displays mean pre and post LIHEAP energy burden by poverty level. Households with income above 150 percent of the poverty level have lower pre and post LIHEAP energy burdens. While households with income below 150 percent of the poverty level have a pre-LIHEAP energy burden of 15 percent and a post-LIHEAP energy burden of 11 percent, households with income above 150 percent of the poverty level have a pre-LIHEAP energy burden of six percent and a post-LIHEAP energy burden of five percent.

Table VI-5
Mean Energy Burden
By Poverty Level

	2005 Survey	
	At or Below 150% of Poverty	Above 150% of Poverty
Number of Respondents	822	75
Pre-LIHEAP	15%	6%
Post-LIHEAP	11%	5%

B. Self-Reported LIHEAP Receipt

Households were asked whether they received LIHEAP in the past year. Previous research has shown that households are sometimes not aware that they received these benefits. While all respondents to the 2003 survey should have received LIHEAP, as they were drawn from a sample of LIHEAP recipients, only 87 percent reported that they received LIHEAP. In the 2005 survey, 75 percent of the respondents reported that they received LIHEAP, again probably an underestimate of the true percentage that received these benefits in the past year. The tables in this section display characteristics of the population by whether or not they reported that they received LIHEAP benefits.

Table VI-6 shows that households that reported that they did not receive LIHEAP in the past year are more likely to have children and more likely to reside in single parent families. While 48 percent of households who reported that they did not receive LIHEAP in the past year have children, 34 percent of those who reported that they did receive LIHEAP have children. This is consistent with the finding that households with children are more likely than other households to report that they received LIHEAP in only one of the past five years.

Table VI-6
Presence of Children Under 18 and Single-Parent Households
By Receipt of LIHEAP in the Past Year

	2005 Survey	
	Received LIHEAP	Did Not Receive LIHEAP
Number of Respondents	895	289
Percent with Children	34%	48%
Percent in Single-Parent Households	22%	29%

Table VI-7 displays the household's poverty level by whether they reported that they received LIHEAP in the past year. Households who reported that they did not receive LIHEAP in the past

year are more likely to have income above 150 percent of the poverty level. While five percent of households who reported that they received LIHEAP in the past year reported income above 150 percent of the poverty level, 21 percent of households who reported that they did not receive LIHEAP in the past year reported income above 150 percent of the poverty level.

Table VI-7
Detailed Poverty Level
By Receipt of LIHEAP in the Past Year

	2005 Survey	
	Received LIHEAP	Did Not Receive LIHEAP
Number of Respondents	895	289
0%-50%	11%	8%
51%-100%	58%	32%
101%-150%	17%	21%
>150%	5%	21%
No Income Information Provided	9%	18%

Table VI-8 displays the types of income and benefits received by whether the household reported that LIHEAP was received in the past year. Households that reported that LIHEAP was not received in the past year are more likely to report that they received wages or self-employment income, and households that reported that LIHEAP was received in the past year are more likely to report that they received retirement income, public assistance, or non-cash benefits.

Table VI-8
Types of Income and Benefits Received
By Receipt of LIHEAP in the Past Year

	2005 Survey	
	Received LIHEAP	Did Not Receive LIHEAP
Number of Respondents	895	289
Wages or Self-Employment Income	26%	43%
Retirement Income	48%	27%
Public Assistance	37%	26%
Non-Cash Benefits	58%	36%

Table VI-9 displays whether someone in the household was unemployed in the past year by whether the household reported that they received LIHEAP. There was not a significant difference in unemployment by whether the household received LIHEAP.

Table VI-9
Unemployed During the Year
By Receipt of LIHEAP in the Past Year

	2005 Survey	
	Received LIHEAP	Did Not Receive LIHEAP
Number of Respondents	895	289
Yes	21%	23%
No	79%	74%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

Table VI-10 displays health insurance coverage by whether the household reported that LIHEAP was received in the past year. There are not significant differences in the percent with health insurance by LIHEAP receipt.

Table VI-10
Health Insurance Coverage
By Receipt of LIHEAP in the Past Year

	2005 Survey	
	Received LIHEAP	Did Not Receive LIHEAP
Household Members With Health Insurance:		
Number of Respondents	895	289
Entire Household	69%	63%
Some, but not all family members	16%	22%
None	14%	14%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%

Table VI-11 shows that households that reported that they did not receive LIHEAP in the past year have lower pre-LIHEAP energy burdens than those who reported that they did receive LIHEAP. The post-LIHEAP energy burden for households who reported that they received LIHEAP in the past year is equal to the pre-LIHEAP energy burden for households that reported they did not receive LIHEAP.

Table VI-11
Mean Energy Burden
By Receipt of LIHEAP in the Past Year

	2005 Survey	
	Received LIHEAP	Did Not Receive LIHEAP
Number of Respondents	695	202
Pre-LIHEAP	15%	11%
Post-LIHEAP	11%	--

C. *Elderly Household Members*

This section examines differences in household characteristics by whether there are elderly members present in the household. Table VI-12 shows that, as expected, households with elderly members are much less likely to contain children and to be single parent homes. While 66 percent of households without elderly members have children, only nine percent of households with elderly members have children.

Table VI-12
Presence of Children Under 18 and Single-Parent Households
By Presence of Elderly Members

	2005 Survey	
	Elderly	Not Elderly
Number of Respondents	643	541
Percent with Children	9%	66%
Percent in Single-Parent Households	6%	40%

Table VI-13 shows that households with elderly members are less likely to have income below 50 percent of the poverty level, and are less likely to have income above 150 percent of the poverty level. While five percent of households with elderly members have income below 50 percent of the poverty level, 15 percent of households without elderly members have income below 50 percent of the poverty level. While four percent of households with elderly members have income above 150 percent of the poverty level, 13 percent of households with no elderly members have income above 150 percent of the poverty level.

Table VI-13
Detailed Poverty Level
By Presence of Elderly Members

	2005 Survey	
	Elderly	Not Elderly
Number of Respondents	643	541
0%-50%	5%	15%
51%-100%	57%	46%
101%-150%	21%	15%
>150%	4%	13%
No Income Information Provided	13%	11%

Table VI-14 displays the type of income and benefits received by whether there are elderly household members. Households with elderly members are much less likely to have wages or self-employment income and are much more likely to receive retirement income. Households with elderly members are also less likely to receive public assistance. While 11 percent of households

with elderly members reported wage or self-employment income, 49 percent of households without elderly members reported wage or self-employment income.

Table VI-14
Types of Income and Benefits Received
By Presence of Elderly Members

	2005 Survey	
	Elderly	Not Elderly
Number of Respondents	643	541
Wages or Self-Employment Income	11%	49%
Retirement Income	78%	9%
Public Assistance	30%	37%
Non-Cash Benefits	50%	55%

Table VI-15 displays whether a member in the household was unemployed in the past year, by the presence of elderly household members. Households with elderly members were less likely to report that they were unemployed in the past year. Only nine percent of households with elderly members reported that someone in the household was unemployed in the past year, compared to one third of households that did not contain an elderly member.

Table VI-15
Unemployed During the Year
By Presence of Elderly Members

	2005 Survey	
	Elderly	Not Elderly
Number of Respondents	643	541
Yes	9%	33%
No	90%	66%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

Table VI-16 displays health insurance coverage by whether there are elderly members in the household. Households with elderly members are more likely to report that the entire household has health insurance. While 77 percent of households with elderly members reported that the entire household had health insurance, only 57 percent of households without health insurance reported that everyone in the household had health insurance.

Table VI-16
Health Insurance Coverage
By Presence of Elderly Members

	2005 Survey	
	Elderly	Not Elderly
Household Members With Health Insurance:		
Number of Respondents	643	541
Entire Household	77%	57%
Some, but not all family members	9%	26%
None	13%	15%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%

Table VI-17 shows that energy burden does not vary significantly by the presence of elderly household members.

Table VI-17
Mean Energy Burden
By Presence of Elderly Members

	2005 Survey	
	Elderly	Not Elderly
Number of Respondents	469	428
Pre-LIHEAP	15%	13%
Post-LIHEAP	11%	11%

D. Elderly Household Members and Home Ownership

This section examines household characteristics and difficulties meeting energy needs by whether there is an elderly household member and whether the home is owned or rented.

Table VI-18 shows that non-elderly renters are most likely to be single parent families. Of the non-elderly renters, 46 percent are single parent households, compared to 34 percent of non-elderly owners.

Table VI-18
Presence of Children Under 18 and Single-Parent Households
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Percent with Children	8%	11%	69%	64%
Percent in Single-Parent Households	6%	8%	34%	46%

Table VI-19 displays poverty levels by the presence of elderly household members and home ownership. Non-elderly renters are most likely to have income below 50 percent of the poverty level and non-elderly owners are most likely to have income above 150 percent of the poverty level.

Table VI-19
Detailed Poverty Level
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
0%-50%	5%	6%	9%	19%
51%-100%	51%	63%	43%	48%
101%-150%	23%	19%	22%	10%
>150%	5%	3%	17%	10%
No Income Information Provided	16%	9%	9%	13%

Table VI-20 shows that non-elderly owners are most likely to have wages or self-employment income and non-elderly renters are most likely to receive public assistance income. Fifty-eight percent of non-elderly owners reported wages or self-employment income, compared to 44 percent of non-elderly renters, and 11 percent of elderly owners and renters. Forty-four percent of non-elderly renters received public assistance, compared to 29 percent of non-elderly owners, 36 percent of elderly renters, and 27 percent of elderly owners.

Table VI-20
Types of Income and Benefits Received
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Wages or Self-Employment Income	11%	11%	58%	44%
Retirement Income	78%	79%	9%	8%
Public Assistance	27%	36%	29%	44%
Non-Cash Benefits	35%	68%	40%	68%

Table VI-21 displays whether someone in the household was employed during the year by the presence of elderly members and home ownership. The rates of unemployment vary by the presence of elderly members, but not by whether the home is owned or rented.

Table VI-21
Unemployed During the Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Yes	8%	12%	35%	33%
No	92%	88%	65%	67%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	1%

Table VI-22 displays health insurance coverage by the presence of elderly members and home ownership. This table shows that health insurance coverage varies significantly by whether there is an elderly household member, but not by whether the home is owned or rented.

Table VI-22
Health Insurance Coverage
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Household Members With Health Insurance:				
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Entire Household	79%	74%	54%	61%
Some, but not all family members	8%	13%	30%	23%
None	12%	13%	15%	15%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	0%	1%

Table VI-23 shows that energy burden does not vary significantly by the presence of elderly members and by whether the household is an owner or a renter.

Table VI-23
Mean Energy Burden
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	289	172	217	201
Pre-LIHEAP	16%	13%	12%	14%
Post-LIHEAP	12%	10%	9%	11%

Table VI-24 shows that differences between whether the household worried about paying the energy bill varied by the presence of elderly members by not by whether the home was owned or rented.

Households with elderly members were less likely to report that they worried about paying their energy bill.

Table VI-24
Worried About Paying Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill
During Past Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Almost Every Month	15%	17%	37%	30%
Some Months	27%	21%	29%	32%
1 or 2 Months	14%	13%	12%	12%
Never / No	43%	47%	20%	25%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	1%	0%

Table IV-25 shows that households with no elderly members were more likely to report that they borrowed from a friend or relative to pay their home energy bill. While 51 percent of non-elderly renters and 46 percent of non-elderly owners reported that they borrowed, 25 percent of elderly renters and 19 percent of elderly owners reported that they borrowed.

Table IV-25
Borrowed from a Friend or Relative to Pay Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Almost Every Month	2%	4%	7%	7%
Some Months	10%	11%	23%	28%
1 or 2 Months	7%	10%	16%	16%
Never / No	81%	74%	54%	49%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	1%	0%

Table IV-26 shows that elderly owners are most likely to report that they closed off part of their home because they could not afford to heat or cool it. Forty-six percent of elderly owners reported that they closed off part of their home, compared to 30 percent of elderly renters, 34 percent of non-elderly owners, and 34 percent of non-elderly renters.

Table IV-26
Closed Off Part of Home Because Could Not Afford to Heat or Cool It
Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill
During Past Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Almost Every Month	16%	10%	15%	9%
Some Months	26%	14%	14%	15%
1 or 2 Months	4%	4%	6%	10%
Never / No	53%	68%	64%	64%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	4%	1%	2%

Table IV-27 shows that the non-elderly are more likely to report that they left the home for part of the day because it was too hot or too cold. Twenty-six percent of non-elderly renters, 26 percent of non-elderly owners, 12 percent of elderly renters, and 8 percent of elderly owners reported that they left their homes for part of the day.

Table IV-27
Left Home for Part of the Day Because it was Too Hot or Too Cold
Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill
During Past Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Almost Every Month	0%	1%	4%	2%
Some Months	4%	6%	8%	15%
1 or 2 Months	4%	5%	14%	9%
Never / No	92%	86%	74%	72%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	1%	2%

Table IV-28 shows that non-elderly owners and renters are more likely to report that they used their kitchen stove or oven to provide heat than elderly owners and renters. Thirty-three percent of non-elderly owners, 29 percent of non-elderly renters, 19 percent of elderly owners, and 14 percent of elderly renters reported that they used their kitchen stove or oven to provide heat because they did not have enough money for the energy bill.

Table IV-28
Used Kitchen Stove or Oven to Provide Heat Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill
During Past Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Almost Every Month	2%	1%	4%	2%
Some Months	8%	5%	18%	15%
1 or 2 Months	9%	8%	11%	12%
Never / No	81%	84%	66%	71%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	2%	1%	1%

Table IV-29 shows that the non-elderly are more likely than the elderly to report that they skipped paying or paid less than their entire home energy bill, and that non-elderly renters are most likely to report that they skipped paying or paid less than the entire home energy bill. Sixty-eight percent of non-elderly renters reported that they skipped paying or paid less than their entire home energy bill, compared to 58 percent of non-elderly owners, and 26 percent of elderly owners and elderly renters.

Table IV-29
Skipped Paying or Paid Less than Entire Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Almost Every Month	3%	3%	18%	14%
Some Months	14%	15%	24%	32%
1 or 2 Months	9%	8%	16%	22%
Never / No	74%	73%	40%	33%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	2%	2%	0%

Table IV-30 shows that the non-elderly are more likely to report that they were threatened with shutoff than the elderly, and that the non-elderly renters are most likely to report that they were threatened with shutoff. Half of the non-elderly renters reported that they were threatened with shutoff, compared to 39 percent of the non-elderly owners, 14 percent of the elderly renters, and 11 percent of the elderly owners.

Table IV-30
Received Notice or Threat to Disconnect or Discontinue Electricity or Home Heating Fuel
Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill
During Past Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Almost Every Month	1%	2%	5%	7%
Some Months	5%	7%	16%	21%
1 or 2 Months	5%	5%	18%	22%
Never / No	88%	85%	62%	50%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	0%	0%

Table IV-31 shows that non-elderly renters were most likely to report that their gas service was shut off due to non-payment during the past year. A full 12 percent of these households said that their gas service was shut off, compared to 7 percent of non-elderly owners, two percent of elderly renters, and no elderly owners.

Table IV-31
Gas Service Was Shut Off Due to Nonpayment
During Past Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Yes	0%	2%	7%	12%
No	99%	98%	93%	88%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	0%	0%

The non-elderly were more likely to report that they were not able to use their main source of heat during the past year. Table IV-32 shows that 26 percent of non-elderly owners, 22 percent of non-elderly renters, 14 percent of elderly owners, and 7 percent of elderly renters reported that they were unable to use their main source of heat during the past year.

Table IV-32
Unable to Use Main Source of Heat
During Past Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Yes	14%	7%	26%	22%
No	86%	93%	74%	78%

Table IV-33 shows that the non-elderly were more likely to report that they were not able to use their air conditioning during the past year because they could not afford to fix it or because their electricity was shut off due to nonpayment. Seventeen percent of non-elderly owners, 16 percent of non-elderly renters, nine percent of elderly owners and 6 percent of elderly renters reported that they were unable to use their air conditioning during the past year.

Table IV-33
Unable to Use Air Conditioning
During Past Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Yes	9%	6%	17%	16%
No	91%	94%	82%	84%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	1%	0%

Table IV-34 shows that non-elderly renters were more likely to report that they did not make their full rent or mortgage payment due to energy bills in the past five years. Forty percent of non-elderly renters, 30 percent of non-elderly owners, 16 percent of elderly renters, and 11 percent of elderly owners reported that they did not make the full rent or mortgage payment in the past five years.

Table IV-34
Did Not Make Full Rent or Mortgage Payment Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Yes	11%	16%	30%	40%
No	88%	81%	70%	59%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	3%	0%	0%

Table IV-35 shows that the non-elderly were more likely to report that they went without food for at least one day in the past five years due to their energy bills. Twenty-eight percent of non-elderly renters, 24 percent of non-elderly owners, 17 percent of elderly renters, and 10 percent of elderly owners reported that they went without food in the past five years.

Table IV-35
Went Without Food for at Least One Day Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Yes	10%	17%	24%	28%
No	90%	82%	76%	72%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	0%	0%

Table IV-36 shows that non-elderly owners were most likely to report that they went without medical or dental care due to energy bills in the past five years. Fifty-seven percent of non-elderly owners, compared to 36 percent of non-elderly renters, and 25 percent of elderly owners and renters reported that they went without medical or dental care in the past five years.

Table IV-36
Went Without Medical or Dental Care Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Yes	25%	25%	57%	36%
No	75%	74%	43%	63%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	2%	0%	1%

Table IV-37 shows that non-elderly owners were most likely to report that they did not fill a prescription or took less than the full dose of a prescribed medication due to energy bills in the past five years, and that owners were more likely than renters to have not taken a prescription. Forty-two percent of non-elderly owners, 33 percent of non-elderly renters, 31 percent of elderly owners, and 23 percent of elderly renters reported that they did not take their prescription.

Table IV-37
Didn't Fill Prescription or Took Less Than the Full Dose of Prescribed Medicine Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Yes	31%	23%	42%	33%
No	68%	75%	58%	66%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	2%	0%	1%

The non-elderly were more likely to report that they were unable to pay their energy bills due to medical or prescription drug expenses. Table IV-38 shows that 27 percent of non-elderly owners, 25 percent of non-elderly renters, 11 percent of elderly renters, and 9 percent of elderly owners reported that they were unable to pay their energy bills due to medical or prescription drug expenses in the past year.

Table IV-38
Unable to Pay Energy Bills Due to Medical or Prescription Drug Expenses
In the Past Year
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Yes	9%	11%	27%	25%
No	90%	88%	72%	73%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	1%	3%

The non-elderly were more likely to report that someone in the household became sick because the home was too cold in the past five years. Table IV-39 shows that 23 percent of non-elderly owners and renters reported that someone in the household became sick, compared to ten percent of elderly renters and seven percent of elderly owners.

Table IV-39
Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Cold
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Yes	7%	10%	23%	23%
No	92%	90%	74%	76%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	3%	1%

Table IV-40 shows that households without elderly members were more likely to report that someone in the household became sick because the home was too hot. Eleven percent of non-elderly renters, nine percent of non-elderly owners, four percent of elderly owners and two percent of elderly renters reported that someone in the household became sick because the home was too hot.

Table IV-40
Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Hot
In the Past Five Years
By Presence of Elderly Members and Home Ownership

	2005 Survey			
	Elderly Owner	Elderly Renter	Non Elderly Owner	Non Elderly Renter
Number of Respondents	394	237	264	266
Yes	4%	2%	9%	11%
No	96%	97%	91%	89%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	1%	0%

VII. Regional Analysis

This section of the report examines differences in household characteristics and key indicators of energy insecurity by region of residence.

Table VII-1 shows that respondents in the Northeast are least likely to have children. While only 27 percent of households in the Northeast reported that they have children, 47 percent of households in the West, 45 percent of households in the Midwest, and 37 percent of household in the South, reported that they have children.

Table VII-1
Presence of Children Under 18 and Single-Parent Households
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Percent with Children	27%	45%	37%	47%
Percent in Single-Parent Households	20%	25%	25%	27%

Households in the South were most likely to have income below 50 percent of the poverty level, and households in the Midwest were most likely to have income above 150 percent of the poverty level. Table VII-2 shows that while 16 percent of households in the South had income below 50 percent of the poverty level, ten percent of households in the Midwest, and eight percent of households in the Northeast and in the West had income below 50 percent of the poverty level. While 14 percent of households in the Midwest had income above 150 percent of the poverty level, nine percent of households in the West, six percent of households in the Northeast, and three percent of households in the South had income above 150 percent of the poverty level.

Table VII-2
Detailed Poverty Level
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
0%-50%	8%	10%	16%	8%
51%-100%	49%	50%	53%	58%
101%-150%	23%	17%	14%	15%
>150%	6%	14%	3%	9%
No Income Information Provided	13%	9%	14%	10%

Table VII-3 displays the types of income and benefits received by region. Households in the Northeast were most likely to report that they received retirement income. Fifty-six percent of households in the Northeast, compared to 40 percent in the South, 38 percent in the Midwest, and 29

percent in the West reported that they received retirement income. Households in the South and West were most likely to receive public assistance, and households in the Midwest were least likely to receive non-cash benefits.

Table VII-3
Types of Income and Benefits Received
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Wages or Self-Employment Income	25%	36%	28%	33%
Retirement Income	56%	38%	40%	29%
Public Assistance	34%	28%	41%	41%
Non-Cash Benefits	54%	46%	59%	56%

Table VII-4 shows that households in the West were most likely to be unemployed during the year. While 30 percent of households in the West said that someone in the home was unemployed during the year, 22 percent in the South, 21 percent in the Midwest, and 18 percent in the Northeast reported that someone was unemployed during the year.

Table VII-4
Unemployed During the Year
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Yes	18%	21%	22%	30%
No	82%	79%	78%	68%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	1%	2%

Households in the Northeast were most likely to report that they had health insurance for the entire family. Table VII-5 shows that 77 percent of households in the Northeast reported that they had health insurance for the entire family, compared to 65 percent of households in the West, and 62 percent of households in the Midwest and South.

**Table VII-5
Health Insurance Coverage
By Region**

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Household Members With Health Insurance:				
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Entire Household	77%	62%	62%	65%
Some, but not all family members	14%	19%	20%	20%
None	9%	18%	17%	14%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	1%	1%

Table VII-6 shows that energy burden does not vary significantly by region.

**Table VII-6
Mean Energy Burden
By Region**

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	227	222	236	212
Pre-LIHEAP	14%	13%	16%	12%
Post-LIHEAP	10%	10%	13%	9%

Households in the South and West were most likely to report that they worried about paying their home energy bill. Table VII-7 shows that while 77 percent of households in the West and 75 percent of households in the South reported that they worried about their energy bill, 62 percent of households in the Northeast and 59 percent of households in the Midwest reported that they worried about their energy bill.

**Table VII-7
Worried About Paying Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year
By Region**

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Almost Every Month	23%	25%	28%	25%
Some Months	26%	24%	32%	36%
1 or 2 Months	13%	10%	15%	16%
Never / No	38%	39%	24%	22%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	2%	0%

Table VII-8 shows that households in the South and West were more likely to report that they borrowed from a friend or relative to pay their home energy bill. Forty-seven percent of households in the West and 43 percent of households in the South reported that they borrowed from friends or relatives, compared to 32 percent of households in the Northeast and 29 percent of households in the Midwest.

Table VII-8
Borrowed from a Friend or Relative to Pay Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Almost Every Month	5%	3%	7%	4%
Some Months	15%	18%	20%	24%
1 or 2 Months	12%	8%	16%	19%
Never / No	66%	71%	56%	50%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	1%	2%

Table VII-9 shows that households in the West were most likely to report that they left their home for part of the day because it was too hot or too cold. Twenty-nine percent of households in the West, compared to 18 percent of households in the Midwest, 16 percent of households in the South, and 15 percent of households in the Northeast reported that they left their home.

Table VII-9
Left Home for Part of the Day Because it was Too Hot or Too Cold
Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill
During Past Year
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Almost Every Month	1%	2%	1%	6%
Some Months	6%	8%	9%	12%
1 or 2 Months	8%	8%	6%	11%
Never / No	83%	82%	82%	71%
Don't Know / No Answer	2%	0%	1%	0%

Households in the South were most likely to report that they used their kitchen stove or oven to provide heat. Table VII-10 shows that 34 percent of households in the South, compared to 26 percent of households in the West, 22 percent of households in the Northeast and 18 percent of households in the Midwest reported that they used their kitchen oven or stove for heat.

Table VII-10
Used Kitchen Stove or Oven to Provide Heat Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Almost Every Month	2%	2%	3%	2%
Some Months	11%	8%	18%	14%
1 or 2 Months	9%	8%	13%	10%
Never / No	77%	82%	63%	73%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	3%	0%

Households in the West were most likely to report that they skipped paying or paid less than the entire home energy bill because they did not have enough money to pay the bill. Table VII-11 shows that 56 percent of households in the West, compared to 48 percent of households in the South, and 42 percent of households in the Northeast and Midwest reported that they skipped paying an energy bill.

Table VII-11
Skipped Paying or Paid Less than Entire Home Energy Bill Due to Not Having Enough Money
for the Energy Bill During Past Year
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Almost Every Month	10%	9%	8%	13%
Some Months	22%	19%	24%	23%
1 or 2 Months	10%	14%	16%	20%
Never / No	58%	58%	52%	41%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	1%	3%

Table VII-12 shows that households in the South and West were most likely to receive a disconnect notice. While 41 percent of households in the West and 36 percent of households in the South reported that they received a disconnect notice, 25 percent of households in the Northeast and 23 percent of households in the Midwest reported that they received a notice.

Table VII-12
Received Notice or Threat to Disconnect or Discontinue Electricity or Home Heating Fuel
Due to Not Having Enough Money for the Energy Bill
During Past Year
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Almost Every Month	2%	3%	4%	8%
Some Months	12%	11%	14%	16%
1 or 2 Months	11%	9%	18%	17%
Never / No	73%	77%	64%	60%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	0%	1%	0%

Households in the West were most likely to report that they did not make their full rent or mortgage payment due to energy bills. Table VII-13 shows that 31 percent of households in the West, compared to 27 percent of households in the South, 23 percent of households in the Northeast, and 22 percent of households in the Midwest reported that they did not make a full rent or mortgage payment due to energy bills.

Table VII-13
Did Not Make Full Rent or Mortgage Payment Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Yes	23%	22%	27%	31%
No	75%	77%	72%	67%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	2%	2%

Table VII-14 shows that households in the West were most likely to report that they went without food for at least one day due to their energy bills. While 31 percent of households in the West reported that they went without food for at least one day, 20 percent of households in the Northeast, 19 percent of households in the South, and 17 percent of households in the Midwest reported that they went without food for at least one day due to unaffordable energy bills.

Table VII-14
Went Without Food for at Least One Day Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Yes	20%	17%	19%	31%
No	80%	83%	80%	69%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	0%	0%	0%

Households in the South and West were most likely to report that they went without medical or dental care due to energy bills in the past five years. Table VII-15 shows that 46 percent of households in the South reported that they went without medical or dental care, compared to 43 percent of households in the West, 33 percent of households in the Midwest, and 28 percent of households in the Northeast.

Table VII-15
Went Without Medical or Dental Care Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Yes	28%	33%	46%	43%
No	72%	66%	53%	57%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	1%	1%

Table VII-16 shows that households in the South were most likely to report that they did not fill a prescription or took less than the full dose of prescribed medicine in the past five years. While 41 percent of households in the South reported that they did not take a full dose, 34 percent of households in the West, 32 percent of households in the Midwest, and 27 percent of households in the Northeast reported that they did not take a full dose.

Table VII-16
Didn't Fill Prescription or Took Less Than the Full Dose of Prescribed Medicine Due to Energy Bills
In the Past Five Years
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Yes	27%	32%	41%	34%
No	73%	67%	58%	64%
Don't Know / No Answer	0%	1%	1%	2%

Households in the West were most likely to report that someone in the household became sick because the home was too cold. Table VII-17 shows that while 31 percent of respondents in the West said that someone in the household became sick because the home was too cold, 16 percent in the South, 14 percent in the Midwest, and 13 percent in the Northeast said that someone became sick.

Table VII-17
Someone in Household Became Sick Because Home was Too Cold
In the Past Five Years
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
Yes	13%	14%	16%	31%
No	86%	85%	84%	66%
Don't Know / No Answer	1%	1%	0%	3%

Households in the Northeast and in the Midwest show more of an ongoing need for LIHEAP assistance. Table VII-18 shows that while 37 percent of households in the Northeast and 35 percent of households in the Midwest reported that they received LIHEAP in each of the past five years, 24 percent of households in the South and West reported that they received LIHEAP in each of the past five years.

Table VII-18
Number of Years Received LIHEAP
In the Past Five Years
By Region

	2005 Survey			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Respondents	311	310	298	265
1	6%	8%	10%	12%
2	20%	20%	26%	25%
3	16%	21%	21%	18%
4	10%	9%	9%	12%
5	37%	35%	24%	24%
Never / Don't Know / No Answer	11%	7%	10%	10%

VIII. Conclusion

Results from the 2005 NEA Survey highlight the fact that low-income households continue to face difficult choices in attempting to pay their energy bills. In the past five years:

- 35 percent went without medical or dental care.
- 32 percent went without filling a prescription or taking the full dose of a prescribed medicine.
- 25 percent did not make a rent or mortgage payment.
- 20 percent went without food for at least one day.
- 26 percent believe they became sick because their home was too cold.
- 7 percent believe they became sick because their home was too hot.

Many of these problems were faced by even greater percentages of households with serious medical conditions or who required medical equipment that uses electricity.

Many take unsafe or unhealthy actions to make ends meet. In the year prior to the survey:

- 24 percent used their kitchen stove or oven to provide heat.
- 19 percent kept their home at a temperature that they felt was unsafe or unhealthy.

These problems were more common among households with income at the lowest poverty levels.

Despite these sacrifices, many low-income households were still unable to meet their energy needs in the past year.

- 44 percent said that they skipped paying or paid less than their entire home energy bill.
- 30 percent said that they received a notice or threat to disconnect or discontinue their electricity or home heating fuel.
- 8 percent reported that their electricity or gas was shut off in the past year due to nonpayment of utility bills.
- 18 percent reported that they were unable to use their main source of heat because they could not afford fuel, their utility was disconnected, or they could not afford to repair the equipment.
- 13 percent reported that they were unable to use their air conditioning because their electricity was discontinued or they could not afford to repair the equipment.

Households with children and those at the lowest poverty levels were most likely to experience these problems.

A large share of the respondents perceived that their financial situation had worsened since the previous year, signaling a growing need.

- 24 percent reported that their financial situation was worse at the time of the survey, compared to the previous year.
- 54 percent of respondents reported that their energy bills were higher, compared to the previous year.
- 39 percent reported that it was more difficult to pay their energy bills at the time of the survey, compared to the previous year.

The 2005 NEA Survey found that LIHEAP continues to be essential in helping a large number of low-income Americans meet their energy needs. LIHEAP assistance reduced the percentage of household income spent on total residential energy costs from 14 to 11 percent.¹³ This reduction was achieved through a relatively small average grant of \$313.¹⁴ A greater percentage of households in 2005, compared to 2003, reported that LIHEAP benefits helped to mitigate some of the problems that they may have faced if LIHEAP had not been available:

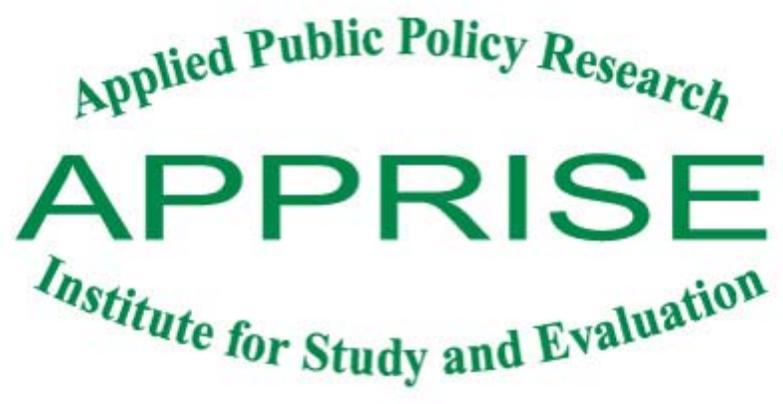
- Most households who received LIHEAP in the past year said that it had been very important in helping them to meet their needs.
- 63 percent of recipients said that they would have kept their home at an unsafe or unhealthy temperature if LIHEAP had not been available. This represents an increase from 54 percent of 2003 respondents who completed the 2005 survey.
- 54 percent of recipients said that they would have had electricity or home heating fuel discontinued if LIHEAP had not been available. This represents an increase from 47 percent of 2003 respondents who completed the 2005 survey.

Overall, LIHEAP-recipient households experience significant benefits by receiving LIHEAP, but many households still face difficult choices due to unaffordable home energy bills.

¹³ The statutory intent of LIHEAP is to reduce home heating and cooling costs for low-income households. However, information on total residential energy costs is more accessible and more apparent to LIHEAP-recipient respondents. Moreover, any reduction in home heating and cooling costs leads to a direct reduction in total residential energy costs. Therefore, this report addresses total residential energy costs.

¹⁴ 2003 LIHEAP benefits are used as a proxy for 2005 benefits, as states were not contacted for additional data in 2005.

Appendix A: Telephone Survey Instrument



**NEADA 2005 LIHEAP SURVEY
FINAL INSTRUMENT
April 2005**

Screener

Hello. This is (INTERVIEWER) from Braun Research calling for (NAME) regarding the National Energy Assistance study.

{Interviewer Note: The goal is to conduct the survey with either (NAME) or that person's spouse/partner. If (NAME) is not home / unavailable, politely ask, "May I speak with the spouse or partner of (NAME)".}

You should have received a letter in the mail from the National Energy Assistance Director's Association about this survey. I'm calling to ask you a few brief questions about your experiences with the (state specific LIHEAP name), home energy assistance, benefits that your household received in the past year. Your responses will help us better understand the need for (state specific LIHEAP name) energy assistance, and the problems caused by high energy bills. All your responses will be kept confidential, and will not affect your energy assistance benefits.

S1. {Interviewer: DO NOT READ, Whom are you speaking to?}

- 01 NAME
- 02 Spouse/Partner
- 03 Caretaker/Guardian
- 04 Other/Don't Know

[ASK if S1=04]

S2. When can I call back to speak with (NAME) or the spouse or partner of (NAME)? _____ WRITE DATE AND TIME FOR CALLBACK

S3. Did you receive (State specific LIHEAP name) this past year?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

A. Experience with Energy Assistance

[DO NOT ASK A1 IF S3=2,7,8]

A1. When did you receive (State specific LIHEAP name), winter, spring, summer, or fall, more than once, or all year round?

- 01 WINTER (DECEMBER, JANUARY, OR FEBRUARY)
- 02 SPRING (MARCH, APRIL, OR MAY)
- 03 SUMMER (JUNE, JULY, OR AUGUST)
- 04 FALL (SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, OR NOVEMBER)
- 05 MORE THAN ONCE
- 06 ALL YEAR ROUND
- 97 DON'T KNOW
- 98 REFUSED

A2. In how many of the past 5 years have you received (State specific LIHEAP name)?

- 01 Received for the first time this year
- 02 2
- 03 3
- 04 4
- 05 5 or every year
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

A3. Have you or will you apply for energy assistance for the coming winter or next summer?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

B. Actions taken to meet energy expenses

Which of the following actions did you take in the past year to bring down your heating bills in the winter:

	01	02	07	08
B1. Put plastic on windows?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B2. Turn down the heat when you go to bed?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

Which of the following actions did you take in the past year to bring down your cooling bills in the summer?

	01	02	07	08
B3. Keep shades and curtains closed in daytime?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B4. Use fans and open windows?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

Which of the following other energy-saving actions did you take in the past year?

	01	02	07	08
B5. Wash your clothes in cold water?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B6. Use compact fluorescent light bulbs?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

Energy bills can take up a large part of a family's budget, and households often find it necessary to make choices about what bills they will pay or what needs they will meet. In this section of the survey we ask some questions about actions that your household may have taken when it was difficult to meet all of your expenses.

In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your family taken any of the following actions or experienced any of the following due to your energy bills:

Housing Problems	01	02	07	08
B7. Didn't make full rent or mortgage payment?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B8. Was evicted from home or apartment?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B9. Moved in with friends or family?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B10. Moved into a shelter or been homeless?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
Other Expenses	01	02	07	08
B11. Went without food for at least one day?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B12. Went without medical/dental care?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B13. Didn't fill a prescription or took less than the full dose of a prescribed medicine?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

Utility Service and Health	01	02	07	08
B14. Needed to use a different person's name to obtain or continue receiving energy service?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B15. Had someone in your household get sick because your home was too cold?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B16. (Ask if B15=1, YES) Did you need to go to the doctor or hospital because of this illness?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B17. Had someone in your household get sick because your home was too hot?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B18. (Ask if B17=1, YES) Did you need to go to the doctor or hospital because of this illness?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B19. Had fire caused by unsafe heating/lighting?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B20. Had to leave your home due to carbon monoxide?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
B21. Someone in your household had carbon monoxide poisoning?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

C. Energy Insecurity

In the past 12 months, did you almost every month, some months, only in 1 or 2 months, or never do the following because there wasn't enough money for your energy bill?

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF ASKED, ALMOST EVERY MONTH MEANS 10 OR MORE MONTHS, AND SOME MONTHS MEANS 3 TO 9 MONTHS.)

		01	02	03	04	07	08
C1.	Did you worry that you wouldn't be able to pay your home energy bill?	ALMOST EVERY MONTH	SOME MONTHS	1 OR 2 MONTHS	NEVER/ NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C2.	Did you reduce your expenses for what you consider to be basic household necessities?	ALMOST EVERY MONTH	SOME MONTHS	1 OR 2 MONTHS	NEVER/ NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C3.	Did you need to borrow from a friend or relative to pay your home energy bill?	ALMOST EVERY MONTH	SOME MONTHS	1 OR 2 MONTHS	NEVER/ NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C4.	Did you skip paying your home energy bill or pay less than your whole home energy bill?	ALMOST EVERY MONTH	SOME MONTHS	1 OR 2 MONTHS	NEVER/ NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C5.	Did you have a supplier of your electric or home heating service threaten to disconnect your electricity or home heating fuel service, or discontinue making fuel deliveries?	ALMOST EVERY MONTH	SOME MONTHS	1 OR 2 MONTHS	NEVER/ NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C6.	Did you close off part of your home because you could not afford to heat or cool it?	ALMOST EVERY MONTH	SOME MONTHS	1 OR 2 MONTHS	NEVER/ NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C7.	Did you keep your home at a temperature that you felt was unsafe or unhealthy at any time of the year?	ALMOST EVERY MONTH	SOME MONTHS	1 OR 2 MONTHS	NEVER/ NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C8.	Did you leave your home for part of the day because it was too hot or too cold?	ALMOST EVERY MONTH	SOME MONTHS	1 OR 2 MONTHS	NEVER/ NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C9.	Did you use your kitchen stove or oven to provide heat?	ALMOST EVERY MONTH	SOME MONTHS	1 OR 2 MONTHS	NEVER/ NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C10a.	In the past 12 months, was your electricity ever shut off because you were unable to pay your electric bill?		01	02		07	08
C10b.	(ASK C10b if C10a=01, YES.) Is your electricity service shut off now?		YES	NO		DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C10c.	In the past 12 months, was your natural gas ever shut off because you were unable to pay your gas bill?		YES	NO		DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C10d.	(ASK C10d if C10c=01, YES.) Is your gas service shut off now?		YES	NO		DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your main source of heat, but could not for one or more of the following reasons?

	01	02	07	08
C11. Your heating system was broken and you were unable to pay for its repair or replacement?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C12. You ran out of fuel oil, kerosene, LPG, propane, coal, or wood because you were unable to pay for a delivery?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C13. The utility company discontinued your gas or electric service because you were unable to pay your bill?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

(Ask C14 if C11=1, YES, C12=1, YES, OR C13=1, YES)

	01	02	07	08
C14. Did (State specific LIHEAP name) help you to restore use of your main source of heat?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your air conditioner, but could not for one or more of the following reasons?

	01	02	07	08
C15. Your air conditioner was broken and you were unable to pay for its repair or replacement?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C16. The utility company discontinued your electric service because you were unable to pay your bill?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

(ASK C17 - C19 IF C10A=1, YES, C10C=1, YES, C12=1, YES OR C13=1, YES, or C16=1, YES)

Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you had to do the following because the utility company discontinued your gas or electric service or because you ran out of fuel and could not pay for a delivery?

	01	02	07	08
C17. Did you have to go without showers or baths because you didn't have hot water?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C18. Did you have to go without hot meals because you didn't have cooking fuel?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C19. Did you have to use candles or lanterns because you didn't have lights?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

(READ IF S3=1 AND [C1=4, NEVER or C7=4, NEVER] or [C10A=2, NO, C10C=2, NO, C12=2, NO, C13=2, NO, AND C16=2, NO])

You stated that you did not face some of these problems that we asked about in the past year. In the next few questions we ask whether you think you may have had some of these problems if (State specific LIHEAP name) assistance had not been available.

	01	02	07	08
C20. (Ask if C1=4, NEVER) Would you have worried about paying your home energy bill if (State specific LIHEAP name) assistance had not been available?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C21. (Ask if C7=4, NEVER) Would you have needed to keep your home at a temperature that you felt was unsafe or unhealthy at any time of the year if (State specific LIHEAP name) assistance had not been available?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
C22. (Ask if [C10A=2, NO, C10C=2, NO, C12=2, NO, C13=2, NO, AND C16=2, NO]) Would you have had your electricity or home heating fuel shut off or discontinued during a time when you needed it to heat or cool your home if (State specific LIHEAP name) assistance had not been available?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

[DO NOT ASK C23 IF S3=2,7,8]

C23. How important has STATE SPECIFIC LIHEAP NAME been in helping you to meet your needs?

- 01 VERY IMPORTANT/HAS MADE A VERY BIG DIFFERENCE
- 02 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT/HAS MADE A DIFFERENCE
- 03 OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE/HAS MADE A SMALL DIFFERENCE
- 04 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT/NOT BIG ENOUGH BENEFIT TO HELP
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

D. Change in Circumstances

D1. How do your energy bills this year compare to those last year?

- 01 SAME
- 02 LOWER
- 03 HIGHER
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

(ASK D2 IF D1=3, HIGHER)

D2. Why do you think your energy bills are higher than last year?

- 01 PRICES WERE HIGHER
- 02 WINTER WAS COLDER
- 03 SUMMER WAS WARMER
- 05 OTHER _____
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

D3. How does your financial situation this year compare to last year?

- 01 SAME
- 02 WORSE
- 03 BETTER
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

D4. How difficult is it for you to pay your energy bills compared to last year?

- 01 SAME
- 02 MORE DIFFICULT
- 03 LESS DIFFICULT
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

(ASK D5 AND D6 IF D4=02, MORE DIFFICULT)

D5. What do you feel is the main reason that it is more difficult to pay your energy bills this year?

- 01 INCREASED ENERGY BILL
- 02 INCREASED OTHER BILLS
- 03 INCREASED PROPERTY TAXES
- 04 INCREASED RENT
- 05 INCREASED MEDICAL EXPENSES
- 06 INCREASED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
- 07 LOWER INCOME/LOST JOB/WORSE ECONOMIC SITUATION
- 95 OTHER _____
- 97 DON'T KNOW
- 98 REFUSED

D6. Which of the following are reasons that you feel it is more difficult to pay your energy bills this year?

	01	02	07	08
D6a. Increased energy bill	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
D6b. Increased property taxes	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
D6c. Increased rent	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
D6d. Increased medical expenses	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
D6e. Increased prescription drugs	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
D6f. Lower income or worse financial situation	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED

D7. Have unaffordable energy bills forced you into bankruptcy in the past 12 months?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E. Demographics

E1. Do you own or rent your home?

- 01 OWN
- 02 RENT
- 03 OTHER _____
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E2. Including yourself, how many people normally live in this household? (Interviewer instruction: if someone asks if a child who is away at college should be included, instruct them that the child should only be included if he/she is listed as a dependent on the household's tax form.) (USE CODES 97 FOR 'DON'T KNOW' AND 98 FOR 'REFUSED')

_____ OCCUPANTS

E3. How many are 60 or older? (USE CODES 97 FOR 'DON'T KNOW' AND 98 FOR 'REFUSED')

_____ OCCUPANTS OVER AGE 60

E4. How many are 18 or under? (USE CODES 97 FOR 'DON'T KNOW' AND 98 FOR 'REFUSED')

_____ CHILDREN 18 OR UNDER

(ASK E5 IF E4 IS NOT EQUAL TO 0)

E5. How many are 5 or under? (USE CODES 97 FOR 'DON'T KNOW' AND 98 FOR 'REFUSED')

_____ CHILDREN 5 OR UNDER

E6. How many are disabled? (USE CODES 97 FOR 'DON'T KNOW' AND 98 FOR 'REFUSED')

_____ DISABLED OCCUPANTS

E7. How many are veterans? (USE CODES 97 FOR 'DON'T KNOW' AND 98 FOR 'REFUSED')

_____ VETERANS

E8. Has anyone in your household had one or more of the following medical conditions: asthma, emphysema, heart disease, stroke?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 97 DON'T KNOW
- 98 REFUSED

E9. What is your marital status?

- 01 MARRIED
- 02 SINGLE, SEPARATED
- 03 SINGLE, DIVORCED
- 04 SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED
- 05 WIDOW
- 95 OTHER _____
- 97 DON'T KNOW
- 98 REFUSED

E10. Which fuel is used most for heating your home?

- 01 GAS; FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD
- 02 GAS: BOTTLED, TANK OR LPG, OR PROPANE
- 03 ELECTRICITY
- 04 FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.
- 05 COAL OR COKE
- 06 WOOD
- 07 SOLAR ENERGY
- 08 OTHER FUEL
- 09 NO FUEL USED
- 97 DON'T KNOW
- 98 REFUSED

[ASK IF E1 ≠ 01]

E11. Is heat included in your rent?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 03 DO NOT PAY RENT
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E12. What is the main way that you cool your home on the hottest days of the summer?

- 01 CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONER
- 02 WINDOW OR WALL AIR CONDITIONER
- 03 EVAPORATIVE COOLING OR SWAMP COOLERS
- 04 FANS
- 05 NONE
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E13. In the past 12 months, what was the cost of electricity, gas, and other fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) for your home?

- 01 <\$500
- 02 \$500 - \$1,000
- 03 \$1,000 - \$1,500
- 04 \$1,500 - \$2,000
- 05 \$2000 OR MORE
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E14. How many of the adults in your household have health insurance?

- 01 ALL
- 02 SOME
- 03 NONE
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

[ASK IF E14=1,ALL OR E14=2, SOME]

E15. What types of health insurance do the adults in your household have?

- 01 PRIVATE INSURANCE
- 02 MEDICAID
- 03 MEDICARE
- 95 OTHER _____
- 97 DON'T KNOW
- 98 REFUSED

[ASK IF E4 NE 0, 97, OR 98]

E16. How many of the children in your household have health insurance?

- 01 ALL
- 02 SOME
- 03 NONE
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

[ASK IF E16=1,ALL OR E16=2, SOME]

E17. What types of health insurance do the children in your household have?

- 01 PRIVATE INSURANCE
- 02 MEDICAID
- 03 CHIP (STATE PROGRAM)
- 95 OTHER _____
- 97 DON'T KNOW
- 98 REFUSED

E18. In the past 12 months, did you not pay your home energy bill or not pay your bill in full because of expenses for medical bills or prescription medicine?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E19. In the past 12 months, did any member of your household have any necessary medical equipment that uses electricity?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E20. In the past 12 months, was a member of your household serving in the military or in the national guard?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

[ASK E21 IF E20=1, "YES"]

E21. In the past 12 months, was a member of your household deployed on a mission in Iraq or Afghanistan?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E22. In the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household receive employment income from wages and salaries or self-employment income from a business or farm?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E23. In the past 12 months, was any member of your household unemployed and looking for work?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E24. In the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household receive retirement income from Social Security or pensions and other retirement funds?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E25. In the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household receive benefits from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or general assistance or public assistance?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E26. In the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household receive Food Stamps or live in public/subsidized housing?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

E27. What is your household's annual income? (give option to provide monthly income)

- 01 ≤\$5,000
- 02 \$5,001 - \$10,000
- 03 \$10,001 - \$15,000
- 04 \$15,001 - \$20,000
- 05 \$20,001 - \$25,000
- 06 \$25,001 - \$30,000
- 07 \$30,001 - \$35,000
- 08 \$35,001 - \$40,000
- 09 >\$40,000
- 10 DON'T KNOW
- 11 REFUSED

That was my last question. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation. Have a pleasant day/evening.

Appendix B: Mail Survey Instrument

HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
2005 RECIPIENT EXPERIENCE SURVEY

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. Your responses will help us better understand the need for energy assistance and the problems caused by high energy bills. All of your responses will be kept confidential and will not affect your energy assistance benefits. When you have completed the survey, please use the enclosed postage-paid envelope to mail it back to APPRISE, 403 Wall Street, Princeton, NJ 08540.

EXPERIENCE WITH ENERGY ASSISTANCE

S3. Did your household receive energy assistance this past year?

- 1 Yes
2 No (*Please skip to Question A2.*)

A1. When did you receive energy assistance?

- 1 Winter 4 Fall
2 Spring 5 More than once
3 Summer 6 All year round

A2. In how many of the past 5 years have you received energy assistance?

- 1 1 year 4 4 years
2 2 years 5 All 5 years
3 3 years 9 Never received

A3. Have you or will you apply for energy assistance for the coming summer or next winter?

- 1 Yes 2 No 7 Don't know

ACTIONS TAKEN TO MEET ENERGY EXPENSES

Which of the following actions did you take in the past year to bring down your heating bills in the winter (*Check all that apply*):

- B1.** Put plastic on windows
B2. Turn down the heat when you go to bed

Which of the following actions did you take in the past year to bring down your cooling bills in the summer (*Check all that apply*):

- B3.** Keep shades and curtains closed in daytime
B4. Use fans and open windows

Which of the following other energy-saving actions did you take in the past year (*Check all that apply*):

- B5.** Wash your clothes in cold water
B6. Use compact fluorescent light bulbs

ACTIONS TAKEN OR EVENTS EXPERIENCED DUE TO ENERGY BILLS

In the past 5 years, have you or any member of your household taken any of the following actions or experienced any of the following due to your energy bills (*Check all that apply*):

Housing Problems

- B7.** Didn't make full rent or mortgage payment
B8. Was evicted from home or apartment
B9. Moved in with friends or family
B10. Moved into a shelter or been homeless

Other Expenses

- B11.** Went without food for at least one day
B12. Went without medical/dental care
B13. Didn't fill a prescription or took less than the full dose of a prescribed medicine.

Utility Service and Health

- B14.** Needed to use a different person's name to obtain or continue receiving energy service
B15. Had someone in your household get sick because your home was too cold
 ↳ **B16.** (*Skip if B15 is not checked*)
 This person needed to go to the doctor or hospital because of this illness
B17. Had someone in your household get sick because your home was too hot
 ↳ **B18.** (*Skip if B17 is not checked*)
 This person needed to go to the doctor or hospital because of this illness
B19. Had fire caused by unsafe heating/lighting?
B20. Had to leave your home due to carbon monoxide?
B21. Someone in your household had carbon monoxide poisoning?

In the past 12 months, did you almost every month, some months, only in 1 or 2 months, or never do the following because there wasn't enough money for your energy bill (*Check one box for each statement*):

	Almost Every Month	Some Months	One or Two Months	Never
C1. Did you worry that you wouldn't be able to pay your home energy bill?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
C2. Did you reduce your expenses for what you consider to be basic household necessities?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
C3. Did you need to borrow from a friend or relative to pay your home energy bill?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
C4. Did you skip paying your home energy bill or pay less than your whole home energy bill?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
C5. Did you have a supplier of your electric or home heating service threaten to disconnect your electricity or home heating fuel service, or discontinue making fuel deliveries?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
C6. Did you close off part of your home because you could not afford to heat or cool it?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
C7. Did you keep your home at a temperature that you felt was unsafe or unhealthy at any time of the year?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
C8. Did you leave your home for part of the day because it was too hot or too cold?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
C9. Did you use your kitchen stove or oven to provide heat?.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

C10a. In the past 12 months, was your electricity ever shut off because you were unable to pay your electric bill?

1 Yes 2 No (*Please skip to Question C10c.*)

↳ **C10b. Is your electricity service shut off now?**

1 Yes 2 No

C10c. In the past 12 months, was your natural gas ever shut off because you were unable to pay your gas bill?

1 Yes 2 No (*Please skip to Question C11.*)

↳ **C10d. Is your gas service shut off now?**

1 Yes 2 No

Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your main source of heat but could not for one or more of the following reasons (*Check one box for each statement*):

	Yes	No
C11. Your heating system was broken and you were unable to pay for its repair or replacement?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
C12. You ran out of fuel oil, kerosene, LPG, propane, coal, or wood because you were unable to pay for a delivery?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
C13. The utility company discontinued your gas or electric service because you were unable to pay your bill?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
C14. Did energy assistance help you to restore use of your main source of heat?		
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your air conditioner but could not for one or more of the following reasons (*Check one box for each statement*):

	Yes	No
C15. Your air conditioner was broken and you were unable to pay for its repair or replacement?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
C16. The utility company discontinued your electric service because you were unable to pay your bill?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you had to do the following because the utility company discontinued your gas or electric service, or because you ran out of fuel and could not pay for a delivery (*Check one box for each statement*):

- | | Yes | No |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| C17. Did you have to go without showers or baths because you didn't have hot water? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C18. Did you have to go without hot meals because you didn't have cooking fuel? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C19. Did you have to use candles or lanterns because you didn't have lights? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |

In the next few questions we ask whether you think you may have had some of these problems if energy assistance had not been available (*Check one box for each statement*).

- | | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| C20. Would you have worried about paying your home energy bill if energy assistance had not been available? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C21. Would you have needed to keep your home at a temperature that you felt was unsafe or unhealthy at any time of the year if energy assistance had not been available? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C22. Would you have had your electricity or home heating fuel shut off or discontinued during a time when you needed it to heat or cool your home if energy assistance had not been available? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C23. How important has energy assistance been in helping you to meet your needs? | | |
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Very important | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat Important | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Of little importance |
| | | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all important |

FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

D1. How do your energy bills this year compare to those last year?

- 1 Same (*Please skip to Question D3.*)
 2 Lower (*Please skip to Question D3.*)
 3 Higher

D2. Why do you think your energy bills are higher than last year?

ANSWER:

D3. How does your financial situation this year compare to last year?

- 1 Same 2 Worse 3 Better

D4. How difficult is it for you to pay your energy bills compared to last year?

- 1 Same (*Please skip to Question D7.*)
 3 Less difficult (*Please skip to Question D7.*)
 2 More difficult

D5. What do you feel is the main reason that it is more difficult to pay your energy bills this year?

ANSWER:

D6. Which of the following are reasons you feel it is more difficult to pay your energy bills this year (*Check all that apply*):

- D6a.** Increased energy bill
D6b. Increased property taxes
D6c. Increased rent
D6d. Increased medical expenses
D6e. Increased prescription drugs
D6f. Lower income or worse financial situation

D7. Have unaffordable energy bills forced you into bankruptcy in the past 12 months?

- 1 Yes 2 No

DEMOGRAPHICS

E1. Do you own or rent your home?

- 1 Own 3 Other
 2 Rent

E2. Including yourself, how many people normally live in this household?

_____ Total Occupants

Of the number of occupants listed above, how many fit into each of the following groups:

D3. _____ Adults 60 or older

D4. _____ Children 18 or under

D5. _____ Children 5 or under

D6. _____ Disabled occupants

D7. _____ Veterans of the U.S. armed forces

E8. Has anyone in your household had one or more of the following medical conditions: asthma, emphysema, heart disease, stroke?

1 Yes 2 No

E9. What is your marital status?

1 Married 4 Never Married

2 Separated 5 Widow

3 Divorced 95 Other

E10. Which fuel is used most for heating your home?

1 Gas; from underground pipes serving the neighborhood

2 Gas: bottled, tank or LPG, or propane

3 Electricity

4 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.

5 Coal or coke

6 Wood

7 Solar energy

8 Other fuel _____

9 No fuel used

97 Don't know

E11. Is heat included in your rent?

1 Yes 2 No 3 Do not pay rent

E12. What is the main way that you cool your home on the hottest days of the summer?

1 Central air conditioning

2 Window or wall air conditioner

3 Evaporative cooling or swamp coolers

4 Fans

5 No cooling method used

E13. In the past 12 months, what was the cost of electricity, gas, and other fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) for your home?

1 less than \$500 4 \$1,501 - \$2,000

2 \$500 - \$1,000 5 More than \$2,000

3 \$1,001 - \$1,500

E14. How many of the adults in your household have health insurance?

1 All

2 Some

3 None

E15. What types of health insurance do the adults in your household have?

1 Private insurance

2 Medicare

3 Medicaid

8 Other _____

97 Don't know

E16. How many of the children in your household have health insurance?

1 All

2 Some

3 None

E17. What types of health insurance do the children in your household have?

1 Private insurance

2 Medicaid

3 CHIP (State program)

8 Other _____

97 Don't know

E18. In the past 12 months, did you not pay your home energy bill or not pay your bill in full because of expenses for medical bills or prescription medicine?

1 Yes 2 No

E19. In the past 12 months, did any member of your household have any medically necessary medical equipment that uses electricity?

1 Yes 2 No

E20. In the past 12 months, was a member of your household serving in the military or the national guard?

1 Yes 2 No

E21. In the past 12 months, was a member of your household deployed on a mission in Iraq or Afghanistan?

1 Yes 2 No

E22. In the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household receive employment income from wages and salaries or self-employment income from a business or farm?

1 Yes 2 No

E23. In the past 12 months, was any member of your household unemployed and looking for work?

1 Yes 2 No

E24. In the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household receive retirement income from Social Security or pensions and other retirement funds?

1 Yes 2 No

E25. In the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household receive benefits from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or general assistance or public assistance?

1 Yes 2 No

E26. In the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household receive Food Stamps or live in public/subsidized housing?

1 Yes 2 No

E27. What is your household's yearly income?

1 less than \$5,000 6 \$25,001 - \$30,000
2 \$5,001 - \$10,000 7 \$30,001 - \$35,000
3 \$10,001 - \$15,000 8 \$35,001 - \$40,000
4 \$15,001 - \$20,000 9 >\$40,000
5 \$20,001 - \$25,000

Thank you for your comments. Please return your completed questionnaire in the enclosed postage-paid envelope to:
APPRISE Incorporated, 403 Wall Street, Princeton, NJ 08540

Appendix C: Medical Equipment Survey

NEADA 2005 National Energy Assistance Survey Follow-Up Survey July 2005

Screener

Hello. This is (INTERVIEWER) calling for (NAME) regarding the National Energy Assistance study.

{Interviewer Note: The goal is to conduct the survey with either (NAME) or that person's spouse/partner. If (NAME) is not home / unavailable, politely ask, "May I speak with the spouse or partner of (NAME)".}

This May, you completed the National Energy Assistance Survey, in which you answered questions about the energy assistance benefits that you have received in the past. You indicated on that survey that someone in your household had necessary medical equipment that uses electricity in the past 12 months. I would like to ask you a few brief questions about that medical equipment. All your responses will be kept confidential, and will not affect your energy assistance benefits.

A1. Does the person who uses this necessary medical equipment still live in the household?

- 01 YES \implies Continue to A2.
 - 02 NO
 - 07 DON'T KNOW
 - 08 REFUSED
- } \implies Continue to A3.

A2. Does this person currently use this necessary medical equipment?

- 01 YES
- 02 NO
- 07 DON'T KNOW
- 08 REFUSED

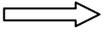
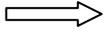
A3. What types of necessary medical equipment that uses electricity does this person use? (DO NOT PROMPT. MARK ALL THAT APPLY.)

- 01 OXYGEN MACHINE
- 02 NEBULIZER
- 03 OTHER BREATHING ASSISTANCE OR MONITOR
- 04 RECHARGEABLE APPARATUS (e.g. wheelchair);
Specify _____
- 05 HOSPITAL BED
- 06 NEONATAL EQUIPMENT
- 95 OTHER _____
- 96 NONE
- 97 DON'T KNOW
- 98 REFUSED

A4. What medical conditions is this equipment used to treat? (DO NOT PROMPT. MARK ALL THAT APPLY.)

- 01 ASTHMA
- 02 HEART DISEASE
- 03 STROKE
- 04 EMPHYSEMA
- 05 SLEEP APNEA
- 06 NEWBORN MONITORING
- 07 PHYSICAL DISABILITY
- 95 OTHER _____
- 97 DON'T KNOW
- 98 REFUSED

A5. Does any member of your household take any medications that require refrigeration?

- 01 YES  Continue to A6.
 - 02 NO
 - 07 DON'T KNOW
 - 08 REFUSED
-   Those are all the questions that I have. Thank you for your time and cooperation. Have a good day.

A6. Which of these medications require refrigeration?

- 01 INSULIN
- 95 OTHER _____
- 97 DON'T KNOW
- 98 REFUSED

A7. What medical conditions is this medication used to treat?

- 01 DIABETES
- 95 OTHER _____
- 97 DON'T KNOW
- 98 REFUSED

Those are all the questions that I have. Thank you for your time and cooperation. Have a good day.