

Still Living Without the Basics in the 21st Century

Analyzing the
Availability of Water
and Sanitation Services
in the United States



Rural Community Assistance Partnership

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Foreword

Still Living Without the Basics in the 21st Century is the culmination of nearly a year of research and analysis that documents the availability of adequate water and sanitation service in U.S. homes. It is based in large part on data from the 2000 decennial census, supplemented by other publicly available information. This publication is a sequel, updating an analysis published in 1995 by the Rural Community Assistance Partnership (RCAP, Inc.) that focused on data from the 1990 decennial census.

In comparing these documents, two points stand out clearly. The efforts of the Rural Community Assistance Partnership – and other agencies and organizations working tirelessly in thousands of small rural communities – have paid off significantly. And still, much remains to be done.

The 1990 census showed that 405,855 rural households lacked complete indoor plumbing. Rural households represented more than half of all U.S. homes that lacked adequate water and sanitation services. By the 2000 census, 226,967 rural households were without complete indoor plumbing, representing about one-third of the national total. This is real progress.

Despite the success to date, more than 600,000 residents of rural communities still do not have the basic water and sanitation services the rest of us take for granted. It is no surprise that they are likely to be economically disadvantaged, ethnic minorities, and geographically isolated.

There is much more to the story, of course. This report also looks at the quality of water and sanitation services and the health consequences of inadequate service. Just as there is much to do, there also is much to learn about the causes and effects of inadequate basic infrastructure.

The research, analysis, and writing for this report was done by Stephen Gasteyer, Ph.D., RCAP's Director of Community Development, and Rahul T. Vaswani, M.A., Research Associate at RCAP. Their work was made possible by grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water as well as U.S. EPA's Office of Wastewater Management and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Utility Service's Water and Environmental Programs.

As a nation, we have succeeded in bringing proper water and sanitation service to almost every home. What's left is likely to be the most difficult part of making water and sanitation services truly universal.

Randolph A. Adams, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Rural Community Assistance Partnership, Inc.

Executive Summary

Still Living Without the Basics in the 21st Century

The United States has achieved remarkable success in improving access to modern water and sanitation services for its citizens in the past five decades. Today only 0.64 percent of U.S. households lack complete plumbing facilities. This is a monumental leap from 1950, when more than one-fourth of the nation, and more than half of all rural residents, lacked those facilities. Yet we have more to accomplish – and in more complex ways.

The U.S. 2000 Census reveals that more than 1.7 million people in the United States, 670,986 households, still lack the basic plumbing facilities that most of us have come to take for granted. To some observers, these Americans may appear to be lost or insignificant within the larger population, but the hardships they endure in their daily lives are very real.

It may seem reasonable to assume that people who live in the 21st century with services more characteristic of a bygone era choose to live in places or situations where modern services are not available, or to live in such conditions only temporarily. A closer look at the numbers and trends reveals the opposite. A combination of circumstances – some of them persistent – have excluded these people from the reach of development.

Some of the people affected are the poorest of the poor, living in sparsely populated rural areas or in densely populated urban areas. They live in almost every state from coast to coast – in the vast reaches of Alaska; the urban centers of southern California, New York, and Illinois; the sprawling colonias bordering Mexico; the Indian reservations and counties of the Four Corners region in the West; the underserved rural communities of West Virginia and the New England states. More than a third of them have household incomes below the federal poverty level. In fact, if you were born in 2000 into a family living below the poverty level in the United States, you were four times as likely as a fellow American living above the poverty level to be in a home without adequate indoor plumbing.

These people are spread across all racial and ethnic categories, but they are more prominent in the minority groups. Among American Indians and Alaska Natives, nearly one in 20 households across the nation lacks complete working indoor plumbing. In the state of Alaska alone, one in every 16 households lacks these facilities, and in some boroughs, such as the Bethel Census area, more than half of all Native homes do not have adequate plumbing. Similarly, one in every three American Indian homes in Apache and Navajo counties in Arizona goes without these services. The majority of these homes are rural.

Among Hispanics, the people most affected live in the traditional centers of large Hispanic populations – Los Angeles in California; Miami-Dade in Florida; Harris and Hidalgo counties in Texas; Bronx, Kings, and New York counties in New York – and in the rural areas of New England, the South, and the West, where groups of Hispanics, including immigrants in the past decade, work as agricultural and farm workers.

The largest proportion of African-Americans living without adequate water services is in Montana, where almost 4 percent of African-American households lack complete plumbing facilities. More than 1 percent of African-Americans lacked these facilities in the southern states of Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia, as well as northeast states such as Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders also often lacked complete facilities in relatively high proportion to their population. For instance, more than 11 percent in Vermont and 10 percent in North Dakota reported lacking services.

A look at the state-level information shows that Alaska has the highest percentage of households without plumbing – 6.32 percent of all its households – and Nebraska has the lowest, with only 0.36 percent of its households. More than half (53 percent) of all households lacking proper plumbing facilities in the United States are concentrated in just one-fifth of the states – California, New York, Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Arizona, Virginia, Ohio, and North Carolina. This is not surprising because these states also have more than half (52 percent) of the nation’s population and more than half (55 percent) of the people who live below the poverty level. What is surprising, though, is that only half of these states have done better than in 1990 in reducing the numbers of people without adequate plumbing. In the other half, the numbers of households without services have increased.

While the rural-urban divide has lessened over the last five decades – in 1950 it was almost five to one, with 50 percent of rural homes and 11 percent of urban homes lacking plumbing – it still persists at two to one. And with a larger share of rural homes in poverty, rural households are more greatly affected. Today, a poor rural home is two and a half times more likely than a poor urban home to lack proper indoor plumbing. As the home gets more rural – that is, as the population level decreases within the area – the chances of not having such services increase further. In five of the states – New Mexico, Arizona, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Mississippi – half or almost half of the homes that lack adequate indoor plumbing also are below the poverty level.

Disaggregating the picture to look at county-level information gives a clearer understanding of the dynamics of the social and economic variables that affect basic water and sanitation services. The counties that are persistently poor, non-metro, and rural, with a larger share of their populations composed of minority groups, are more likely to have inadequate plumbing services than are urban counties with a more diverse racial and ethnic mix of groups. More important, these inadequate systems pose significant health risks for vulnerable populations. Smaller community water systems that have limited access to the resources they need to enhance these basic services are likely also to be in violation of health and safety standards set by national environmental authorities.

Studies by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have found more outbreaks of waterborne diseases in the United States in the 1999–2000 period than in the previous seven years. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reports also show that 8.2 percent of the 48,271 community water systems in the United States that serve populations of less than 10,000 were in violation of health and safety standards for drinking water quality in 2003.

Couple these statistics with an aging infrastructure that needs to be replaced or improved, and the recent reductions in spending for programs to enhance water and sanitation services, and we see an imposing and complex situation that will require careful attention and multifaceted solutions in the coming years. The social and economic impacts of this situation are likely to be great, as are the ecological effects of diminishing water supplies in vulnerable areas.

These are only some aspects of basic water and sanitation services in the United States that public policy should be concerned about. Other important aspects involve the efficacy and efficiency of our collection and presentation of information about these services. How we define questions about water and sanitation services in national surveys, and how we tabulate the responses for subsequent analysis and understanding of national realities, are crucial if the resulting reports are to be substantive and meaningful. How we define the categories of “rural,” “urban,” and “poverty”

becomes even more critical when the largest sources of funds – both federal and private – for improving the socioeconomic conditions of people who live in poverty in both urban and rural areas rely on these definitions as they disperse funds and institute programs.

There is an intrinsic link between the quality of basic services such as water and sanitation and the economic opportunities that follow their improvement, especially in communities that are in close proximity to developing urban centers. While we have seen a slight shift in the population from rural to urban in the past decade, the conditions of many rural Americans have not improved, and the quality of their basic services is an important reason.

While the United States has made great improvements in the quality of life for many urban and rural Americans, there is more to be achieved – even in something as simple and essential as bringing safe, clean water and basic water and sanitation services to the entirety of the U.S. populace. The gap has been reduced to less than 1 percent of the entire population in the past century. Now our efforts must focus on closing the gap. This task requires developing a more complex and detailed understanding of the social, economic, and ecological reasons why communities lack these services, and constructing solutions that are not only acceptable and feasible, but also sustainable.

Still Living Without the Basics is intended to inform the public's understanding of access to water and sanitation services in the United States and to contribute to the debate on how to structure policy decisions for improving these services, especially for those groups that have been excluded or overlooked in the development process. We hope to build on this research in the near future, further investigating the links between people's access to services and the various social, economic, and ecological outcomes that affect those people.

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Still Living Without the Basics: Analyzing the Availability of Water and Sanitation Services in the United States

Introduction

For the vast majority of United States citizens in the 21st century, household water has become so readily available that we barely consider it. Turn on the tap, jump in the shower, flush the toilet – we take for granted our access to potable water and modern sanitation and assume that everyone across the country has access to these services. Indeed, almost everyone does – more than 99 percent of U.S. residents, according to the 2000 Census.

Most international health and socioeconomic development institutions, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank (WB), simply round up that percentage and report that 100 percent of U.S. citizens have access to developed water and sanitation services.¹ They suggest that the few Americans who lack these amenities are extreme exceptions – exceedingly rare and subject to extraordinary circumstances, probably temporary.²

The number of households involved may indeed seem statistically small, at 0.64 percent of all U.S. households. But that 0.64 percent translates into 670,986 households, representing more than 1.7 million people³ who lack complete plumbing facilities (Table 1).⁴ This is the number of people who are falling through the cracks. Makers of public policy – urban and rural, social and economic – need to focus on these 1.7 million and their needs.

These numbers are indicative of larger and more severe realities that policy makers often overlook or fail to comprehend. Beyond those people who live without access to proper plumbing services, increasing numbers of people live in areas where the groundwater they use for household purposes is contaminated or where the supply of water is dwindling because of water losses and overuse. Even communities that have had piped water for some time are now confronting the reality of having to replace or upgrade aging infrastructure and water treatment facilities that no longer comply with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) health and safety regulations.⁵

Drawing on data from the U.S. Census surveys of 1990 and 2000 and other related sources, this report describes some of the characteristics of the people who still live without access to basic water and sanitation services in the United States. It tries to answer some elementary questions: What is

¹ See, for example, the water and sanitation statistics available for the United States on the WHO and UNICEF websites at http://www.who.int/docstore/water_sanitation_health/Globassessment/Global11-2.htm or http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/en/Glassessment11.pdf – page 3, and at http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/water/Euroam/usa_water1.pdf.

² “Americans” in this report refers only to U.S. citizens, U.S. residents, or U.S. nationals, any of whom reside in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and, where specified, in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas (the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands).

³ These statistics include information from only the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. They are tabulated from the responses to Item 39 of the Long Form of U.S. Census 2000.

⁴ It is important to note that the U.S. Census definition of “lacking complete plumbing facilities” is the lack of any of the following services within the housing unit: (a) hot and cold piped water, (b) bathtub or shower, (c) flush toilet. This definition has been more or less consistent since 1970. We take this definition to be equivalent, for purposes of this report, to the more general understanding of what constitutes basic water and sanitation facilities. See also the section on information gaps in this report for a better understanding of the limitations of information on plumbing and sanitation facilities.

⁵ For more information, see USEPA, *The Clean Water and Drinking Water Gap Analysis*, Office of Water (4606M) EPA-816-R-02-020, 2002, or www.epa.gov/safewater. Also see West Central Initiative, *Infrastructure for West Central Minnesota Communities*, West Central Initiative, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, 2002, or http://www.wcif.org/publications/pdf/infra_2003/infrastructurestudy2003.pdf; accessed May 2, 2004.

the number of households and people lacking these services? What regions, states, and counties are home to these people? Do these people tend to live more in rural or urban areas? What are their ethnicities? What is their socioeconomic status? The report also tries to address some key policy questions that arise from this analysis: How have the numbers of people living without services changed over time – particularly in the past decade? What has contributed to this change? What is the relationship of water and sanitation services to other basic services? What do policy makers need to understand more clearly about this information to make further improvements in the availability of water and sanitation services? What efforts need to be taken in this direction?

Methodological Layout of the Study

This report provides an analysis of the access to complete plumbing facilities in the United States – the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas (the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands).⁶ Where possible, the analysis looks beyond the U.S. Census levels to cover regional, state, and county place levels as well.

The basic research for our analysis was done in two parts.

Part I of the Analysis

In the first part, we relied entirely on the information provided by the U.S. Census for 1990 and 2000, and undertook our research in four successively complex stages.

The first stage involved collecting data and arranging it for subsequent analysis. This stage included determining how the demographic and socioeconomic data relate to each other. We did this primarily at the state and national levels and disaggregated it across six of the eight major race and ethnicity categories used in the Census 2000 survey. The categories included in this study are the six races of “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian and Alaska Native” (AIAN), “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander” (NHOPI), “Asian,” “Some Other Race,” and the ethnic category of “Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.”

In the second stage, we analyzed the data down to the county level⁷ for the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, and to the Census-designated place (CDP) level for the Island Areas. In the case of the four Island Areas, we made this change in geographic level, from county to CDP, to obtain a more meaningful representation of information at a disaggregated level. At both of these substate geographic levels, we analyzed the data for the number of households and the number of people lacking complete plumbing facilities. Where possible, we also tracked the breakdown of these numbers for the six race and ethnicity categories listed above. This was not always possible, because the size of some counties is so small that the Census Bureau does not release information about housing and population characteristics in order to maintain the confidentiality of the respondents.

In the third stage, we determined the possible lack of adequate water and sanitation facilities for households and people disaggregated by race and by ethnicity, in urban and rural areas, at both the

⁶ The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas are each treated as the statistical equivalent of a state for U.S. Census purposes. However, figures quoted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the United States as a whole include numbers for the District of Columbia but not for the other equivalent states, and this report treats those figures the same way unless otherwise stated in the text.

⁷ While tabulation of data below the county level was not practical for this endeavor, we fully recognize the limitations of county data, specifically for recognizing rural/urban differential. Urban counties in the West often contain rural places.

state and the county or CDP levels. This gave a clearer picture of how the numbers were geographically placed.

In the fourth stage, we determined the correlation between the lack of adequate water and sanitation facilities and the level of poverty, at both the state and county or CDP levels. We also did these correlations with similar information available for the race and ethnic categories above, and for households in urban and rural areas.

Using ArcView Geographic Information System (GIS) applications, we mapped our findings for the states, counties, and CDP areas, showing the percentages and absolute numbers of households and people lacking adequate water and sanitation services.

Part II of the Analysis

In the second part of our analysis, we took information from additional data sources to help us address some of the important questions that either were based on the assumptions that led to our analysis or arose in the process of the research itself. For this we used the following sources:

- The Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) datasets of the USEPA to find the relationship between the number of people without access to services and the size, ownership, and health safety violations of small community water systems.
- Data from the Advanced Query Data Finder of the U.S. Census Bureau to find the relationship between the lack of complete plumbing facilities and the cost of water and sanitation services in rural and urban locations across the United States.
- The information compiled in the first part of our research at the state and county levels, the correlations determined above, and other available socioeconomic and demographic indicators to develop hypotheses about certain areas that have a relatively higher number or percentage of households reporting lack of water and sanitation services. This was necessary to understand the underlying causes for the lack of adequate water and sanitation services in different socioeconomic and demographic conditions.

Using the methodology described above, we were able to determine how many households or people of any race or ethnic group do not have access to complete plumbing facilities, at the state and county levels, in both urban and rural areas. We were also able to determine some important correlations between the lack of complete plumbing facilities and other variables, such as these:

1. The poverty level in each of these states and counties, and likewise in each of the urban and rural areas in each state and county.
2. The monthly cost of water and sewer facilities per household.
3. The health safety violations of codes and regulations that occur in the small community water systems serving these households in each county.

Our analysis has helped us better understand, and at the same time has affirmed some of our pre-analytical assumptions on, the relationships between economic conditions, geographic location, conditions of infrastructure, and kinds of communities. More important, these understandings have helped us identify some of the resources, services, and assistance underserved communities need in the coming years to meet the gap in water and sanitation infrastructure.

Information Gaps

In the course of our research, we encountered some important information gaps that readers of this report should be aware of as they try to understand the analysis.

- Not all people answering the U.S. Census Long Form interpreted the question about plumbing services in the same way.⁸ For instance, the 2000 Census revealed that more than 1,100 households, or more than 3,200 people, in Fairfax County, Virginia (a relatively affluent suburb of Washington, D.C.), lacked complete plumbing services. This finding raises the possibility that some responses were not what the Census question intended to elicit. Some respondents, for instance, may have noted that they lacked complete plumbing services when those services were in fact available to them but had been turned off for lack of payment – presumably a temporary condition, not a permanent one. While we view this issue as critically related to our concerns, it is beyond the scope of this report. It is worth noting here, though, that other organizations have increasingly focused on how the inability to pay affects people’s access to water services, whether temporarily (as when water is cut off for nonpayment) or permanently.⁹
- It is possible that many people who probably lack access to basic services were not included in the Census. Among these people may be the homeless in the United States, as well as immigrants or migrant laborers who might have worried about responding to the Census data collectors out of fear that the information would be turned over to law enforcement or immigration authorities. While the Census Bureau maintains confidentiality of the data it collects, the fact that the bureau is part of the U.S. government can make it suspect in the eyes of many people in such categories.
- Several key questions about plumbing and sanitation facilities were eliminated from the U.S. Census questionnaires between 1990 and 2000. These included data about the source of water, the type of water and wastewater facilities, and water system ownership. In the U.S. 2000 Census, they exist only in the questionnaires distributed in the Island Areas. If they had been included in all of the questionnaires, these questions would have allowed for a more detailed analysis of not only the numbers of people lacking plumbing and sanitation services but also the population living with inadequate water services.¹⁰
- Because of confidentiality considerations in small counties and inconsistencies between the data available from the U.S. Census Bureau and data from the State Drinking Water Information System, wherever possible we concentrated our correlations on the counties whose information appeared in both databases. The same is true for correlations between U.S. Census information and the data taken from the query results of Advanced Factfinder. For example, the correlation between the lack of plumbing facilities and the monthly cost of water and sewer facilities was possible for only 2,336 of the total 3,219 U.S. counties.¹¹
- The definition of "urban" and "rural" changed between the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census surveys. Thus, the information for these categories is not directly comparable between the two surveys.¹² Nonetheless, we have shown the comparative data from the two years in our ranking tables to give readers a general idea of the magnitude of changes in "urban" and "rural" numbers between the two censuses.

⁸ See the glossary at the end of this report for a description of the Long Form.

⁹ See the work of Public Citizen and the Welfare Rights Association on water cutoffs in Detroit, Michigan (www.citizen.org/facts/detroit), and the report of the National Drinking Water Advisory Council on water system affordability (www.epa.gov/safewater/ndwac/affordability).

¹⁰ The distinction here is among drinking water, water for other household purposes, and sanitation/sewer facilities.

¹¹ The total number of counties (municipios, in the case of Puerto Rico) for the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico is 3,219.

¹² For a more detailed description of “urban” and “rural,” see the glossary at the end of this report.

Report Findings and Discussions

In this report we cover the following related issues:

- Households and populations without access to basic water and sanitation services, mapped by each state and down to the county level where possible.
- The breakdown of the population living without these services by race/ethnicity – specifically for the six race/ethnicity categories included in this report – at the state and county levels.
- An analysis of rural-urban differences and similarities related to lack of these services.
- Public health implications of not having access to basic water and sanitation services.
- Factors that influence access to water and sanitation in the United States.
- Steps that are being taken to address these issues.
- Key issues for rural water infrastructure.
- Key program and policy concerns related to these issues.

We provide county-level information tables and GIS maps representing the numbers of households in each county that lack access to complete plumbing services. We have used information from the U.S. Census to document these numbers. We have correlated this information with data from SDWIS and discussed some of our findings, where applicable. While we clearly have not exhausted the data available on water and sanitation, we hope this report will contribute to an understanding of the work still to be done in the United States on this issue.

How Many People in the United States Live Without Basic Water and Sanitation Services?

The United States has made great progress over the past 50 years in providing its residents with access to improved water and sewer facilities. In 1950, 27 percent of all households in the country lacked access to complete plumbing facilities. The rural-urban divide then was more substantial – close to a five-to-one ratio. More than 50 percent of rural households and 11 percent of urban households lacked these services in 1950. Significant rural infrastructure investments by the federal and local governments through the 1950s and 1960s led to a dramatic decrease in the households without proper plumbing facilities. By 1970, only 5.9 percent of all U.S. households lacked piped water, although the ratio of rural to urban still remained close to five to one (14.5 percent of rural and 3.1 percent of urban households lacked proper plumbing facilities in 1970).

Table 1: Percentage of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, 1950–2000¹³

% of occupied housing units lacking plumbing (U.S.)	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Rural	56	31.5	14.5	4.5	1.9	1.0
Rural – farm ¹⁴	55	NA	NA	3.9	NA	1.2
Urban	11	8.2	3.1	2.2	0.5	0.5
Total	27	14.7	5.9	2.7	0.78	0.64

¹³ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Housing 1950*, Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1952; *Census of Housing 1960* (1962); *Census of Housing 1970* (1972); *Census of Housing 1980* (1982); *Census of Housing 1990* (1992); *Census of Housing 2000* (2002). Also see Dennis Warner and Jaris S. Dajani, *Water and Sewer Development in Rural America: A Study of Community Impacts*, Lexington Books, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1975.

¹⁴ The “Rural” category includes all *non-farm and farm* households. The “Rural – farm” category includes all households located in a rural farm area and concerned with growing crops or raising livestock.

By 1990, the United States had installed basic plumbing infrastructure for more than 99 percent of its citizens. Most of the people who lacked plumbing services were elderly, poor, and living in rural areas.¹⁵ Rural households were still four times as likely as urban households to lack proper plumbing. By the 2000 Census, only 0.64 percent of occupied households lacked complete plumbing facilities (Table 2). Indeed, the percentage was low enough in 2000 that UNICEF stated in its global reports on access to water and sanitation services that the United States had 100 percent water and sanitation coverage. While the 0.64 percent may appear to be statistically insignificant, it represents more than 1.7 million people across the country, most of whom are the hidden poor – people who live in rural, and often underserved or marginalized, areas that lack the services that most Americans take for granted. The rural-urban divide is still at two to one – a rural household is twice as likely as an urban one to have inadequate plumbing facilities in the United States (Table 2).¹⁶ U.S. Census 2000 figures suggest that more than 1.1 million urban citizens (equal to 0.5 percent of the total urban population) and more than 600,000 rural citizens (equal to 1.04 percent of the total rural population) still lack proper plumbing facilities.

Table 2. Total and Percentage of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, 1990–2000

Census Year	Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities					
	Total	Percentage	Total – Rural	Percentage – Rural	Total – Urban	Percentage – Urban
2000	670,986	0.64	226,967	1.03	444,019	0.53
1990	721,693	0.78	405,855	1.85	315,838	0.45

Who Are the People Living Without Basic Water and Sanitation Services?

The people who lack these basic services live in some of the most productive farmland in the United States, along the U.S.-Canada and U.S.-Mexico borders, on Indian reservations, and in the states of the South and the Southeast. They are people working and living in rural and urban areas with dilapidated or nonexistent infrastructure. The Census 2000 data show that 0.64 percent of all occupied households in the country lack adequate plumbing (see Maps 1 and 2). This translates to 670,986 households in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, or more than 1.7 million people. When the numbers for Puerto Rico are included, the total households lacking plumbing increase to 736,626, and the number of people lacking these services increases to more than 1.95 million.¹⁷ In addition, 11,033 households and an estimated population of 47,800 in the Island Areas lack complete plumbing facilities; this calculation brings the total figure close to 2 million U.S. residents.¹⁸

¹⁵ See *Still Living Without the Basics: A Report on the Lack of Complete Plumbing That Still Exists in Rural America*, Rural Community Assistance Program, Washington, D.C., 1995.

¹⁶ It is important to note that the U.S. Census 2000 survey does not have a precise definition of what constitutes “rural” areas. Rather, it goes about defining urban areas, accounting for core areas, urbanized areas, and urban clusters differentiated by population density, proximity to metropolitan centers, and so on. What is left is given the status of “rural.” The 1990 Census found 62 million people living in rural parts of the country. The number dropped by about 5 percent in the 2000 Census, although the total U.S. population increased by about 13 percent. It is likely that at least some of this decrease results from the change in the definition of what constitutes “rural” between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, rather than from socioeconomic changes in that decade.

¹⁷ This figure of more than 1.95 million is obtained from the Advanced Query Data Finder of the Census Bureau and corroborates to the population estimates obtained from the Summary File 3 of the U.S. Census 2000 survey.

¹⁸ The U.S. Census information does not include the numbers for Puerto Rico or the Island Areas in its tabulations of the total households and people lacking complete plumbing facilities.

Rural – Urban Divide

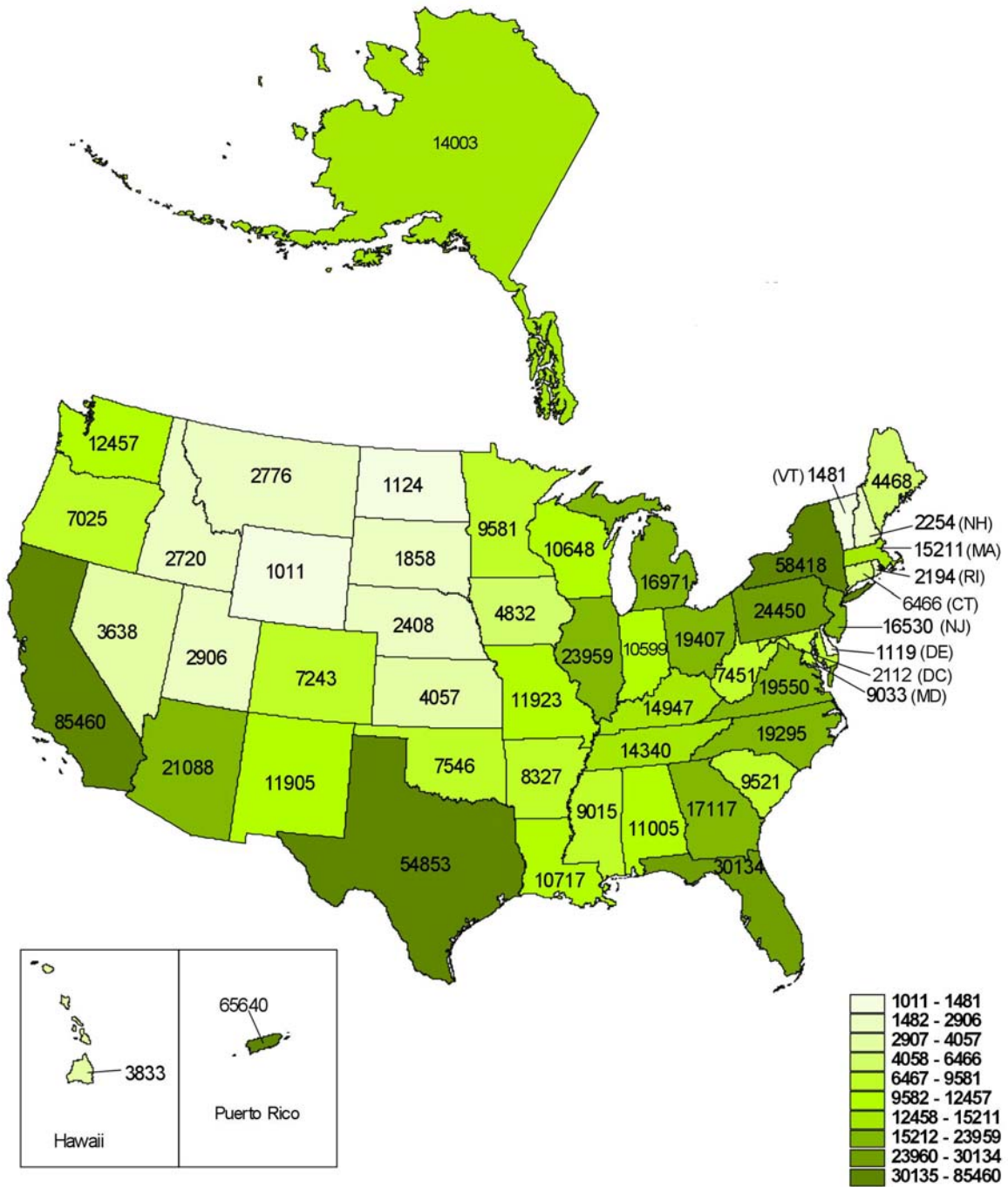
When we break down the numbers and percentages of households lacking proper water and sanitation services among rural areas, rural places with populations of less than 1,000 and rural farm populations have the highest percentage of homes lacking services, well above the national average of 0.64 percent. In the case of urban areas, the highest percentage of households lacking these services is in the most densely populated urbanized areas (those with populations of 5 million or more) and in the fringe areas of urban clusters that are adjacent to rural areas and have populations ranging from 2,500 to 4,999. The relative difference in lack of services between urban and rural areas ranges from about 1.5 to 3 times, depending on the population level of the area (Table 3).

Table 3. Households and Population in Rural and Urban Areas Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, 2000

Geography	Occupied Housing Units Lacking Plumbing Facilities		
	Total	Percentage of Total Households	Estimated Population Lacking Plumbing ¹⁹
United States as a whole	670,986	0.64	1,737,814
Rural	226,967	1.03	599,193
Rural – total in a place	41,704	0.84	105,511
Rural – in a place of 2,500 or more people	9,156	0.61	23,897
Rural – in a place of 1,000 to 2,500 people	13,288	0.68	33,087
Rural – in a place of fewer than 1,000 people	19,260	1.27	48,150
Rural – not in a place	185,263	1.09	496,505
Rural – farm	13,172	1.19	35,564
Urban	444,019	0.53	1,145,569
Urban – in an urbanized area	389,261	0.54	1,012,079
Urban – in an urbanized area of 5,000,000 or more	121,651	0.80	335,757
Urban – in an urbanized area of 2,500,000 to 4,999,999	85,380	0.58	223,696
Urban – in an urbanized area of 1,000,000 to 2,499,999	56,563	0.43	143,670
Urban – in an urbanized area of 500,000 to 999,999	43,161	0.48	109,629
Urban – in an urbanized area of 250,000 to 499,999	29,399	0.42	74,379
Urban – in an urbanized area of 100,000 to 249,999	32,175	0.41	81,081
Urban – in an urbanized area of 50,000 to 99,999	20,932	0.41	52,121
Urban – in an urban cluster	54,758	0.48	136,347
Urban – in an urban cluster of 25,000 to 49,999	14,045	0.43	34,832
Urban – in an urban cluster of 5,000 to 9,999	12,162	0.51	30,405
Urban – in an urban cluster of 2,500 to 4,999	9,540	0.54	23,659

¹⁹The estimated population is calculated by multiplying the number of households lacking plumbing facilities by the average household size for that category (as given in Summary File 3 of the U.S. Census 2000 survey).

Map 1. US: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Map 2. US: Percent of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities

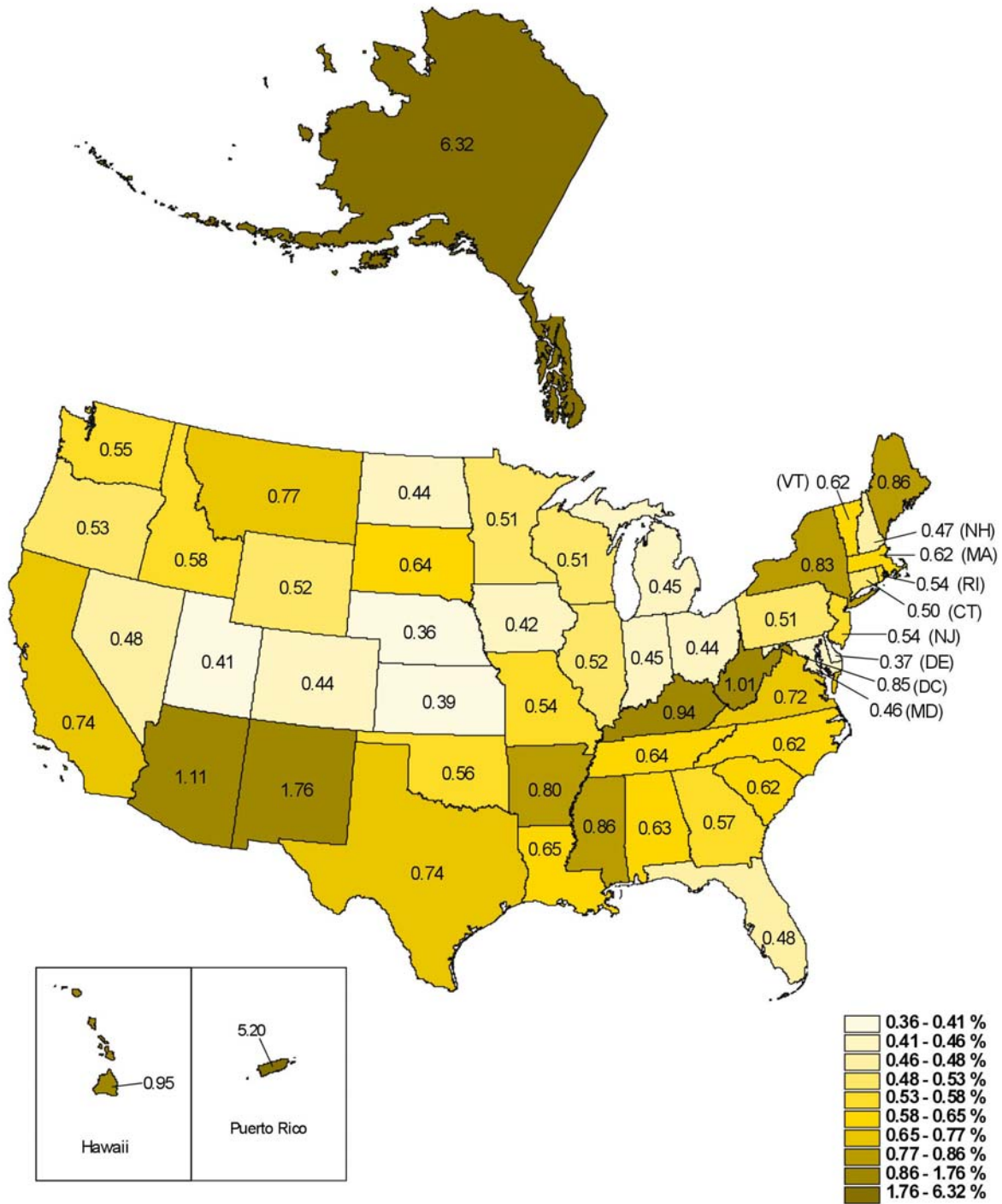


Table 3 shows that rural areas generally have a higher percentage of the population lacking plumbing. Within rural households, the proportion of those lacking plumbing is highest in communities of fewer than 1,000 residents and among farm households. For urbanized areas or urban clusters, the trend is different. Within urban areas, the most densely populated areas (those of 5 million or more) have the highest percentage lacking services – 0.80 percent. The percentage drops steadily as the population size of the urban area decreases, reaching 0.41 percent of households lacking proper plumbing in urban areas of only 50,000 to 99,999 people. In the smaller, urban cluster category, the percentage rises as the population decreases – from 0.43 percent in larger clusters of 25,000 to 49,999 people, to 0.54 percent in the smallest urban clusters of 2,500 to 4,999 people.

Rural areas have traditionally been the most difficult to reach with water services, because they lack the economies of scale to support such services without subsidization or they lack the technical assistance and financing. A total of 226,967 rural households lack adequate plumbing, which includes 13,172 rural farm households.²⁰ Despite the rise in American economic and living standards with the boom in agricultural capacity, it is clear that rural-farm households remain some of the most deprived in the nation in terms of basic services. The relatively high percentage of those lacking services in the highly urbanized areas is presumably the result of two factors: low-income populations living in substandard housing and people reporting water cutoffs as lacking plumbing facilities. In either case, more research may be needed to identify the reasons for this statistic.

Analysis by Race and Ethnicity

The figures for the percentage of households and the total population lacking complete plumbing facilities vary greatly by race and ethnicity. Among race categories, American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs) have the greatest percentage of households nationwide lacking complete plumbing facilities, at 4.41 percent or 33,781 of their households (Tables 4 and 5, Maps 3 and 4), and Whites have the lowest, at 0.47 of their households. Alaska has the highest percentage of households without services – 6.32 percent – with the proportion in rural areas more than 18 percent. More than half of all rural AIAN communities in the Bethel, Nome, Wade Hampton, and Yukon-Koyukuk census areas, for example, do not have services. More than a third (38.79 percent) of all rural AIAN communities across Alaska live in similar conditions. This is in part because of the isolation of much of Alaska from modern infrastructure and the resulting cost of installing water services, which most Alaska Native communities are unwilling or unable to bear. It is also a result of the geology of Alaska, because the severe cold makes drilling and maintaining water lines difficult. While many Alaska Natives have said that they would prefer living without services to dealing with the problems of piped water, there are increasing efforts to improve sanitation services. This situation is described this way:

Many rural Alaskans live without running water and flush toilets. The basic sanitation needs in nearly one-half of Alaska's 192 Native villages have yet to be met. Another 76 rural communities are not considered to be Native villages; however, the Federal Field Work Group on Alaska Rural Water and Wastewater Sanitation Issues reported in 1995 "sanitation facilities in a number of these communities are known to be similar to those of Alaska Native villages." The work group, which was commissioned by Congress, reviewed the social-economic factors contributing to sanitation inadequacy and noted that one-fourth of Alaska's Native residents "live without running water and use plastic buckets for toilets." In

²⁰ Of the 670,986 households lacking complete plumbing facilities in the United States, 444,019 are urban households and 226,967 are rural households. See Tables 2 and 3 in the text.

many villages, residents must haul water to their homes. Due to the high need for housing, many homes are constructed without adequate sanitation facilities being available to connect homes or provide safe running water or proper sewage disposal. Communities are often faced with having to make difficult decisions between adequate housing and adequate sanitation.²¹

Table 4. Total and Percentage of Rural and Urban Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, by Race or Ethnic Category, 2000

Race/ Ethnic Category	Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities							
	Total	%	Total Rural	% Rural	Rural – Farm	% Rural – Farm	Total Urban	% Urban
White	389,415	0.47	158,653	0.79	11,449	1.09	230,762	0.36
Black	131,382	1.10	30,724	2.66	1,109	3.64	100,658	0.93
AIAN	33,781	4.41	27,256	9.62	253	4.36	6,525	1.35
Asian	27,780	0.89	644	0.82	53	1.81	27,136	0.89
NHOPI	1,383	1.40	338	3.88	4	1.61	1,045	1.16
SOR	62,687	1.63	5,090	2.18	213	2.87	57,597	1.60
Hispanic	134,723	1.47	12,256	2.16	451	2.55	122,467	1.42

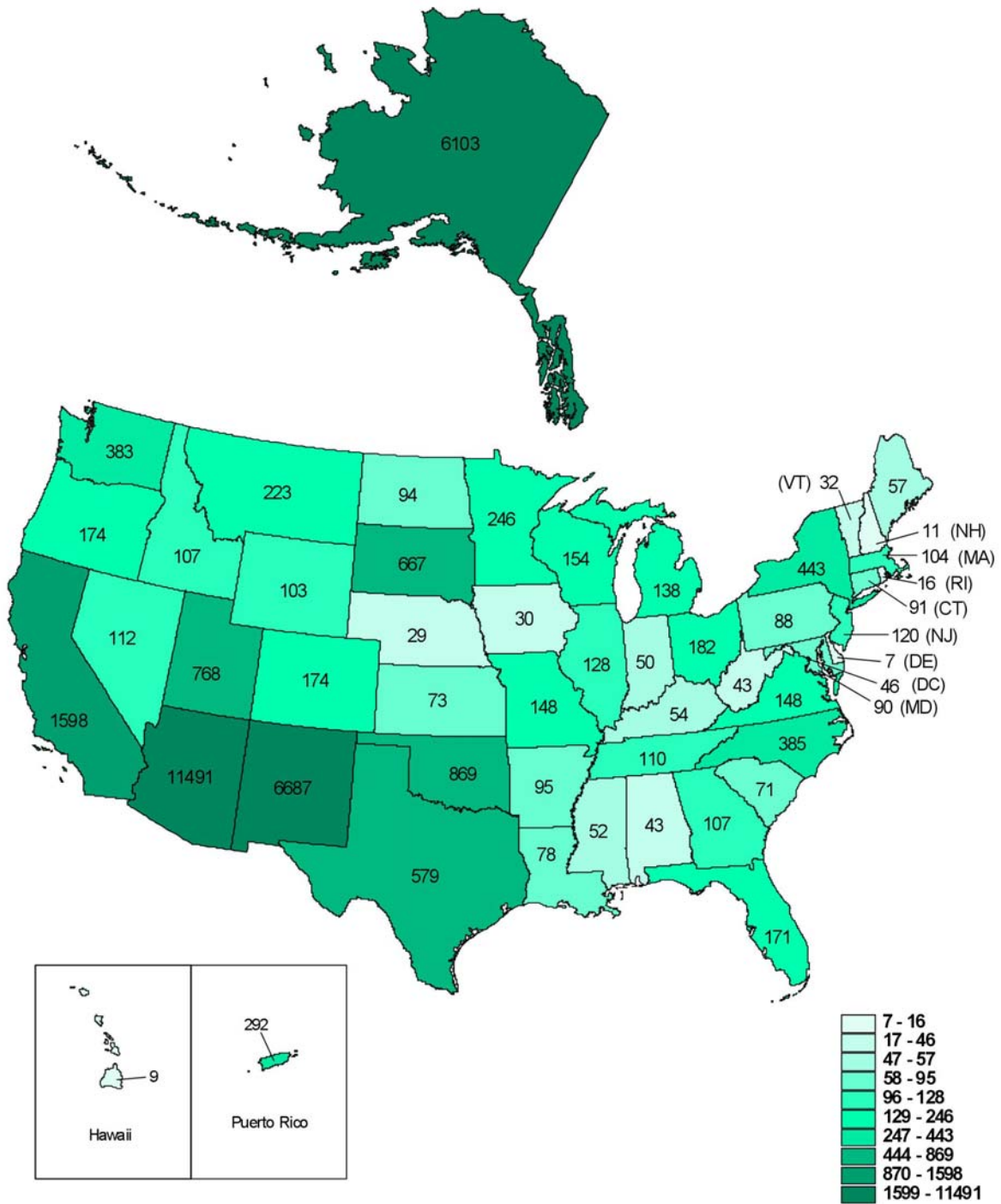
The American Indians living without complete plumbing services are most numerous in the reservations and pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona. An investigation of the county-level information indicates that this ethnic group is most affected in the Four Corners area of New Mexico and Arizona – in other words, on the large Hopi, Navajo, and Apache Reservations. In Arizona, for instance, 35 percent of American Indians in Apache County and 27 percent in Navajo County lack adequate plumbing. Significant numbers of American Indians do not have basic services in areas such as the Pine Ridge Reservation of South Dakota, which covers three counties – Bennett, Jackson, and Shannon – where 2.49, 2.65, and 12.96 percent of households, respectively, report not having complete plumbing facilities.

The Some Other Race (SOR) category is a catch-all category chosen by those who feel that their race is not represented in the other six race categories. Based on an evaluation done by the U.S. Census Bureau, more than 95 percent of those who filled in this category are of Mexican, Panamanian, Caribbean, Central American, and/or South American origin.²²

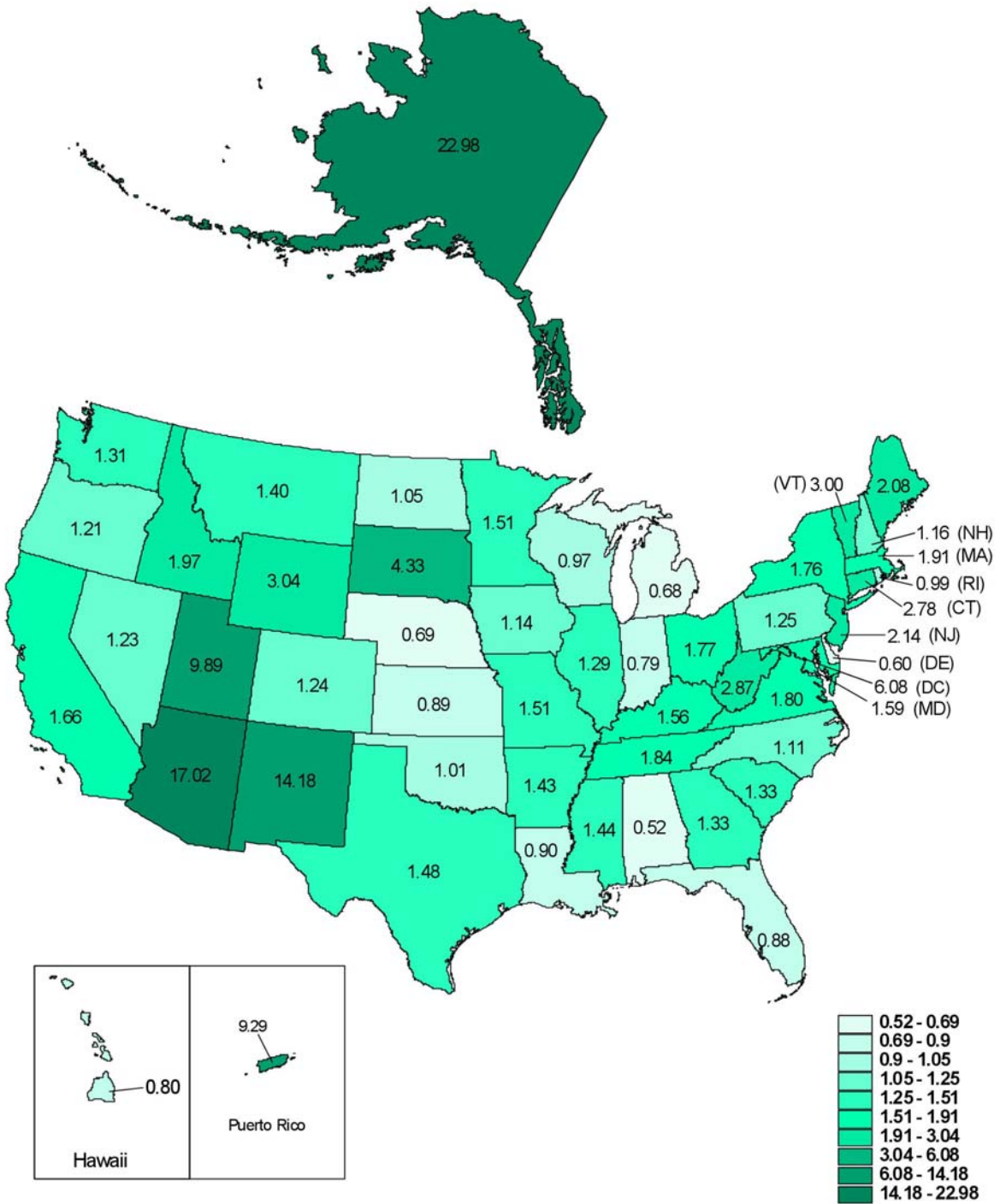
²¹ Rural Alaska Sanitation Coalition, *Mission and Goals, Alaska Native Health Board*, <http://www.anhb.org/sub/rasc/>, accessed May 2, 2004.

²² Census Bureau, “Results of 2003 National Census Test of Race and Hispanic Questions of 2003,” Suitland, Maryland, U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 2004.

Map 3. US: Total American Indian and Alaska Native Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Map 4. US: Percent of American Indian and Alaska Native Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Hispanics (including Puerto Ricans) are the next largest group, at 1.47 percent (or 134,723 households) (Maps 5 and 6). More than 64,000 of these households are located in Puerto Rico. Another 36,505 are in California, and 28,157 are in Texas. The largest numbers of people living without services are in the urban, coastal, southern California counties of Los Angeles and San Diego. The counties with the highest proportions of people living without services, though, are in California's Central Valley, a lucrative agricultural area with many farm workers from Central and South America. These workers often struggle for a meager living, and large numbers of them remain persistently poor and without access to basic services. The Texas population is from the colonias along the Mexican border, where the lack of water and sanitation stems from a combination of land tenure problems, poverty, and unresolved immigration status. The USEPA has described the situation as follows:

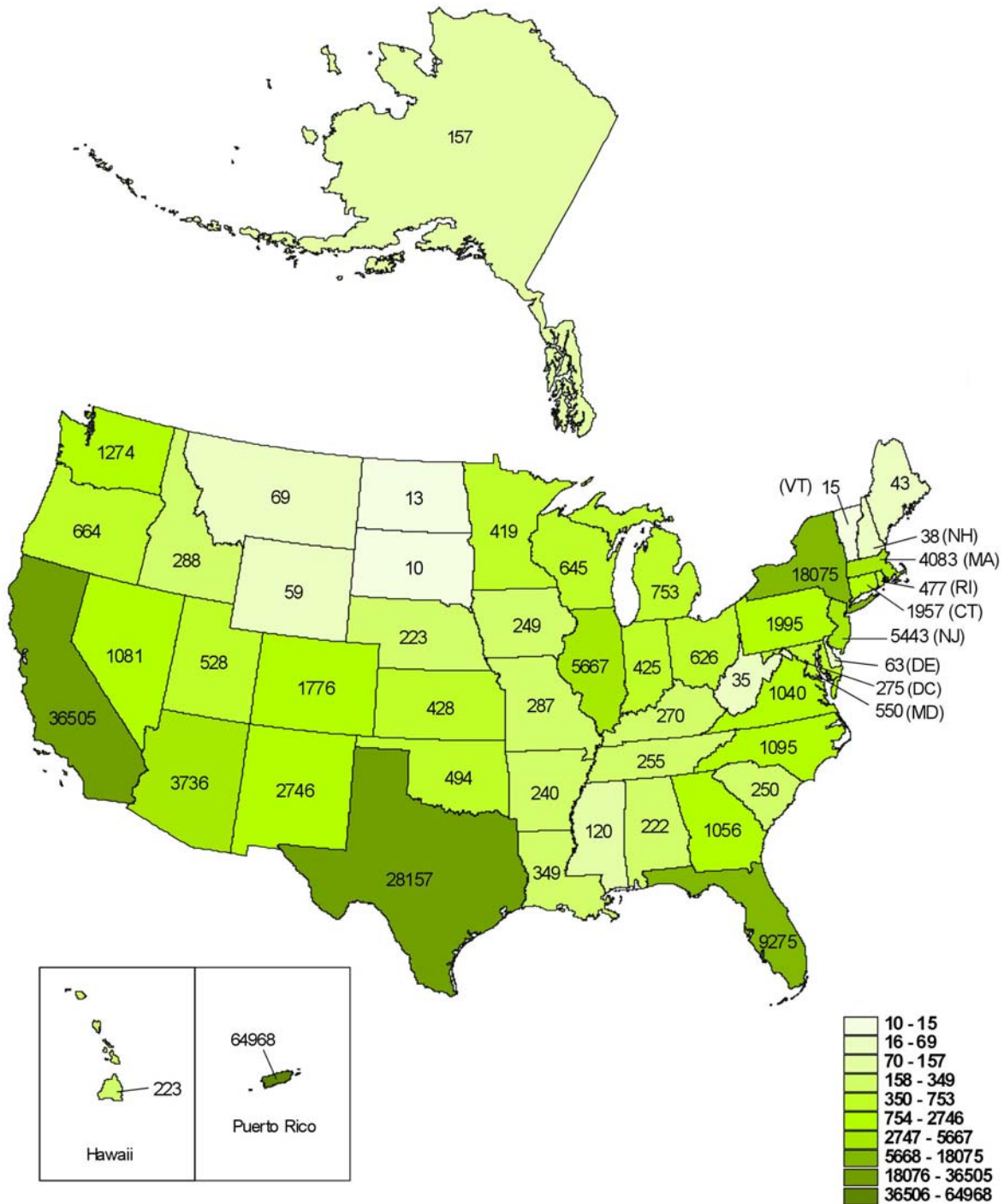
There are more than 1,300 "colonias" in Texas and New Mexico along the border with an estimated population of more than 300,000. A few colonias may exist in Arizona and some possibly in California. However, most colonias are concentrated in the Las Cruces, New Mexico, El Paso, Texas, and the lower Rio Grande Valley area, and west surrounding Brownsville, Texas. Colonias developed in the border area (especially in Texas) as land developers sold small plots of land in unincorporated subdivisions to low-income families. These land purchases are generally financed with a low down payment and low monthly payments. A deed of ownership is rarely transferred. At the time this activity took place, State law only required road access and drainage. Providing solutions to public health problems in the colonias is a unique situation in that they are not political subdivisions. Financial programs are normally designed to deal with an identified political entity. The typical colonia does not have any basic community infrastructure such as safe drinking water, sewage disposal, or garbage collection and disposal.²³

In absolute numbers of people lacking complete plumbing facilities in the country as a whole, the White race category has the highest numbers, with more than 950,000 people, followed by Hispanics at more than 475,000 people and Black or African Americans at more than 350,000 people. On analyzing these numbers more closely at the county level, we find that for the race/ethnic categories of White, Black or African Americans, Asian, and Hispanic, more than 96 percent of all households lacking plumbing in the top 10 counties for each race category in the nation are urban households. This is starkly different for the race category of AIAN. More than 96 percent of all AIANs lacking plumbing facilities in the top 10 counties are rural. For the NHOPI category, two-thirds of the homes in the top 10 counties are urban, and the rest are rural.²⁴

²³ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *U.S. Mexico Border: Colonias Fact Sheet*, USEPA, Washington, D.C., 2003, <http://www.epa.gov/owm/mab/mexican/clnfcts.pdf>, accessed May 2, 2004.

²⁴ It is important to note that the numbers for households lacking complete plumbing facilities in the top 10 counties in each race/ethnicity category represent a substantial percentage of the total households lacking services for each of these race/ethnicity categories. For example, the top 10 counties for AIAN, NHOPI and Asian race categories have 60 percent, 50 percent, and 45 percent, respectively, of the total households lacking plumbing in these categories all over the nation.

Map 5. US: Total Hispanic or Latino Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Map 6. US: Percent of Hispanic or Latino Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities

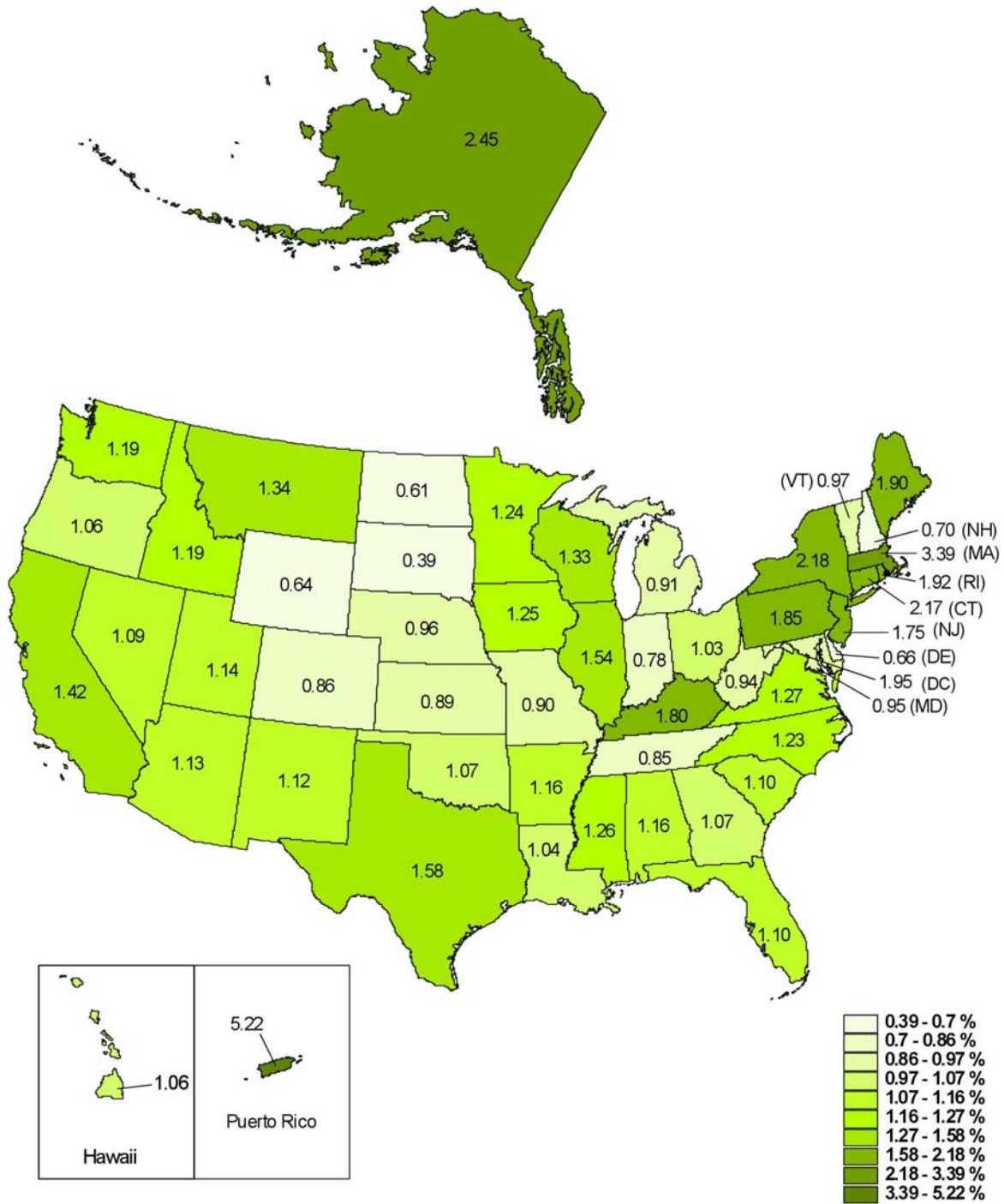


Table 5. Top Five States With Highest Percentage of Households Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, for Six Race and Ethnic Categories, 2000²⁵

Race/ Ethnic Category	1		2		3		4		5	
	State	%	State	%	State	%	State	%	State	%
White	AK	4.28	HI	1.10	WV	1.00	KY	0.94	ME	0.84
Black	MT	3.99	MS	1.73	RI	1.64	VA	1.53	MA	1.50
AIAN	AK	22.98	AZ	17.02	NM	14.18	UT	9.89	DC	6.08
Asian	ND	2.19	SD	2.01	MN	1.96	RI	1.75	NH	1.64
NHOPI	VT	11.11	ND	10.81	CT	9.12	ME	6.82	LA	4.93
SOR	MA	3.61	AK	3.46	ME	3.09	DC	3.04	CT	2.61
Hispanic	MA	3.39	AK	2.45	NY	2.18	CT	2.17	RI	1.92

The percentages for each of the race/ethnic groups lacking services vary widely geographically. A critical commonality for all minority race/ethnicity groups except AIAN is that the states where they have the highest percentage without water services is where they have a smaller population (Table 5). The highest percentage of Hispanic households with inadequate plumbing is located in the urbanized northeastern states and Alaska, where the population of Hispanics is relatively low. The majority of AIAN households lacking plumbing are located in Alaska, as discussed above, and in the predominantly Indian and rural, underserved counties of the west in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. The highest percentage of Blacks without services is in Montana, which has a very low Black population. More than 1.5 percent of Blacks in Rhode Island, which also has a small Black population, reported lacking water services. The percentages of Blacks without services were also high in the persistently poor, predominantly African American counties of Mississippi and Virginia. The case of Bayview, Virginia, in Northampton County, is illustrative.

On a sun-kissed afternoon, Victoria Cummings fetches her 5-year-old daughter, Kadijah, from the Head Start bus stop up on the asphalt road. ...Once home, Kadijah exerts her tiny biceps by pumping a dishpan full of off-color rust-flavored water from the outdoor hand pump that her mother will use for her "bath." Cummings plans a trip to the store to buy bottled water for drinking and cooking with her food stamps. Her 12-year-old, Latoya, gets home about 3:30 p.m., and Cummings leaves shortly after that for her night-shift job cutting fat off plucked chickens. ...The small settlement of Bayview sits on a peninsula across the Chesapeake Bay from the rest of Virginia. One in a string of Eastern Shore communities settled by freed slaves, it slowly has sunk into abject poverty in a state where much of the economy hums with the promise of the next century. Bayview's 114 residents are among the most impoverished in what, by some measures, is Virginia's poorest county. ...Cummings's dream is simple: "Water – running water – inside the house," she says.²⁶

It is notable that through community initiative and collaboration with multiple government and nongovernment organizations, Bayview is installing new housing and water facilities. Over time, collective action has improved the situation.²⁷

When we look at the states where minority groups are concentrated in large numbers, though, we find that they constitute a predominantly large share of the people in the state who lack complete plumbing facilities. For example, in Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, and

²⁵ Puerto Rico has some of the highest rates of households lacking complete plumbing facilities, for all race and ethnic categories (White 4.88%; Black 6.76%; AIAN 9.29%; Asian 5.84%; NHOPI 16.24%; Hispanic 5.22%), but it is not listed in the table, in keeping with the convention used in this report, as explained earlier.

²⁶ Sylvia Moreno, "In the Spotlight, A Community's Poverty," *Washington Post*, May 10, 1998, page A1.

²⁷ Anne Raver, "Town of Worn Bootstraps Lifts Itself Up," *New York Times*, August 21, 2003, Section F, page 1.

Alabama, where Blacks constitute more than 25 percent of each state’s total population, more than half of all people who lack plumbing in each of these states are Blacks (Table 6). This is similar for AIAN and Hispanic race/ethnicity categories (Tables 7 and 8). The AIAN populations in Alaska, New Mexico, and Arizona comprise from about 5 percent (in Arizona) to just over 15 percent (in Alaska) of the state population, but well over half of all people lacking plumbing in each of these states are from the AIAN race group.

Table 6. Percentage of Black or African American Population Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Top 10 Ranked States, 2000 ²⁸

State	Overall Population (all counted races)		Black or African American Race Only				Difference Between (1) and (2)
			Population		Population Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		
	Total	Total Lacking Plumbing	Total	Percentage of Total State Population (1)	Total	Percentage of Total State Population Lacking Plumbing (2)	
DC	536,373	5,508	326,611	60.89	3,603	65.41	-4.52
MS	2,749,237	23,800	990,315	36.02	16,746	70.36	-34.34
LA	4,332,884	27,289	1,378,421	31.81	16,979	62.22	-30.41
SC	3,876,875	22,092	1,130,688	29.16	13,154	59.54	-30.38
GA	7,952,484	45,094	2,244,187	28.22	23,455	52.01	-23.79
MD	5,162,381	23,421	1,416,133	27.43	10,730	45.81	-18.38
AL	4,332,570	24,962	1,104,937	25.50	13,416	53.75	-28.24
NC	7,795,305	45,335	1,653,612	21.21	20,724	45.71	-24.50
VA	6,846,703	45,332	1,306,377	19.08	18,205	40.16	-21.08
DE	758,963	2,530	140,774	18.55	1,069	42.25	-23.70

²⁸ Source: Advanced Query Data Finder of the U.S. Census Bureau, <http://advancedquery.census.gov>, accessed June 4, 2004.

Table 7. Percentage of AIAN Population Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Top 10 Ranked States, 2000 ²⁹

State	Overall Population (all counted races)		AIAN Race Only				Difference Between (1) and (2)
			Population		Population Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		
	Total	Total Lacking Plumbing	Total	Percentage of Total State Population (1)	Total	Percentage of Total State Population Lacking Plumbing (2)	
AK	607,641	38,561	93,355	15.36	22,842	59.24	-43.87
NM	1,782,718	33,841	168,670	9.46	21,239	62.76	-53.30
SD	726,335	4,288	58,550	8.06	1,904	44.40	-36.34
OK	3,338,046	16,890	259,950	7.79	2,108	12.48	-4.69
MT	877,381	5,359	53,031	6.04	528	9.85	-3.81
AZ	5,020,851	64,238	246,667	4.91	37,218	57.94	-53.02
ND	618,494	2,024	30,253	4.89	235	11.61	-6.72
WY	479,676	2,085	11,021	2.30	223	10.70	-8.40
WA	5,757,636	28,272	88,174	1.53	882	3.12	-1.59
ID	1,262,397	6,442	16,897	1.34	302	4.69	-3.35

Table 8. Percentage of Hispanic Population Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Top 10 Ranked States, 2000 ³⁰

State	Overall Population (all counted races)		Hispanic Ethnicity Only				Difference Between (1) and (2)
			Population		Population Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		
	Total	Total Lacking Plumbing	Total	Percentage of Total State Population (1)	Total	Percentage of Total State Population Lacking Plumbing (2)	
NM	1,782,718	33,841	752,793	42.23	7,985	23.60	18.63
CA	33,052,189	273,629	10,782,193	32.62	156,731	57.28	-24.66
TX	20,290,302	167,633	6,547,417	32.27	106,761	63.69	-31.42
AZ	5,020,851	64,238	1,270,930	25.31	14,736	22.94	2.37
NV	1,964,572	9,498	389,461	19.82	3,842	40.45	-20.63
CO	4,198,094	17,574	718,590	17.12	6,076	34.57	-17.46
FL	15,593,328	80,332	2,630,311	16.87	29,389	36.58	-19.72
NY	18,395,693	155,482	2,792,797	15.18	59,162	38.05	-22.87
NJ	8,219,436	45,090	1,096,410	13.34	17,629	39.10	-25.76
IL	12,096,973	68,220	1,511,718	12.50	23,697	34.74	-22.24

²⁹ Ibid.³⁰ Ibid.

In Which States Are Basic Water Services Most Lacking?

State-Level Analysis

Fourteen states, including New York, California, Texas, and Virginia, have figures above the national average of 0.64 percent of total occupied households lacking adequate plumbing. Alaska has the highest: 6.32 percent, or 14,003 households, lacking complete plumbing facilities. Nebraska has the lowest: 0.36 percent, or 2,408 households. Calculations for numbers of people show that California has the largest number, with more than 240,000 people (or 85,460 occupied households) lacking complete plumbing. Wyoming has the least, with about 2,500 people (or 1,011 occupied households). The top 10 states with the highest numbers for households with inadequate plumbing (Table 9) hold more than half of such households in the United States. Within these states, the AIAN population has the highest level of inadequate plumbing – an average of 3.21 percent of AIAN households. Of these 10 states, 5 have had an average 25 percent increase in households lacking plumbing facilities, and the other 5 have had an average 24 percent decrease. These 10 states had an average overall increase of 16 percent in the number of total households lacking complete plumbing services from 1990 to 2000. There are myriad reasons why the percentages decreased in some states and increased in others. These include different levels of investment in water and sanitation infrastructure and access to safe drinking water and sanitation, in-migration of low-wage laborers, and existing employment and infrastructure base.

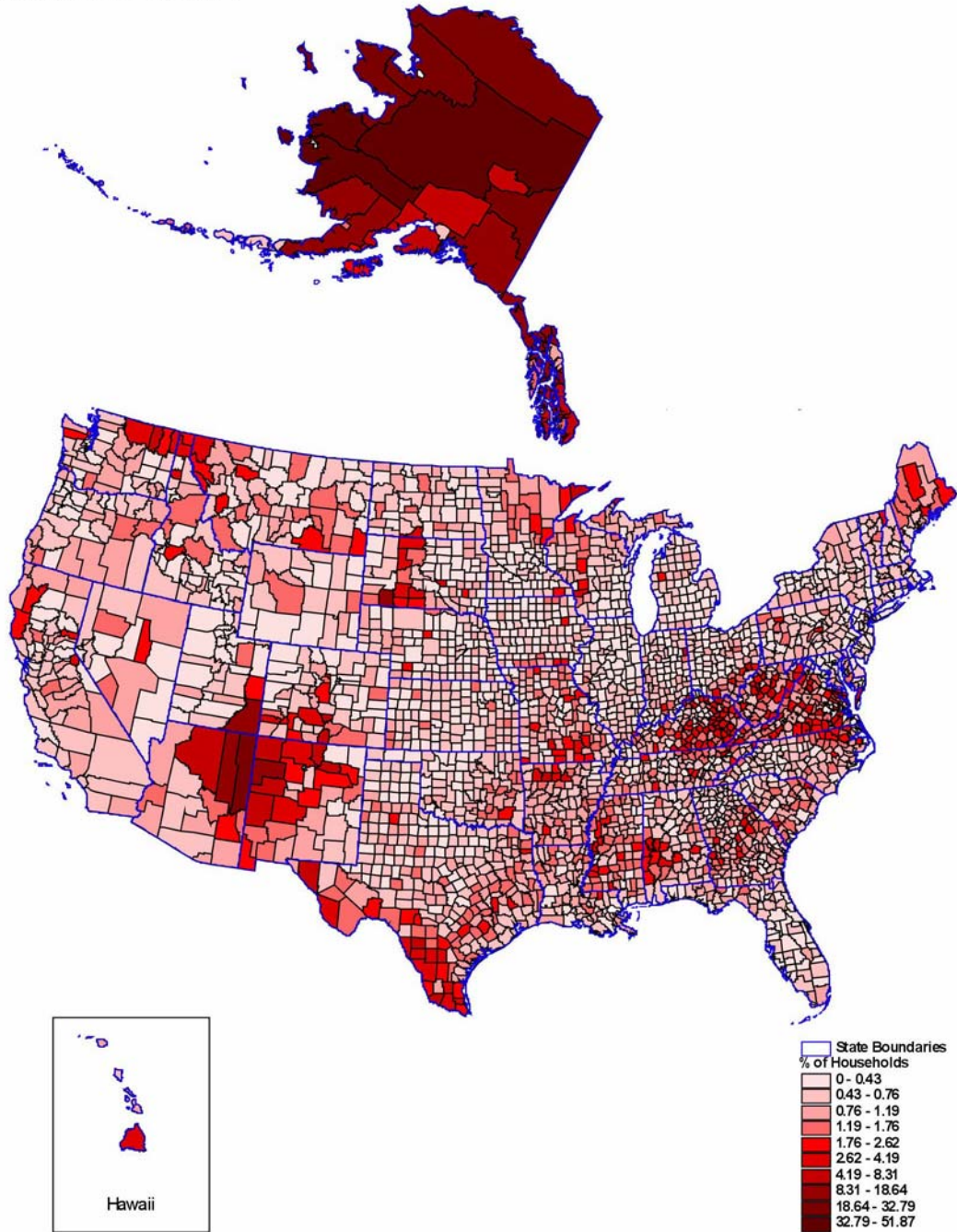
Table 9. Total and Percentage of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, in Top 10 States Ranked for 2000

U.S./State	Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing					Percentage Change From 1990 to 2000 in Total Households
	Total (2000)	Percentage (2000)	Total (1990)	Percentage (1990)	Percentage Change from 1990 to 2000	
United States	670,986	0.64	721,693	0.78	-7.03	14.72
California	85,460	0.74	57,974	0.56	47.41	10.8
New York	58,418	0.83	50,428	0.76	15.84	6.29
Texas	54,853	0.74	56,844	0.94	-3.5	21.78
Florida	30,134	0.48	22,061	0.43	36.59	23.43
Pennsylvania	24,450	0.51	26,355	0.59	-7.23	6.25
Illinois	23,959	0.52	21,572	0.51	11.07	9.27
Arizona	21,088	1.11	18,352	1.34	14.91	38.9
Virginia	19,550	0.72	35,788	1.56	-45.37	17.77
Ohio	19,407	0.44	24,394	0.60	-20.44	8.76
North Carolina	19,295	0.62	33,192	1.32	-41.87	24.43

County-Level Analysis

As we took a closer look at the counties within the states (Map 7), we found several areas lacking in plumbing services that were not possible to identify at the state level. In terms of percentage of households lacking plumbing, the highest numbers showed up in the colonias along the Texas and New Mexico borders with Mexico; in several counties in West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; along the Washington border with Canada; in South Dakota and the predominantly Indian counties in Oklahoma; and around the Four Corners region in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. Almost all of Alaskan boroughs and census areas and the great majority of the municipios in Puerto Rico have higher percentages of households lacking plumbing than show up in any other regions. Interestingly, 16 of the 20 counties

Map 7. US: Percent of Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities in Counties



in the United States (including Puerto Rico here) with the highest percentages of households lacking plumbing facilities – ranging from 10.66 percent in Alta Vega municipio in Puerto Rico to 51.87 percent in Wade Hampton census area in Alaska – are in Alaska and Puerto Rico. Of the remaining four, three are in the Four Corners region, and one is in South Dakota.

If we look at the population figures, we see that Apache and Navajo counties in northeastern Arizona, the colonias in southern Texas, and several highly urban counties in California, Texas, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Florida show some of the largest populations with inadequate plumbing. Together, the top 20 counties with the highest figures for population lacking complete plumbing hold more than a quarter of the total estimated U.S. population lacking proper plumbing services.

Rural-Urban Analysis

The rural-urban analysis for the states shows that the states with the highest percentage of rural and rural-farm homes lacking proper plumbing are fairly similar across both areas (Table 10), with the exception of Pennsylvania, which has a higher percentage of its farm households with plumbing. Alaska stands out as the state with the highest percentages across all the three areas – urban, rural, and rural-farm. Most of the affected urban areas are in densely populated cities on the coasts or rivers in the South, Southwest, Northeast, and Hawaii.

Table 10. Percentage of Rural, Rural-Farm, and Urban Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, in Top 10 States, Ranked for 2000

Rank	Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities					
	Rural		Rural-Farm		Urban	
	State	%	State	%	State	%
1	Alaska	16.89	Alaska	11.63	Alaska	1.04
2	Arizona	6.20	Hawaii	7.32	New York	0.86
3	New Mexico	5.73	Arizona	3.64	District of Columbia	0.85
4	Hawaii	4.55	Pennsylvania	2.75	California	0.73
5	Kentucky	1.71	West Virginia	2.51	Texas	0.65
6	Virginia	1.66	New Mexico	2.38	Massachusetts	0.64
7	West Virginia	1.55	Maine	2.38	Louisiana	0.60
8	Utah	1.43	Virginia	2.09	Hawaii	0.60
9	Maine	1.26	Wisconsin	1.89	Mississippi	0.56
10	Montana	1.18	Kentucky	1.85	Rhode Island	0.56

Rural households in the United States total 226,967, and more than 600,000 people live in homes that lack adequate plumbing. Another 6,868 rural households, or more than 23,000 people, in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas live in similar or worse conditions. The 10 states with the highest populations lacking plumbing in rural-farm and urban areas are shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Estimated Rural, Rural-Farm, and Urban Population Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, in Top 10 States, Ranked for 2000

Rank	Estimated Population Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities					
	Rural		Rural-Farm		Urban	
	State	Pop.	State	Pop.	State	Pop.
1	Texas	41,411	Wisconsin	2,588	California	226,584
2	Arizona	36,529	Ohio	2,442	New York	137,966
3	Alaska	35,392	Kentucky	2,383	Texas	109,131
4	Virginia	30,926	Pennsylvania	2,349	Florida	66,143
5	Kentucky	30,230	Missouri	2,031	Illinois	56,243
6	North Carolina	27,044	Texas	1,840	New Jersey	42,832
7	New Mexico	25,648	Indiana	1,805	Pennsylvania	39,701
8	Pennsylvania	21,416	Minnesota	1,362	Massachusetts	36,048
9	Tennessee	21,213	Virginia	1,331	Michigan	30,973
10	Ohio	20,079	Iowa	1,315	Ohio	29,166

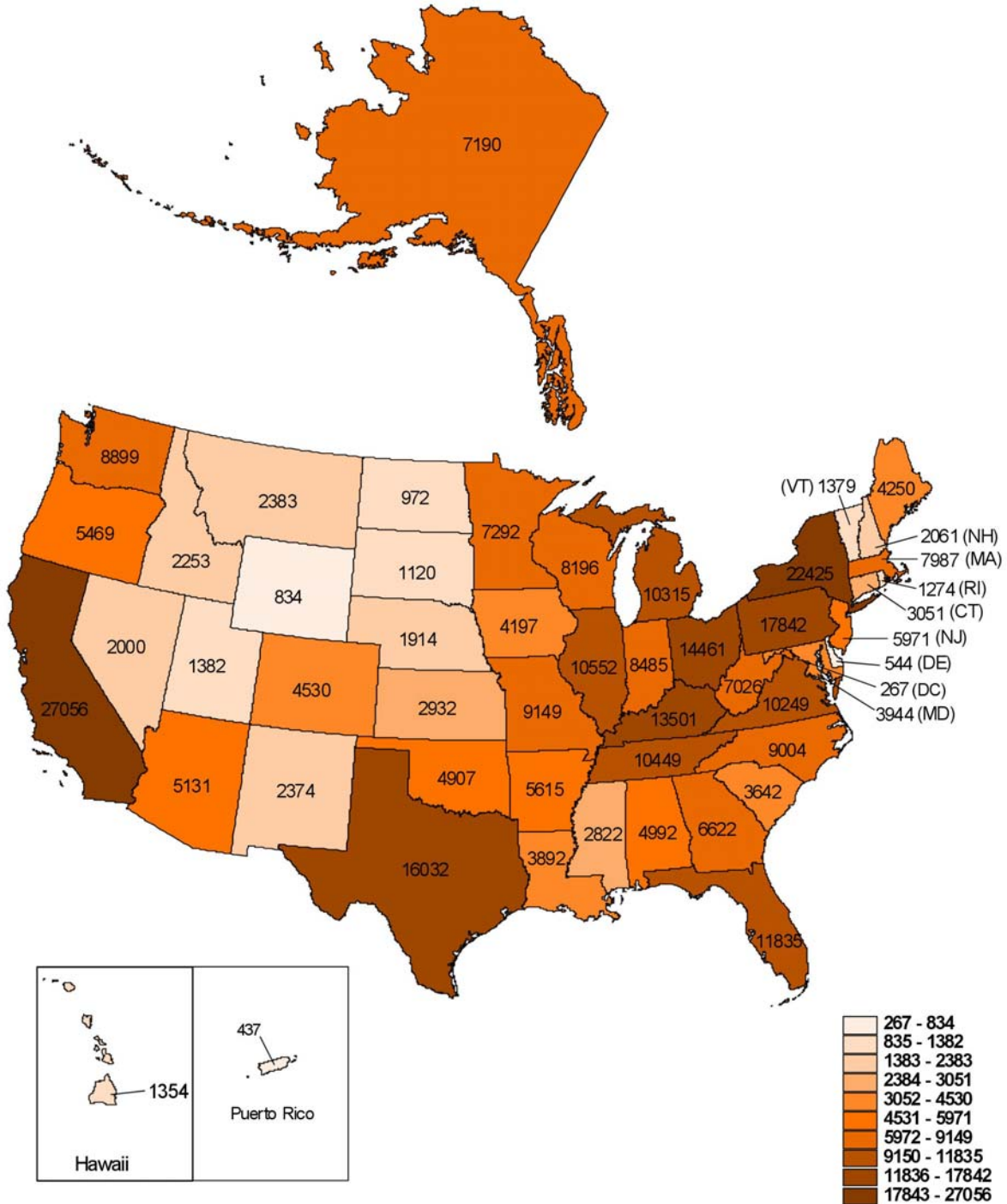
In the top 10 rural states shown in Table 11, plumbing is lacking in 1.5 percent of the rural households. This number is almost 1.5 times the national rural average and 3 times the national urban average. In the case of rural-farm populations in the top 10 states shown in Table 11, a rural-farm resident is almost three times as likely as an average urban American to lack complete plumbing facilities.

In general, rural residents are 2 times and rural-farm residents are 2.5 times more likely to lack plumbing than their urban counterparts.

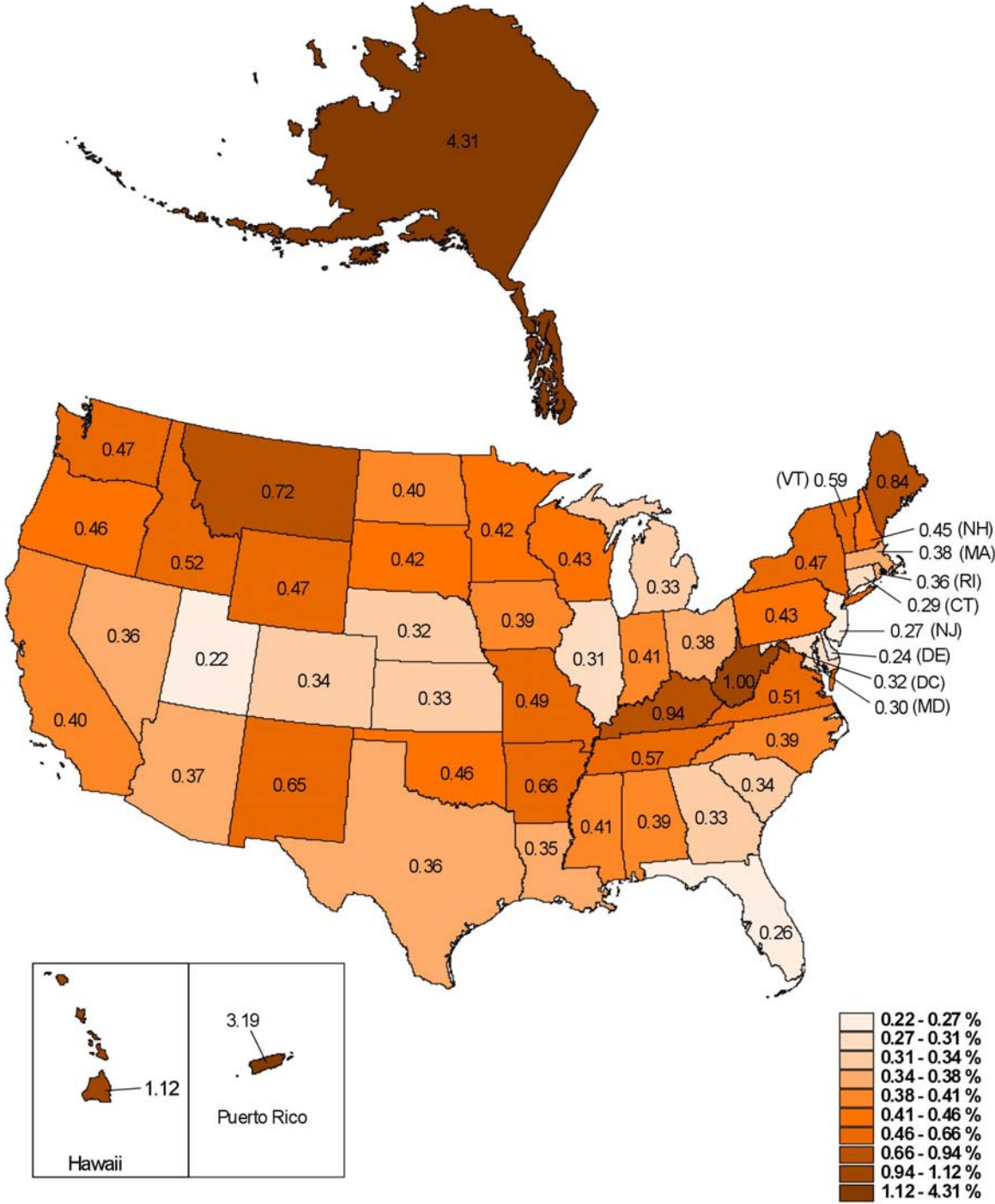
Ethnic Distribution

In terms of ethnic distribution, Whites have higher percentages of households without adequate plumbing in the socioeconomically marginalized areas in West Virginia, Kentucky, Montana, Alaska, and Maine (Maps 8 and 9), and Blacks have higher percentages in Virginia, New York, Louisiana, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Oregon and Montana (Maps 10 and 11). Hispanic households that are affected have higher percentages in most of the New England states and in the states with larger Latino or Spanish-speaking populations – California, Texas, and New Mexico. The most affected AIAN communities are concentrated in the Four Corners region and in Alaska.

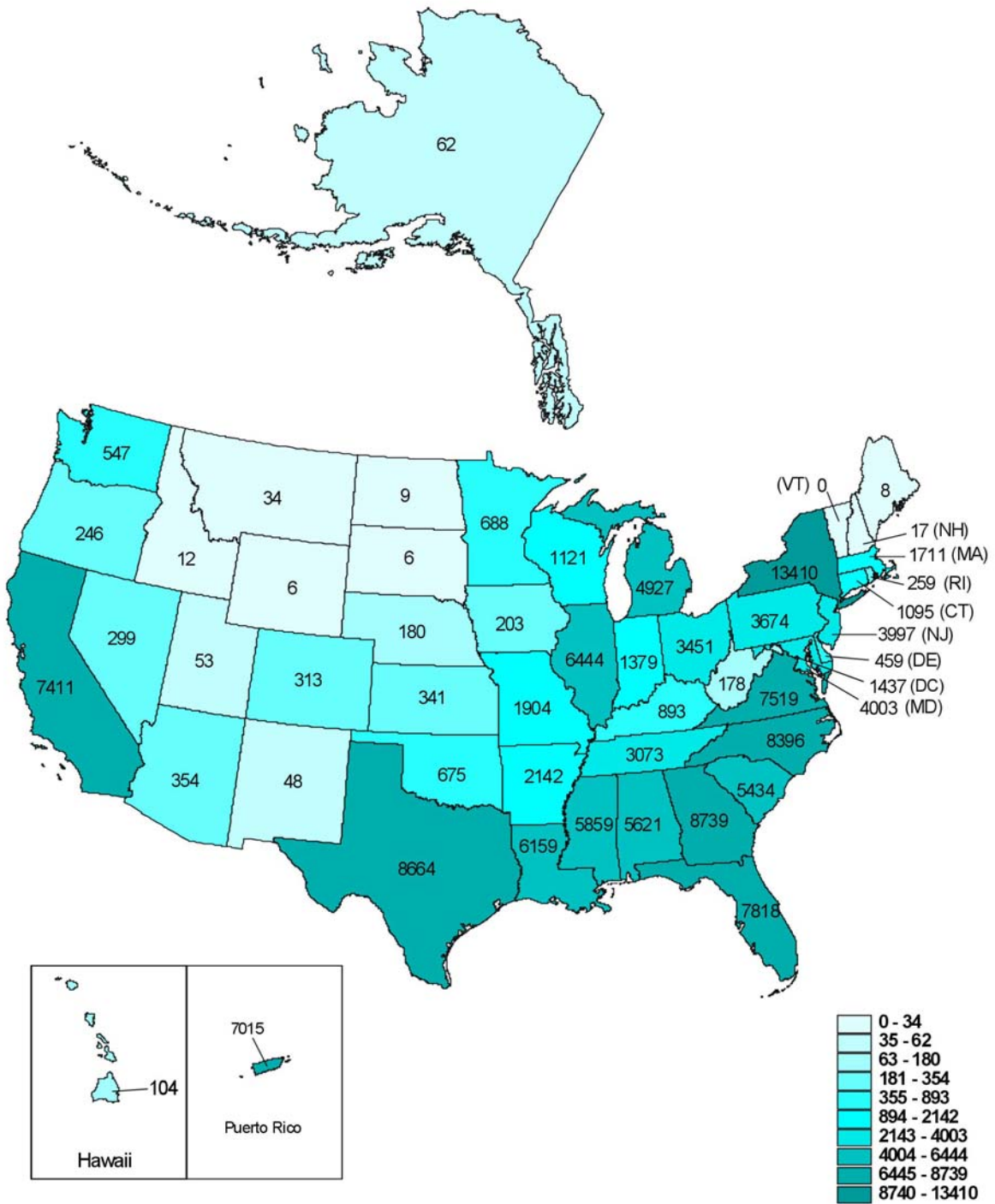
Map 8. US: Total White (not Hispanic) Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



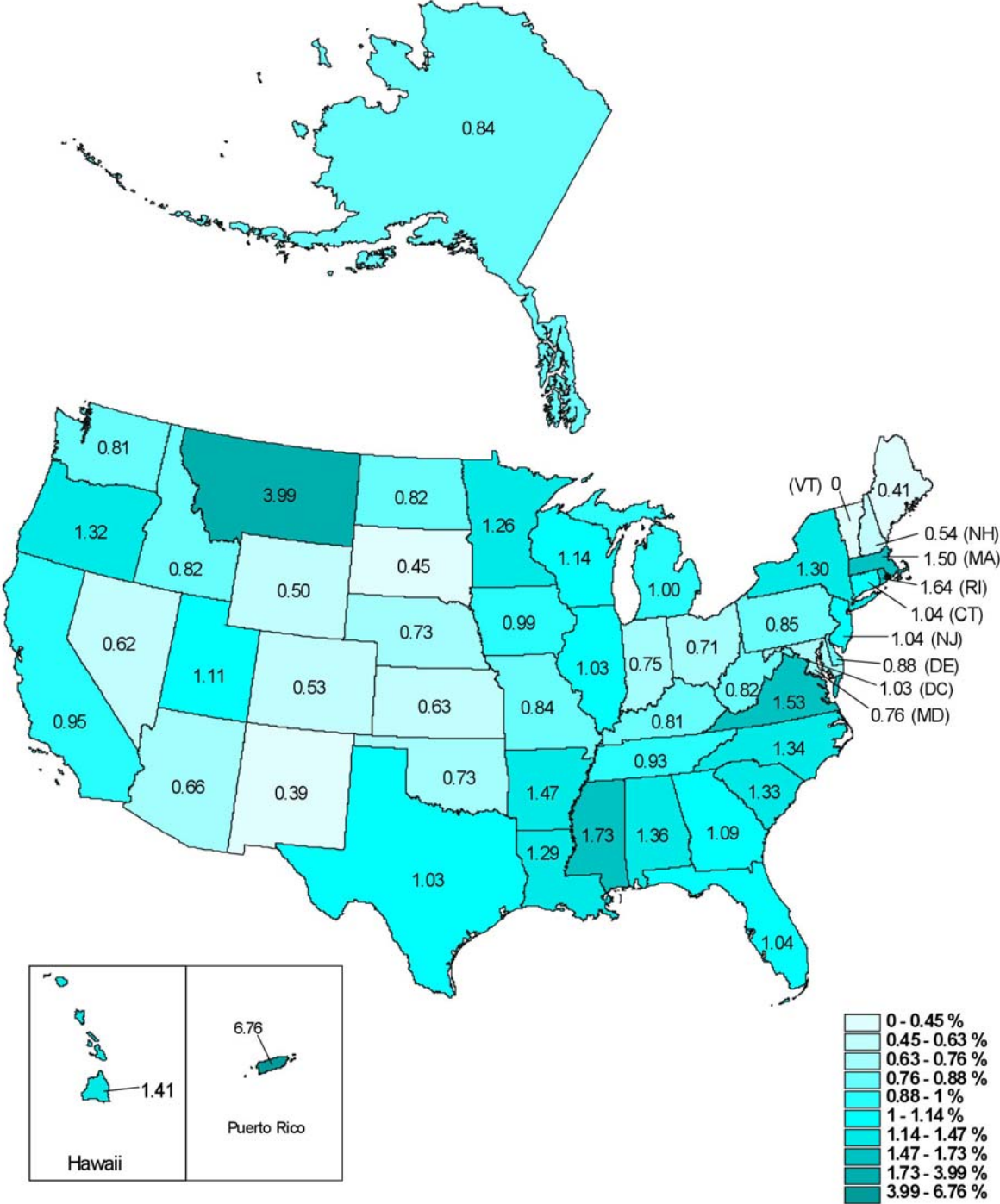
Map 9. US: Percent of White (not Hispanic) Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Map 10. Total Black or African American Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Map 11. Percent of Black or African American Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities

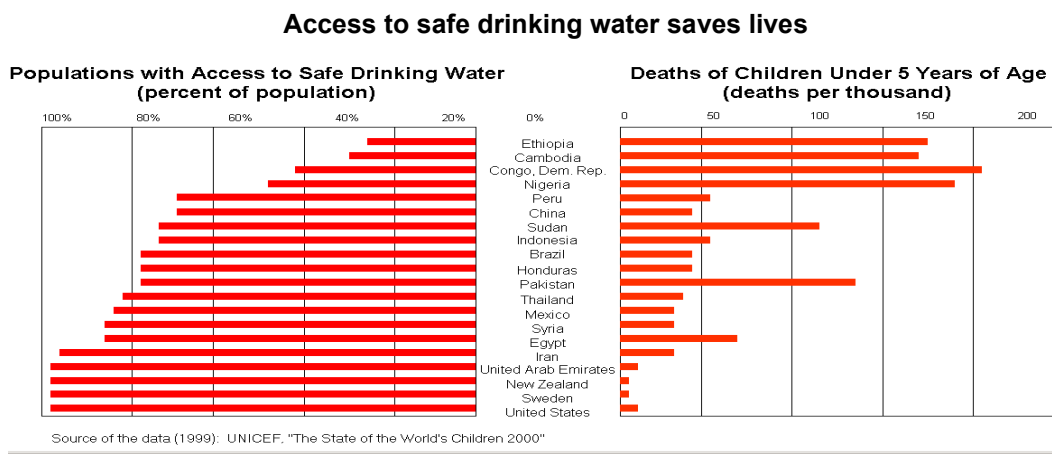


Why Are Water and Sanitation Services Important?

Several studies have documented the critical importance of water and sanitation systems. A 1996 study by the University of Texas System’s Texas-Mexico Border Health Coordination Office found that diseases such as hepatitis A, salmonellosis, shigellosis, and tuberculosis occurred at a much higher rate in the colonias than in the rest of the state.³¹ The rate of reported hepatitis A, for example, was more than double the statewide rate. Other health problems included high rates of gastroenteritis and problems related to water quality. Medical services are rarely available, which compounds health problems in the colonias. For children, these problems result in slower growth and lower educational development rates.

Improved availability of water and sanitation has been among the greatest contributors to improved public health in industrialized countries. The eradication of the diseases mentioned above came about because of the implementation of basic sanitation and piped water systems in urban and rural areas. When these services are lacking, public health suffers, and with it economic growth, because ill people are inefficient students, workers, and contributors to society. It is for this reason that industrialized nations spent billions of dollars on water and sanitation during the development initiatives of the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Still, as is evidenced in this report, there are groups of people who have not received the benefits of these initiatives. Clearly, one of the key steps to eliminating persistent poverty in these areas will be improved water services. Figure 1 demonstrates the impacts that investments in water and sanitation infrastructure can have on health.³² Those nations with a higher percentage of the population served by safe drinking water have fewer deaths of children under the age of five. Egypt, Pakistan, and Sudan were significant outliers in the trends. Their situation might be explained by their substantial problems of political violence and chronic problems with developing effective mother-child health campaigns during the 1990s.

Figure 1: Relationship Between Access to Safe Drinking Water and Child Mortality



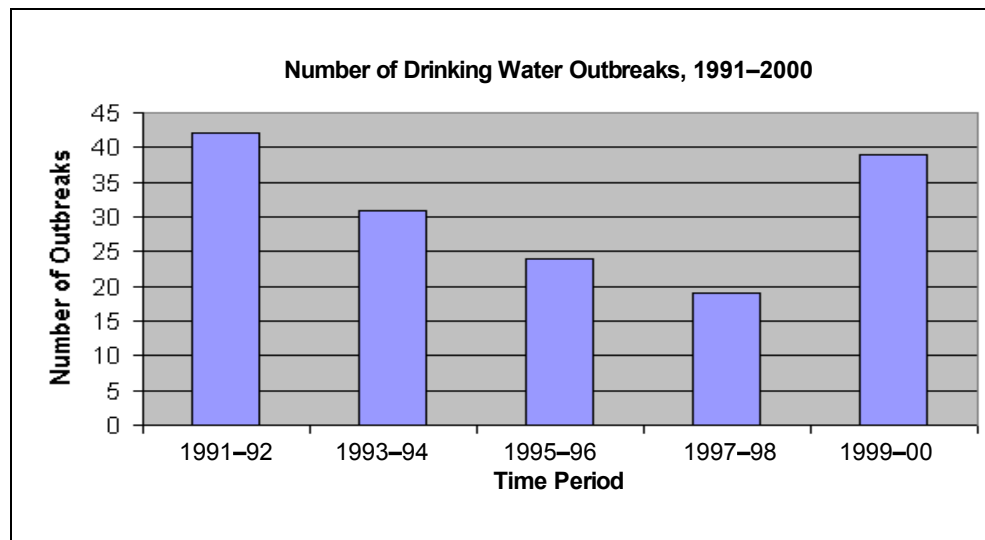
³¹ Cited in Border Environment Research Reports (July 1996), *Improving the Quality of Drinking Water in Colonias in the Ciudad Juárez–El Paso Area*, Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, <http://www.scerp.org/scerp/docs/berr3.html>.

³² UNICEF, *State of the World's Children 2000*, United Nations, UNICEF, New York, New York, <http://www.unicef.org>, accessed May 2, 2004.

Typhoid, cholera, hepatitis A, and various other gastrointestinal maladies associated with waterborne disease were common in U.S. cities and rural areas through the early 1900s. As municipalities seized control of urban water systems, public health steadily improved in these areas through the first part of the 20th century.³³ It improved in rural areas with a steady increase in water and sanitation infrastructure investment, starting in the 1930s, accelerating in the 1950s, and further increasing substantially in the 1960s and 1970s, when government invested in basic services as part of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society initiatives.³⁴ Since 1970, the number of people living without access to basic services and the number of waterborne disease outbreaks in rural America have steadily declined, as investments in both infrastructure and technical assistance to help rural areas develop water infrastructure have combined with the development of national regulations to protect groundwater and drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1973. This act was strengthened in 1986 and amended in 1996 to provide both an ongoing process for assessing risk to drinking water systems and processes for stakeholders to assess the feasibility of implementing new safety rules.

It is important to recognize a major concern for those working to provide water and sanitation infrastructure: *While water infrastructure may be in place in many parts of the country, people may not be drinking safe water.* In 1999–2000, for instance, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported 39 outbreaks of waterborne disease in 23 states, affecting 2,098 people. This was the highest number of reported outbreaks since 1991–1992. The number of cases, however, should be distinguished from their seriousness. While there were only 32 outbreaks of waterborne disease in 1993–1994 (Figure 2), more than 400,000 people in Milwaukee, for instance, were affected by *Cryptosporidiosis*, the diarrheal disease caused by a microscopic parasite *Cryptosporidium parvum*.³⁵

Figure 2: Number of Reported Drinking Water Outbreaks, 1991–2000



³³ National Academy of Sciences Committee on Privatization Services, *Privatization of Water Services in the United States: An Assessment of Issues and Experience*, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 2000.

³⁴ Dennis Warner and Jaris S. Dajani, *Water and Sewer Development in Rural America: A Study of Community Impacts*, Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1975.

³⁵ Sherline H. Lee, Deborah Levy, Gunther Craun, Michael Beach, and Rebecca Calderon, *Surveillance for Waterborne-Disease Outbreaks—United States, 1999–2000*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 51 (SS08), Surveillance Summaries, Atlanta, November 22, 2002, pages 1–28, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5108a1.htm>, accessed May 4, 2004.

In addition, USEPA reports that 91 percent of the total U.S. population is drinking water that meets established health and safety standards for maximum contaminant levels. This percentage varies for USEPA regions. It is 62 percent in the northeastern states (EPA Region 1: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont); 76 percent in the Mid-Atlantic states and territories (EPA Region 2: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands); 83 percent for EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington); and over 90 percent for all other regions. U.S. Geological Survey samples of drinking water from 12 water supply systems from 1999 to 2001 found atrazine and simazine in 85 percent of all raw and finished water samples and triazine-herbicide degradation in 60 percent of raw and finished water samples.³⁶ Volatile organic compounds such as methyl teri-butyl ether have been found in 9 percent of community water systems (at higher concentrations in systems serving urban rather than rural areas).³⁷ All these compounds have impacts on human health if continuously ingested in large enough quantities over time.

While drinking water is relatively safe in the United States, the number of threats to its quality is never-ending. Increasingly, one hears stories of communities once dependent on private wells that have had to move to a centralized supply because of pollution of well supplies or diminishing supplies caused by development or other pressures. The number is even greater for community wastewater issues. In response to the 2000 Census, the residents in these communities are likely to have answered that they had complete plumbing facilities. In considering the challenge of serving those who still do not have access to basic services, it will be important to remember those communities that may have to be transformed from having individual wells to community water and wastewater systems in order to protect public health and the environment. The cost to the communities is likely to be just as great, if not greater. And in many of these communities, income levels are not likely to be high enough to support the investment in infrastructure without assistance.

Factors Affecting People Living Without Basic Services

So how, in the richest nation on earth, do whole populations find themselves still living without plumbing facilities?

Socioeconomic Conditions

For some populations that lack service, such as Alaska Natives, it is difficult to install and maintain water infrastructure because of distance and climatic conditions. Sociocultural and economic factors also are critical. Some Alaska Native villages, suffering from high unemployment and poverty, are reluctant to put in conventional water and sanitation systems because the cost of installing and maintaining systems in that environment would be unacceptably high. These factors explain, in part, Alaska's ranking as the state with the highest percentage of its population living with inadequate access to complete plumbing services. But a range of other issues at the local level also come into play, related to social organization and leadership, availability of technical expertise, and lack of access to funding to support water infrastructure development. These same conditions affect access to complete plumbing facilities in other parts of the United States where households still lack access to water and sanitation.

³⁶ U.S. Geological Survey, *Pesticides in Selected Water Supply Reservoirs and Finished Drinking Water*, 2001, <http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa/whatsnew.html>, accessed December 10, 2003.

³⁷ USGS, *MTBE and other Volatile Organic Compounds—New Findings and Implications on the Quality of Source Waters Used for Drinking Water Supplies*, Reston, Virginia, USGS, 2001, <http://water.usgs.gov/FS/fs10501/>, accessed December 10, 2003.

The relationship between poverty and inadequate plumbing is clear. Of the 670,986 households without access to complete plumbing facilities in the United States, one-third, or 222,906, had an income in 1999 that was below the federal poverty level. Roughly the same proportions applied in a rural-urban breakdown – 30.82 percent of all urban households lacking proper plumbing were poor, and 37.92 percent of rural homes lacking plumbing were poor (Table 12).

Table 12. Percentage of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities With Income in 1999 Below the Federal Poverty Level

	Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	
	Total	% of Units With Income Below 1999 Poverty Level
U.S. – Overall	670,986	33.22
U.S. – Urban	444,019	30.82
U.S. – Rural	226,967	37.92

Nationwide, 1.79 percent of all poor households lacked plumbing, as did 1.37 percent of all urban poor households and 3.52 percent of all rural poor households. Thus, a poor rural household is almost 2.5 times as likely as a poor urban household in the United States to lack proper plumbing.

Of all the states, Alaska had the highest proportion: 18.85 percent of all its homes that were poor also lacked proper plumbing. Kansas had the lowest proportion, at 0.83 percent. Taking into account only the homes that lacked plumbing facilities, New Mexico had the highest percentage that were also poor – 50.37 percent of its homes without plumbing were also below the federal poverty level (Table 13).

Table 13. Percentage of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities and With Income in 1999 Below the Poverty Level, Top 10 States

State	Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	
	Total	% of Units With Income Below 1999 Poverty Level
New Mexico	11,905	50.37
Arizona	21,088	47.60
West Virginia	7,451	46.84
Kentucky	14,947	46.58
Mississippi	9,015	46.00
Louisiana	10,717	42.10
Alabama	11,005	41.98
Texas	54,853	39.89
Arkansas	8,327	39.59
South Dakota	1,858	39.56

We also found that owner-occupied households below the poverty level were statistically more likely than renter-occupied households to lack access to complete plumbing facilities, probably because of regulations that require landlords to provide basic facilities. Of the owner-occupied households living in poverty, 2.02 percent, or 88,211 households, lacked complete plumbing facilities in 2000. Of the renter-occupied households below the poverty level, 1.67 percent, or 134,695 households, reported lacking these facilities (Table 14). While people living in poverty were almost 4 times more likely not to have complete plumbing facilities than those living above the poverty level, in pure numeric terms more households above the poverty level than below who lack complete water and sanitation. In some cases, the explanation may be that these people have chosen to live in isolation.

Or, because of high home prices on the coasts, even people with incomes above the poverty level may live in substandard housing.

Table 14 also shows that households above the poverty level were statistically less likely to have incomplete plumbing facilities than households below the poverty level. Only 0.37 percent of owner-occupied houses above the poverty level and 0.75 percent of renter-occupied houses above the poverty level lacked complete facilities. The percentages demonstrate that income is a significant variable in whether people have complete plumbing services. But the fact that the majority of people living without complete water and sanitation facilities were not below the poverty level in 2000 indicates the importance of recognizing the geographic and social aspects of water services. Even relatively wealthy people may lack certain services because they live in larger communities that lack services.

Table 14. Plumbing Facilities by Household Type, 2000

Households	Total	Percentage
Total	105,480,101	
Owner-occupied	69,816,513	
Income in 1999 below poverty level	4,371,712	
Complete plumbing facilities	4,283,501	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	88,211	2.02%
Income in 1999 at or above poverty level	65,444,801	
Complete plumbing facilities	65,204,152	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	240,649	0.37%
Renter-occupied	35,663,588	
Income in 1999 below poverty level	8,086,254	
Complete plumbing facilities	7,951,559	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	134,695	1.67%
Income in 1999 at or above poverty level	27,577,334	
Complete plumbing facilities	27,369,903	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	207,431	0.75%

Ruralness

A more significant finding is the relationship between ruralness and access to complete plumbing facilities. Rural households, as has been discussed above, are more likely than urban ones to lack access to complete plumbing facilities. Furthermore, all the counties where the percentage without complete plumbing facilities is particularly high are non-metro—such as Star County, Texas, and Navajo County, Arizona. As Table 1 showed, this has been the case for at least the past 50 years. By their very nature, rural communities are hard to reach with basic services. They are also less likely to have the human, financial, and built capital (e.g., buildings, facilities, plants) necessary for the implementation of improved water systems. Equally important is the relationship among ruralness, lack of proper plumbing, and level of poverty. As Table 15 shows, the more desolate (less populated) the rural area, the more likely it is that a household that lacks proper plumbing is also poor, by as much as 39 percent.

Table 15. Percentage of Rural Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities With Income Below Poverty Level in 1999

Rural Level	Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing	
	Total	Percentage With Income in 1999 Below Poverty Level
U.S. – Rural	226,967	37.92
U.S. – Rural – in a place	41,704	35.40
Rural – in a place of 2,500 or more people	9,156	29.51
Rural – in a place of 1,000 to 2,500 people	13,288	37.45
Rural – in a place of fewer than 1,000 people	19,260	36.80
Rural – not in a place	185,263	38.49

Nationally, rural communities are also more likely to be in violation of SDWA health and safety regulations. The SDWIS 2003 Factoids demonstrate that smaller water systems are significantly more likely to be in violation of health and safety standards. In keeping with that finding, this analysis demonstrates that systems in violation of SDWA standards tend to be in counties where more people lack complete plumbing facilities.

Cost and Quality of Water and Sanitation Services

An additional issue of concern is the quality of the water people are drinking. While we did not have access to specific water quality data by locality for analysis in this report, USEPA databases on drinking source water quality indicate that 10 percent of surface-based source water did not meet USEPA clean water and safe drinking water standards.³⁸ In addition, SDWIS indicates that 8.2 percent of very small to medium-size community water systems that meet the needs of populations below 10,000 had health safety violations in 2003; these situations affected a total of 4,242,015 people.³⁹

Because rural areas have fewer people to pay the cost of providing services, the cost of water service is higher overall in rural than in urban areas.⁴⁰ We used statistical tools to analyze the cost of water service in areas where a relatively high percentage of the population reported lacking plumbing services and found a weak relationship between the cost of water services and rural households without plumbing (R^2 of 0.018). Nonetheless, this relationship was significant (0.000 level). Additional analysis shows that the cost of water services is rising at a higher rate than inflation, especially in rural areas. Many observers are concerned that replacements or upgrades of obsolete water systems in much of America, combined with the costs of complying with safe drinking water standards, are likely to raise the cost of water infrastructure even more in the near future. While the overall percentage of household income going to pay for water and sanitation services in the United States is among the lowest in the world, there is a danger that certain portions of the population may

³⁸ USEPA, Office of Watersheds, Oceans and Wetlands, Index of Watershed Indicators, 2004, <http://www.epa.gov/iwi/>; http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/pdfs/factoids_2003.pdf; <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/pivottables.html>, accessed May 25, 2004. There were 49,497 very small, small, and medium-size community water systems in the United States, of which 4,057 had health safety violations in 2003.

³⁹ USEPA Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water, Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), 2004, <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwis/>, accessed May 2, 2004.

⁴⁰ John McCarthy, Anna Mehrotra, Stephen Gasteyer, Rahul Vaswani, and Blanca Surgeon, "The Price of Good Water: Water and Sanitation Affordability," *Rural Matters*, Spring 2004, Rural Community Assistance Partnership, Washington, D.C.

find themselves unable to afford water services without sacrificing other basic needs, even though water services may be available.⁴¹

Demographics

Our analysis shows that the breakdown by age of the people lacking water and sanitation services more or less mirrors the age distribution for the general population. The elderly (age 65 years and older) make up just over 10 percent of the people who lack plumbing services (Table 16). People younger than 15 constitute just over 32 percent of the total population that lacks plumbing facilities. The elderly and children are most at risk from the consequences of waterborne disease. For this reason, it will be important to continue to track the access to services as well as the quality of water and sanitation services specifically for these age groups.

Table 16. Population in Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, by Age Group, 2000

	Population in Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities							
	Below 5 years		Below 15 years		Above 15 and below 65 years		65 years and above	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
U.S.	143,117	8.01	443,291	24.80	1,019,009	57.01	181,897	10.18

Factors Influencing Trends in Access to Water and Sanitation

Socioeconomic Immigration

As documented above, people living without access to plumbing services are not evenly distributed across ethnic groups or across geographic areas. American Indians and Alaska Natives, Hispanics, and African Americans all disproportionately lack access to services. Similarly, the populations living with inadequate access to services are highest in four regions—the Four Corners region of the Southwest; the Black Belt across the southern United States; California; and the Mexican border regions of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Of these four regions, California is the most striking because in this area the population that reported lacking services actually increased between 1990 and 2000. At first glance, this increase appears strange because during most of that decade California's economy boomed, led by the dot-com boom in Silicon Valley. We hypothesize that two factors contributed to the rise of populations in California living without access to water services. First, the boom of the 1990s led to an increase in housing prices that far outstripped inflation and earning power for many people in California. This situation was exacerbated when the economy began a downturn at the end of the decade. As the economy soured, a relatively high number of people found themselves either homeless or living in substandard housing. The socioeconomic conditions between 1995 and 2000, for example, led 345,573 Hispanics to leave California for nearby states.⁴² Second, the boom did open up high numbers of very low-paying service jobs, which attracted immigrant labor. We suspect that most of the immigrants came from Central and South America, where weakened economies made the agricultural and service sector jobs in California seem an attractive economic opportunity. This

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² The net out-migration in this period was 345,573. Actually, 505,947 Hispanics left California but 160,374 Hispanics in-migrated from other states into California during the same period. See <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/phc-t25.html>, accessed May 19, 2004.

relative prosperity, though, did not provide these immigrants with adequate remuneration to pay for housing with improved services, especially in California's inflated housing market.

The Census records show that a total of 660,076 Hispanic immigrants moved to California during the latter half of the 1990s.⁴³ The large majority of these immigrants presumably worked in low-paying service sector positions. Of a total of 5,781,105 Hispanic workers above the age of 16 in California in 2000, more than 41 percent were employed in medium-, low- and very low-paying jobs or were unemployed (Table 17).⁴⁴ In addition, 19.55 percent of the Hispanic population in California between the ages of 18 and 64 years were below the poverty level in 1999.⁴⁵

Table 17. Number of Hispanics Employed by Occupation in California, 2000

Occupation	Employed
Cooks and food preparation workers; waiters and waitresses	257,683
Other food preparation and serving workers, including supervisors	100,843
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	486,966
Secretaries and administrative assistants	92,185
Agricultural workers, including supervisors	283,245
Carpenters, painters, paperhangers, woodworkers, metal and plastic workers	266,255
Construction laborers; other construction workers and helpers	140,504
Food-processing workers	40,393
Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	146,848
Bus drivers; driver/sales workers and truck drivers	184,004
Motor vehicle operators, except bus and truck drivers	9,374
Laborers and material movers, hand; other material moving workers, except laborers	291,749
Unemployed, with no work experience since 1995	80,340
Total	2,380,389

Tulare County, California, the poorest county in California, is an example. Tulare County is largely agricultural and employs a high number of people as agricultural laborers. According to the Census, more than 1,500 people in this county live without access to complete plumbing services. Onsite observation by Public Citizen, a national nonprofit organization, revealed "communities without running water, many issues of contaminated water from the fertilizers and pesticides used in farming, and communities that buy their water from tanker trucks for 25 cents a gallon."⁴⁶

Housing Development

In contrast, the decrease in the numbers of people living without access to basic services in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi may be attributable to marginally better economic conditions. With the improved economy, people began to move out of substandard housing units into manufactured housing units, which often come with piped water units included. The number of people living in mobile homes from 1990 to 2000 increased, on average in the three states, by 38.38 percent (Table 18). A critical issue of concern is that community or noncommunity water systems that serve mobile home communities are more prone than other water systems to be in violation of state and federal standards for health and the environment. Thus, while people may have access to piped water, the water they are drinking may not be up to standards.

⁴³ U.S. Census 2000, Migration by Race and Hispanic Origin for the Population 5 Years and Over for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: 2000, <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/phc-t25.html>, accessed May 19, 2004.

⁴⁴ Advanced Query Data Finder, <http://advancedquery.census.gov>, accessed May 19, 2004.

⁴⁵ Also, more than half (52.15 percent) of all poor Hispanic residents of California are in the age group of 18 to 64 years. Source: U.S. Census 2000, <http://www.factfinder.census.gov>, accessed May 19, 2004.

⁴⁶ Communication between the authors and John Gibler and Sara Grusky of Public Citizen, "Water for All Campaign," Stephen Gasteyer, May 15, 2004.

Table 18. Mobile Occupied Housing Units in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, 1990–2000

State	Mobile Occupied Housing Units		
	2000	1990	% Change from 1990
Alabama	269,000	187,613	43.38
Louisiana	204,912	161,751	26.68
Mississippi	168,520	114,900	46.67

Clearly, these are associations, as opposed to verifiable relationships. But they do provide an insight into some of the hypotheses that will need to be developed and tested as we try to understand further the relationships that contribute to the access to or loss of water and sanitation service.

What Has Been and Is Being Done to Address These Issues?

The progress made since the 1950s has been the result of synergy among government investments, community initiatives, and the assistance provided by several nongovernmental organizations. The federal government has developed nationwide programs such as the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to capitalize improvements in access to and quality of water and sanitation services. The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Rural Utilities Service provides a combination of loans and grants to rural communities for the same purpose. In addition, federal funds are available for infrastructure, including Community Development Block Grants and grants from agencies such as the Indian Health Service – the latter obviously targeted toward American Indians and Alaska Natives.

In addition, the federal government now funds an infrastructure of technical assistance programs designed to aid communities in improving access to water and sanitation services, such as the Rural Community Assistance Partnership, the National Rural Water Association, and the Environmental Finance Centers. The USEPA also funds applied research and demonstration programs such as the National Drinking Water Clearinghouse and the Technical Assistance Centers.

While this institutional infrastructure has made a significant difference in providing water and sanitation services over the past 30 years, it is important that these institutions are maintained for the future. The challenges facing water systems are increasing rather than decreasing.

Ensuring That Water Infrastructure Is Adequately Maintained

While a greater proportion of the U.S. population than ever before has access to water and sanitation services, new threats are emerging to those services, as follows:

- New immigrant laborer populations are moving in to work as farm laborers or in other low-paid sectors. These populations may live in substandard conditions, lacking basic services. This risk is high if workers continue to come into the country as undocumented workers, especially in rural areas, leaving them open to exploitation by their employers.
- Water infrastructure in the United States was installed over three development waves: the early 1900s, the 1930s, and the 1950s–1970s. Because of the lifespan of the materials used during each of these building eras, infrastructure replacement for all three is likely to be needed in the next 20 years. This will be tremendously costly, at a time when government resources are scarcer than in the past. If local communities are expected to shoulder the cost of replacement themselves, especially in rural areas, concerns about maintaining basic infrastructure will increase.
- New environmental conditions and elements threaten our water supply. As regulations are developed to try to address these threats, the costs of treatment are likely to rise. Treatment

costs will be especially problematic for rural community water systems, because they are not likely to have economies of scale to help them afford the treatment technology.

Even as the United States continues to provide some of the best and least costly access to basic services in the world, new challenges are threatening those services. The combination of aging infrastructure, new population distribution, and growing demands creates complex challenges to overcome for ensuring that people have access to services. Indeed, in a time when both federal and state governments claim record deficits and are cutting popular programs, communities are facing expensive new demands for water and sanitation services. Many small, low-income communities are looking at costs in the hundreds of thousands or even millions of dollars to repair, upgrade, or expand water systems to meet new needs.

For example, a study by the West Central Initiative in Minnesota found that in the west central counties of Minnesota – where the percentages of people without plumbing service are lower than the national average – communities were increasingly faced with the challenge of repairing or replacing aging infrastructure. The study found that these communities faced a funding gap of \$813 million to upgrade infrastructure systems, many of which were initially installed in the 1930s.⁴⁷

Donaldson, Minnesota, is one of those communities. With a population of only 57, a median household income of \$15,938 in 1999, and an annual city operating budget of less than \$15,000, the city was dumbfounded by the need to eliminate two serious public health hazards: untreated sewage that was being discharged into a road ditch, and a half-dozen rundown housing structures that were homes to vermin. The municipal storm water system, built in 1936, discharged into a highway ditch west of town. Septic systems installed for indoor plumbing in the 1950s and 1960s let the effluent discharge directly into the city storm water system. A high water table and tight clay soils made drainfields very expensive, and they typically performed poorly. Although this type of system was effective in getting the wastewater out of town, the untreated sewage draining down the highway ditch created a public health violation. In addition to the costs of constructing a new wastewater system, the city faced penalties and fines from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. The city council also identified six properties that were in severe stages of neglect. Some had basements that had six to eight feet of stagnant water, and others had dead animal carcasses and feces. All housed some type of vermin. The structures had broken glass doors and windows, making it very easy for children to gain access to the dangerous environment. Forcing the homeowners to clean up the properties was not an option because the costs were insurmountable.

With the help of intermediaries to provide technical assistance, Donaldson has been able to contract with an engineering firm to develop a solution that fits within the financial constraints of the community. It also was able to secure a combination of loans and grants from state and federal agencies, and it worked out a way to lower costs by doing some of the work itself, using local labor and resources.⁴⁸

While this case is taken from Minnesota, communities throughout the country are grappling with similar issues. The critical point is that many communities will have to deal with such issues in the future, even though the vast majority of U.S. residents have access to water and sanitation services.

⁴⁷ West Central Initiative, West Central Initiative Infrastructure Study for West Central Minnesota Communities, 2000, <http://www.wcif.org/publications/infrastructurestudy.shtml>, accessed May 24, 2004.

⁴⁸ Case study taken from the Midwest Rural Community Assistance Program, New Prague, Minnesota.

Key Program and Policy Concerns Related to These Issues

We think of water and sanitation as a given in the United States. Yet the building and maintenance of the infrastructure systems that make these resources available to us involve expensive technologies and engineering expertise. More important are the resources that are managed through social and institutional relationships.

USEPA estimates the shortfall in resources for infrastructure in the United States at between \$200 billion and \$500 billion over the next 20 years. Government resources will be critically important in addressing this gap in funding. But government resources will also need to leverage private and nonprofit resources. Ultimately, it is the communities and the counties that will incur these costs.

It would be a mistake to assume that the money needed to resolve this issue should be restricted to resources for pipes and fittings. The provision and maintenance of water and sanitation over time involves building the civic and social infrastructure so that communities themselves have the capacity to make decisions about the scope and type of infrastructure that will ensure them water and sanitation that is safe and affordable. Peter Gleick of the Pacific Institute in California, for example, has been calling for more attention to the soft path (development of the social infrastructure) to ensure access to adequate water and sanitation all over the world, including the United States. He argues that advances in management and delivery of water resources of the last two centuries have come about largely through implementing hard systems, meaning technology and physical infrastructure that require high capital investment. Often these built and financial capital investments have been made without regard to local desires and needs and without attention to issues of representation and social justice.⁴⁹

As a result, we have the community along Coal Run Road, outside Zanesville, Ohio, which was systematically denied water services until recently, even though it was located next to a significant urbanized area. The lack of water services had much more to do with social injustice than with technology and financing.⁵⁰ Similarly, the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill documented systematic lack of access to water services by African American neighborhoods in the middle of larger metropolitan North Carolina communities.⁵¹

Critically related to these concerns is the very serious concern about the quality of drinking water. As cited above, USEPA has found that significant portions of the population are subjected to water that does not meet standards of safety and quality. A good portion of community water system violations of SDWA standards are actually administrative in nature, indicating that management capacity is as critical as technology.

The infrastructure investments of the future must combine reinvestment in physical infrastructure with investment in a civic infrastructure. This civic infrastructure must involve improved training of local water operators and water boards and investment of the time and effort to build participatory networks that can create local support for water system maintenance and source water protection. It may involve acceptance of alternative technologies that deliver safe drinking water at lower cost. The soft path should provide opportunities for continual improvement in access to water and sanitation through building human and social capacity.

As a society, we have made substantial progress since the 1950s in providing our citizens with access to water and sanitation systems. In percentage terms, the number of people without services is small,

⁴⁹ Peter Gleick, *The World's Water: The Biennial Report on Freshwater Resources*, Island Press, Washington, D.C., 2003.

⁵⁰ James Dao, "Ohio Town's Water at Last Runs Past a Color Line," *New York Times*, February 17, 2004, page A1.

⁵¹ Personal communication between the authors and the Environmental Finance Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, November 2003.

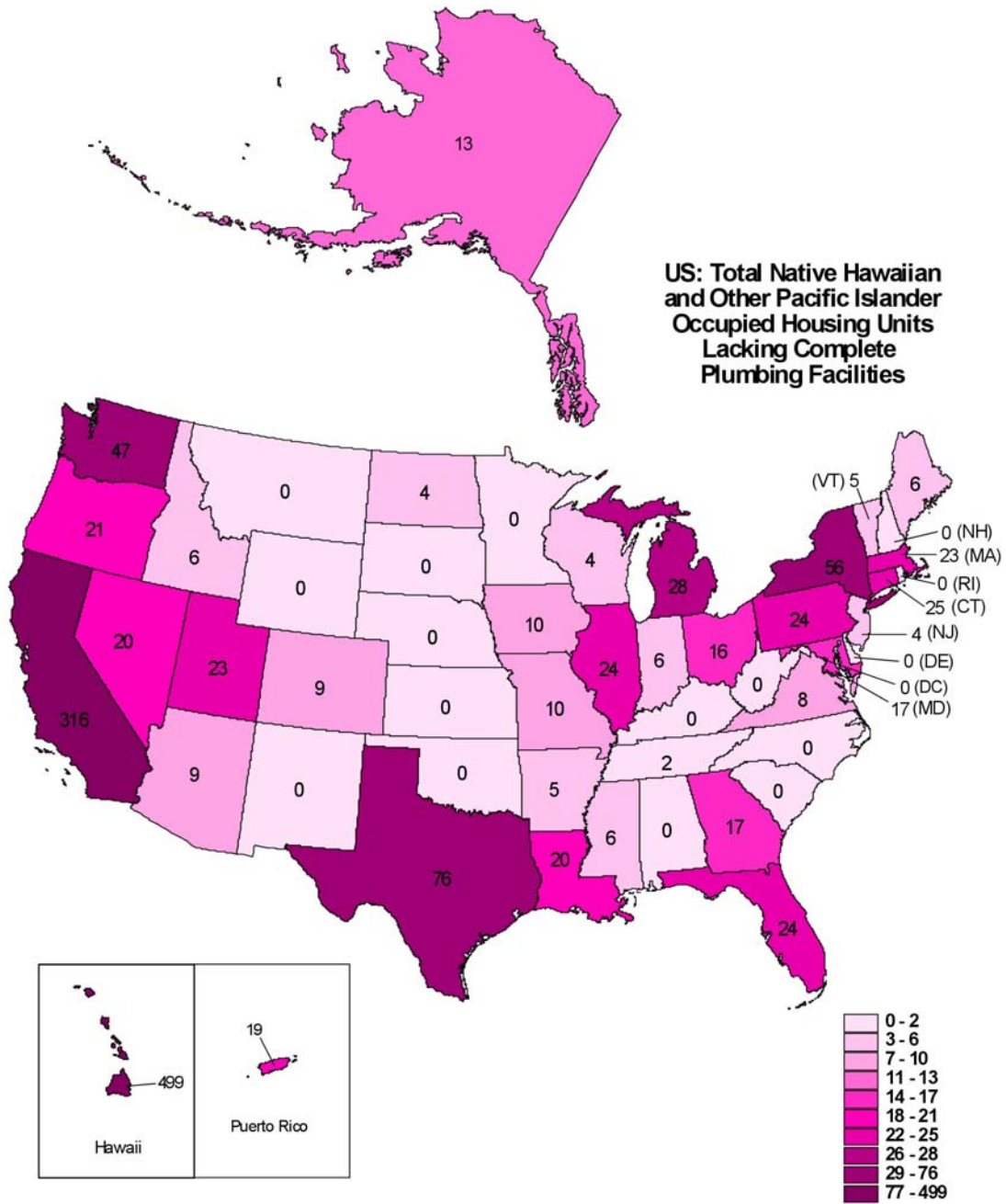
yet more than 670,000 households—close to 2 million people—still lack these very basic services. Getting water to this population will require explicitly addressing the environmental justice issues that are embedded in social and economic frameworks related to access to water services. In addition, as costs of managing water systems rise, more low-income residents will be hardpressed to pay water bills, even as the states are cutting programs that subsidize low-income residents. Ultimately, a significant effort that draws on government and private resources is needed to address the gap in water service and make certain it slows in the next decade.

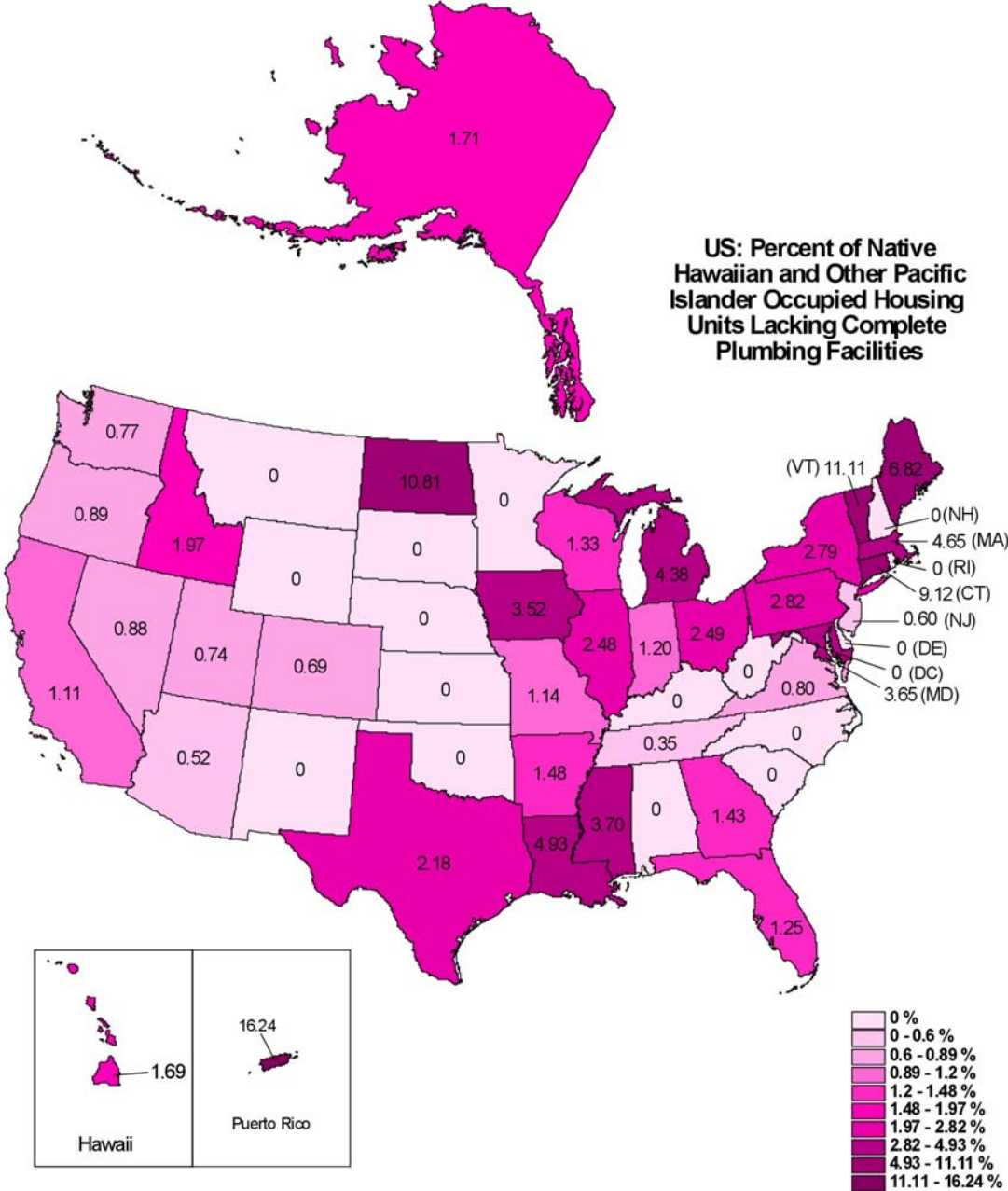
This report shows that the lack of plumbing services is still very real for almost 2 million Americans. While the rural-urban divide in the provision of these services has narrowed in the last decade, it persists and is intrinsically related to the socioeconomic status of the people who lack these services. Rural populations are still at a larger risk of lacking proper services, as infrastructure ages and traditional funding for improvement programs is slowly being reduced. Across the United States, in general, minority communities are affected more acutely. There are wide fluctuations across geographic locations and areas. Some prominent areas are the Four Corners region and the underserved parts of the Northeast and the South. Alaska stands out as a single state that needs much improvement in infrastructure. Given Alaska's unique condition, policy makers must pay attention to enhancing services there that are socially acceptable, economically feasible, and environmentally sustainable.

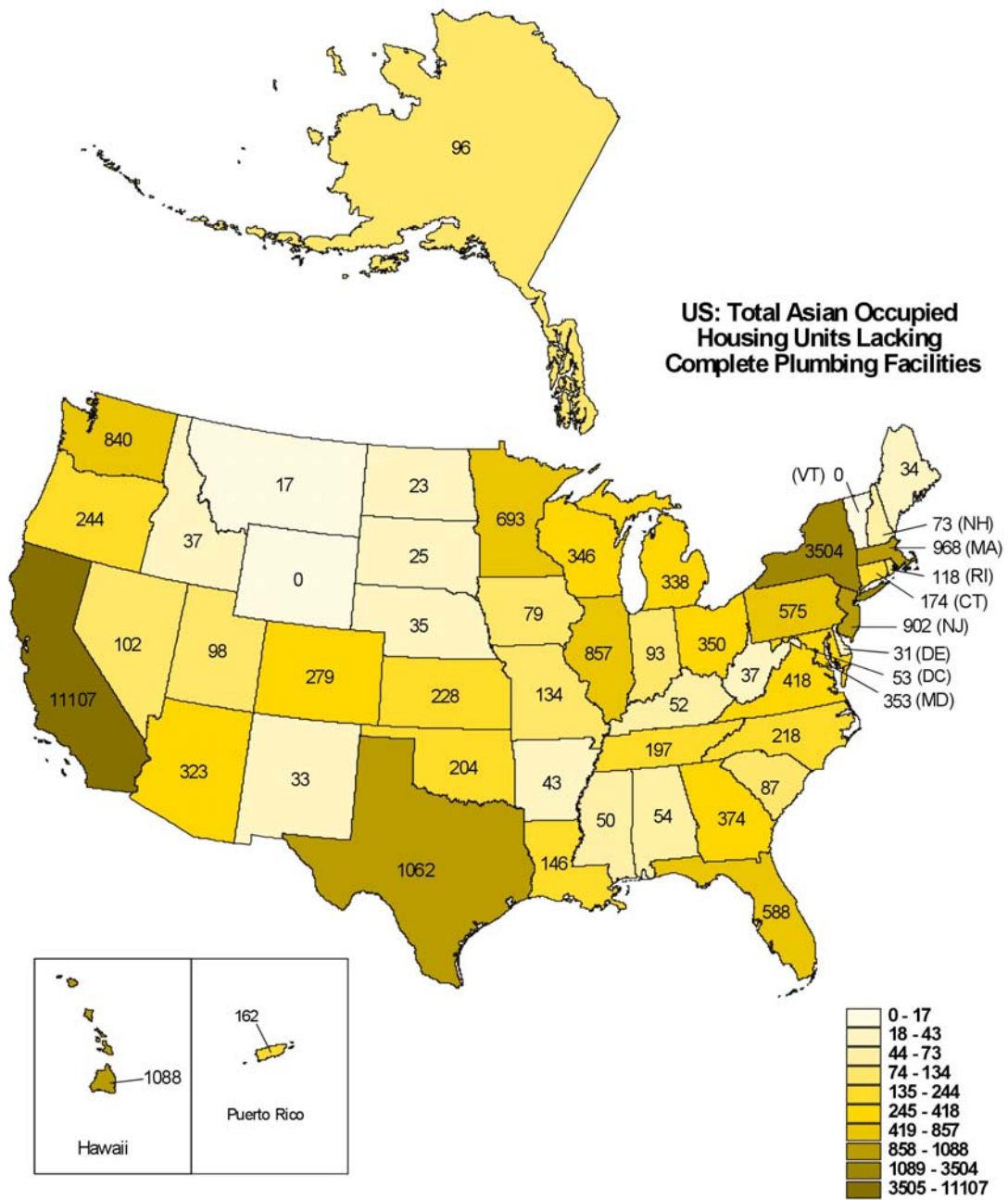
A closer look at the numbers within states, at the county or Census-designated place levels, provides a clearer understanding of the reality of lack in plumbing services. The information at the substate level, disaggregated, also allows for relative geographic comparisons within and among states and permits a clearer comprehension of the larger nationwide picture. Our hypothesis and affirmed assumptions are based on this examination and understanding of the numbers at the disaggregated level, which are shown in the pages ahead and which the readers might find useful.

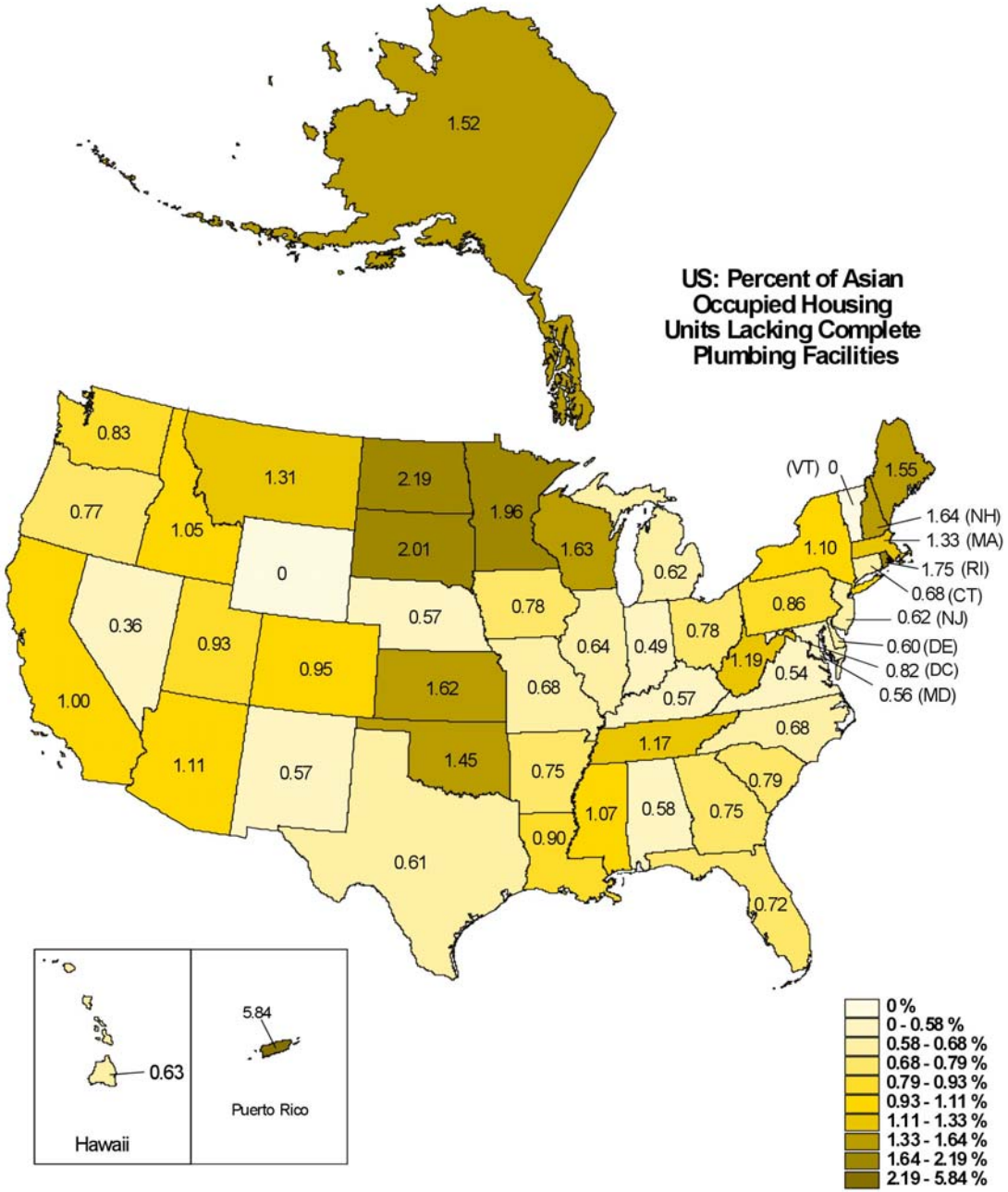
In the future, we hope to take this research toward a more complex analysis of the links among social, economic, geographic, environmental, and public health variables that affect the positive outcomes in services for traditionally and currently underserved communities. Our findings will allow us to understand better how to enhance communities' capacity for improving infrastructure and services and ultimately achieving sustainable development.

The following maps and ranking tables disaggregate the population without plumbing for all states at the county level and for the D.C., Puerto Rico, and the island areas to the Census designated place (CDP) level.









States Ranked by Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (2000)						
State / Territory	Total occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (2000)	Percent of occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (2000)	Total occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (1990)	Percent of occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (1990)	Percent change in total occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities, from 1990 to 2000 (base year = 1990)	Percent change in total occupied housing units from 1990 to 2000 (base year = 1990)
California	85460	0.74	57974	0.56	47.41	10.80
Puerto Rico	65640	5.20	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York	58418	0.83	50428	0.76	15.84	6.29
Texas	54853	0.74	56844	0.94	-3.50	21.78
Florida	30134	0.48	22061	0.43	36.59	23.43
Pennsylvania	24450	0.51	26355	0.59	-7.23	6.25
Illinois	23959	0.52	21572	0.51	11.07	9.27
Arizona	21088	1.11	18352	1.34	14.91	38.90
Virginia	19550	0.72	35788	1.56	-45.37	17.77
Ohio	19407	0.44	24394	0.60	-20.44	8.76
North Carolina	19295	0.62	33192	1.32	-41.87	24.43
Georgia	17117	0.57	22921	0.97	-25.32	27.03
Michigan	16971	0.45	14687	0.43	15.55	10.71
New Jersey	16530	0.54	12914	0.46	28.00	9.66
Massachusetts	15211	0.62	9096	0.40	67.23	8.74
Kentucky	14947	0.94	33623	2.44	-55.55	15.28
Tennessee	14340	0.64	23840	1.29	-39.85	20.46
Alaska	14003	6.32	13489	7.14	3.81	17.30
Washington	12457	0.55	10128	0.54	23.00	21.31
Missouri	11923	0.54	14263	0.73	-16.41	11.90
New Mexico	11905	1.76	11898	2.19	0.06	24.92
Alabama	11005	0.63	20819	1.38	-47.14	15.28
Louisiana	10717	0.65	14318	0.95	-25.15	10.46
Wisconsin	10648	0.51	11780	0.65	-9.61	14.40
Indiana	10599	0.45	11288	0.55	-6.10	13.12
Minnesota	9581	0.51	9382	0.57	2.12	15.01
South Carolina	9521	0.62	16626	1.32	-42.73	21.92
Maryland	9033	0.46	10206	0.58	-11.49	13.26
Mississippi	9015	0.86	17625	1.93	-48.85	14.82
Arkansas	8327	0.80	13030	1.46	-36.09	17.00
Oklahoma	7546	0.56	7145	0.59	5.61	11.29
West Virginia	7451	1.01	15972	2.32	-53.35	6.96
Colorado	7243	0.44	4592	0.36	57.73	29.30
Oregon	7025	0.53	6426	0.58	9.32	20.88
Connecticut	6466	0.50	4383	0.36	47.52	5.79
Iowa	4832	0.42	5333	0.50	-9.39	7.98
Maine	4468	0.86	7477	1.61	-40.24	11.37
Kansas	4057	0.39	3695	0.39	9.80	9.86
Hawaii	3833	0.95	3365	0.94	13.91	13.18
Nevada	3638	0.48	1893	0.41	92.18	61.09
Utah	2906	0.41	2163	0.40	34.35	30.53
Montana	2776	0.77	2357	0.77	17.78	17.15
Idaho	2720	0.58	2246	0.62	21.10	30.20
Nebraska	2408	0.36	2253	0.37	6.88	10.60
New Hampshire	2254	0.47	2363	0.57	-4.61	15.42
Rhode Island	2194	0.54	1670	0.44	31.38	8.06
District of Columbia	2112	0.85	1585	0.63	33.25	-0.52
South Dakota	1858	0.64	2315	0.89	-19.74	12.05
Vermont	1481	0.62	1952	0.93	-24.13	14.23
North Dakota	1124	0.44	1558	0.65	-27.86	6.76
Delaware	1119	0.37	1160	0.47	-3.53	20.70
Wyoming	1011	0.52	897	0.53	12.71	14.67

States of Territories Ranked by Percent of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (2000)						
State / Territory	Total occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (2000)	Percent of occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (2000)	Total occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (1990)	Percent of occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (1990)	Percent change in total occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities, from 1990 to 2000 (base year = 1990)	Percent change in total occupied housing units from 1990 to 2000 (base year = 1990)
Alaska	14003	6.32	13489	7.14	3.81	17.30
Puerto Rico	65640	5.20	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	11905	1.76	11898	2.19	0.06	24.92
Arizona	21088	1.11	18352	1.34	14.91	38.90
West Virginia	7451	1.01	15972	2.32	-53.35	6.96
Hawaii	3833	0.95	3365	0.94	13.91	13.18
Kentucky	14947	0.94	33623	2.44	-55.55	15.28
Maine	4468	0.86	7477	1.61	-40.24	11.37
Mississippi	9015	0.86	17625	1.93	-48.85	14.82
District of Columbia	2112	0.85	1585	0.63	33.25	-0.52
New York	58418	0.83	50428	0.76	15.84	6.29
Arkansas	8327	0.80	13030	1.46	-36.09	17.00
Montana	2776	0.77	2357	0.77	17.78	17.15
California	85460	0.74	57974	0.56	47.41	10.80
Texas	54853	0.74	56844	0.94	-3.50	21.78
Virginia	19550	0.72	35788	1.56	-45.37	17.77
Louisiana	10717	0.65	14318	0.95	-25.15	10.46
Tennessee	14340	0.64	23840	1.29	-39.85	20.46
South Dakota	1858	0.64	2315	0.89	-19.74	12.05
Alabama	11005	0.63	20819	1.38	-47.14	15.28
Massachusetts	15211	0.62	9096	0.40	67.23	8.74
South Carolina	9521	0.62	16626	1.32	-42.73	21.92
North Carolina	19295	0.62	33192	1.32	-41.87	24.43
Vermont	1481	0.62	1952	0.93	-24.13	14.23
Idaho	2720	0.58	2246	0.62	21.10	30.20
Georgia	17117	0.57	22921	0.97	-25.32	27.03
Oklahoma	7546	0.56	7145	0.59	5.61	11.29
Washington	12457	0.55	10128	0.54	23.00	21.31
Missouri	11923	0.54	14263	0.73	-16.41	11.90
New Jersey	16530	0.54	12914	0.46	28.00	9.66
Rhode Island	2194	0.54	1670	0.44	31.38	8.06
Oregon	7025	0.53	6426	0.58	9.32	20.88
Wyoming	1011	0.52	897	0.53	12.71	14.67
Illinois	23959	0.52	21572	0.51	11.07	9.27
Pennsylvania	24450	0.51	26355	0.59	-7.23	6.25
Wisconsin	10648	0.51	11780	0.65	-9.61	14.40
Minnesota	9581	0.51	9382	0.57	2.12	15.01
Connecticut	6466	0.50	4383	0.36	47.52	5.79
Nevada	3638	0.48	1893	0.41	92.18	61.09
Florida	30134	0.48	22061	0.43	36.59	23.43
New Hampshire	2254	0.47	2363	0.57	-4.61	15.42
Maryland	9033	0.46	10206	0.58	-11.49	13.26
Indiana	10599	0.45	11288	0.55	-6.10	13.12
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Ohio	19407	0.44	24394	0.60	-20.44	8.76
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Utah	2906	0.41	2163	0.40	34.35	30.53
Kansas	4057	0.39	3695	0.39	9.80	9.86
Delaware	1119	0.37	1160	0.47	-3.53	20.70
Nebraska	2408	0.36	2253	0.37	6.88	10.60

States Ranked by Total Rural Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities						
State / Territory	Total rural occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (2000)	Percent of rural occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (2000)	Total rural occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (1990)	Percent of rural occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities (1990)	Percent change in total rural occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities, from 1990 to 2000 (base year = 1990)	Percent change in total rural occupied housing units from 1990 to 2000 (base year = 1990)
Texas	15169	1.16	26028	2.23	-41.72	12.33
Arizona	13093	6.20	14007	8.65	-6.53	30.46
Alaska	12462	16.89	11564	20.17	7.77	28.71
Virginia	12128	1.66	30003	4.38	-59.58	6.88
Kentucky	11672	1.71	30921	4.84	-62.25	6.91
North Carolina	10564	0.85	27743	2.26	-61.92	0.84
New Mexico	9095	5.73	10173	7.60	-10.60	18.56
Tennessee	8222	1.04	19438	2.78	-57.70	13.70
Pennsylvania	8112	0.77	14210	1.08	-42.91	-20.16
Ohio	7355	0.79	14480	1.49	-49.21	-3.84
California	6785	1.01	8302	1.12	-18.27	-9.58
Alabama	6299	0.83	15812	2.74	-60.16	31.44
Georgia	6234	0.74	15443	1.85	-59.63	1.36
Missouri	6147	0.94	9717	1.65	-36.74	10.67
Mississippi	6109	1.15	14849	3.18	-58.86	13.65
West Virginia	5896	1.55	14925	3.55	-60.50	-9.28
Puerto Rico	5673	8.47	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	5498	1.12	10328	2.56	-46.77	21.30
South Carolina	5476	0.93	12715	2.31	-56.93	7.45
New York	5354	0.61	7750	0.78	-30.92	-11.17
Wisconsin	4879	0.77	7115	1.20	-31.43	7.29
Michigan	4680	0.50	6137	0.64	-23.74	-3.41
Indiana	4602	0.71	7000	1.02	-34.26	-5.18
Minnesota	4367	0.82	6022	1.28	-27.48	13.00
Washington	4066	1.05	5016	1.22	-18.94	-6.05
Oklahoma	3883	0.87	4741	1.28	-18.10	21.23
Maine	3786	1.26	6562	2.63	-42.30	20.77
Louisiana	3411	0.78	8335	1.83	-59.08	-3.61
Florida	3137	0.49	5176	0.71	-39.39	-12.31
Illinois	2655	0.47	5331	0.84	-50.20	-10.72
Iowa	2508	0.57	3677	0.90	-31.79	7.30
Colorado	2423	0.97	2369	1.12	2.28	17.98
Oregon	2256	0.82	3567	1.16	-36.75	-10.64
Maryland	2176	0.82	5308	1.74	-59.01	-13.16
Montana	1873	1.18	1678	1.22	11.62	14.71
Hawaii	1634	4.55	1253	3.19	30.41	-8.62
Kansas	1589	0.55	2462	0.87	-35.46	3.23
Idaho	1581	1.03	1741	1.19	-9.19	4.74
South Dakota	1312	0.98	1984	1.59	-33.87	7.23
New Hampshire	1296	0.69	1746	0.90	-25.77	-3.25
Vermont	1215	0.83	1732	1.24	-29.85	4.93
Utah	1164	1.43	1092	1.66	6.59	23.32
Nebraska	985	0.49	1189	0.60	-17.16	0.20
Massachusetts	734	0.37	1150	0.35	-36.17	-40.43
North Dakota	675	0.61	1209	1.10	-44.17	-0.11
Wyoming	590	0.92	609	1.08	-3.12	14.55
New Jersey	488	0.30	973	0.35	-49.85	-42.05
Nevada	471	0.76	483	0.96	-2.48	22.74
Connecticut	417	0.27	813	0.33	-48.71	-36.60
Delaware	344	0.59	744	1.12	-53.76	-12.39
Rhode Island	100	0.29	233	0.47	-57.08	-30.61

States Ranked by Percent of Rural Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities						
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Puerto Rico	5673	8.47	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	13093	6.20	14007	8.65	-6.53	30.46
New Mexico	9095	5.73	10173	7.60	-10.60	18.56
Hawaii	1634	4.55	1253	3.19	30.41	-8.62
Kentucky	11672	1.71	30921	4.84	-62.25	6.91
Virginia	12128	1.66	30003	4.38	-59.58	6.88
West Virginia	5896	1.55	14925	3.55	-60.50	-9.28
Utah	1164	1.43	1092	1.66	6.59	23.32
Maine	3786	1.26	6562	2.63	-42.30	20.77
Montana	1873	1.18	1678	1.22	11.62	14.71
Texas	15169	1.16	26028	2.23	-41.72	12.33
Mississippi	6109	1.15	14849	3.18	-58.86	13.65
Arkansas	5498	1.12	10328	2.56	-46.77	21.30
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Wyoming	590	0.92	609	1.08	-3.12	14.55
Oklahoma	3883	0.87	4741	1.28	-18.10	21.23
North Carolina	10564	0.85	27743	2.26	-61.92	0.84
Alabama	6299	0.83	15812	2.74	-60.16	31.44
Vermont	1215	0.83	1732	1.24	-29.85	4.93
Minnesota	4367	0.82	6022	1.28	-27.48	13.00
Maryland	2176	0.82	5308	1.74	-59.01	-13.16
Oregon	2256	0.82	3567	1.16	-36.75	-10.64
Ohio	7355	0.79	14480	1.49	-49.21	-3.84
Louisiana	3411	0.78	8335	1.83	-59.08	-3.61
Pennsylvania	8112	0.77	14210	1.08	-42.91	-20.16
Wisconsin	4879	0.77	7115	1.20	-31.43	7.29
Nevada	471	0.76	483	0.96	-2.48	22.74
Georgia	6234	0.74	15443	1.85	-59.63	1.36
Indiana	4602	0.71	7000	1.02	-34.26	-5.18
New Hampshire	1296	0.69	1746	0.90	-25.77	-3.25
North Dakota	675	0.61	1209	1.10	-44.17	-0.11
New York	5354	0.61	7750	0.78	-30.92	-11.17
Delaware	344	0.59	744	1.12	-53.76	-12.39
Iowa	2508	0.57	3677	0.90	-31.79	7.30
Kansas	1589	0.55	2462	0.87	-35.46	3.23
Michigan	4680	0.50	6137	0.64	-23.74	-3.41
Florida	3137	0.49	5176	0.71	-39.39	-12.31
Nebraska	985	0.49	1189	0.60	-17.16	0.20
Illinois	2655	0.47	5331	0.84	-50.20	-10.72
Massachusetts	734	0.37	1150	0.35	-36.17	-40.43
New Jersey	488	0.30	973	0.35	-49.85	-42.05
Rhode Island	100	0.29	233	0.47	-57.08	-30.61
Connecticut	417	0.27	813	0.33	-48.71	-36.60

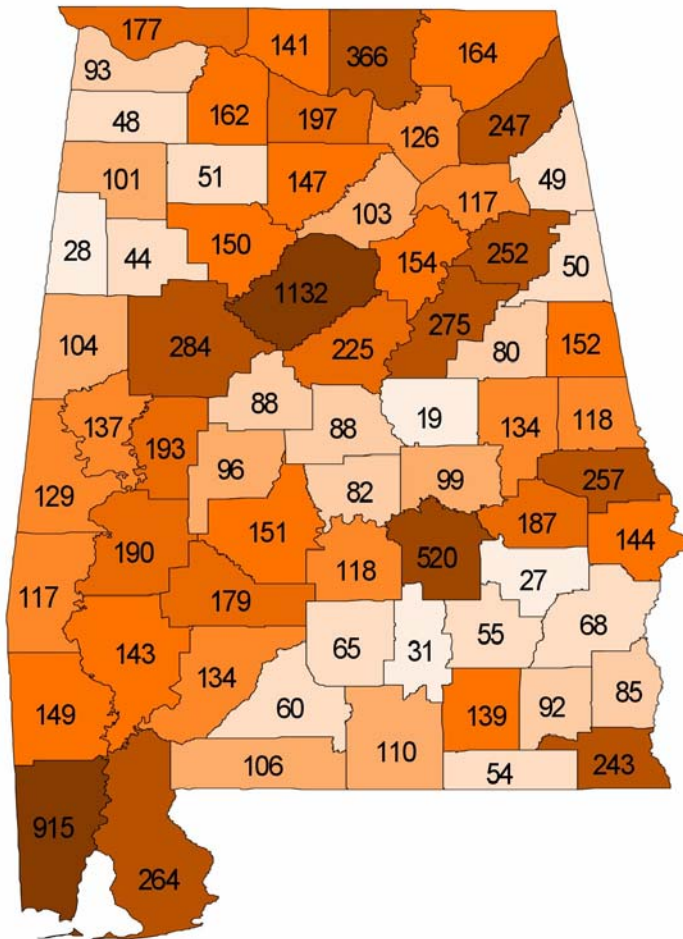
State-by-State Analysis at County Level

Explanation of Terms

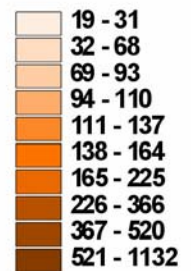
Abbreviation	Full Term	Explanation
HU	Housing Unit	A housing unit is defined by the U.S. Census 2000 as: “A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.” This is the same definition which applies to all housing units shown in the tables in this report.
OHU	Occupied Housing Units	This denotes all the housing units that were occupied at the time of the census (both for 1990 and 2000 censuses).
OHULP	Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	This denotes all the occupied housing units, at the time of the census, that lacked complete plumbing facilities. “Lacking complete plumbing facilities” indicates lack of any of the three following facilities inside the housing unit (this the same for the 1990 and 2000 censuses): 1) Hot and cold piped water 2) Bathtub or shower 3) Flush toilet
%OHULP	Percentage of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	This is the percentage of occupied housing units (i.e. as a percentage of the total occupied housing units) that lack complete plumbing facilities. This is calculated as: $\left(\frac{\text{OHULP}}{\text{OHU}} \right) \times 100 = \% \text{ OHULP}$
ROHU	Rural Occupied Housing Units	This denotes all the rural occupied housing units. The U.S. Census 2000 defines all territories, population and housing units to be rural which are not classified as “urban”. (For a detailed definition of “urban”, please look at the glossary.)
ROHULP	Rural Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	This denotes all the rural occupied housing units, at the time of the census, that lacked complete plumbing facilities.
%ROHULP	Percentage of Rural Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	This is the percentage of rural occupied housing units (i.e. as a percentage of the total rural occupied housing units) that lack complete plumbing facilities. This is calculated as: $\left(\frac{\text{ROHULP}}{\text{ROHU}} \right) \times 100 = \% \text{ ROHULP}$

Abbreviation	Full Term	Explanation
OHULP with Householder below Poverty Level in 1999	Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, with Householder having Income in 1999 below the Poverty Level	This denotes all the occupied housing units that lack complete plumbing facilities, with householder having an income in 1999 below the poverty level. (For a detailed description of “poverty level” please see the definition for “poverty” in the glossary.)
Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percentage of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, with Householder having Income in 1999 below the Poverty Level	This is the percentage of occupied housing units that lack complete plumbing facilities, and having a householder with an income in 1999 below the poverty level. The percentage is calculated as: $\left(\frac{\text{OHULP below poverty level in 1999}}{\text{OHU below poverty level in 1999}} \right) \times 100 = \% \text{OHULP below poverty level in 1999}$
Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Rural Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, with Householder having Income in 1999 below the Poverty Level	This denotes all the rural occupied housing units that lack complete plumbing facilities, and having a householder with an income in 1999 below the poverty level.
Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percentage of Rural Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, with Householder having Income in 1999 below the Poverty Level	This is the percentage of rural occupied housing units that lack complete plumbing facilities, and having a householder with an income in 1999 below the poverty level. The percentage is calculated as: $\left(\frac{\text{ROHULP below poverty level in 1999}}{\text{ROHU below poverty level in 1999}} \right) \times 100 = \% \text{ROHULP below poverty level in 1999}$
Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percentage of the Population above 65 years living in Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	This denotes the percentage of the population that is above 65 years and is living in occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities. This is calculated as: $\left(\frac{\text{Population above 65 years in OHULP}}{\text{Population above 65 years in OHU}} \right) \times 100 = \% \text{Population above 65 year}$
Total population in OHULP	Total Population in Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	This denotes the total number of people living in occupied housing units that lack complete plumbing facilities.

ALABAMA (AL)



Alabama: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



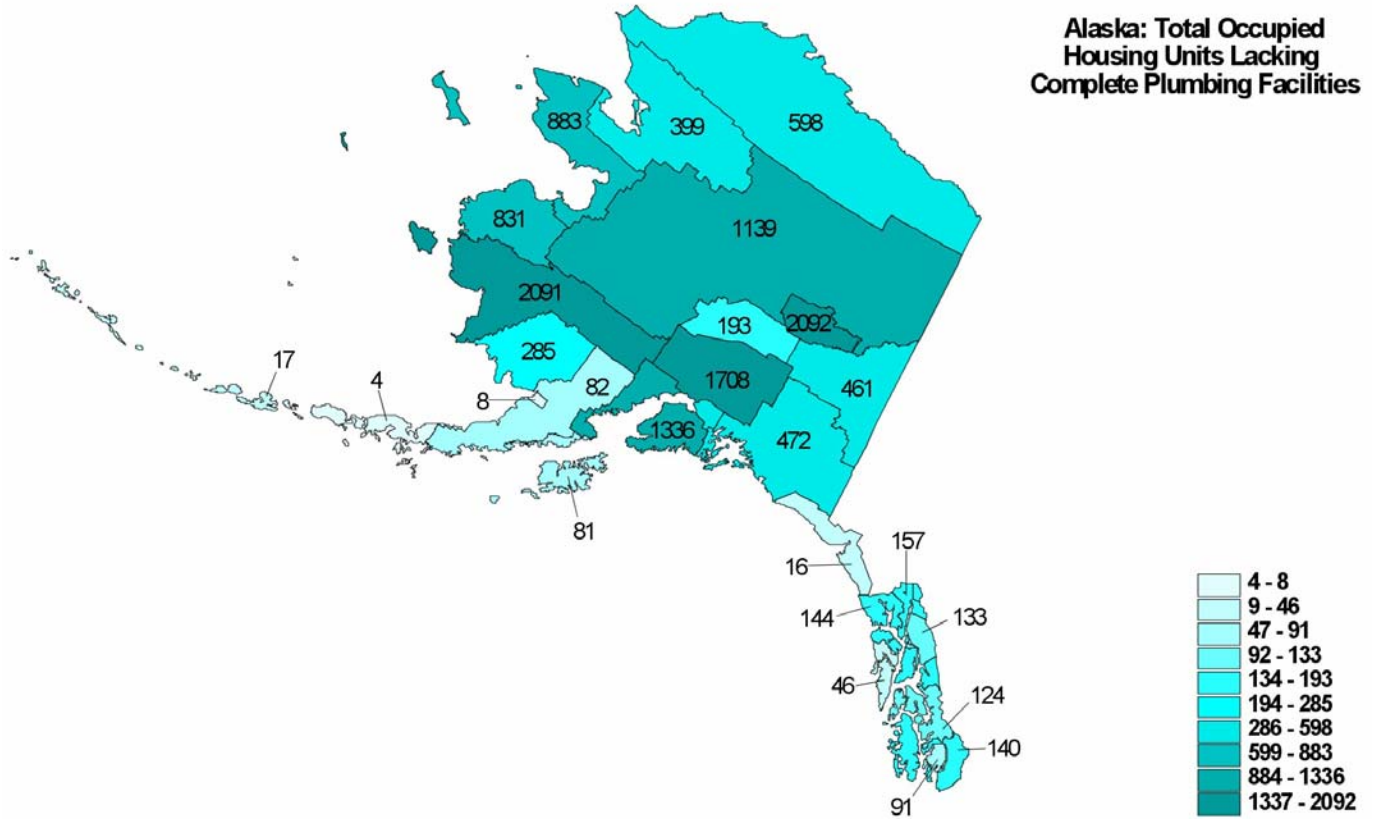
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
20	11005	0.63	20819	1.38	6299	0.83	15812	2.74

Alabama (AL)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)								
	County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
	Autauga	16003	82	0.51	0.59	0.76	1.74	2.71	164
	Baldwin	55336	264	0.48	0.72	0.24	1.33	2.15	634
	Barbour	10409	68	0.65	0.64	0.70	1.47	1.67	134
	Bibb	7421	88	1.19	1.14	1.80	2.30	2.48	178
	Blount	19265	103	0.53	0.52	0.83	0.92	1.08	273
	Bullock	3986	27	0.68	0.95	1.07	1.33	2.01	65
	Butler	8398	65	0.77	0.97	1.61	2.39	3.50	206

Alabama (AL)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Calhoun	45307	252	0.56	0.36	0.47	1.09	0.73	572
Chambers	14522	118	0.81	1.57	0.63	1.37	2.92	312
Cherokee	9719	49	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.00	0.00	97
Chilton	15287	88	0.58	0.42	0.57	1.24	0.62	207
Choctaw	6363	117	1.84	1.84	2.47	2.98	2.98	276
Clarke	10578	143	1.35	1.37	0.93	2.53	3.53	242
Clay	5765	80	1.39	1.39	1.24	4.46	4.46	175
Cleburne	5590	50	0.89	0.89	1.60	2.46	2.46	91
Coffee	17421	139	0.80	1.21	0.71	1.11	1.39	281
Colbert	22461	93	0.41	0.36	0.39	0.75	0.76	196
Conecuh	5792	60	1.04	1.04	1.56	2.53	2.53	142
Coosa	4682	19	0.41	0.41	0.47	1.08	1.08	27
Covington	15640	110	0.70	0.87	0.94	1.02	1.51	246
Crenshaw	5577	31	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.24	1.24	49
Cullman	30706	147	0.48	0.55	0.69	1.15	1.56	361
Dale	18878	92	0.49	0.57	0.17	0.65	0.97	256
Dallas	17841	151	0.85	1.34	0.71	1.39	2.33	340
DeKalb	25113	247	0.98	1.08	0.71	2.35	2.43	490
Elmore	22737	99	0.44	0.36	0.93	1.98	1.55	266
Escambia	14297	106	0.74	0.85	1.27	1.63	2.07	235
Etowah	41615	117	0.28	0.34	0.35	0.49	0.53	242
Fayette	7493	44	0.59	0.65	1.07	2.12	2.76	85
Franklin	12259	48	0.39	0.45	0.30	0.70	0.98	196
Geneva	10477	54	0.52	0.50	0.81	0.88	0.58	74
Greene	3931	137	3.49	3.49	4.56	6.21	6.21	346
Hale	6415	193	3.01	3.31	4.70	6.12	6.96	415
Henry	6525	85	1.30	1.30	0.88	3.69	3.69	232
Houston	35834	243	0.68	0.73	0.76	1.59	2.52	530
Jackson	21615	164	0.76	0.74	0.95	2.12	2.38	272
Jefferson	263265	1132	0.43	0.33	0.36	0.95	1.00	2622
Lamar	6468	28	0.43	0.43	0.50	1.68	1.68	47
Lauderdale	36088	177	0.49	0.57	0.59	1.06	1.61	456
Lawrence	13538	162	1.20	1.08	1.50	2.06	1.61	313
Lee	45702	257	0.56	0.89	0.82	1.08	2.21	562
Limestone	24688	141	0.57	0.49	0.47	1.62	2.08	266
Lowndes	4909	118	2.40	2.40	2.16	3.98	3.98	267
Macon	8950	187	2.09	2.16	1.83	4.03	3.69	471
Madison	109955	366	0.33	0.47	0.49	1.22	1.91	708
Marengo	8767	190	2.17	2.72	1.11	2.72	3.17	512
Marion	12697	101	0.80	0.80	0.68	1.04	1.05	192
Marshall	32547	126	0.39	0.51	0.23	0.85	1.34	193
Mobile	150179	915	0.61	0.60	0.65	1.38	0.77	2468
Monroe	9383	134	1.43	1.73	0.96	2.85	3.35	376
Montgomery	86068	520	0.60	0.87	0.48	1.65	5.39	1167
Morgan	43602	197	0.45	0.24	0.12	1.50	0.95	520
Perry	4333	96	2.22	2.22	3.71	4.70	4.70	168
Pickens	8086	104	1.29	1.29	1.39	3.15	3.15	226
Pike	11933	55	0.46	0.48	0.72	1.09	1.13	124
Randolph	8642	152	1.76	1.60	1.68	5.31	4.94	343
Russell	19741	144	0.73	1.31	0.99	1.50	3.34	339
St. Clair	24143	154	0.64	0.66	0.47	2.60	3.04	323

Alabama (AL)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Shelby	54631	225	0.41	0.48	0.44	1.35	0.35	500
Sumter	5708	129	2.26	2.26	1.49	3.51	3.51	232
Talladega	30674	275	0.90	1.17	1.25	2.82	3.71	577
Tallapoosa	16656	134	0.80	0.74	1.07	1.75	1.65	239
Tuscaloosa	64517	284	0.44	0.51	0.55	0.69	0.60	653
Walker	28364	150	0.53	0.54	0.44	1.38	1.49	349
Washington	6705	149	2.22	2.22	2.42	6.06	6.06	298
Wilcox	4776	179	3.75	3.75	3.66	6.65	6.65	460
Winston	10107	51	0.50	0.48	0.42	1.45	1.14	84

ALASKA (AK)



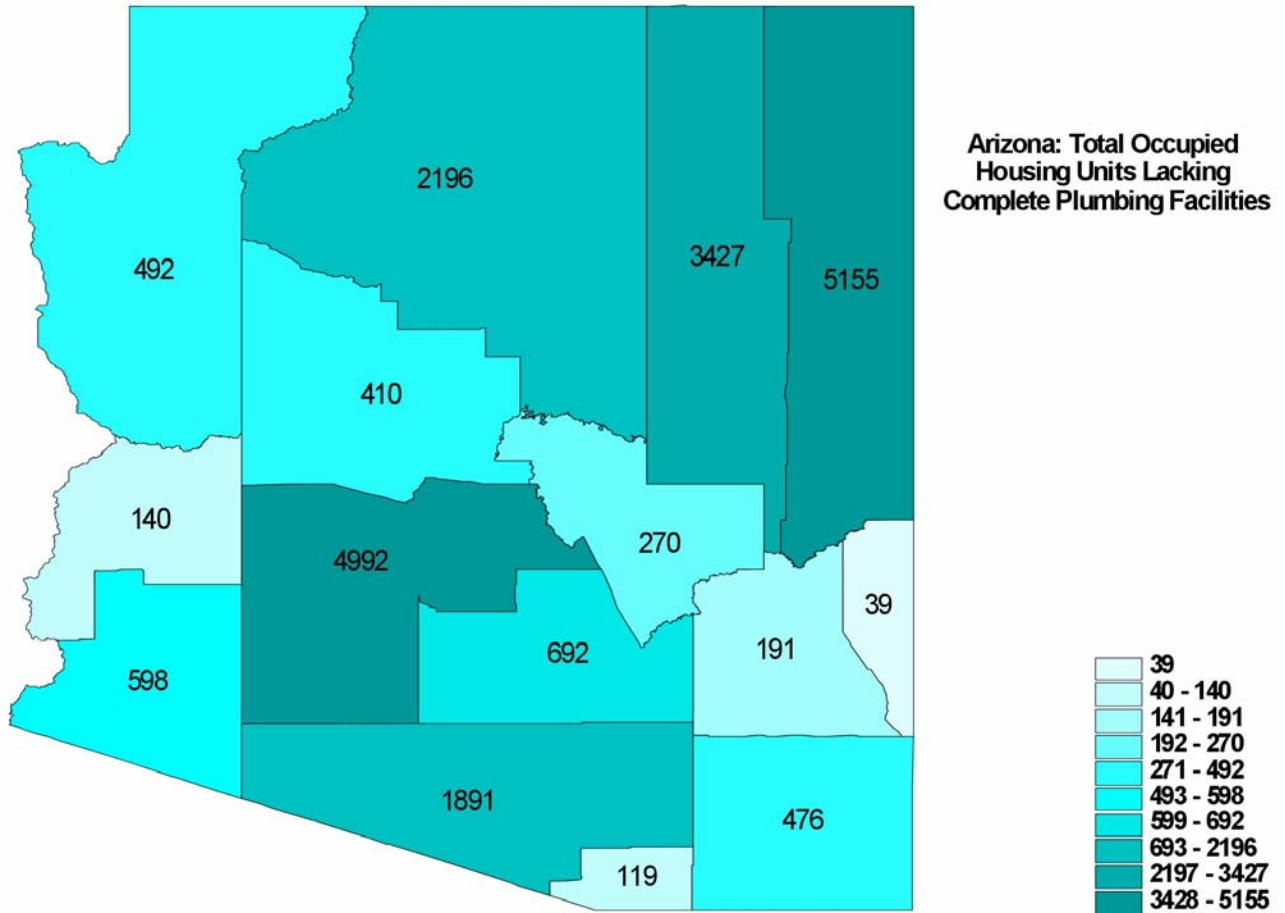
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
1	14003	6.32	13489	7.14	12462	16.89	11564	20.17

Alaska (AK) Borough/ Census Area	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Aleutians East Borough	526	4	0.76	0.76	NA	3.85	3.85	NA
Aleutians West Census Area	1270	17	1.34	1.96	NA	6.25	7.41	42
Anchorage Municipality	94822	472	0.50	3.55	0.39	1.33	7.48	1080
Bethel Census Area	4226	2091	49.48	68.63	61.47	70.16	79.94	8853
Bristol Bay Borough	490	8	1.63	1.63	NA	13.51	13.51	14
Denali Borough	785	193	24.59	24.59	15.25	36.21	36.21	374
Dillingham Census Area	1529	285	18.64	18.64	24.72	35.09	35.09	937
Fairbanks North Star Borough	29777	2092	7.03	17.54	3.63	15.38	45.21	3551
Haines Borough	991	157	15.84	15.84	4.71	27.17	27.17	334

Alaska (AK)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Borough/ Census Area	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999
Juneau City and Borough	11543	133	1.15	2.09	0.00	1.94	0.00	236
Kenai Peninsula Borough	18438	1336	7.25	8.54	6.17	15.42	18.67	2598
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	5399	91	1.69	2.38	0.83	2.15	0.00	164
Kodiak Island Borough	4424	81	1.83	4.48	1.44	1.98	5.95	124
Lake and Peninsula Borough	588	82	13.95	13.95	12.50	28.45	28.45	155
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	20556	1708	8.31	12.30	4.33	20.41	26.85	3746
Nome Census Area	2693	883	32.79	49.11	37.20	61.99	73.08	3189
North Slope Borough	2109	598	28.35	54.93	43.60	53.92	81.48	2070
Northwest Arctic Borough	1780	399	22.42	38.37	20.56	45.29	55.61	1578
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area	2262	140	6.19	6.19	10.20	16.85	16.85	258
Sitka City and Borough	3278	46	1.40	1.43	NA	0.00	0.00	61
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	1369	144	10.52	10.52	8.23	30.91	30.91	261
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	2098	461	21.97	21.97	10.67	42.17	42.17	1176
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	3884	472	12.15	12.15	13.33	36.50	36.50	881
Wade Hampton Census Area	1602	831	51.87	51.87	48.18	69.29	69.29	3757
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	2587	124	4.79	7.07	2.66	15.65	16.37	228
Yakutat City and Borough	265	16	6.04	6.04	NA	2.94	2.94	38
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	2309	1139	49.33	49.33	38.17	64.11	64.11	2850
Aleutians East Borough	526	4	0.76	0.76	NA	3.85	3.85	NA
Aleutians West Census Area	1270	17	1.34	1.96	NA	6.25	7.41	42
Anchorage Municipality	94822	472	0.50	3.55	0.39	1.33	7.48	1080
Bethel Census Area	4226	2091	49.48	68.63	61.47	70.16	79.94	8853
Bristol Bay Borough	490	8	1.63	1.63	NA	13.51	13.51	14
Denali Borough	785	193	24.59	24.59	15.25	36.21	36.21	374
Dillingham Census Area	1529	285	18.64	18.64	24.72	35.09	35.09	937
Fairbanks North Star Borough	29777	2092	7.03	17.54	3.63	15.38	45.21	3551
Haines Borough	991	157	15.84	15.84	4.71	27.17	27.17	334
Juneau City and Borough	11543	133	1.15	2.09	0.00	1.94	0.00	236
Kenai Peninsula Borough	18438	1336	7.25	8.54	6.17	15.42	18.67	2598

Alaska (AK)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Borough/ Census Area	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	5399	91	1.69	2.38	0.83	2.15	0.00	164
Kodiak Island Borough	4424	81	1.83	4.48	1.44	1.98	5.95	124
Lake and Peninsula Borough	588	82	13.95	13.95	12.50	28.45	28.45	155

ARIZONA (AZ)

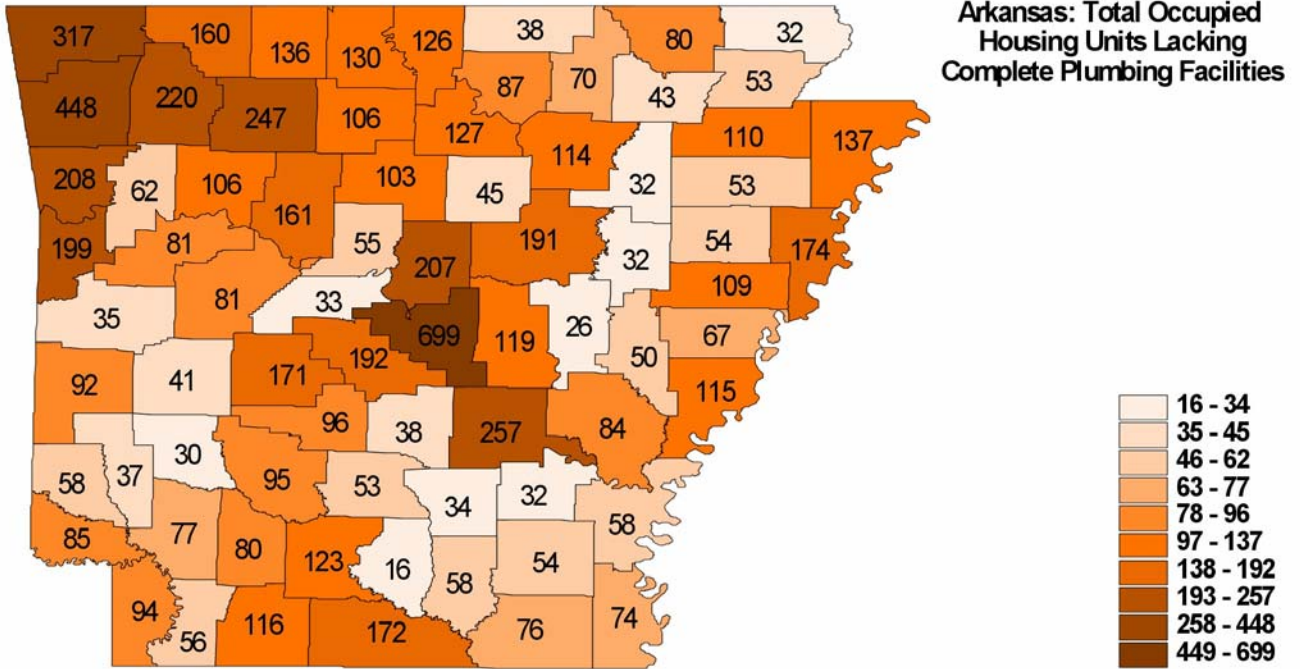


Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
4	21088	1.11	18352	1.34	13093	6.20	14007	8.65

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Apache	19971	5155	25.81	33.54	34.14	43.95	50.80	16908
Cochise	43893	476	1.08	1.89	1.23	2.58	5.12	1058
Coconino	40448	2196	5.43	13.57	11.32	16.90	38.52	7251
Gila	20140	270	1.34	1.54	0.60	4.50	6.73	668
Graham	10116	191	1.89	2.97	0.53	4.73	7.23	486
Greenlee	3117	39	1.25	1.97	0.83	0.58	0.88	72
La Paz	8362	140	1.67	2.08	1.17	3.32	4.87	292
Maricopa	1132886	4992	0.44	1.06	0.22	1.44	6.46	15889

Arizona (AZ)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Mohave	62809	492	0.78	1.92	0.58	1.86	4.49	911
Navajo	30043	3427	11.41	19.07	13.81	26.62	37.03	11019
Pima	332350	1891	0.57	2.48	0.38	1.69	12.83	4994
Pinal	61364	692	1.13	2.16	0.37	3.80	7.78	1828
Santa Cruz	11809	119	1.01	1.31	0.28	1.92	1.62	398
Yavapai	70171	410	0.58	1.04	0.51	1.14	2.50	729
Yuma	53848	598	1.11	1.85	0.71	2.48	7.47	1735

ARKANSAS (AR)



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
12	8327	0.80	13030	1.46	5498	1.12	10328	2.56

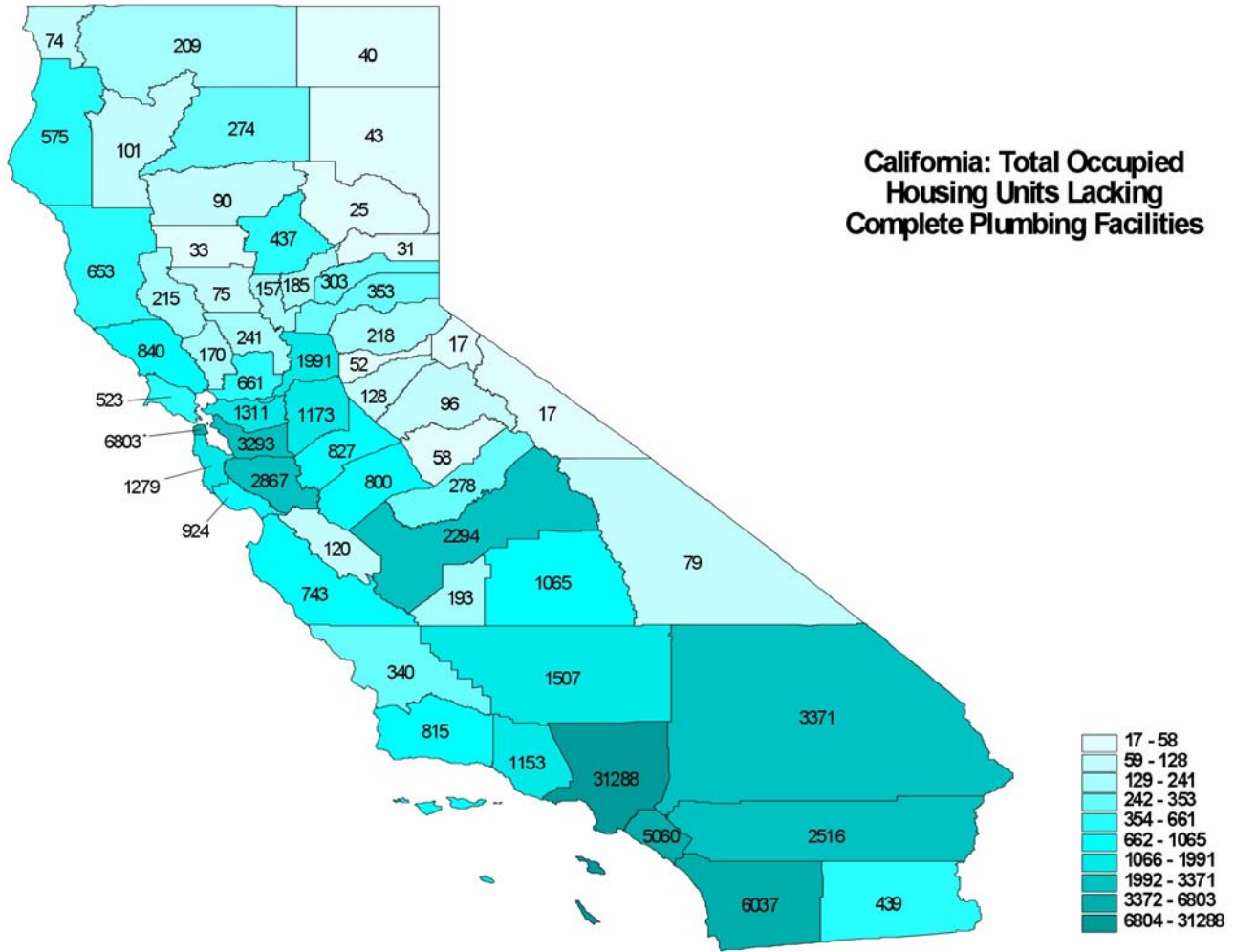
County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Arkansas	8457	84	0.99	1.19	0.58	2.61	5.20	176
Ashley	9384	76	0.81	1.21	1.58	1.64	2.12	211
Baxter	17052	126	0.74	0.82	0.37	2.38	3.04	253
Benton	58212	317	0.54	0.76	0.43	0.92	1.52	716
Boone	13851	136	0.98	1.30	1.10	1.87	2.70	266
Bradley	4834	58	1.20	1.41	1.22	1.00	1.50	139
Calhoun	2317	16	0.69	0.69	NA	3.53	3.53	21
Carroll	10189	160	1.57	1.85	1.55	4.73	6.06	334
Chicot	5205	74	1.42	2.45	0.53	3.09	5.21	251
Clark	8912	95	1.07	1.55	0.85	3.25	5.49	155
Clay	7417	32	0.43	0.40	0.24	1.72	2.20	63
Cleburne	10190	45	0.44	0.50	0.31	0.41	0.57	81
Cleveland	3273	34	1.04	1.04	0.72	3.37	3.37	67
Columbia	9981	116	1.16	1.84	0.72	2.96	5.14	330
Conway	7967	55	0.69	0.74	0.76	2.35	3.41	164
Craighead	32301	110	0.34	0.32	0.25	0.67	0.00	196
Crawford	19702	208	1.06	1.65	0.41	1.90	2.95	465

Still Living Without the Basics

Arkansas (AR) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Crittenden	18471	174	0.94	1.47	1.53	1.84	3.75	458
Cross	7391	54	0.73	0.56	1.02	1.06	1.94	127
Dallas	3519	53	1.51	1.88	0.53	3.54	2.51	178
Desha	5922	58	0.98	1.42	1.21	1.68	3.80	129
Drew	7337	54	0.74	1.37	1.09	1.88	3.55	187
Faulkner	31882	207	0.65	1.08	0.35	2.47	6.07	480
Franklin	6882	62	0.90	1.08	0.43	2.58	3.39	126
Fulton	4810	38	0.79	0.83	0.49	0.88	1.02	68
Garland	37813	171	0.45	0.46	0.47	1.26	1.16	323
Grant	6241	38	0.61	0.35	1.49	0.29	0.38	120
Greene	14750	53	0.36	0.57	NA	1.02	1.52	76
Hempstead	8959	77	0.86	1.10	0.72	2.17	4.02	192
Hot Spring	12004	96	0.80	0.81	0.40	3.33	3.80	207
Howard	5471	37	0.68	0.94	0.00	1.11	1.35	104
Independence	13467	114	0.85	1.02	1.50	2.30	3.27	249
Izard	5440	87	1.60	1.60	1.38	4.16	4.16	140
Jackson	6971	32	0.46	0.49	NA	1.19	0.48	73
Jefferson	30555	257	0.84	0.78	0.93	1.67	1.18	608
Johnson	8738	106	1.21	1.39	0.99	1.88	1.97	266
Lafayette	3434	56	1.63	1.63	3.56	2.91	2.91	150
Lawrence	7108	43	0.60	0.47	0.35	1.08	1.69	70
Lee	4182	67	1.60	1.77	2.01	0.91	0.88	193
Lincoln	4265	32	0.75	0.75	0.53	2.07	2.07	53
Little River	5465	85	1.56	1.45	1.56	2.10	2.10	184
Logan	8693	81	0.93	1.33	0.94	1.48	2.35	163
Lonoke	19262	119	0.62	0.73	1.07	2.43	4.06	360
Madison	5463	220	4.03	4.03	3.79	6.93	6.93	424
Marion	6776	130	1.92	1.92	1.25	6.11	6.11	269
Miller	15637	94	0.60	0.46	0.93	0.75	0.64	179
Mississippi	19349	137	0.71	0.83	1.08	1.12	1.47	293
Monroe	4105	50	1.22	1.32	1.73	3.31	3.51	119
Montgomery	3785	41	1.08	1.08	0.85	4.04	4.04	87
Nevada	3893	80	2.05	2.29	3.09	5.07	6.72	170
Newton	3500	247	7.06	7.06	6.82	12.40	12.40	509
Ouachita	11613	123	1.06	0.99	1.57	2.00	1.58	333
Perry	3989	33	0.83	0.83	NA	4.26	4.26	59
Phillips	9711	115	1.18	1.47	1.59	2.42	3.62	182
Pike	4504	30	0.67	0.67	0.45	2.46	2.46	47
Poinsett	10026	53	0.53	0.71	0.49	1.25	1.64	95
Polk	8047	92	1.14	1.50	1.41	2.42	2.91	148
Pope	20701	161	0.78	1.10	0.30	1.98	2.24	346
Prairie	3894	26	0.67	0.67	0.65	1.02	1.02	43
Pulaski	147942	699	0.47	0.40	0.38	1.25	1.54	1570
Randolph	7265	80	1.10	1.64	1.67	3.95	6.67	149
St. Francis	10043	109	1.09	0.81	0.66	2.36	2.50	253
Saline	31778	192	0.60	0.66	0.75	2.35	1.74	414
Scott	4323	35	0.81	0.74	NA	2.53	1.79	77
Searcy	3523	106	3.01	3.01	1.43	5.31	5.31	198
Sebastian	45300	199	0.44	0.45	0.34	0.46	1.41	447
Sevier	5708	58	1.02	1.52	1.30	2.99	5.65	92
Sharp	7211	70	0.97	1.20	0.70	2.63	2.97	123
Stone	4768	127	2.66	2.66	2.68	6.09	6.09	203

Arkansas (AR) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Union	17989	172	0.96	0.94	0.82	2.18	3.19	485
Van Buren	6825	103	1.51	1.51	0.90	3.95	3.95	238
Washington	60151	448	0.74	1.61	0.67	2.06	5.36	996
White	25148	191	0.76	1.20	0.67	2.01	3.32	404
Woodruff	3531	32	0.91	0.91	0.79	2.90	2.90	59
Yell	7922	81	1.02	1.26	0.90	2.26	2.91	244

CALIFORNIA (CA)



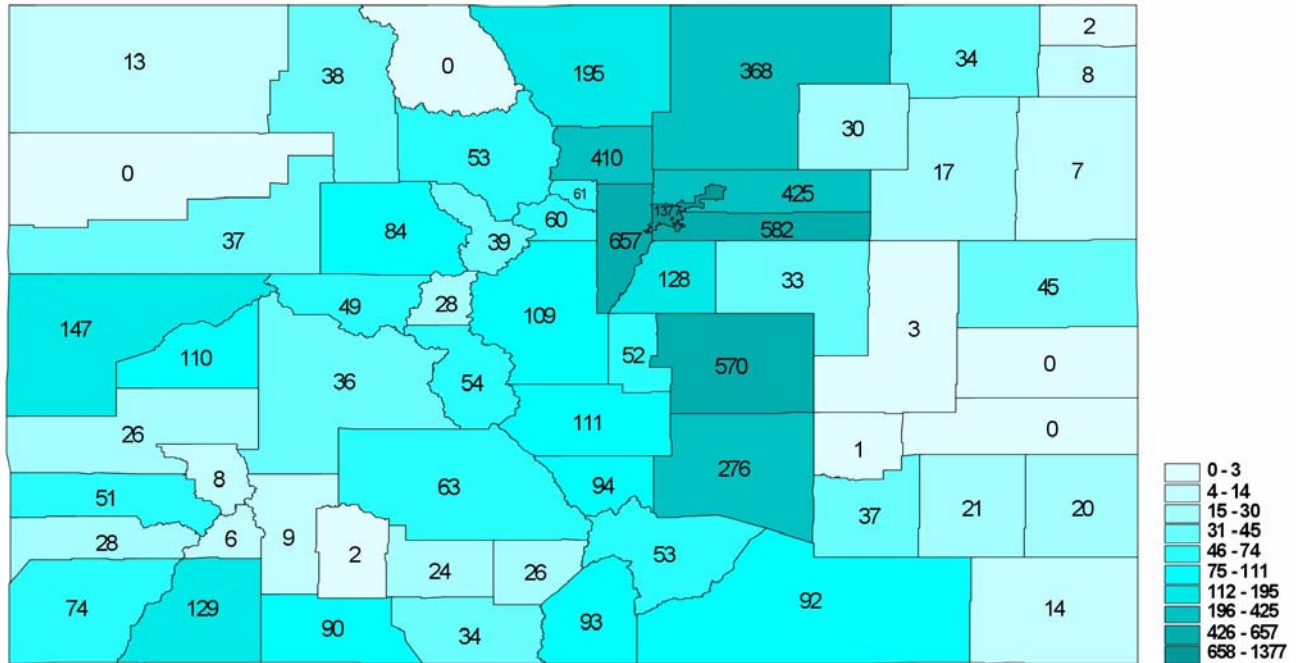
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
14	85460	0.74	57974	0.56	6785	1.01	8302	1.12

California (CA)		Occupied Housing Units (OHU)						
County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Alameda	523366	3293	0.63	0.42	0.53	1.52	0.00	9978
Alpine	483	17	3.52	3.52	NA	3.66	3.66	23
Amador	12759	52	0.41	0.50	0.19	0.54	0.83	97
Butte	79566	437	0.55	1.00	0.37	1.41	3.87	973
Calaveras	16469	128	0.78	0.78	0.42	2.84	2.97	312
Colusa	6097	75	1.23	1.08	0.61	2.26	1.81	290
Contra Costa	344129	1311	0.38	0.65	0.28	1.39	4.89	4054
Del Norte	9170	74	0.81	0.88	1.42	2.28	2.67	243

California (CA) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
El Dorado	58939	218	0.37	0.37	0.17	0.97	0.67	521
Fresno	252940	2294	0.91	1.06	0.58	1.97	2.36	9415
Glenn	9172	33	0.36	0.38	0.46	1.68	1.15	84
Humboldt	51238	575	1.12	2.54	0.72	2.32	6.72	1327
Imperial	39384	439	1.11	2.52	1.05	1.62	6.13	1095
Inyo	7703	79	1.03	1.27	1.29	3.28	3.30	184
Kern	208652	1507	0.72	0.90	0.48	1.66	1.95	5373
Kings	34418	193	0.56	0.95	0.75	0.74	0.00	591
Lake	23974	215	0.90	0.83	0.13	1.99	2.07	604
Lassen	9625	43	0.45	0.71	0.48	0.92	1.57	55
Los Angeles	3133774	31288	1.00	1.09	0.65	2.28	3.76	105129
Madera	36155	278	0.77	0.86	0.72	1.48	1.16	1016
Marin	100650	523	0.52	1.23	0.37	0.81	2.04	1199
Mariposa	6613	58	0.88	0.88	1.05	0.86	0.86	108
Mendocino	33266	653	1.96	3.45	0.64	4.01	7.22	1388
Merced	63815	800	1.25	0.97	0.87	3.13	1.69	3515
Modoc	3784	40	1.06	1.27	0.00	1.95	1.65	49
Mono	5137	17	0.33	0.35	0.00	2.05	4.57	35
Monterey	121236	743	0.61	0.58	0.43	1.41	0.17	3043
Napa	45402	170	0.37	0.43	0.31	0.77	0.00	502
Nevada	36894	303	0.82	1.57	0.08	2.36	4.79	671
Orange	935287	5060	0.54	0.00	0.31	1.44	0.00	20916
Placer	93382	353	0.38	0.63	0.23	0.32	0.79	1012
Plumas	9000	25	0.28	0.32	0.22	1.44	1.73	36
Riverside	506218	2516	0.50	0.82	0.35	1.24	3.51	8889
Sacramento	453602	1991	0.44	0.46	0.25	1.15	0.00	5816
San Benito	15885	120	0.76	0.63	0.51	2.66	2.92	458
San Bernardino	528594	3371	0.64	1.60	0.37	1.38	4.22	11585
San Diego	994677	6037	0.61	0.83	0.37	1.60	2.98	17369
San Francisco	329700	6803	2.06	0.00	2.11	6.28	0.00	12007
San Joaquin	181629	1173	0.65	0.94	0.41	1.58	2.23	3952
San Luis Obispo	92739	340	0.37	0.33	0.24	0.57	0.85	700
San Mateo	254103	1279	0.50	1.28	0.32	1.42	0.00	4568
Santa Barbara	136622	815	0.60	1.09	0.41	1.49	2.25	2857
Santa Clara	565863	2867	0.51	1.10	0.44	1.17	0.00	9953
Santa Cruz	91139	924	1.01	1.85	0.52	2.99	6.37	2468
Shasta	63426	274	0.43	0.79	0.52	1.18	3.60	704
Sierra	1520	31	2.04	2.04	0.00	11.92	11.92	42
Siskiyou	18556	209	1.13	1.48	0.62	2.41	3.56	392
Solano	130403	661	0.51	0.92	0.47	1.09	1.80	1946
Sonoma	172403	840	0.49	0.67	0.22	1.05	3.21	2049
Stanislaus	145146	827	0.57	0.54	0.47	1.22	0.90	2955
Sutter	27033	157	0.58	0.59	NA	1.29	2.04	555
Tehama	21013	90	0.43	0.65	0.12	1.59	2.12	196
Trinity	5587	101	1.81	1.81	1.16	3.35	3.35	170
Tulare	110385	1065	0.96	1.12	0.85	1.99	2.26	4230
Tuolumne	21004	96	0.46	0.58	0.17	1.60	2.36	177
Ventura	243234	1153	0.47	0.77	0.27	1.47	3.46	4429
Yolo	59375	241	0.41	0.37	0.39	0.60	0.00	628
Yuba	20535	185	0.90	0.75	0.83	1.80	2.40	696

COLORADO (CO)

Colorado: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



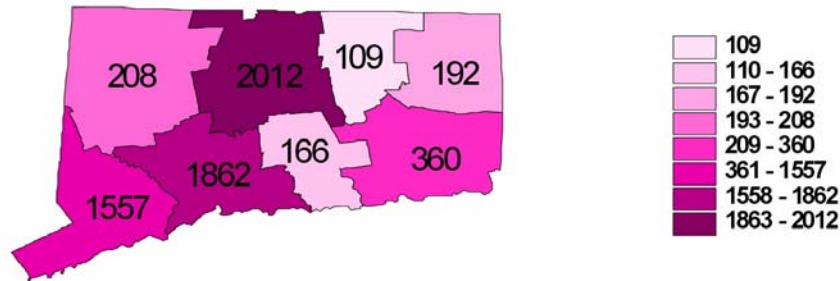
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
46	7243	0.44	4592	0.36	2423	0.97	2369	1.12

County	Colorado (CO) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adams	128156	425	0.33	0.12	0.37	0.55	0.41	1486
Alamosa	5467	26	0.48	1.26	0.75	0.60	2.40	43
Arapahoe	190909	582	0.30	0.12	0.27	0.83	0.00	1779
Archuleta	3980	90	2.26	3.18	1.77	7.17	11.39	139
Baca	1905	14	0.73	0.73	0.85	1.99	1.99	23
Bent	2003	21	1.05	1.89	NA	1.70	1.60	38
Boulder	114680	410	0.36	1.48	0.05	0.82	3.17	821
Chaffee	6584	54	0.82	1.10	0.00	0.77	0.00	77
Cheyenne	880	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Clear Creek	4019	60	1.49	1.53	NA	6.74	7.14	85
Conejos	2980	34	1.14	1.14	0.65	3.16	3.16	53
Costilla	1503	93	6.19	6.19	5.54	12.47	12.47	159
Crowley	1358	1	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.41	0.41	9
Custer	1480	94	6.35	6.35	2.10	11.11	11.11	180
Delta	11058	110	0.99	1.22	0.29	4.03	5.54	242

Colorado (CO) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Denver	239235	1377	0.58	0.00	0.42	1.27	0.00	3320
Dolores	785	28	3.57	3.57	4.35	8.26	8.26	64
Douglas	60924	128	0.21	0.30	0.35	0.57	0.00	391
Eagle	15148	84	0.55	0.80	1.46	1.48	2.55	163
Elbert	6770	33	0.49	0.49	NA	1.86	1.86	110
El Paso	192409	570	0.30	0.67	0.23	0.93	2.07	1571
Fremont	15232	111	0.73	1.61	0.53	2.33	5.25	397
Garfield	16229	37	0.23	0.15	0.29	0.80	0.00	60
Gilpin	2043	61	2.99	2.99	NA	30.26	30.26	97
Grand	5075	53	1.04	1.04	0.75	5.29	5.29	88
Gunnison	5649	36	0.64	1.15	0.77	0.00	0.00	50
Hinsdale	359	9	2.51	2.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
Huerfano	3082	53	1.72	2.88	1.15	5.36	9.52	110
Jackson	661	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Jefferson	206067	657	0.32	0.88	0.35	0.90	1.83	1343
KIA	665	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Kit Carson	2990	45	1.51	1.71	3.96	2.87	5.65	125
Lake	2977	28	0.94	2.24	NA	4.01	11.27	31
La Plata	17342	129	0.74	0.95	0.77	1.26	1.26	279
Larimer	97164	195	0.20	0.67	0.29	0.26	4.01	419
Las Animas	6173	92	1.49	2.56	1.47	2.35	5.09	218
Lincoln	2058	3	0.15	0.15	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Logan	7551	34	0.45	0.00	0.43	0.93	0.00	84
Mesa	45823	147	0.32	0.56	0.48	0.67	0.95	229
Mineral	377	2	0.53	0.53	NA	5.13	5.13	NA
Moffat	4983	13	0.26	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	50
Montezuma	9201	74	0.80	1.13	0.78	2.02	2.62	146
Montrose	13043	26	0.20	0.31	0.00	0.13	0.31	82
Morgan	9539	30	0.31	0.33	0.47	0.00	0.00	86
Otero	7920	37	0.47	0.52	0.23	0.29	0.97	108
Ouray	1576	8	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	15
Park	5894	109	1.85	1.85	1.85	7.21	7.21	188
Phillips	1781	8	0.45	0.45	1.40	2.04	2.04	18
Pitkin	6807	49	0.72	1.03	0.00	6.87	13.97	100
Prowers	5307	20	0.38	1.02	NA	1.31	3.60	48
Pueblo	54579	276	0.51	0.78	0.50	0.64	2.86	598
Rio Blanco	2306	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Rio Grande	4701	24	0.51	0.82	0.60	1.07	2.09	70
Routt	7953	38	0.48	0.67	0.00	1.11	2.76	45
Saguache	2300	63	2.74	2.74	2.24	5.70	5.70	155
San Juan	269	6	2.23	2.23	0.00	7.14	7.14	9
San Miguel	3015	51	1.69	1.69	NA	2.80	2.80	92
Sedgwick	1165	2	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Summit	9120	39	0.43	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	70
Teller	7993	52	0.65	1.09	1.02	1.16	1.80	107
Washington	1989	17	0.85	0.85	1.60	1.96	1.96	39
Weld	63247	368	0.58	0.54	0.26	1.38	0.86	1233
Yuma	3800	7	0.18	0.27	NA	0.00	0.00	11

CONNECTICUT (CT)

Connecticut: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities

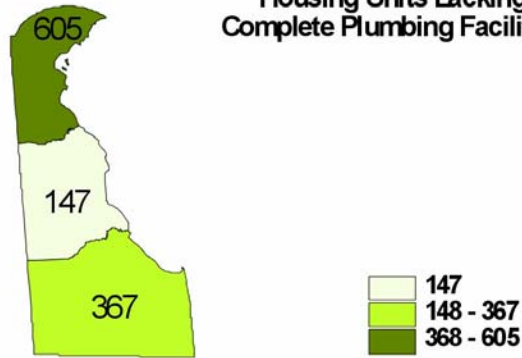


Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
38	6466	0.50	4383	0.36	417	0.27	813	0.33

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Fairfield	324232	1557	0.48	0.43	0.34	1.28	2.83	4573
Hartford	335098	2012	0.60	0.11	0.39	1.97	0.00	5440
Litchfield	71551	208	0.29	0.33	0.44	1.62	2.28	392
Middlesex	61341	166	0.27	0.12	0.20	0.75	0.00	351
New Haven	319040	1862	0.58	0.16	0.42	1.67	5.33	4473
New London	99835	360	0.36	0.36	0.26	1.19	0.00	1030
Tolland	49431	109	0.22	0.27	0.08	0.56	1.40	186
Windham	41142	192	0.47	0.29	0.19	1.04	0.61	566

DELAWARE (DE)

Delaware: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
51	1119	0.37	1160	0.47	344	0.59	744	1.12

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Kent	47224	147	0.31	0.60	0.36	1.06	2.41	321
New Castle	188935	605	0.32	0.19	0.29	0.86	0.00	1395
Sussex	62577	367	0.59	0.71	0.49	1.06	0.87	814

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC)

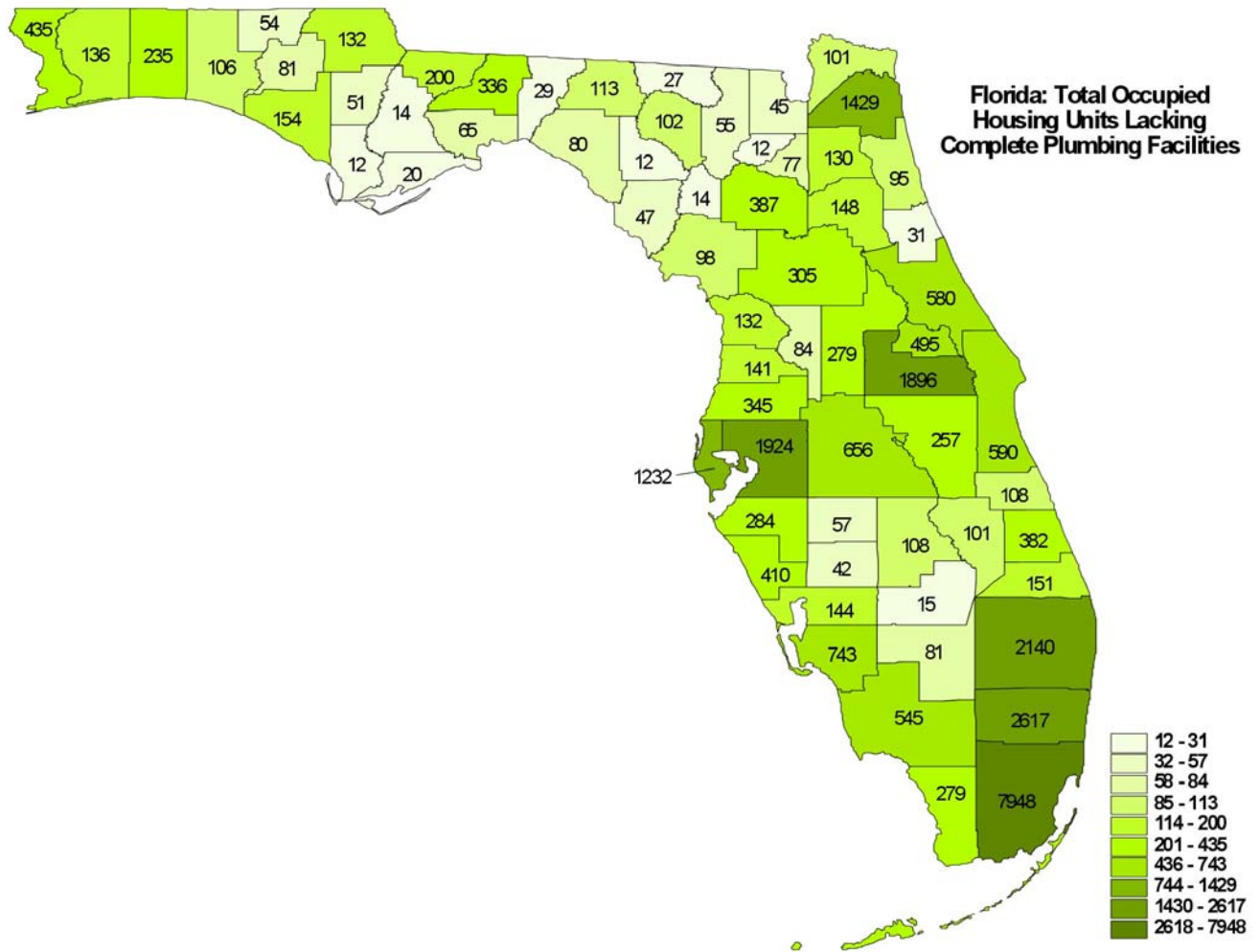
District of Columbia: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
10	2112	0.85	1585	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
District of Columbia	248338	2112	0.85	0.00	0.55	1.73	0.00	5508

FLORIDA (FL)



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
40	30134	0.48	22061	0.43	3137	0.49	5176	0.71

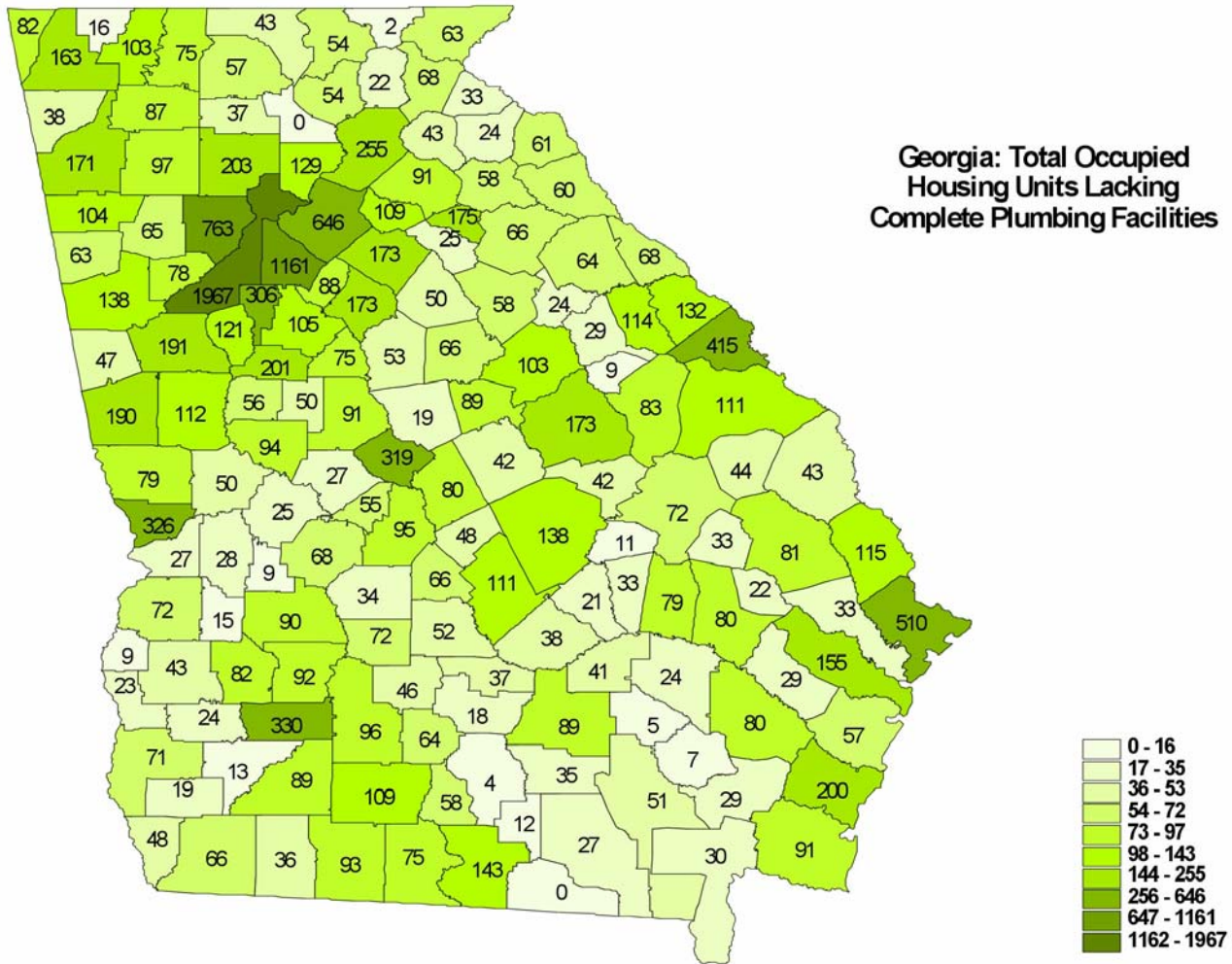
Florida (FL)		Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999		
Alachua	87509	387	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.90	1.34	934	
Baker	7043	45	0.64	0.78	0.99	3.19	3.97	142	
Bay	59597	154	0.26	0.42	0.19	0.85	0.71	287	
Bradford	8497	77	0.91	0.80	1.63	2.57	2.05	152	
Brevard	198195	590	0.30	0.61	0.26	0.66	1.05	1367	
Broward	654445	2617	0.40	0.00	0.27	0.92	0.00	7350	
Calhoun	4468	51	1.14	1.08	1.27	1.33	1.25	108	
Charlotte	63864	144	0.23	0.38	0.14	0.35	0.00	270	

Still Living Without the Basics

Florida (FL) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Citrus	52634	132	0.25	0.30	0.22	1.04	1.24	392
Clay	50243	130	0.26	0.14	0.25	1.40	0.90	396
Collier	102973	545	0.53	0.77	0.24	2.80	3.27	1480
Columbia	20925	55	0.26	0.08	0.28	0.90	0.11	95
DeSoto	10746	42	0.39	0.54	0.55	0.86	1.24	103
Dixie	5205	47	0.90	0.85	0.00	1.88	1.26	89
Duval	303747	1429	0.47	0.38	0.49	1.06	1.36	3088
Escambia	111049	435	0.39	0.38	0.44	0.77	0.52	957
Flagler	21294	31	0.15	0.24	0.05	0.13	0.33	75
Franklin	4096	20	0.49	0.70	NA	1.84	2.88	26
Gadsden	15867	200	1.26	1.41	1.39	2.99	4.50	564
Gilchrist	5021	14	0.28	0.28	0.96	0.51	0.51	32
Glades	3852	15	0.39	0.36	0.40	0.73	1.03	33
Gulf	4931	12	0.24	0.38	NA	0.46	0.69	13
Hamilton	4161	27	0.65	0.63	NA	1.46	1.26	57
Hardee	8166	57	0.70	0.58	0.20	1.13	1.74	282
Hendry	10850	81	0.75	1.05	0.27	1.04	0.00	298
Hernando	55425	141	0.25	0.29	0.19	0.31	0.00	335
Highlands	37471	108	0.29	0.25	0.15	0.95	1.05	307
Hillsborough	391357	1924	0.49	0.52	0.34	1.14	0.73	5468
Holmes	6921	54	0.78	0.83	1.52	2.34	2.51	70
Indian River	49137	108	0.22	0.51	0.15	0.52	4.43	262
Jackson	16620	132	0.79	0.71	0.63	2.25	2.31	217
Jefferson	4695	29	0.62	0.62	1.75	1.09	1.09	111
Lafayette	2142	12	0.56	0.56	NA	2.69	2.69	34
Lake	88413	279	0.32	0.37	0.18	0.71	0.52	660
Lee	188599	743	0.39	0.52	0.19	1.09	2.53	2091
Leon	96521	336	0.35	0.47	0.32	0.81	2.97	712
Levy	13867	98	0.71	0.71	0.88	1.75	1.75	251
Liberty	2222	14	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.46	0.46	46
Madison	6629	113	1.70	1.18	3.51	2.66	1.24	298
Manatee	112460	284	0.25	0.23	0.10	0.75	0.00	704
Marion	106755	305	0.29	0.35	0.26	0.76	0.77	718
Martin	55288	151	0.27	0.33	0.15	0.21	0.00	395
Miami-Dade	776774	7948	1.02	1.15	1.00	1.84	5.63	23598
Monroe	35086	279	0.80	1.07	0.65	2.31	3.27	551
Nassau	21980	101	0.46	0.40	0.22	1.36	2.03	288
Okaloosa	66269	235	0.35	0.60	0.28	1.50	2.17	595
Okeechobee	12593	101	0.80	0.30	0.48	1.98	0.00	211
Orange	336286	1896	0.56	0.79	0.48	1.22	5.29	5474
Osceola	60977	257	0.42	0.33	0.17	1.09	1.76	819
Palm Beach	474175	2140	0.45	0.44	0.26	1.27	3.72	5514
Pasco	147566	345	0.23	0.47	0.25	0.34	1.00	836
Pinellas	414968	1232	0.30	0.00	0.23	0.75	0.00	2540
Polk	187233	656	0.35	0.31	0.15	0.98	0.79	1867
Putnam	27839	148	0.53	0.60	0.32	1.21	1.46	380
St. Johns	49614	95	0.19	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.00	249
St. Lucie	76933	382	0.50	0.57	0.46	1.59	0.00	973
Santa Rosa	43793	136	0.31	0.45	0.41	1.22	1.48	297
Sarasota	149937	410	0.27	0.15	0.24	0.58	0.00	912
Seminole	139572	495	0.35	1.08	0.41	0.41	0.00	1167
Sumter	20779	84	0.40	0.47	0.27	0.87	0.35	158

Florida (FL) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Suwannee	13460	102	0.76	0.77	0.53	2.28	2.42	267
Taylor	7176	80	1.11	0.65	1.84	1.75	0.00	191
Union	3367	12	0.36	0.24	0.00	1.55	1.92	29
Volusia	184723	580	0.31	0.33	0.24	0.84	2.30	1605
Wakulla	8450	65	0.77	0.77	NA	2.40	2.40	194
Walton	16548	106	0.64	0.51	0.72	1.32	1.11	159
Washington	7931	81	1.02	0.99	0.78	2.00	1.90	189

GEORGIA (GA)



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)						Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000		
26	17117	0.57	22921	0.97	6234	0.74	15443	1.85

Georgia (GA)		Occupied Housing Units (OHU)						Total population in OHULP
County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Appling	6606	24	0.36	0.52	0.50	0.16	0.25	67
Atkinson	2717	35	1.29	1.29	0.99	3.32	3.32	129
Bacon	3833	5	0.13	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	10
Baker	1514	13	0.86	0.86	1.45	0.00	0.00	66
Baldwin	14758	89	0.60	1.05	0.39	0.86	2.33	186
Banks	5364	43	0.80	0.85	1.33	2.18	2.32	107

Georgia (GA) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Barrow	16354	109	0.67	0.39	0.86	1.21	1.33	268
Bartow	27176	97	0.36	0.35	0.62	1.08	1.03	260
Ben Hill	6673	37	0.55	0.85	NA	0.81	2.89	114
Berrien	6261	4	0.06	0.09	NA	0.00	0.00	22
Bibb	59667	319	0.53	0.18	0.35	1.11	0.90	832
Bleckley	4372	48	1.10	1.77	1.10	0.87	2.28	148
Brantley	5436	29	0.53	0.43	0.57	0.91	0.23	59
Brooks	6155	75	1.22	1.34	0.63	2.18	2.38	203
Bryan	8089	33	0.41	0.68	0.43	1.01	1.55	88
Bulloch	20743	81	0.39	0.47	0.36	0.36	0.61	263
Burke	7934	111	1.40	1.45	3.22	4.41	5.17	225
Butts	6455	75	1.16	1.03	1.92	4.31	1.83	218
Calhoun	1962	24	1.22	1.22	NA	2.92	2.92	47
Camden	14705	91	0.62	0.74	1.14	1.14	1.84	215
Candler	3375	33	0.98	1.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	69
Carroll	31568	138	0.44	0.47	0.78	1.19	2.30	323
Catoosa	20425	16	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	83
Charlton	3342	30	0.90	0.31	0.00	0.56	0.00	119
Chatham	89865	510	0.57	0.21	0.57	1.32	1.01	1508
Chattahoochee	2932	27	0.92	1.28	0.00	3.74	5.29	51
Chattooga	9577	38	0.40	0.67	0.32	1.55	2.79	61
Cherokee	49495	203	0.41	0.73	0.65	2.50	5.84	556
Clarke	39706	175	0.44	0.48	0.42	0.59	1.90	468
Clay	1347	23	1.71	1.71	NA	1.65	1.65	36
Clayton	82243	306	0.37	0.00	NA	0.73	0.00	1141
Clinch	2512	27	1.07	0.62	2.80	1.88	2.47	70
Cobb	227487	763	0.34	0.00	0.47	0.90	0.00	1820
Coffee	13354	89	0.67	0.59	1.50	2.39	2.33	212
Colquitt	15495	109	0.70	0.45	0.21	1.83	2.13	169
Columbia	31120	132	0.42	0.51	0.89	1.74	1.72	395
Cook	5882	58	0.99	0.77	0.47	2.14	2.27	133
Coweta	31442	191	0.61	0.71	0.31	1.51	4.57	441
Crawford	4461	27	0.61	0.61	1.07	2.48	2.48	60
Crisp	8337	72	0.86	0.74	1.65	2.01	1.72	160
Dade	5633	82	1.46	1.37	0.58	4.81	5.42	135
Dawson	6069	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Decatur	10380	66	0.64	0.92	0.89	2.35	3.56	173
DeKalb	249339	1161	0.47	0.00	0.31	0.77	0.00	3282
Dodge	7062	111	1.57	1.72	1.26	1.82	2.30	261
Dooly	3909	34	0.87	0.78	1.94	1.02	0.88	99
Dougherty	35552	330	0.93	0.55	1.34	1.84	0.00	1045
Douglas	32822	78	0.24	0.09	0.00	0.61	0.00	183
Early	4695	71	1.51	1.27	1.01	3.86	3.45	295
Echols	1264	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Effingham	13151	115	0.87	1.03	1.30	4.80	5.42	443
Elbert	8004	60	0.75	0.81	0.82	2.43	3.98	148
Emanuel	8045	72	0.89	1.19	NA	2.23	3.15	160
Evans	3778	22	0.58	0.74	NA	0.31	0.19	47
Fannin	8369	43	0.51	0.51	0.55	1.43	1.43	73
Fayette	31524	121	0.38	0.60	NA	0.00	0.00	346
Floyd	34028	171	0.50	0.45	0.67	1.44	1.36	355
Forsyth	34565	129	0.37	0.46	0.37	0.51	0.00	440

Still Living Without the Basics

Georgia (GA) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Franklin	7888	24	0.30	0.34	0.87	0.00	0.00	76
Fulton	321242	1967	0.61	0.61	0.54	1.54	0.00	5317
Gilmer	9071	57	0.63	0.56	1.53	2.12	2.20	122
GlascocK	1004	9	0.90	0.90	NA	0.00	0.00	23
Glynn	27208	200	0.74	0.58	0.38	1.07	0.00	396
Gordon	16173	87	0.54	0.59	0.64	0.34	0.21	184
Grady	8797	36	0.41	0.55	0.41	0.99	2.26	66
Greene	5477	58	1.06	1.12	1.28	2.95	3.44	164
Gwinnett	202317	646	0.32	1.06	0.28	0.86	0.00	2304
Habersham	13259	68	0.51	0.42	0.53	1.17	1.54	226
Hall	47381	255	0.54	0.31	0.59	1.33	1.29	881
Hancock	3237	103	3.18	3.51	4.27	4.48	5.52	230
Haralson	9826	63	0.64	0.54	0.51	1.21	0.92	139
Harris	8822	79	0.90	0.93	1.44	3.30	3.37	183
Hart	9106	61	0.67	0.56	0.00	0.50	0.00	134
Heard	4043	47	1.16	1.16	1.52	3.19	3.19	81
Henry	41373	105	0.25	0.11	0.50	1.41	1.50	315
Houston	40911	95	0.23	0.50	0.17	0.33	1.38	341
Irwin	3644	18	0.49	0.23	0.98	1.46	1.73	18
Jackson	15057	91	0.60	0.58	1.38	1.00	1.16	241
Jasper	4175	53	1.27	1.27	1.30	2.64	2.64	237
Jeff Davis	4828	41	0.85	1.02	0.00	0.62	1.05	92
Jefferson	6339	83	1.31	1.41	2.05	2.47	3.06	150
Jenkins	3214	44	1.37	1.43	0.72	2.56	4.56	67
Johnson	3130	42	1.34	1.34	1.81	2.36	2.36	67
Jones	8659	19	0.22	0.07	0.69	0.97	0.43	63
Lamar	5712	50	0.88	0.79	2.10	2.53	0.00	114
Lanier	2593	12	0.46	0.49	NA	1.13	1.13	29
Laurens	17083	138	0.81	1.09	0.93	1.35	1.49	293
Lee	8229	92	1.12	1.58	2.32	3.07	5.74	284
Liberty	19383	155	0.80	1.33	2.06	3.04	5.13	363
Lincoln	3251	68	2.09	2.09	NA	5.63	5.63	152
Long	3574	29	0.81	0.90	5.17	0.75	0.87	54
Lowndes	32654	143	0.44	0.29	0.26	0.80	0.59	298
Lumpkin	7537	54	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.56	0.00	101
McDuffie	7970	114	1.43	0.43	0.65	3.50	1.24	261
McIntosh	4202	57	1.36	1.45	1.29	4.13	5.60	113
Macon	4834	68	1.41	1.32	1.37	1.77	1.78	188
Madison	9800	58	0.59	0.52	1.18	1.11	1.16	250
Marion	2668	28	1.05	1.05	1.67	2.27	2.27	82
Meriwether	8248	112	1.36	1.55	0.50	3.52	4.36	236
Miller	2487	19	0.76	0.76	1.12	1.85	1.85	19
Mitchell	8063	89	1.10	0.71	1.29	1.67	0.99	315
Monroe	7719	91	1.18	1.04	1.71	4.98	7.09	183
Montgomery	2919	33	1.13	1.15	0.92	1.80	1.82	89
Morgan	5558	50	0.90	1.19	1.83	1.98	3.08	93
Murray	13286	75	0.56	0.58	0.89	0.16	0.23	146
Muscogee	69819	326	0.47	0.00	0.45	0.76	0.00	876
Newton	21997	173	0.79	0.90	1.35	1.05	1.99	491
Oconee	9051	25	0.28	0.26	0.89	1.75	4.42	38
Oglethorpe	4849	66	1.36	1.36	1.71	3.52	3.52	144

Georgia (GA) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Paulding	28089	65	0.23	0.37	0.41	1.41	1.91	163
Peach	8436	55	0.65	0.74	1.18	0.49	0.00	95
Pickens	8960	37	0.41	0.37	0.49	1.49	2.29	64
Pierce	5958	7	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.62	0.93	11
Pike	4755	56	1.18	1.18	1.17	3.89	3.89	141
Polk	14012	104	0.74	0.82	1.21	1.00	1.26	207
Pulaski	3407	66	1.94	0.68	0.94	1.77	2.24	209
Putnam	7402	66	0.89	0.67	1.02	1.70	0.00	195
Quitman	1047	9	0.86	0.75	0.00	1.68	0.00	16
Rabun	6279	63	1.00	1.00	1.53	2.96	2.96	107
Randolph	2909	43	1.48	1.62	0.88	1.07	2.43	152
Richmond	73920	415	0.56	0.99	0.47	1.01	2.32	1080
Rockdale	24052	88	0.37	0.69	0.15	1.19	3.40	265
Schley	1435	9	0.63	0.63	1.90	3.13	3.13	16
Screven	5797	43	0.74	0.92	0.44	1.02	1.21	61
Seminole	3573	48	1.34	1.23	0.58	1.40	2.33	163
Spalding	21519	201	0.93	0.59	0.67	2.95	1.48	455
Stephens	9951	33	0.33	0.43	0.43	1.08	2.41	57
Stewart	2007	72	3.59	3.59	4.66	6.58	6.58	139
Sumter	12025	90	0.75	0.67	0.28	1.97	1.92	264
Talbot	2538	50	1.97	1.97	1.39	3.14	3.14	92
Taliaferro	870	24	2.76	2.76	4.95	3.24	3.24	27
Tattnall	7057	80	1.13	0.80	0.65	3.29	2.26	250
Taylor	3281	25	0.76	0.76	0.72	2.38	2.38	47
Telfair	4140	38	0.92	0.74	1.87	1.72	1.89	60
Terrell	4002	82	2.05	2.69	1.63	1.36	1.85	249
Thomas	16309	93	0.57	0.59	0.29	1.05	0.69	247
Tift	13919	64	0.46	0.26	0.32	0.88	0.00	241
Toombs	9877	79	0.80	0.69	0.84	3.31	3.38	179
Towns	3998	2	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.37	0.37	NA
Treutlen	2531	11	0.43	0.76	0.93	1.60	3.55	14
Troup	21920	190	0.87	0.72	1.00	1.62	3.62	425
Turner	3435	46	1.34	1.42	1.23	4.39	4.84	277
Twiggs	3832	80	2.09	2.09	3.07	6.78	6.78	144
Union	7159	54	0.75	0.75	0.59	2.11	2.11	57
Upson	10722	94	0.88	0.90	0.95	1.53	3.29	185
Walker	23605	163	0.69	1.11	0.88	2.53	3.09	390
Walton	21307	173	0.81	0.68	0.60	1.46	1.87	441
Ware	13475	51	0.38	0.42	0.22	0.80	3.21	69
Warren	2435	29	1.19	1.19	NA	1.35	1.35	68
Washington	7435	173	2.33	2.75	2.91	6.47	9.58	385
Wayne	9324	80	0.86	0.88	1.62	1.13	0.94	227
Webster	911	15	1.65	1.65	2.56	5.29	5.29	36
Wheeler	2011	21	1.04	1.04	NA	3.36	3.36	36
White	7731	22	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.93	0.93	47
Whitfield	29385	103	0.35	0.30	0.54	0.38	0.00	237
Wilcox	2785	52	1.87	1.87	1.68	3.19	3.19	136
Wilkes	4314	64	1.48	1.90	0.61	3.40	5.83	149
Wilkinson	3827	42	1.10	1.10	2.15	2.08	2.08	115
Worth	8106	96	1.18	0.60	0.84	4.63	2.42	186

HAWAII (HI)

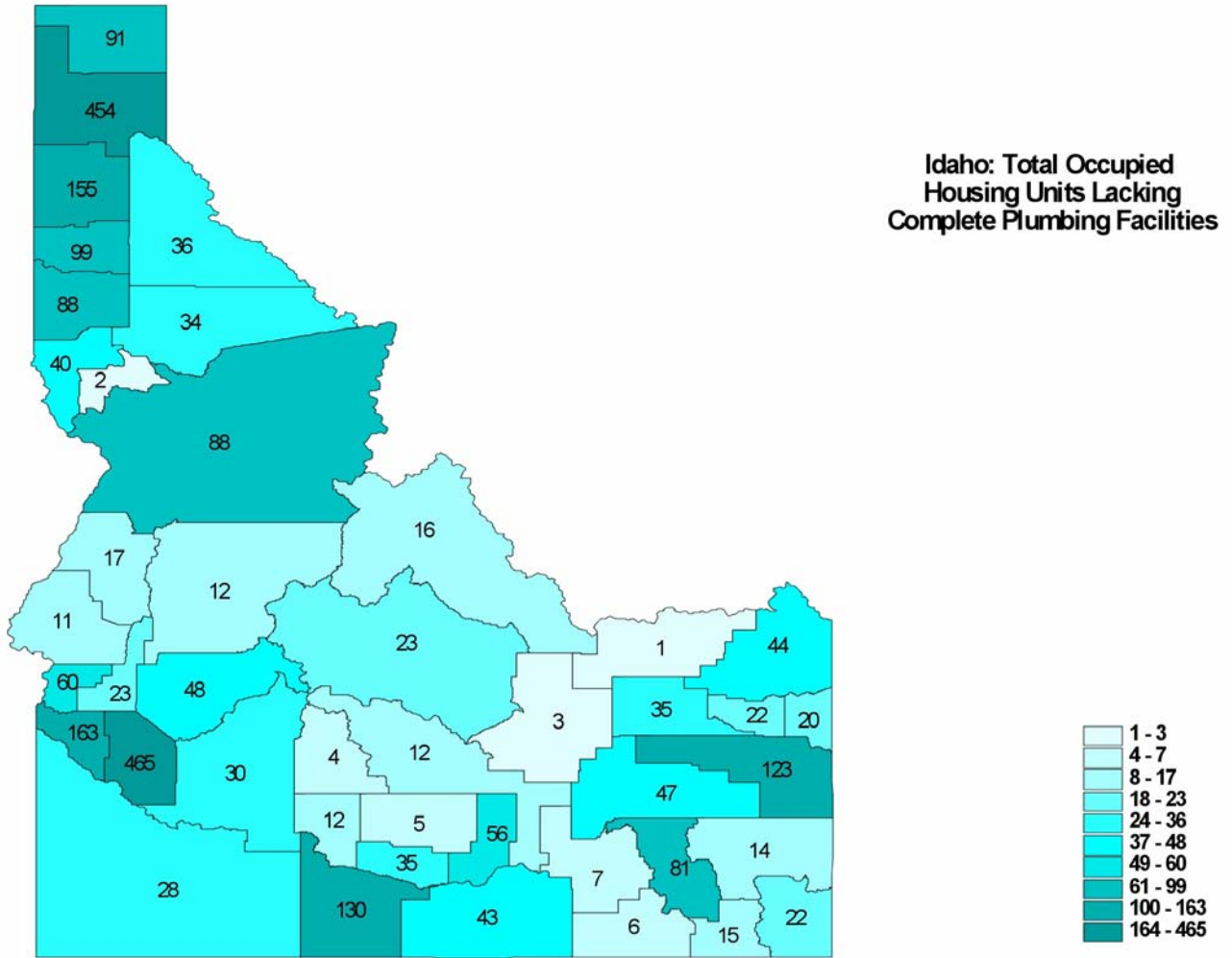
Hawaii: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
6	3833	0.95	3365	0.94	1634	4.55	1253	3.19

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Hawaii	52985	1450	2.74	5.53	0.97	7.52	13.54	3069
Honolulu	286450	1760	0.61	2.67	0.47	1.70	12.63	5083
Kalawao	115	0	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Kauai	20183	178	0.88	1.86	0.34	2.25	3.84	546
Maui	43507	445	1.02	3.98	0.88	3.99	16.84	1148

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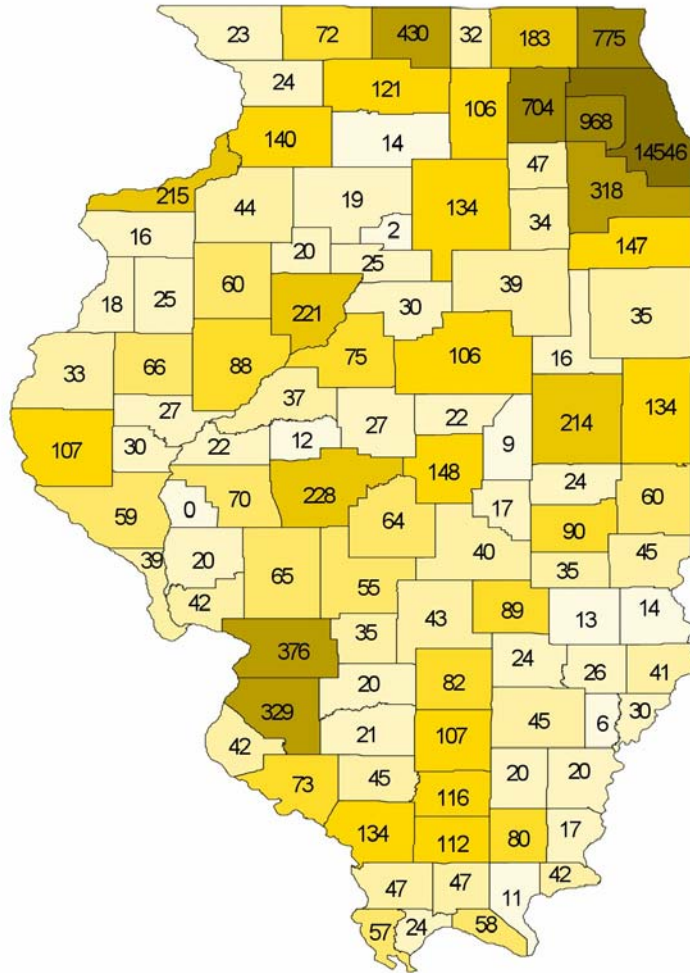
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
25	2720	0.58	2246	0.62	1581	1.03	1741	1.19

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Ada	113408	465	0.41	0.49	0.23	0.90	2.31	1129
Adams	1421	17	1.20	1.20	NA	0.00	0.00	40
Bannock	27192	81	0.30	0.91	NA	0.69	3.66	164
Bear Lake	2259	22	0.97	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	48
Benewah	3580	99	2.77	4.13	1.92	6.69	9.71	208
Bingham	13317	47	0.35	0.43	NA	0.45	0.88	120
Blaine	7780	12	0.15	0.08	0.00	1.75	0.00	10
Boise	2616	48	1.83	1.83	NA	5.92	5.92	89

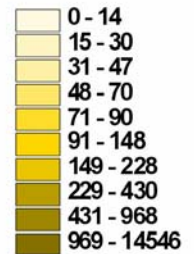
Still Living Without the Basics

Idaho (ID) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Bonner	14693	454	3.09	3.92	1.21	8.52	11.23	982
Bonneville	28753	123	0.43	0.61	0.10	1.46	2.24	351
Boundary	3707	91	2.45	3.46	1.59	7.85	13.11	158
Butte	1089	3	0.28	0.28	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Camas	396	4	1.01	1.01	0.00	5.00	5.00	13
Canyon	45018	163	0.36	0.49	0.25	0.77	1.16	403
Caribou	2560	14	0.55	0.54	NA	2.29	0.00	22
Cassia	7060	43	0.61	0.67	1.50	2.00	5.34	174
Clark	340	1	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Clearwater	3456	34	0.98	1.44	NA	1.16	0.75	86
Custer	1770	23	1.30	1.30	NA	1.56	1.56	39
Elmore	9092	30	0.33	1.23	1.86	0.34	1.01	81
Franklin	3476	15	0.43	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	30
Fremont	3885	44	1.13	1.23	NA	5.80	5.67	155
Gem	5539	23	0.42	0.20	0.63	0.65	1.87	66
Gooding	5046	12	0.24	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	21
Idaho	6084	88	1.45	1.84	0.69	2.03	2.55	149
Jefferson	5901	35	0.59	0.66	0.57	1.93	1.67	145
Jerome	6298	35	0.56	0.41	0.50	1.24	0.00	111
Kootenai	41308	155	0.38	0.56	0.23	0.59	1.01	362
Latah	13059	88	0.67	0.92	1.25	0.86	3.50	158
Lemhi	3275	16	0.49	0.41	0.54	1.20	2.56	32
Lewis	1554	2	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Lincoln	1447	5	0.35	0.35	NA	1.76	1.76	32
Madison	7129	22	0.31	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	53
Minidoka	6973	56	0.80	0.90	0.89	1.68	2.48	164
Nez Perce	15286	40	0.26	0.69	0.17	0.68	4.80	64
Oneida	1430	6	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Owyhee	3710	28	0.75	0.68	NA	2.57	2.18	155
Payette	7371	60	0.81	1.35	1.58	0.00	0.00	146
Power	2560	7	0.27	0.63	0.00	0.52	1.47	22
Shoshone	5906	36	0.61	0.76	0.62	1.48	2.08	52
Teton	2078	20	0.96	0.96	NA	1.44	1.44	22
Twin Falls	23853	130	0.55	0.67	0.75	0.85	1.39	312
Valley	3208	12	0.37	0.37	NA	0.97	0.97	36
Washington	3762	11	0.29	0.24	NA	0.00	0.00	20

ILLINOIS (IL)



Illinois: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
34	23959	0.52	21572	0.51	2655	0.47	5331	0.84

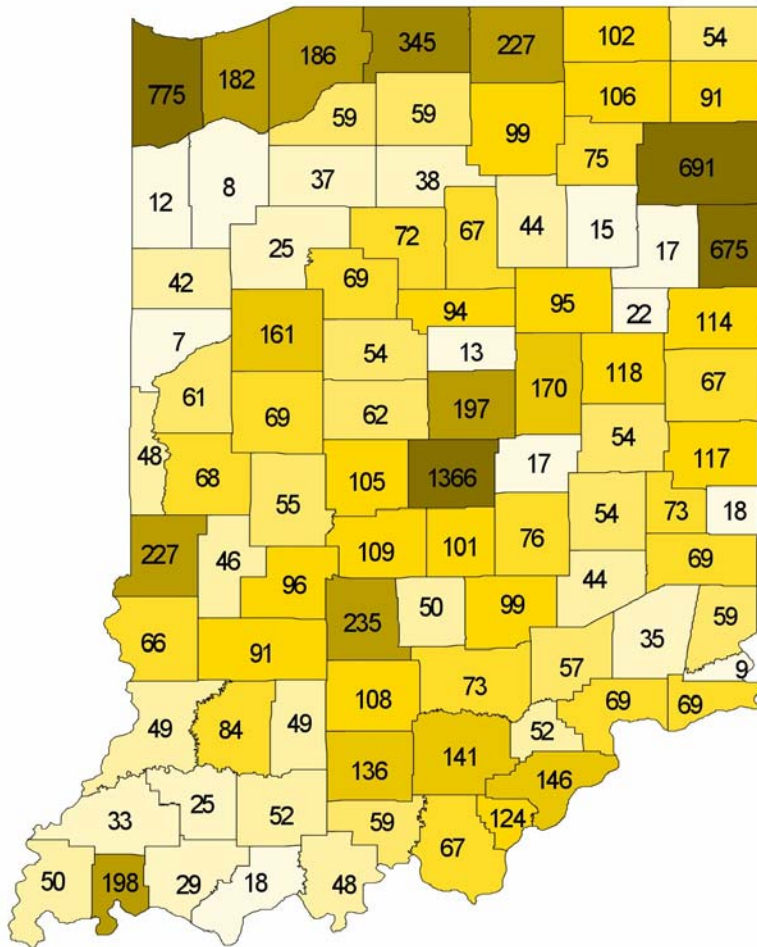
County	Illinois (IL) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adams	26860	107	0.40	0.53	0.44	1.22	1.71	181
Alexander	3808	57	1.50	1.52	1.32	1.25	0.66	147
Bond	6155	35	0.57	0.68	0.50	1.09	0.00	100
Boone	14597	32	0.22	0.35	0.00	0.91	0.00	70
Brown	2108	30	1.42	2.61	1.22	2.83	6.82	44
Bureau	14182	19	0.13	0.15	0.51	0.40	0.68	64
Calhoun	2046	39	1.91	1.91	1.74	8.56	8.56	63
Carroll	6794	24	0.35	0.46	0.64	0.00	0.00	72
Cass	5347	22	0.41	0.46	0.71	0.00	0.00	39

Still Living Without the Basics

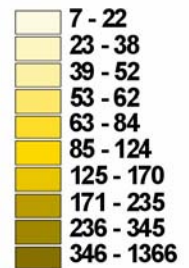
Illinois (IL) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Champaign	70597	214	0.30	0.54	0.18	0.42	0.00	457
Christian	13921	64	0.46	0.23	0.74	0.28	0.83	132
Clark	6971	45	0.65	0.82	1.31	0.00	0.00	83
Clay	5839	24	0.41	0.63	0.32	1.41	2.21	50
Clinton	12754	20	0.16	0.04	0.23	0.00	0.00	50
Coles	21043	90	0.43	0.39	0.55	0.29	1.51	146
Cook	1974181	14546	0.74	0.00	0.46	1.87	0.00	44315
Crawford	7842	14	0.18	0.29	0.56	0.81	1.41	29
Cumberland	4368	35	0.80	0.80	1.02	4.04	4.04	57
DeKalb	31674	106	0.33	0.14	0.22	0.38	0.29	461
De Witt	6770	22	0.32	0.41	0.40	0.35	1.02	43
Douglas	7574	24	0.32	0.37	0.27	0.55	0.78	35
DuPage	325601	968	0.30	0.00	0.28	0.44	0.00	2990
Edgar	7874	60	0.76	0.77	1.53	1.09	2.63	98
Edwards	2905	6	0.21	0.21	NA	0.70	0.70	13
Effingham	13001	89	0.68	0.95	0.86	1.74	2.26	174
Fayette	8146	43	0.53	0.69	0.53	1.93	2.22	55
Ford	5639	16	0.28	0.69	0.84	1.19	3.13	32
Franklin	16408	116	0.71	0.89	0.67	1.12	1.43	206
Fulton	14877	88	0.59	0.53	0.35	1.20	1.54	159
Gallatin	2726	17	0.62	0.62	NA	0.70	0.70	21
Greene	5757	20	0.35	0.33	NA	0.26	0.46	37
Grundy	14293	34	0.24	0.21	0.44	0.24	0.80	70
Hamilton	3462	20	0.58	0.90	1.02	2.51	4.90	30
Hancock	8069	33	0.41	0.58	0.62	2.22	3.11	51
Hardin	1987	42	2.11	2.11	2.80	3.67	3.67	116
Henderson	3365	18	0.53	0.45	0.54	2.44	2.45	34
Henry	20056	44	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.00	0.00	80
Iroquois	12220	35	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.49	0.83	96
Jackson	24215	134	0.55	0.59	0.36	0.98	2.48	224
Jasper	3930	13	0.33	0.51	1.12	3.52	6.10	18
Jefferson	15374	107	0.70	0.94	1.63	2.39	4.22	202
Jersey	8096	42	0.52	0.42	0.35	1.79	1.63	102
Jo Daviess	9218	23	0.25	0.30	0.65	0.28	0.41	36
Johnson	4183	47	1.12	1.13	1.36	2.95	2.97	117
Kane	133901	704	0.53	0.25	0.31	1.31	0.00	2383
Kankakee	38182	147	0.38	0.59	0.50	1.14	2.04	301
Kendall	18798	47	0.25	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	159
Knox	22056	60	0.27	0.58	0.30	0.43	0.66	105
Lake	216297	775	0.36	0.08	0.25	1.36	2.17	3054
La Salle	43417	134	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.50	1.03	364
Lawrence	6309	41	0.65	0.93	0.68	1.05	0.56	121
Lee	13253	14	0.11	0.13	NA	0.30	0.86	27
Livingston	14374	39	0.27	0.54	0.35	0.00	0.00	74
Logan	11113	27	0.24	0.28	NA	0.00	0.00	66
McDonough	12360	66	0.53	0.75	NA	0.79	1.66	357
McHenry	89403	183	0.20	0.24	0.25	1.61	4.59	427
McLean	56746	106	0.19	0.18	0.29	0.26	1.62	263
Macon	46561	148	0.32	0.37	0.20	0.72	1.98	295
Macoupin	19253	65	0.34	0.55	0.33	0.52	0.99	151
Madison	101953	376	0.37	0.29	0.43	0.69	1.73	1008
Marion	16619	82	0.49	0.87	0.67	0.70	2.16	157

Illinois (IL) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Marshall	5225	25	0.48	0.40	0.72	6.02	6.22	34
Mason	6389	37	0.58	0.54	0.78	2.16	2.27	80
Massac	6261	58	0.93	0.73	1.05	3.21	1.50	105
Menard	4873	12	0.25	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	34
Mercer	6624	16	0.24	0.31	0.27	0.00	0.00	18
Monroe	10275	42	0.41	0.37	0.36	0.00	0.00	131
Montgomery	11507	55	0.48	0.31	0.83	2.16	1.63	115
Morgan	14039	70	0.50	1.01	0.61	1.36	3.51	143
Moultrie	5405	17	0.31	0.31	NA	1.16	2.09	21
Ogle	19278	121	0.63	0.60	0.70	1.97	0.00	279
Peoria	72733	221	0.30	0.24	0.27	1.18	2.16	508
Perry	8504	45	0.53	0.74	0.96	0.25	0.71	112
Piatt	6475	9	0.14	0.21	NA	0.00	0.00	18
Pike	6876	59	0.86	0.98	0.78	1.91	1.28	128
Pope	1769	11	0.62	0.62	1.24	0.77	0.77	11
Pulaski	2893	24	0.83	0.83	2.20	1.51	1.51	42
Putnam	2415	2	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Randolph	12084	73	0.60	1.11	1.01	1.95	4.85	131
Richland	6660	26	0.39	0.63	0.88	0.34	1.28	37
Rock Island	60712	215	0.35	0.03	0.33	0.83	0.00	454
St. Clair	96810	329	0.34	0.14	0.35	1.07	0.65	915
Saline	10992	80	0.73	0.98	0.20	1.80	2.39	136
Sangamon	78722	228	0.29	0.21	0.26	0.60	0.89	389
Schuyler	2975	27	0.91	0.95	2.33	5.69	3.93	83
Scott	2222	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Shelby	9056	40	0.44	0.57	0.79	1.89	2.64	66
Stark	2525	20	0.79	0.79	1.65	4.13	4.13	39
Stephenson	19785	72	0.36	0.38	0.28	0.00	0.00	163
Tazewell	50327	75	0.15	0.10	0.04	0.42	0.00	162
Union	7290	47	0.64	0.98	0.42	1.26	2.12	107
Vermilion	33406	134	0.40	0.42	0.42	1.29	2.22	299
Wabash	5192	30	0.58	1.18	1.22	1.22	4.55	70
Warren	7166	25	0.35	0.50	NA	0.31	0.88	41
Washington	5848	21	0.36	0.46	0.68	2.02	2.59	35
Wayne	7143	45	0.63	0.70	0.65	0.63	1.01	93
White	6534	20	0.31	0.32	0.58	1.08	0.47	29
Whiteside	23684	140	0.59	0.49	0.75	1.29	1.93	246
Will	167542	318	0.19	0.31	0.19	0.20	0.00	806
Williamson	25358	112	0.44	0.53	0.51	0.81	2.80	206
Winnebago	107980	430	0.40	0.09	0.34	1.38	0.00	962
Woodford	12797	30	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.53	0.79	57

INDIANA (IN)



Indiana: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
43	10599	0.45	11288	0.55	4602	0.71	7000	1.02

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Adams	11818	675	5.71	11.31	2.96	20.88	45.43	4027
Allen	128745	691	0.54	2.46	0.38	0.78	10.17	2625
Bartholomew	27936	99	0.35	0.67	0.68	0.76	3.85	186
Benton	3558	42	1.18	1.18	1.57	11.44	11.44	82
Blackford	5690	22	0.39	0.33	0.34	1.50	0.88	20
Boone	17081	62	0.36	0.28	0.48	0.21	0.51	134
Brown	5897	50	0.85	0.85	0.76	3.90	3.90	178
Carroll	7718	69	0.89	1.13	0.87	3.87	5.41	287
Cass	15715	72	0.46	0.69	0.90	0.00	0.00	134

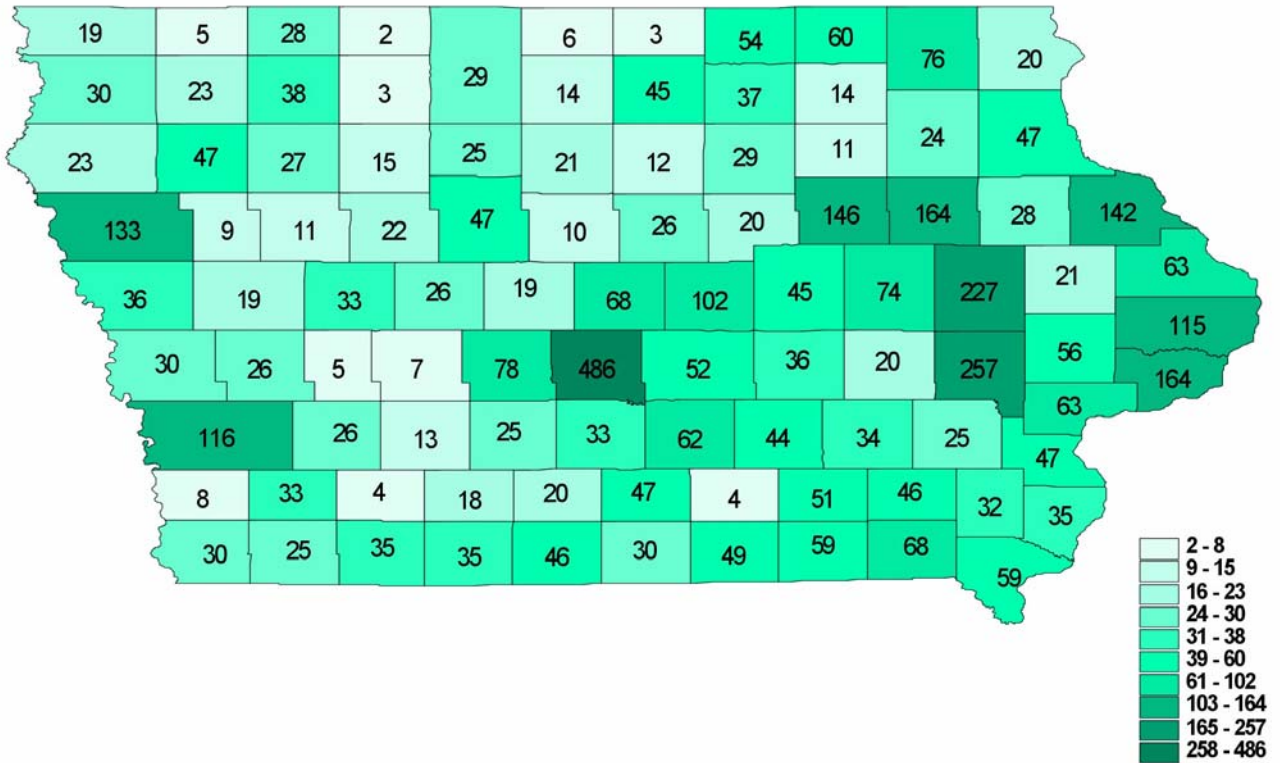
Indiana (IN) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Clark	38751	146	0.38	0.78	0.28	1.31	5.23	294
Clay	10216	46	0.45	0.44	0.27	1.07	0.00	96
Clinton	12545	54	0.43	0.37	NA	0.00	0.00	95
Crawford	4181	59	1.41	1.41	2.22	3.61	3.61	109
Daviess	10894	84	0.77	0.93	0.33	1.93	3.80	232
Dearborn	16832	59	0.35	0.58	0.74	1.38	3.28	139
Decatur	9389	44	0.47	0.47	0.72	1.21	0.56	67
DeKalb	15134	91	0.60	0.88	0.42	2.51	4.56	219
DE	47131	118	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.33	0.00	259
Dubois	14813	52	0.35	0.43	0.50	0.89	2.34	96
Elkhart	66154	227	0.34	0.36	0.33	1.07	1.62	564
Fayette	10199	73	0.72	1.10	0.00	1.42	3.93	207
Floyd	27511	124	0.45	0.58	0.48	1.04	0.00	280
Fountain	7041	61	0.87	1.11	1.72	1.79	2.86	165
Franklin	7868	69	0.88	1.05	1.20	2.20	3.00	135
Fulton	8082	38	0.47	0.76	0.76	1.31	2.46	107
Gibson	12847	33	0.26	0.38	0.19	0.80	0.48	92
Grant	28319	95	0.34	0.25	0.44	0.43	0.40	189
Greene	13372	91	0.68	0.94	0.58	0.39	0.79	171
Hamilton	65933	197	0.30	0.65	0.45	0.94	4.26	499
Hancock	20718	17	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	36
Harrison	12917	67	0.52	0.53	1.63	1.73	2.23	119
Hendricks	37275	105	0.28	0.23	0.53	0.00	0.00	183
Henry	19486	54	0.28	0.14	0.21	0.33	0.00	116
Howard	34800	94	0.27	0.15	0.35	0.64	0.00	162
Huntington	14242	15	0.11	0.07	0.26	0.35	1.01	25
Jackson	16052	73	0.45	0.56	0.34	0.14	0.42	193
Jasper	10686	8	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.70	0.00	21
Jay	8405	114	1.36	1.99	0.97	4.39	8.48	591
Jefferson	12148	69	0.57	0.58	0.26	1.32	3.20	139
Jennings	10134	57	0.56	0.91	0.83	0.65	1.55	75
Johnson	42434	101	0.24	0.57	0.25	0.00	0.00	259
Knox	15552	49	0.32	0.34	0.66	0.64	0.92	99
Kosciusko	27283	99	0.36	0.38	0.64	0.00	0.00	282
LaGrange	11225	102	0.91	0.94	1.05	4.51	5.15	349
Lake	181633	775	0.43	0.20	0.39	1.19	0.00	2129
LaPorte	41050	186	0.45	0.51	0.41	1.39	2.13	376
Lawrence	18535	108	0.58	0.60	0.52	1.32	2.29	231
Madison	53052	170	0.32	0.49	0.66	0.61	0.44	336
Marion	352164	1366	0.39	0.00	0.41	0.87	0.00	3000
Marshall	16519	59	0.36	0.32	0.14	0.00	0.00	143
Martin	4183	49	1.17	1.38	0.63	4.73	7.42	119
Miami	13716	67	0.49	0.46	0.38	1.03	0.56	173
Monroe	46898	235	0.50	0.62	0.64	1.37	3.04	401
Montgomery	14595	69	0.47	0.57	0.68	0.76	1.97	201
Morgan	24437	109	0.45	0.51	0.49	0.99	2.19	260
Newton	5340	12	0.22	0.23	0.57	0.63	0.63	16
Noble	16696	106	0.63	0.49	0.69	1.16	0.33	213
Ohio	2201	9	0.41	0.41	0.96	0.00	0.00	7
Orange	7621	136	1.78	2.04	1.21	5.95	7.58	437
Owen	8282	96	1.16	1.16	0.27	3.07	3.07	249
Parke	6415	68	1.06	1.35	1.48	5.28	7.13	205

Still Living Without the Basics

Indiana (IN) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Perry	7270	48	0.66	0.97	1.15	0.80	2.33	86
Pike	5119	25	0.49	0.52	0.38	1.51	2.24	52
Porter	54649	182	0.33	0.17	0.21	0.76	0.00	445
Posey	10205	50	0.49	0.73	0.90	0.90	1.78	89
Pulaski	5170	37	0.72	0.66	0.92	0.00	0.00	104
Putnam	12374	55	0.44	0.35	0.46	0.19	0.30	109
Randolph	10937	67	0.61	0.43	NA	1.52	0.88	129
Ripley	9842	35	0.36	0.38	0.73	1.74	1.30	86
Rush	6923	54	0.78	0.72	0.72	0.99	0.00	129
St. Joseph	100743	345	0.34	0.41	0.18	0.94	0.00	866
Scott	8832	52	0.59	0.52	0.58	2.72	5.90	93
Shelby	16561	76	0.46	0.63	0.46	1.22	2.73	187
Spencer	7569	18	0.24	0.24	0.53	0.76	0.76	23
Starke	8740	59	0.68	0.40	0.76	0.95	1.57	133
Steuben	12738	54	0.42	0.54	NA	1.85	1.83	256
Sullivan	7819	66	0.84	0.89	0.38	1.21	0.00	206
Switzerland	3435	69	2.01	2.01	NA	10.14	10.14	242
Tippecanoe	55226	161	0.29	0.30	0.67	0.36	0.00	302
Tipton	6469	13	0.20	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	29
Union	2793	18	0.64	0.64	1.79	2.58	2.58	29
Vanderburgh	70623	198	0.28	0.14	0.27	0.26	0.00	420
Vermillion	6762	48	0.71	0.75	0.70	3.53	2.67	95
Vigo	40998	227	0.55	0.84	0.78	0.57	0.73	496
Wabash	13215	44	0.33	0.21	0.00	0.73	2.35	94
Warren	3219	7	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	21
Warrick	19438	29	0.15	0.41	0.27	0.74	2.53	49
Washington	10264	141	1.37	1.84	1.11	5.00	7.01	541
Wayne	28469	117	0.41	0.24	0.35	0.80	1.77	163
Wells	10402	17	0.16	0.34	0.23	0.00	0.00	67
White	9727	25	0.26	0.10	NA	0.00	0.00	95
Whitley	11711	75	0.64	0.69	NA	2.24	3.88	215

IOWA (IA)

Iowa: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
48	4832	0.42	5333	0.50	2508	0.57	3677	0.90

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adair	3398	13	0.38	0.38	1.39	0.63	0.63	27
Adams	1867	4	0.21	0.21	0.00	1.09	1.09	NA
Allamakee	5722	20	0.35	0.33	0.33	2.19	1.49	45
Appanoose	5779	49	0.85	1.12	0.98	2.08	2.95	69
Audubon	2773	5	0.18	0.18	NA	0.00	0.00	14
Benton	9746	74	0.76	0.62	0.41	0.00	0.00	164
Black Hawk	49683	146	0.29	0.12	0.42	0.74	0.00	414
Boone	10374	19	0.18	0.12	0.32	1.03	0.77	39
Bremer	8860	11	0.12	0.18	NA	0.00	0.00	21
Buchanan	7933	164	2.07	2.97	1.05	8.36	11.50	989
Buena Vista	7499	27	0.36	0.37	NA	0.77	1.59	48

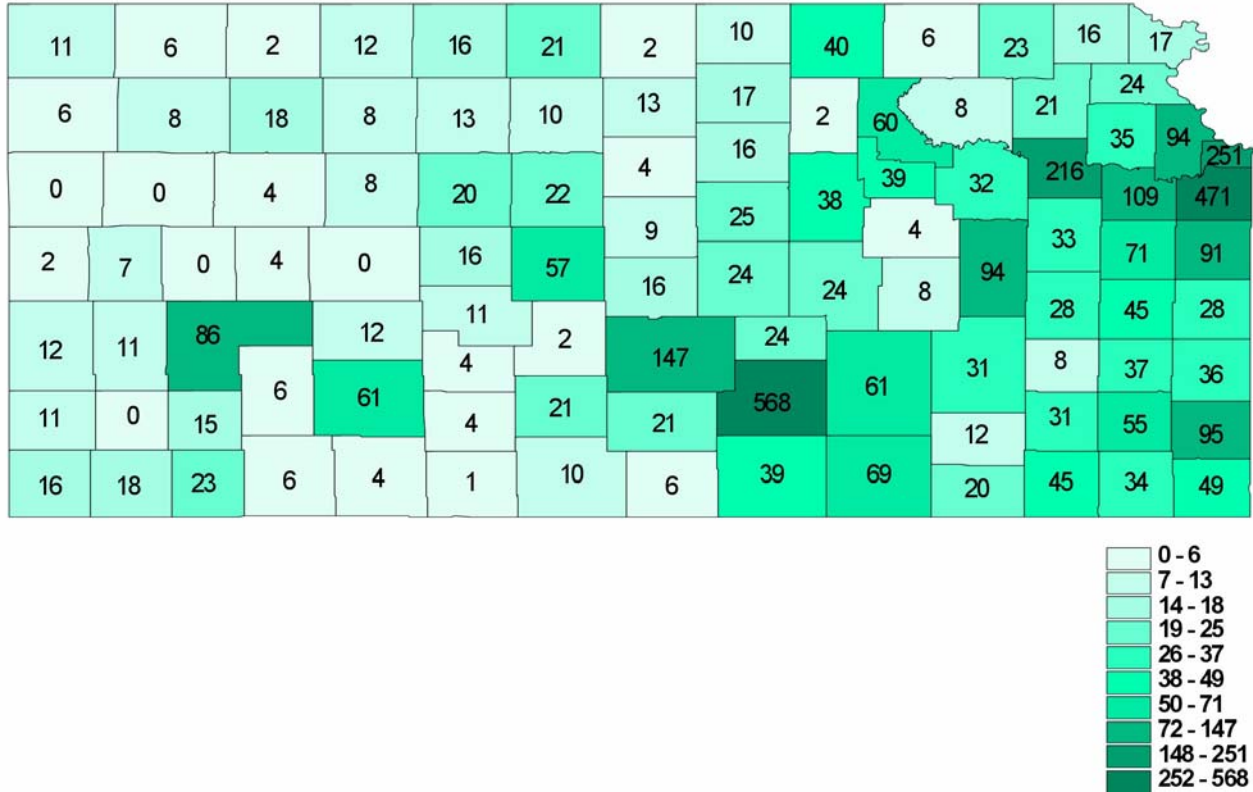
Still Living Without the Basics

Iowa (IA) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Butler	6175	29	0.47	0.47	0.77	1.68	1.68	68
Calhoun	4513	22	0.49	0.49	NA	0.00	0.00	33
Carroll	8486	33	0.39	0.48	0.71	0.81	0.00	82
Cass	6120	26	0.42	0.66	0.59	2.17	3.18	43
Cedar	7147	56	0.78	0.77	0.82	4.79	6.05	106
Cerro Gordo	19374	45	0.23	0.32	0.18	0.55	0.40	70
Cherokee	5378	47	0.87	0.19	NA	2.44	0.00	98
Chickasaw	5192	14	0.27	0.37	0.60	0.00	0.00	29
Clarke	3584	20	0.56	1.10	0.49	1.02	1.92	49
Clay	7259	38	0.52	0.51	0.00	1.48	1.25	138
Clayton	7375	47	0.64	0.67	0.74	1.76	1.88	165
Clinton	20105	115	0.57	0.43	0.53	1.22	0.97	254
Crawford	6441	19	0.29	0.41	0.67	1.76	1.98	54
Dallas	15584	78	0.50	0.70	0.56	0.00	0.00	157
Davis	3207	59	1.84	1.84	1.65	5.79	5.79	144
Decatur	3337	46	1.38	1.38	0.50	1.13	1.13	177
Delaware	6834	28	0.41	0.61	NA	0.48	0.84	112
Des Moines	17270	35	0.20	0.26	0.53	0.41	0.00	92
Dickinson	7103	28	0.39	0.24	NA	0.98	1.94	51
Dubuque	33690	142	0.42	0.27	0.51	0.72	0.00	194
Emmet	4450	2	0.04	0.11	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Fayette	8778	24	0.27	0.30	0.80	0.66	1.03	39
Floyd	6828	37	0.54	0.88	0.72	2.67	4.12	75
Franklin	4356	12	0.28	0.43	NA	1.18	2.26	35
Fremont	3199	30	0.94	0.94	1.53	5.19	5.19	50
Greene	4205	26	0.62	0.34	0.78	1.51	0.88	38
Grundy	4984	20	0.40	0.40	0.36	0.00	0.00	35
Guthrie	4641	7	0.15	0.15	0.33	0.24	0.24	16
Hamilton	6692	10	0.15	0.30	0.29	0.89	2.13	10
Hancock	4795	14	0.29	0.40	0.45	0.00	0.00	27
Hardin	7628	26	0.34	0.47	0.75	1.01	1.55	43
Harrison	6115	30	0.49	0.62	0.36	1.09	1.31	43
Henry	7626	32	0.42	0.69	0.66	2.60	4.88	54
Howard	3974	60	1.51	2.21	0.72	8.17	8.80	148
Humboldt	4295	25	0.58	0.34	0.39	0.00	0.00	42
Ida	3213	9	0.28	0.28	NA	2.31	2.31	18
Iowa	6163	20	0.32	0.32	0.50	0.00	0.00	28
Jackson	8078	63	0.78	1.54	0.34	0.99	2.18	170
Jasper	14689	52	0.35	0.25	0.62	0.39	0.41	96
Jefferson	6649	46	0.69	0.68	0.59	0.90	4.17	92
Johnson	44080	257	0.58	0.77	0.19	1.25	2.36	479
Jones	7560	21	0.28	0.48	NA	0.91	1.53	42
Keokuk	4586	34	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.84	0.84	60
Kossuth	6974	29	0.42	0.38	0.72	1.88	1.60	95
Lee	15161	59	0.39	0.51	0.62	0.76	0.00	92
Linn	76753	227	0.30	0.30	0.42	0.87	0.00	413
Louisa	4519	47	1.04	1.04	1.99	4.69	4.69	115
Lucas	3811	47	1.23	2.12	NA	3.25	7.77	247
Lyon	4428	19	0.43	0.43	1.65	0.54	0.54	52
Madison	5326	25	0.47	0.47	0.52	2.11	4.27	38
Mahaska	8880	44	0.50	0.85	1.01	1.30	2.14	112
Marion	12017	62	0.52	0.74	0.72	2.39	4.36	143

Iowa (IA) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Marshall	15338	102	0.67	0.86	0.70	3.18	7.06	229
Mills	5324	8	0.15	0.23	NA	0.73	1.18	8
Mitchell	4294	54	1.26	1.92	1.10	7.11	11.07	244
Monona	4211	36	0.85	0.87	1.31	1.32	1.78	45
Monroe	3228	4	0.12	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Montgomery	4886	33	0.68	0.45	0.37	1.14	0.00	52
Muscatine	15847	63	0.40	0.38	0.22	1.85	3.18	173
O'Brien	6001	23	0.38	0.34	0.56	0.00	0.00	32
Osceola	2778	5	0.18	0.30	0.57	2.29	3.31	7
Page	6708	25	0.37	0.65	NA	0.24	1.32	62
Palo Alto	4119	3	0.07	0.11	NA	0.00	0.00	17
Plymouth	9372	23	0.25	0.28	NA	0.00	0.00	51
Pocahontas	3617	15	0.41	0.41	NA	2.51	2.51	30
Polk	149112	486	0.33	0.18	0.32	1.08	0.00	1289
Pottawattamie	33844	116	0.34	0.41	0.21	0.59	0.00	206
Poweshiek	7398	36	0.49	0.61	0.40	0.43	0.00	68
Ringgold	2245	35	1.56	1.56	3.15	7.85	7.85	99
Sac	4746	11	0.23	0.23	0.00	1.43	1.43	21
Scott	62334	164	0.26	0.35	0.17	0.76	2.54	279
Shelby	5173	26	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	70
Sioux	10693	30	0.28	0.50	0.83	0.27	0.47	71
Story	29383	68	0.23	0.29	0.14	0.40	0.00	202
Tama	7018	45	0.64	0.89	1.24	0.87	1.28	106
Taylor	2824	35	1.24	1.24	2.44	2.87	2.87	84
Union	5242	18	0.34	0.92	NA	0.97	2.93	31
Van Buren	3181	68	2.14	2.14	1.45	9.47	9.47	276
Wapello	14784	51	0.34	0.37	0.27	1.05	0.52	110
Warren	14708	33	0.22	0.36	0.24	0.00	0.00	69
Washington	8056	25	0.31	0.36	0.43	2.24	1.99	142
Wayne	2821	30	1.06	1.06	1.36	4.60	4.60	50
Webster	15878	47	0.30	0.21	0.19	0.99	0.57	77
Winnebago	4749	6	0.13	0.00	NA	1.57	0.00	NA
Winneshiek	7734	76	0.98	1.48	1.71	3.14	5.16	151
Woodbury	39151	133	0.34	0.48	0.26	1.00	1.37	448
Worth	3278	3	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Wright	5940	21	0.35	0.60	0.25	1.56	2.66	59

KANSAS (KS)

Kansas: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
50	4057	0.39	3695	0.39	1589	0.55	2462	0.87

County	Kansas (KS) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Allen	5775	37	0.64	0.60	1.22	2.10	3.13	51
Anderson	3221	45	1.40	2.55	0.99	2.15	4.09	92
Atchison	6275	24	0.38	0.30	0.33	0.12	0.63	57
Barber	2235	10	0.45	0.45	NA	0.84	0.84	24
Barton	11393	57	0.50	0.72	0.80	1.67	1.31	169
Bourbon	6161	36	0.58	0.98	0.47	0.94	0.00	53
Brown	4318	16	0.37	0.32	0.00	2.59	2.02	26
Butler	21527	61	0.28	0.44	0.28	0.00	0.00	179
Chase	1246	8	0.64	0.64	NA	2.46	2.46	10
Chautauqua	1796	20	1.11	1.11	1.17	1.72	1.72	49
Cherokee	8875	49	0.55	0.81	0.28	2.32	3.72	84

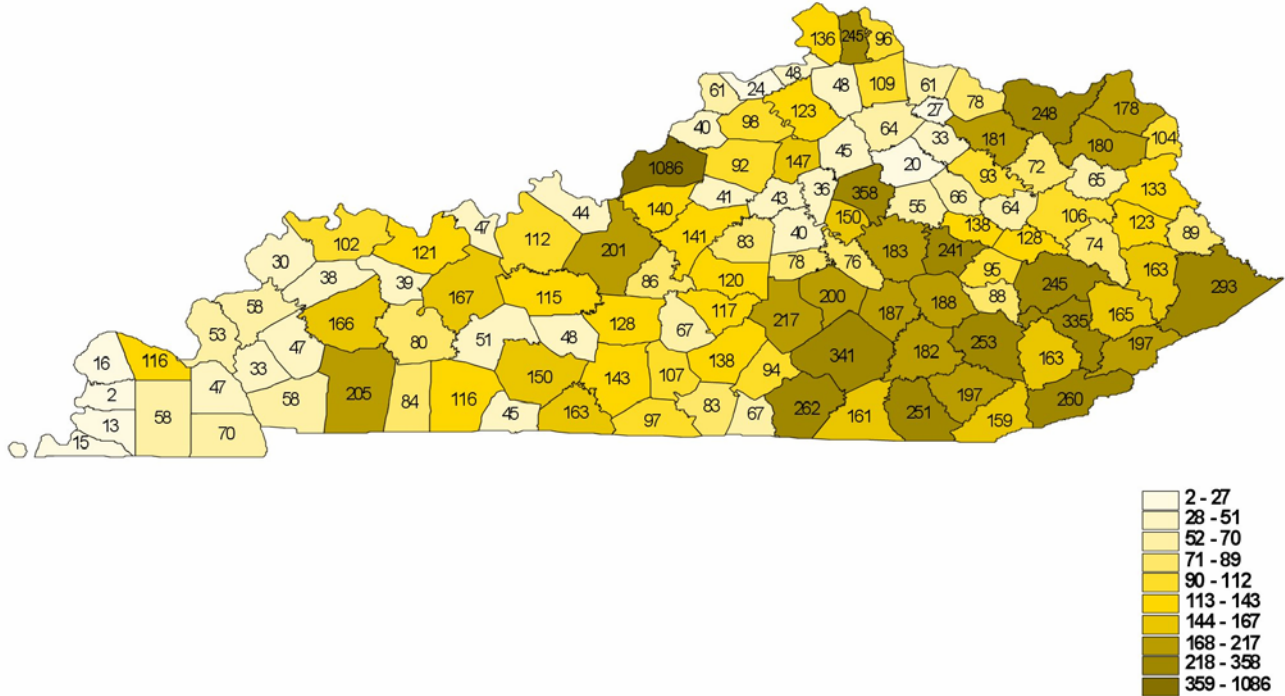
Kansas (KS) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Cheyenne	1360	11	0.81	0.81	NA	5.11	5.11	27
Clark	979	4	0.41	0.41	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Clay	3617	2	0.06	0.12	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Cloud	4163	17	0.41	0.11	0.61	2.08	1.20	14
Coffey	3489	28	0.80	1.00	1.58	0.00	0.00	53
Comanche	872	1	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Cowley	14039	69	0.49	0.60	0.43	0.75	1.97	185
Crawford	15504	95	0.61	0.62	0.43	1.19	1.95	174
Decatur	1494	2	0.13	0.13	0.00	1.32	1.32	15
Dickinson	7903	38	0.48	0.64	0.55	0.00	0.00	76
Doniphan	3173	17	0.54	0.61	NA	1.36	1.66	23
Douglas	38486	109	0.28	0.40	0.37	0.41	7.53	230
Edwards	1455	4	0.27	0.27	0.00	2.65	2.65	NA
Elk	1412	12	0.85	0.85	NA	3.26	3.26	24
Ellis	11193	20	0.18	0.44	0.22	0.00	0.00	36
Ellsworth	2481	9	0.36	0.59	NA	0.94	1.59	15
Finney	12948	86	0.66	0.94	0.67	1.27	6.79	330
Ford	10852	61	0.56	0.85	0.29	1.39	3.97	227
Franklin	9452	71	0.75	1.12	0.76	2.03	4.36	132
Geary	10458	39	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	74
Gove	1245	4	0.32	0.32	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Graham	1263	8	0.63	0.63	NA	1.32	1.32	12
Grant	2742	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Gray	2045	6	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	22
Greeley	602	2	0.33	0.33	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Greenwood	3234	31	0.96	1.37	0.81	2.91	5.86	59
Hamilton	1054	12	1.14	1.14	0.00	2.82	2.82	25
Harper	2773	6	0.22	0.22	0.59	0.00	0.00	16
Harvey	12581	24	0.19	0.27	0.00	1.06	4.44	83
Haskell	1481	15	1.01	1.01	4.93	0.00	0.00	40
Hodgeman	796	12	1.51	1.51	NA	3.03	3.03	36
Jackson	4727	21	0.44	0.62	1.26	0.50	0.81	39
Jefferson	6830	35	0.51	0.51	0.59	1.54	1.54	80
Jewell	1695	2	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Johnson	174570	471	0.27	0.22	0.20	0.62	0.00	1255
Kearny	1542	11	0.71	0.71	NA	0.62	0.62	39
Kingman	3371	21	0.62	0.34	0.66	0.00	0.00	32
KIA	1365	4	0.29	0.29	NA	1.31	1.31	8
Labette	9194	34	0.37	0.74	0.77	0.84	1.93	58
Lane	910	4	0.44	0.44	0.00	2.47	2.47	NA
Leavenworth	23071	94	0.41	0.40	0.46	1.33	2.20	226
Lincoln	1529	4	0.26	0.26	0.00	2.53	2.53	7
Linn	3807	28	0.74	0.74	0.00	2.07	2.07	46
Logan	1243	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Lyon	13691	94	0.69	0.46	0.70	1.33	0.00	162
McPherson	11205	24	0.21	0.09	0.00	0.67	0.00	44
Marion	5114	24	0.47	0.47	NA	1.17	0.00	37
Marshall	4458	6	0.13	0.19	NA	0.00	0.00	9
Meade	1728	6	0.35	0.35	NA	1.31	1.31	11
Miami	10365	91	0.88	1.25	0.81	3.47	8.16	197
Mitchell	2850	13	0.46	0.96	0.80	0.70	1.50	11
Montgomery	14903	45	0.30	0.39	0.29	1.18	0.30	71

Still Living Without the Basics

Kansas (KS) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Morris	2539	4	0.16	0.16	NA	0.00	0.00	12
Morton	1306	16	1.23	1.23	NA	6.11	6.11	25
Nemaha	3959	23	0.58	0.58	0.37	0.49	0.49	40
Neosho	6739	55	0.82	1.31	0.68	0.98	3.02	92
Ness	1516	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Norton	2266	12	0.53	0.65	NA	1.73	3.70	12
Osage	6490	33	0.51	0.51	NA	0.33	0.33	110
Osborne	1940	10	0.52	0.52	0.68	1.28	1.28	9
Ottawa	2430	16	0.66	0.66	1.37	1.30	1.30	61
Pawnee	2739	11	0.40	0.32	NA	1.34	5.45	19
Phillips	2496	16	0.64	1.18	0.68	0.79	1.61	29
Pottawatomie	6771	8	0.12	0.15	NA	0.31	0.42	17
Pratt	3963	21	0.53	0.77	1.18	0.49	2.41	35
Rawlins	1269	6	0.47	0.47	NA	2.47	2.47	10
Reno	25498	147	0.58	0.34	0.66	1.45	1.65	271
Republic	2557	10	0.39	0.39	NA	2.37	2.37	12
Rice	4050	16	0.40	0.33	0.66	0.44	1.23	37
Riley	22137	60	0.27	0.09	0.00	0.19	0.00	131
Rooks	2362	13	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	18
Rush	1548	16	1.03	1.03	NA	5.06	5.06	19
Russell	3207	22	0.69	1.01	0.78	0.00	0.00	31
Saline	21436	25	0.12	0.41	0.13	0.00	0.00	45
Scott	2045	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Sedgwick	176444	568	0.32	0.21	0.23	0.55	1.26	1460
Seward	7419	23	0.31	0.88	0.52	0.00	0.00	61
Shawnee	68920	216	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.56	0.00	533
Sheridan	1124	18	1.60	1.60	2.10	2.07	2.07	24
Sherman	2758	6	0.22	0.86	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Smith	1953	21	1.08	1.08	0.88	0.00	0.00	29
Stafford	2010	2	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.85	0.85	NA
Stanton	858	11	1.28	1.28	5.63	0.00	0.00	17
Stevens	1988	18	0.91	1.33	2.34	0.00	0.00	31
Sumner	9888	39	0.39	0.46	0.27	1.20	2.35	82
Thomas	3226	8	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
Trego	1412	8	0.57	0.57	0.00	4.60	4.60	40
Wabaunsee	2633	32	1.22	1.22	1.31	5.10	5.10	55
Wallace	674	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Washington	2673	40	1.50	1.50	2.28	2.80	2.80	82
Wichita	967	7	0.72	0.72	0.00	3.48	3.48	23
Wilson	4203	31	0.74	0.92	0.59	1.98	2.96	57
Woodson	1642	8	0.49	0.49	NA	1.06	1.06	NA
Wyandotte	59700	251	0.42	0.39	0.44	0.70	4.76	763

KENTUCKY (KY)

Kentucky: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
7	14947	0.94	33623	2.44	11672	1.71	30921	4.84

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Adair	6747	138	2.05	2.75	3.29	4.96	7.20	398
Allen	6910	163	2.36	2.82	1.87	6.43	9.82	574
Anderson	7320	43	0.59	1.25	0.47	2.66	5.85	137
Ballard	3395	16	0.47	0.47	0.65	0.41	0.41	34
Barren	15346	143	0.93	1.34	1.17	3.50	6.80	600
Bath	4445	93	2.09	2.09	2.65	4.98	4.98	216
Bell	12004	159	1.32	2.06	2.39	2.39	3.42	252
Boone	31258	136	0.44	0.85	0.30	1.55	6.40	308
Bourbon	7681	20	0.26	0.40	NA	0.44	1.33	31
Boyd	20010	104	0.52	0.39	0.61	1.10	0.00	257
Boyle	10574	78	0.74	1.15	0.54	1.58	4.14	204
Bracken	3228	61	1.89	1.89	3.91	2.58	2.58	140
Breathitt	6170	245	3.97	4.60	4.09	8.12	9.83	585
Breckinridge	7324	112	1.53	1.53	2.77	2.66	2.66	267

Still Living Without the Basics

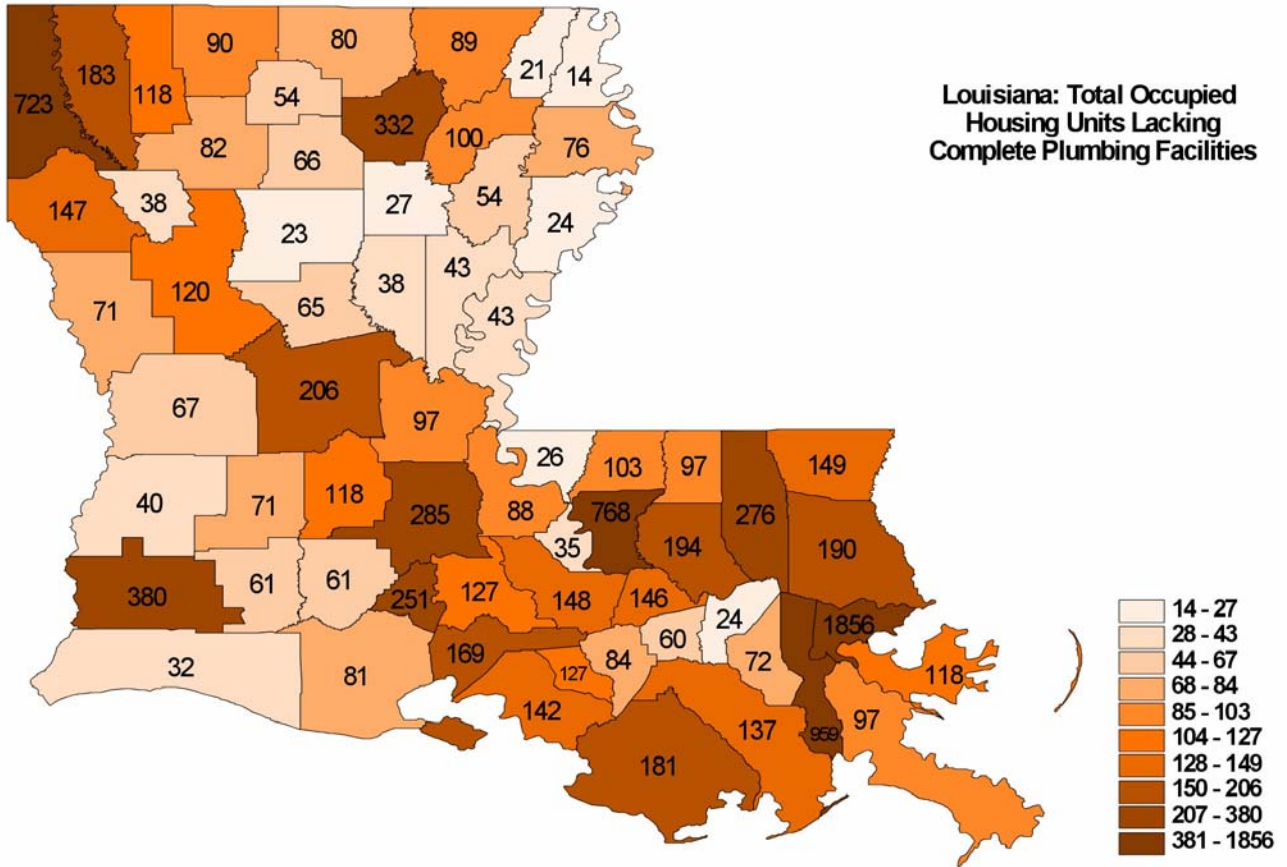
Kentucky (KY) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Bullitt	22171	140	0.63	1.48	0.21	2.77	6.67	322
Butler	5059	51	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.68	1.68	124
Caldwell	5431	47	0.87	1.39	1.13	3.41	7.85	80
Calloway	13862	70	0.50	0.55	0.23	1.01	1.21	119
Campbell	34742	96	0.28	1.03	0.38	1.08	4.18	229
Carlisle	2208	2	0.09	0.09	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Carroll	3940	24	0.61	1.08	1.08	1.90	5.03	28
Carter	10342	180	1.74	2.00	1.57	3.25	4.00	416
Casey	6260	217	3.47	3.47	2.41	8.17	8.17	550
Christian	24857	205	0.82	1.81	0.44	2.99	9.62	702
Clark	13015	55	0.42	0.83	0.89	0.41	1.88	110
Clay	8556	253	2.96	3.48	5.03	5.60	6.50	489
Clinton	4086	67	1.64	1.64	2.03	2.62	2.62	121
Crittenden	3829	58	1.51	2.04	0.63	3.88	7.30	229
Cumberland	2976	83	2.79	2.79	3.59	5.61	5.61	205
Daviess	36033	121	0.34	0.86	0.40	0.86	3.28	310
Edmonson	4648	48	1.03	1.03	1.56	2.68	2.68	161
Elliott	2638	65	2.46	2.46	3.29	5.80	5.80	141
Estill	6108	241	3.95	5.60	4.64	7.17	10.32	501
Fayette	108288	358	0.33	1.16	0.35	0.62	3.15	785
Fleming	5367	181	3.37	4.27	3.49	10.28	14.34	419
Floyd	16881	163	0.97	1.05	1.63	1.82	2.04	317
Franklin	19907	147	0.74	1.77	1.06	2.43	10.90	315
Fulton	3237	15	0.46	0.75	NA	0.59	1.02	17
Gallatin	2902	48	1.65	1.65	3.51	1.62	1.62	76
Garrard	5741	76	1.32	1.87	1.36	3.38	5.61	199
Grant	8175	48	0.59	0.75	0.84	0.22	0.31	108
Graves	14841	58	0.39	0.47	0.16	1.14	1.73	132
Grayson	9596	115	1.20	1.55	2.12	4.01	5.79	170
Green	4706	67	1.42	1.42	1.33	5.23	5.23	154
Greenup	14536	178	1.22	2.49	1.05	3.09	5.86	474
Hancock	3215	47	1.46	1.52	1.15	0.86	0.98	147
Hardin	34497	201	0.58	1.21	0.96	2.54	7.52	527
Harlan	13291	260	1.96	2.79	2.07	3.56	4.60	480
Harrison	7012	64	0.91	1.50	1.01	3.22	6.73	123
Hart	6769	128	1.89	2.05	2.07	3.23	3.24	296
Henderson	18095	102	0.56	0.88	0.41	1.29	3.31	205
Henry	5844	98	1.68	1.68	2.73	5.74	5.74	224
Hickman	2188	13	0.59	0.59	1.28	1.41	1.41	36
Hopkins	18820	166	0.88	1.43	0.91	1.87	3.60	334
Jackson	5307	188	3.54	3.54	3.97	6.48	6.48	290
Jefferson	287012	1086	0.38	0.84	0.26	0.86	3.78	2401
Jessamine	13867	150	1.08	2.65	1.59	2.58	7.30	444
Johnson	9103	123	1.35	1.75	1.27	3.47	4.51	293
Kenton	59444	245	0.41	1.67	0.47	1.21	5.77	584
Knott	6717	165	2.46	2.46	1.75	6.21	6.21	372
Knox	12416	197	1.59	2.09	0.78	2.64	3.61	344
Larue	5275	86	1.63	1.97	2.16	6.06	8.01	239
Laurel	20353	182	0.89	1.02	1.16	2.23	2.84	409
Lawrence	5954	133	2.23	2.73	2.47	4.53	5.54	348
Lee	2985	95	3.18	3.18	2.72	6.36	6.36	236
Leslie	4885	163	3.34	3.34	4.04	6.06	6.06	302

Kentucky (KY) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Letcher	10085	197	1.95	1.96	1.84	3.74	3.74	342
Lewis	5422	248	4.57	4.57	4.41	8.75	8.75	549
Lincoln	9206	200	2.17	2.72	3.24	4.86	6.12	448
Livingston	3996	53	1.33	1.33	0.78	0.42	0.42	114
Logan	10506	116	1.10	1.23	1.00	3.01	4.48	219
Lyon	2898	33	1.14	1.14	NA	1.86	1.86	55
McCracken	27736	116	0.42	0.40	0.56	1.14	2.24	241
McCreary	6520	161	2.47	2.47	3.01	4.94	4.94	299
McLean	3984	39	0.98	0.98	NA	1.64	1.64	112
Madison	27152	183	0.67	1.22	1.02	2.55	7.03	439
Magoffin	5024	74	1.47	1.47	2.59	3.13	3.13	197
Marion	6613	120	1.81	2.32	2.55	4.12	7.31	280
Marshall	12412	47	0.38	0.44	0.26	0.57	0.70	110
Martin	4776	89	1.86	1.86	3.86	2.62	2.62	145
Mason	6847	78	1.14	1.90	1.47	3.96	8.53	135
Meade	9470	44	0.46	0.55	0.00	0.38	0.43	94
Menifee	2537	64	2.52	2.52	2.73	3.08	3.08	149
Mercer	8423	40	0.47	0.85	0.72	1.27	3.04	74
Metcalfe	4016	107	2.66	2.66	5.13	6.82	6.82	284
Monroe	4741	97	2.05	2.05	2.21	3.63	3.63	166
Montgomery	8902	66	0.74	0.75	1.32	1.34	1.52	158
Morgan	4752	106	2.23	2.51	4.04	3.84	4.28	229
Muhlenberg	12357	80	0.65	0.79	0.94	2.13	2.69	203
Nelson	13953	141	1.01	1.48	1.34	2.94	5.02	343
Nicholas	2710	33	1.22	1.22	1.26	5.07	5.07	45
Ohio	8899	167	1.88	2.45	0.86	4.88	6.38	400
Oldham	14856	40	0.27	0.22	0.24	1.22	0.00	117
Owen	4086	123	3.01	3.01	5.52	6.30	6.30	327
Owsley	1894	88	4.65	4.65	6.40	5.83	5.83	195
Pendleton	5170	109	2.11	2.11	1.48	7.48	7.48	224
Perry	11460	335	2.92	3.64	2.57	5.83	7.24	872
Pike	27612	293	1.06	1.00	0.69	2.52	2.36	592
Powell	5044	138	2.74	3.62	3.01	6.54	8.41	332
Pulaski	22719	341	1.50	2.25	2.33	3.30	5.51	692
Robertson	866	27	3.12	3.12	7.41	6.78	6.78	60
Rockcastle	6544	187	2.86	3.30	3.50	4.25	5.19	381
Rowan	7927	72	0.91	1.29	NA	1.90	2.86	137
Russell	6941	94	1.35	1.35	2.01	1.61	1.61	212
Scott	12110	45	0.37	0.32	NA	0.51	1.65	69
Shelby	12104	92	0.76	0.41	0.61	3.28	4.73	214
Simpson	6415	45	0.70	1.72	0.63	2.88	8.88	142
Spencer	4251	41	0.96	0.96	2.28	3.36	3.36	95
Taylor	9233	117	1.27	2.53	2.22	4.28	9.62	172
Todd	4569	84	1.84	1.84	4.88	4.98	4.98	248
Trigg	5215	58	1.11	1.23	1.16	3.49	4.87	97
Trimble	3137	61	1.94	2.03	1.72	4.09	4.76	126
Union	5710	30	0.53	0.37	0.74	2.59	0.97	38
Warren	35365	150	0.42	0.40	0.31	1.74	2.87	435
Washington	4121	83	2.01	2.01	1.37	8.04	8.04	189
Wayne	7913	262	3.31	4.97	5.00	4.74	7.69	579
Webster	5560	38	0.68	0.88	0.62	2.62	3.97	99
Whitley	13780	251	1.82	2.10	2.10	2.83	2.81	553

Still Living Without the Basics

Kentucky (KY) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Wolfe	2816	128	4.55	4.55	6.30	5.75	5.75	277
Woodford	8893	36	0.40	0.33	0.60	1.99	3.35	68

LOUISIANA (LA)



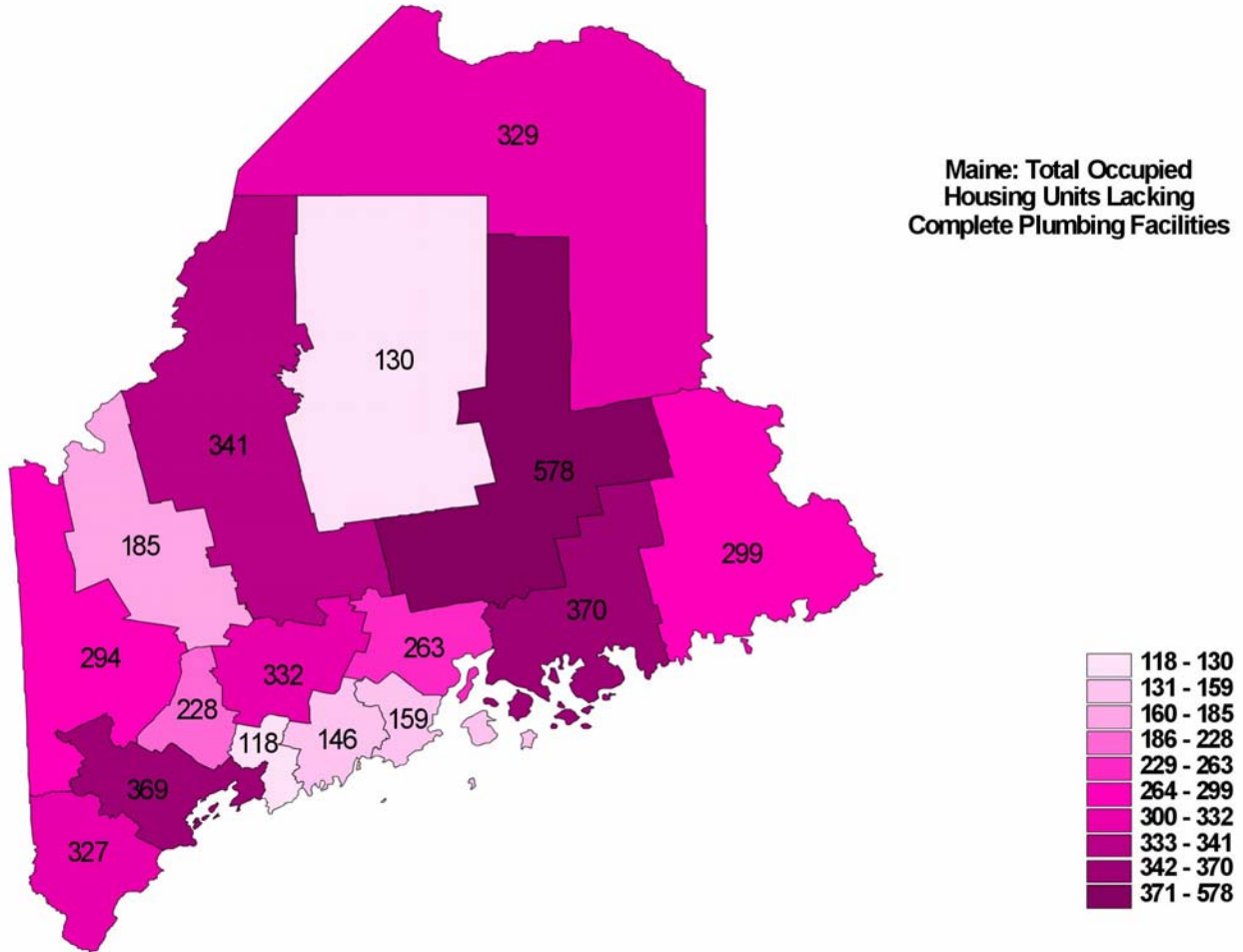
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
17	10717	0.65	14318	0.95	3411	0.78	8335	1.83

Louisiana (LA)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Parish	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Acadia	21142	61	0.29	0.39	0.64	0.31	0.63	153
Allen	8102	71	0.88	0.67	0.91	2.19	2.38	160
Ascension	26691	146	0.55	1.51	0.58	1.62	5.51	482
Assumption	8239	84	1.02	0.65	1.41	3.58	1.99	278
Avoyelles	14736	97	0.66	0.60	0.77	0.84	1.04	183
Beauregard	12104	40	0.33	0.17	0.67	0.00	0.00	79
Bienville	6108	27	1.34	1.39	1.32	3.03	3.39	141
Bossier	36628	183	0.50	1.11	1.02	1.61	3.34	471
Caddo	97974	723	0.74	1.41	0.43	1.84	4.79	1626
Calcasieu	68613	380	0.55	0.21	0.62	1.19	0.37	760
Caldwell	3941	27	0.69	0.69	0.74	2.23	2.23	40
Cameron	3592	32	0.89	0.89	1.93	1.23	1.23	102
Catahoula	4082	43	1.05	1.05	0.76	2.82	2.82	108

Still Living Without the Basics

Louisiana (LA) Parish	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Claiborne	6270	90	1.44	1.58	0.96	3.23	3.81	185
Concordia	7521	43	0.57	0.49	0.94	1.30	1.64	135
De Soto	9691	147	1.52	1.81	2.71	3.60	4.93	287
East Baton Rouge	156365	768	0.49	0.27	0.38	1.01	0.00	1945
East Carroll	2969	14	0.47	1.01	0.79	0.81	2.45	32
East Feliciana	6699	103	1.54	1.58	1.82	3.75	4.06	251
Evangeline	12736	118	0.93	0.90	0.94	1.23	1.43	270
Franklin	7754	54	0.70	0.63	0.54	1.97	2.16	102
Grant	7073	65	0.92	0.92	1.33	3.03	3.03	128
Iberia	25381	169	0.67	0.39	0.35	1.77	1.28	543
Iberville	10674	148	1.39	1.50	1.94	2.02	2.76	408
Jackson	6086	66	1.08	0.96	1.72	2.01	2.29	160
Jefferson	176234	959	0.54	0.00	0.43	0.82	0.00	2700
Jefferson Davis	11480	61	0.53	0.30	0.62	1.45	1.07	136
Lafayette	72372	251	0.35	0.22	0.32	0.60	0.48	669
Lafourche	32057	137	0.43	0.54	0.34	1.16	1.08	307
La Salle	5291	38	0.72	0.84	1.20	1.03	1.46	67
Lincoln	15235	54	0.35	0.34	0.25	0.47	0.32	128
Livingston	32630	194	0.59	0.77	NA	1.41	1.38	423
Madison	4469	76	1.70	0.67	3.15	2.64	0.91	125
Morehouse	11382	89	0.78	0.82	0.53	2.22	2.55	240
Natchitoches	14263	120	0.84	1.05	0.60	1.39	2.05	277
Orleans	188251	1856	0.99	0.00	0.78	1.80	0.00	5192
Ouachita	55216	332	0.60	0.22	0.30	1.02	0.61	844
Plaquemines	9021	97	1.08	1.81	NA	3.76	6.87	347
Pointe Coupee	8397	88	1.05	1.22	0.72	2.37	3.02	226
Rapides	47120	206	0.44	0.50	0.11	0.94	1.02	606
Red River	3414	38	1.11	0.74	1.17	2.13	2.29	132
Richland	7490	100	1.34	1.26	1.40	2.32	1.93	281
Sabine	9221	71	0.77	0.71	0.53	2.62	2.91	145
St. Bernard	25123	118	0.47	0.00	0.31	1.95	0.00	339
St. Charles	16422	72	0.44	0.22	0.51	1.41	1.24	182
St. Helena	3873	97	2.50	2.50	2.33	5.73	5.73	240
St. James	6992	60	0.86	1.35	0.79	2.28	3.87	199
St. John the Baptist	14283	24	0.17	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	64
St. Landry	32328	285	0.88	0.92	0.99	1.26	2.04	639
St. Martin	17164	127	0.74	1.00	0.84	1.12	1.89	274
St. Mary	19317	142	0.74	1.15	0.69	0.95	1.78	412
St. Tammany	69253	190	0.27	0.43	0.28	0.40	0.29	465
Tangipahoa	36558	276	0.75	0.83	0.72	1.85	2.42	620
Tensas	2416	24	0.99	0.99	NA	2.32	2.32	43
Terrebonne	35997	181	0.50	0.84	0.35	1.49	2.87	566
Union	8857	80	0.90	1.04	0.70	2.73	3.44	137
Vermilion	19832	81	0.41	0.38	0.53	0.87	1.25	165
Vernon	18260	67	0.37	0.33	0.53	0.43	0.87	189
Washington	16467	149	0.90	1.05	0.91	1.90	2.46	317
Webster	16501	118	0.72	0.85	0.55	1.34	1.66	289
West Baton Rouge	7663	35	0.46	0.52	0.00	0.16	0.00	94
West Carroll	4458	21	0.47	0.47	0.46	1.89	1.89	52
West Feliciana	3645	26	0.71	0.71	1.86	0.41	0.41	94
Winn	5930	23	0.39	0.63	1.24	0.65	1.30	35

MAINE (ME)



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
8	4468	0.86	7477	1.61	3786	1.26	6562	2.63

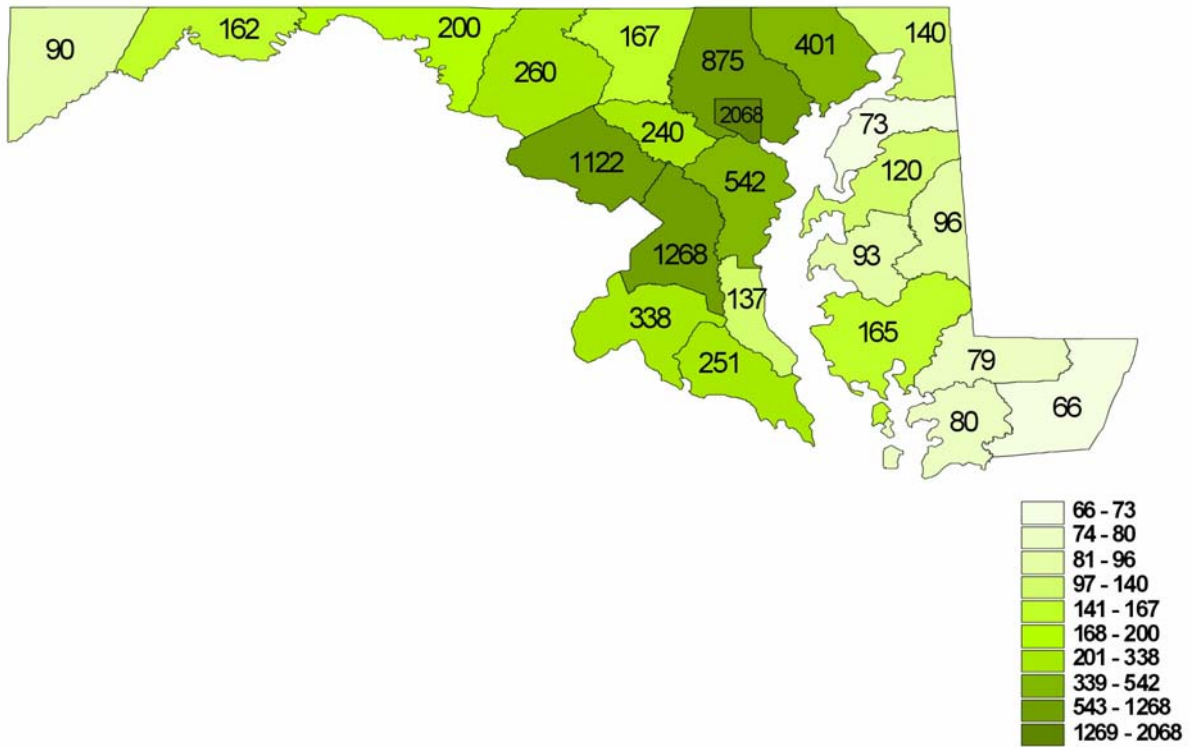
County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Androscoggin	42028	228	0.54	0.59	0.68	0.47	1.58	431
Aroostook	30356	329	1.08	1.29	1.23	2.06	2.70	618
Cumberland	107989	369	0.34	0.59	0.20	1.01	3.44	795
Franklin	11806	185	1.57	1.89	0.90	2.58	3.79	348
Hancock	21864	370	1.69	1.79	1.13	5.25	5.56	673
Kennebec	47683	332	0.70	0.91	1.01	1.28	2.12	620
Knox	16608	159	0.96	1.33	0.80	2.73	4.15	249
Lincoln	14158	146	1.03	1.03	1.21	3.52	3.52	256
Oxford	22314	294	1.32	1.60	1.39	3.13	4.34	571
Penobscot	58096	578	0.99	1.43	1.10	2.73	4.62	1097

Still Living Without the Basics

Maine (ME) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Piscataquis	7278	130	1.79	1.79	0.91	5.19	5.19	262
Sagadahoc	14117	118	0.84	1.11	1.02	2.24	2.77	230
Somerset	20496	341	1.66	2.18	0.74	3.52	4.88	700
Waldo	14726	263	1.79	1.98	1.35	3.13	3.44	462
Washington	14118	299	2.12	2.32	1.69	4.66	5.13	511
York	74563	327	0.44	0.65	0.57	1.22	2.12	710

MARYLAND (MD)

Maryland: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



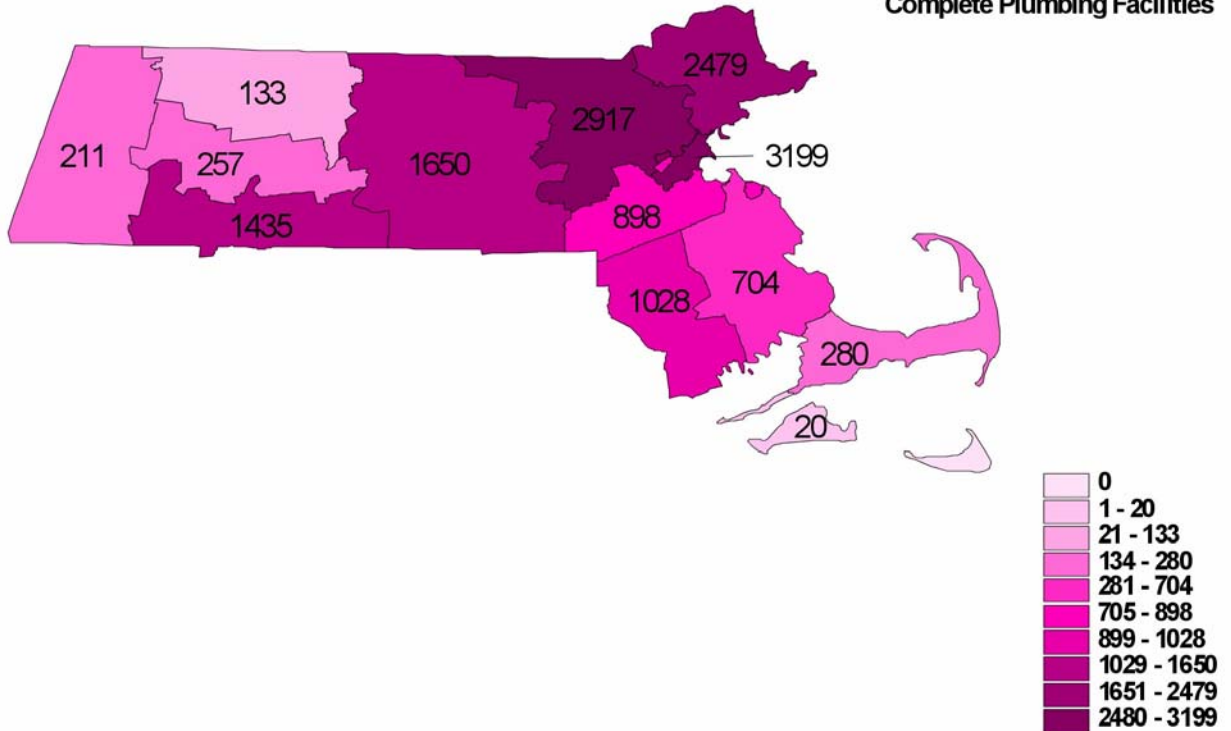
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
42	9033	0.46	10206	0.58	2176	0.82	5308	1.74

Maryland (MD) County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Allegany	29322	162	0.55	1.15	0.58	1.58	3.65	314
Anne Arundel	178670	542	0.30	0.42	0.43	1.01	2.96	1328
Baltimore	299877	875	0.29	0.55	0.24	0.70	1.65	2267
Calvert	25447	137	0.54	0.91	0.93	0.76	1.34	284
Caroline	11097	96	0.87	1.12	1.67	2.23	3.20	230
Carroll	52503	167	0.32	0.33	0.34	2.14	0.84	422
Cecil	31223	140	0.45	0.44	0.34	1.08	1.98	280
Charles	41668	338	0.81	1.64	1.16	3.22	10.41	875
Dorchester	12706	165	1.30	1.74	1.49	1.89	2.47	369
Frederick	70060	260	0.37	0.95	0.92	2.08	6.76	587
Garrett	11476	90	0.78	0.74	0.63	1.75	1.66	177

Maryland (MD) County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Harford	79667	401	0.50	0.67	0.43	1.56	3.60	1037
Howard	90043	240	0.27	0.38	0.39	2.00	5.17	585
Kent	7666	73	0.95	1.04	0.91	1.94	3.02	149
Montgomery	324565	1122	0.35	0.44	0.25	1.00	0.00	3134
Prince George's	286610	1268	0.44	0.98	0.37	0.73	2.66	3780
Queen Anne's	15315	120	0.78	1.23	1.04	4.47	6.02	248
St. Mary's	30642	251	0.82	1.10	1.04	4.73	6.05	1020
Somerset	8361	80	0.96	1.17	0.76	2.55	5.27	141
Talbot	14307	93	0.65	0.79	0.62	1.81	3.40	171
Washington	49726	200	0.40	0.93	0.73	0.67	3.72	388
Wicomico	32218	79	0.25	0.33	0.40	0.56	2.44	150
Worcester	19694	66	0.34	0.83	0.51	0.29	0.73	130
Baltimore City	257996	2068	0.80	0.00	0.63	1.46	0.00	5355

MASSACHUSETTS (MA)

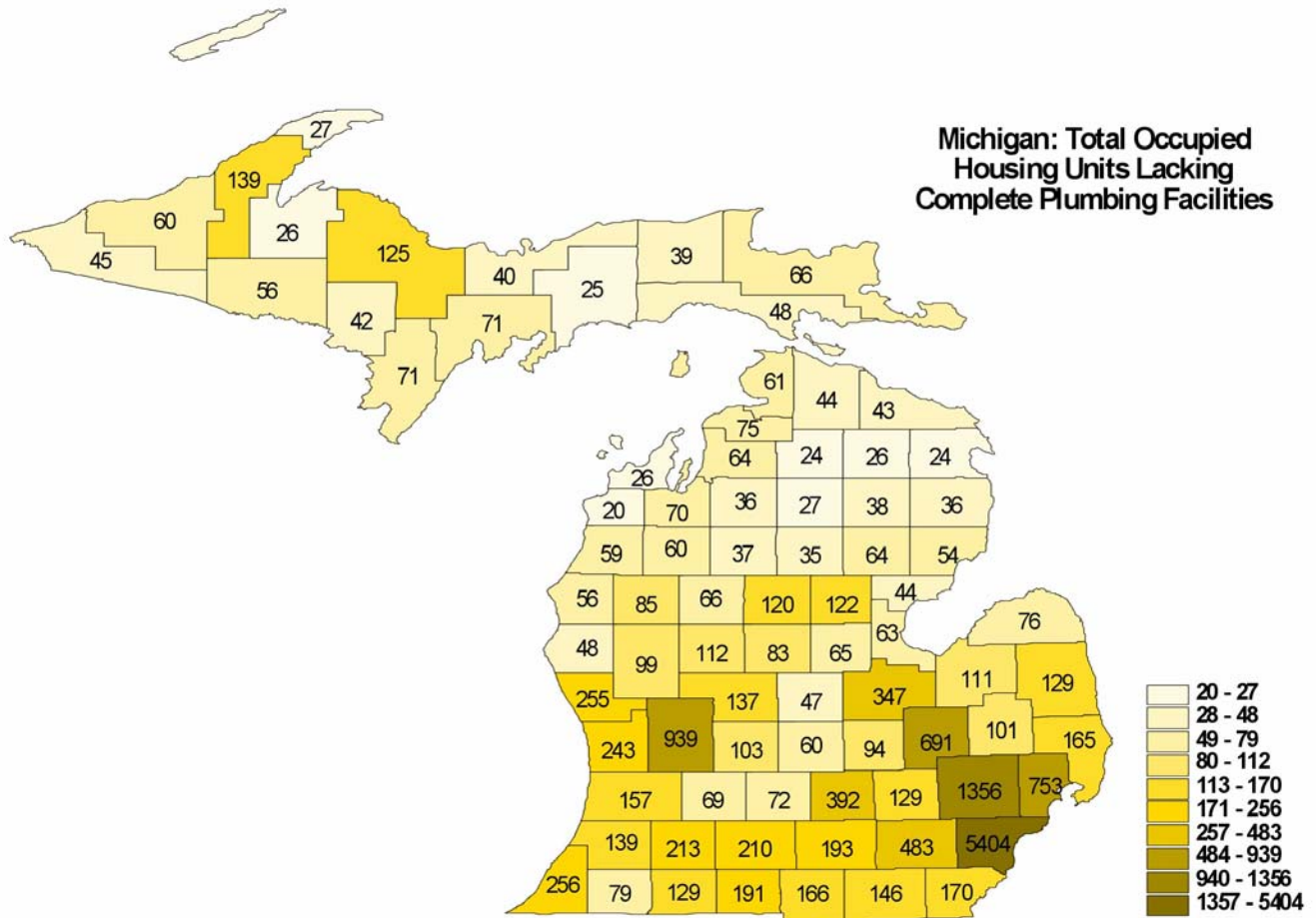
Massachusetts: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
21	15211	0.62	9096	0.40	734	0.37	1150	0.35

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking complete plumbing facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Barnstable	94822	280	0.30	0.29	0.34	0.97	0.00	719
Berkshire	56006	211	0.38	0.38	0.31	0.86	0.92	412
Bristol	205411	1028	0.50	0.28	0.32	1.19	1.62	2831
Dukes	6421	20	0.31	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	26
Essex	275419	2479	0.90	0.22	0.50	2.38	1.70	6440
Franklin	29466	133	0.45	0.60	0.38	1.57	2.40	245
Hampden	175288	1435	0.82	0.55	0.47	2.28	1.42	3639
Hampshire	55991	257	0.46	0.40	0.24	1.03	0.50	567
Middlesex	561220	2917	0.52	0.26	0.37	1.36	0.00	7286
Nantucket	3699	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Norfolk	248827	898	0.36	0.38	0.37	1.13	0.00	2077
Plymouth	168361	704	0.42	0.48	0.41	1.22	2.57	1661
Suffolk	278722	3199	1.15	0.00	0.97	2.09	0.00	8986
Worcester	283927	1650	0.58	0.31	0.37	1.81	1.50	4161

MICHIGAN (MI)



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
44	16971	0.45	14687	0.43	4680	0.50	6137	0.64

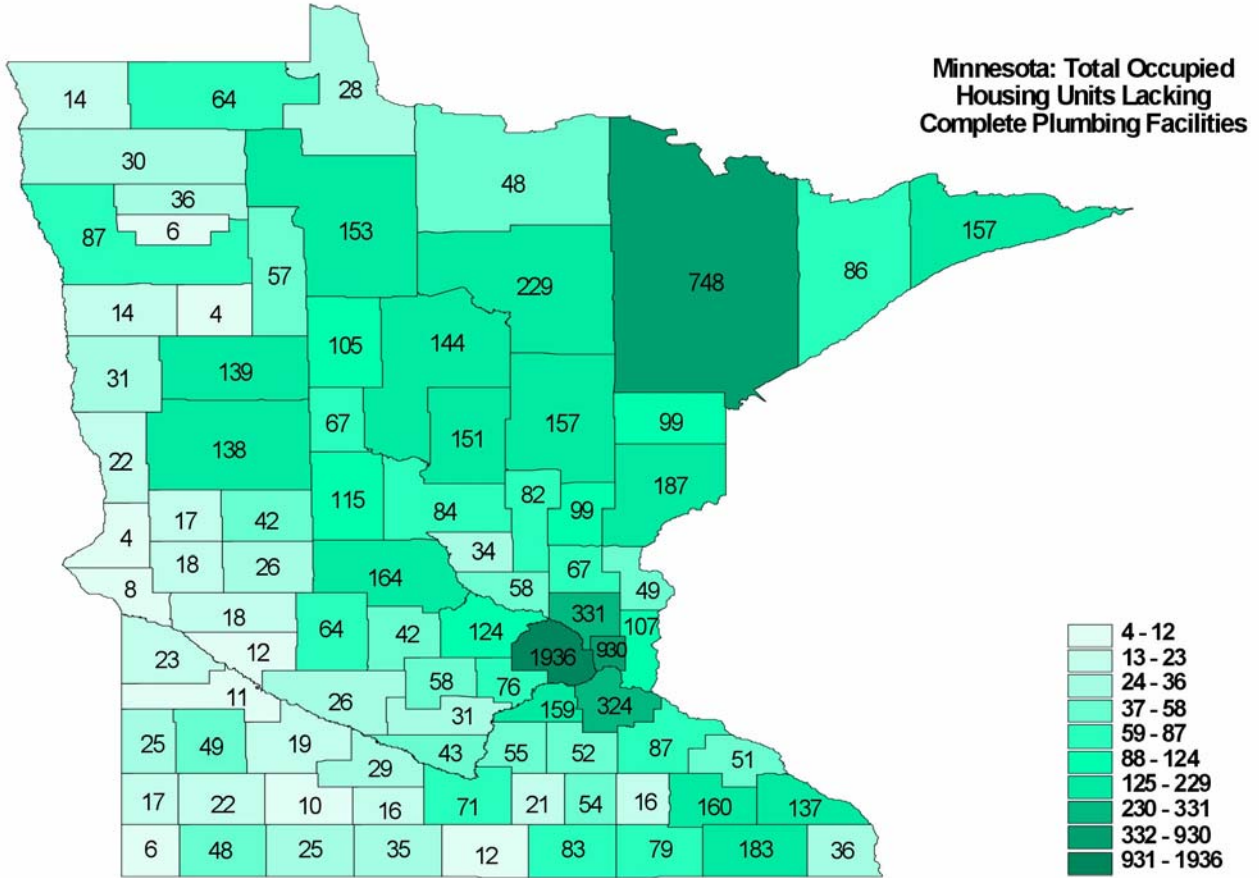
Michigan (MI)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999
Alcona	5132	36	0.70	0.71	NA	2.95	2.99	63
Alger	3785	40	1.06	1.06	1.66	1.95	1.95	69
Allegan	38165	157	0.41	0.40	0.60	1.36	1.91	378
Alpena	12818	24	0.19	0.29	0.18	0.27	0.70	69
Antrim	9222	64	0.69	0.69	0.51	2.02	2.02	117
Arenac	6710	44	0.66	0.66	0.59	1.95	1.95	94
Baraga	3353	26	0.78	0.78	0.71	3.08	3.08	51
Barry	21035	69	0.33	0.35	0.11	0.64	0.88	121
Bay	43930	63	0.14	0.21	0.25	0.43	0.68	151
Benzie	6500	20	0.31	0.31	NA	1.04	1.04	32

Michigan (MI) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Berrien	63569	256	0.40	0.58	0.26	0.99	1.55	869
Branch	16349	191	1.17	1.49	1.19	5.07	7.67	965
Calhoun	54100	210	0.39	0.36	0.36	0.69	0.35	435
Cass	19676	79	0.40	0.33	0.52	2.03	1.53	164
Charlevoix	10400	75	0.72	0.77	0.24	0.94	1.56	142
Cheboygan	10835	44	0.41	0.50	NA	0.85	1.23	78
Chippewa	13474	66	0.49	0.60	0.36	1.33	3.88	107
Clare	12686	120	0.95	1.15	0.50	2.09	2.98	394
Clinton	23653	60	0.25	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.67	134
Crawford	5625	27	0.48	0.61	0.31	1.24	1.62	64
Delta	15836	71	0.45	0.85	0.64	1.35	2.96	141
Dickinson	11386	42	0.37	0.86	0.30	0.53	2.15	86
Eaton	40167	72	0.18	0.23	0.28	0.66	0.83	293
Emmet	12577	61	0.49	0.57	0.61	0.95	0.99	99
Genesee	169825	691	0.41	0.19	0.20	1.05	0.46	1782
Gladwin	10561	122	1.16	1.29	0.64	4.56	5.23	550
Gogebic	7425	45	0.61	0.69	0.41	2.82	3.20	69
Grand Traverse	30396	70	0.23	0.24	0.14	0.61	0.00	140
Gratiot	14501	47	0.32	0.28	0.57	1.01	1.10	79
Hillsdale	17335	166	0.96	1.19	0.86	3.75	5.14	660
Houghton	13793	139	1.01	1.55	1.35	1.38	3.13	241
Huron	14597	76	0.52	0.53	0.78	1.28	1.52	116
Ingham	108593	392	0.36	0.16	0.47	0.82	0.31	1038
Ionia	20606	103	0.50	0.41	0.33	2.02	1.12	258
Iosco	11727	54	0.46	0.73	0.49	0.50	0.85	88
Iron	5748	56	0.97	1.33	0.75	1.32	2.31	77
Isabella	22425	83	0.37	0.44	0.97	0.61	2.08	179
Jackson	58168	193	0.33	0.31	0.31	1.08	1.57	452
Kalamazoo	93479	213	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.39	1.74	514
Kalkaska	6428	36	0.56	0.60	0.32	1.56	2.04	58
Kent	212890	939	0.44	0.26	0.46	1.32	0.74	2404
Keweenaw	998	27	2.71	2.71	2.58	3.70	3.70	39
Lake	4704	85	1.81	1.81	1.22	3.32	3.32	186
Lapeer	30729	101	0.33	0.44	NA	0.58	0.99	252
Leelanau	8436	26	0.31	0.33	NA	1.26	1.26	40
Lenawee	35930	146	0.41	0.26	0.60	1.21	0.89	329
Livingston	55384	129	0.23	0.42	0.33	2.02	4.66	272
Luce	2481	39	1.57	2.35	0.70	2.69	3.72	63
Mackinac	5067	48	0.95	1.12	NA	3.00	3.82	72
Macomb	309203	753	0.24	0.10	0.19	0.80	1.87	1863
Manistee	9860	59	0.60	0.60	0.54	0.75	1.33	109
Marquette	25767	125	0.49	0.98	0.55	1.31	3.96	255
Mason	11406	56	0.49	0.56	0.18	1.22	1.29	96
Mecosta	14915	112	0.75	0.92	0.53	1.79	3.78	521
Menominee	10529	71	0.67	0.79	0.76	1.43	2.62	124
Midland	31769	65	0.20	0.13	0.32	0.54	0.77	101
Missaukee	5450	37	0.68	0.68	0.77	1.23	1.23	73
Monroe	53772	170	0.32	0.34	0.73	1.04	0.77	427
Montcalm	22079	137	0.62	0.71	0.75	2.43	2.70	520
Montmorency	4455	26	0.58	0.58	0.38	1.64	1.64	59
Muskegon	63330	255	0.40	0.29	0.33	0.89	0.76	615
Newaygo	17599	99	0.56	0.54	0.62	1.09	0.91	229

Still Living Without the Basics

Michigan (MI) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Oakland	471115	1356	0.29	0.16	0.26	1.08	2.67	3545
Oceana	9778	48	0.49	0.49	NA	2.02	2.02	102
Ogemaw	8842	64	0.72	0.72	1.04	2.11	2.11	119
Ontonagon	3456	60	1.74	1.74	1.42	5.20	5.20	108
Osceola	8861	66	0.74	0.80	0.79	2.27	2.72	166
Oscoda	3921	38	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.75	0.75	47
Otsego	8995	24	0.27	0.24	NA	0.81	1.27	28
Ottawa	81662	243	0.30	0.30	0.57	0.82	1.99	734
Presque Isle	6155	43	0.70	0.88	0.51	1.85	2.14	66
Roscommon	11250	35	0.31	0.41	NA	0.15	0.29	66
Saginaw	80430	347	0.43	0.40	0.37	1.28	2.64	990
St. Clair	62072	165	0.27	0.34	0.31	0.61	1.58	353
St. Joseph	23381	129	0.55	0.57	0.73	1.39	2.01	389
Sanilac	16871	129	0.76	0.86	0.46	3.02	3.11	534
Schoolcraft	3606	25	0.69	1.08	0.63	1.34	1.90	49
Shiawassee	26896	94	0.35	0.19	0.49	0.96	0.80	155
Tuscola	21454	111	0.52	0.41	0.30	1.89	1.88	218
Van Buren	27982	139	0.50	0.56	0.82	1.42	1.97	396
Washtenaw	125327	483	0.39	0.21	0.29	0.53	0.53	1002
Wayne	768440	5404	0.70	0.33	0.37	1.84	2.01	15096
Wexford	11824	60	0.51	0.68	0.70	1.54	3.33	115

MINNESOTA (MN)



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
37	9581	0.51	9382	0.57	4367	0.82	6022	1.28

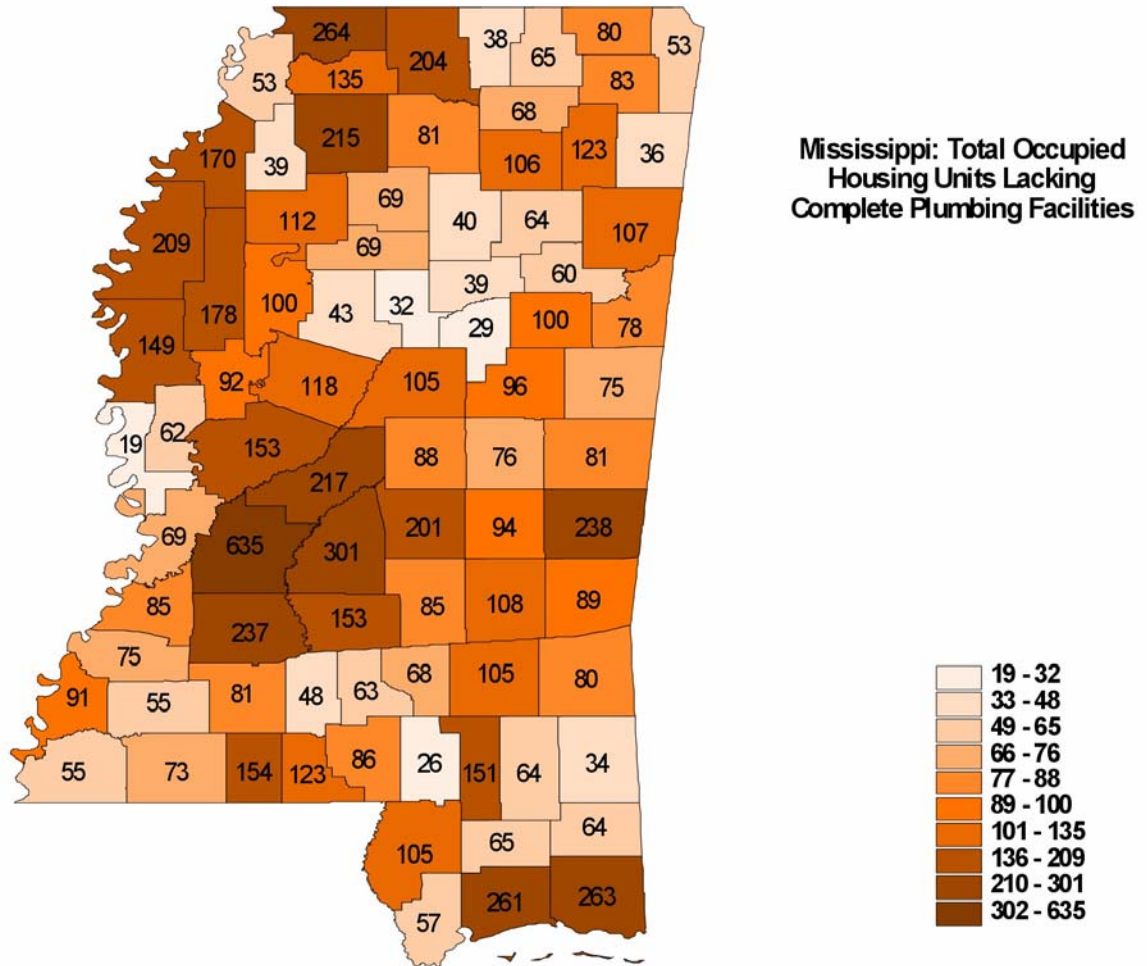
County	Minnesota (MN) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Aitkin	6644	157	2.36	2.36	1.64	6.62	6.62	294
Anoka	106428	331	0.31	0.51	0.45	1.24	2.89	947
Becker	11844	139	1.17	1.35	0.82	2.67	4.00	284
Beltrami	14337	153	1.07	1.32	0.28	2.85	3.68	370
Benton	13065	34	0.26	0.72	0.64	1.01	2.91	66
Big Stone	2377	8	0.34	0.34	0.79	0.72	0.72	10
Blue Earth	21062	71	0.34	0.46	0.60	0.80	1.11	170
Brown	10598	29	0.27	0.61	0.22	0.61	2.02	47
Carlton	12064	99	0.82	1.24	0.81	2.78	3.44	156
Carver	24356	76	0.31	0.29	0.58	0.64	3.02	139
Cass	10893	144	1.32	1.32	1.30	3.87	3.87	274

Still Living Without the Basics

Minnesota (MN) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Chippewa	5361	12	0.22	0.46	0.29	0.00	0.00	14
Chisago	14454	49	0.34	0.37	0.29	0.83	1.49	113
Clay	18670	31	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.40	0.00	45
Clearwater	3330	57	1.71	1.71	1.30	6.09	6.09	107
Cook	2350	157	6.68	6.68	NA	6.38	6.38	297
Cottonwood	4917	10	0.20	0.32	0.42	0.20	0.35	15
Crow Wing	22250	151	0.68	0.68	0.53	1.25	1.85	284
Dakota	131151	324	0.25	0.25	0.14	0.16	0.86	807
Dodge	6420	16	0.25	0.37	0.70	1.15	1.51	25
Douglas	13276	42	0.32	0.39	0.52	0.80	1.70	70
Faribault	6652	12	0.18	0.23	0.49	0.30	0.39	22
Fillmore	8228	183	2.22	2.22	1.81	7.94	7.94	890
Freeborn	13356	83	0.62	0.76	0.64	2.48	4.47	178
Goodhue	16983	87	0.51	0.47	0.69	2.40	4.03	188
Grant	2534	17	0.67	0.67	NA	0.84	0.84	26
Hennepin	456129	1936	0.42	0.12	0.27	1.61	0.00	5445
Houston	7633	36	0.47	0.64	0.52	1.39	2.29	79
Hubbard	7435	105	1.41	1.33	0.67	3.63	3.06	251
Isanti	11236	67	0.60	0.68	1.13	1.46	2.70	118
Itasca	17789	229	1.29	1.49	0.78	3.63	3.79	410
Jackson	4556	25	0.55	0.79	0.55	0.00	0.00	39
Kanabec	5759	99	1.72	1.96	1.47	4.91	5.13	160
Kandiyohi	15936	64	0.40	0.47	0.18	1.26	2.68	140
Kittson	2167	14	0.65	0.65	1.27	1.65	1.65	22
Koochiching	6040	48	0.79	1.82	0.71	3.03	8.28	127
Lac qui Parle	3316	23	0.69	0.69	0.59	3.34	3.34	60
Lake	4646	86	1.85	2.28	0.70	1.69	3.05	145
Lake of the Woods	1903	28	1.47	1.47	0.95	4.55	4.55	41
Le Sueur	9630	55	0.57	0.67	0.48	2.07	3.74	121
Lincoln	2653	25	0.94	0.94	0.87	2.22	2.22	47
Lyon	9715	49	0.50	0.58	0.56	0.56	1.49	109
McLeod	13449	58	0.43	0.42	0.38	1.14	0.00	109
Mahnomen	1969	4	0.20	0.20	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Marshall	4101	30	0.73	0.73	0.90	1.34	1.34	59
Martin	9067	35	0.39	0.56	0.63	0.62	1.39	69
Meeker	8590	42	0.49	0.47	0.34	1.26	1.00	66
Mille Lacs	8638	82	0.95	1.17	1.00	1.63	1.98	185
Morrison	11816	84	0.71	0.94	0.47	1.92	3.05	184
Mower	15582	79	0.51	0.48	0.47	1.07	0.49	170
Murray	3722	22	0.59	0.59	0.55	2.22	2.22	32
Nicollet	10642	43	0.40	0.50	NA	0.50	2.53	93
Nobles	7939	48	0.60	0.43	0.77	2.72	1.04	136
Norman	3010	14	0.47	0.47	0.86	2.14	2.14	16
Olmsted	47807	160	0.33	0.16	0.52	1.32	0.00	334
Otter Tail	22671	138	0.61	0.70	0.77	1.71	2.37	259
Pennington	5525	36	0.65	0.61	NA	0.60	2.60	48
Pine	9939	187	1.88	2.14	1.52	4.98	5.94	367
Pipestone	4069	17	0.42	0.27	NA	0.00	0.00	37
Polk	12070	87	0.72	0.73	1.44	1.36	2.13	151
Pope	4513	26	0.58	0.58	0.60	1.87	1.87	42
Ramsey	201236	930	0.46	0.00	0.29	1.55	0.00	3148
Red Lake	1727	6	0.35	0.35	1.14	0.91	0.91	11

Minnesota (MN) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Redwood	6674	19	0.28	0.42	0.61	0.85	1.33	32
Renville	6779	26	0.38	0.38	0.23	1.45	1.45	38
Rice	18888	52	0.28	0.36	0.40	0.47	1.96	82
Rock	3843	6	0.16	0.31	0.39	1.62	3.75	7
Roseau	6190	64	1.03	1.11	1.57	3.71	4.83	127
St. Louis	82619	748	0.91	1.70	0.61	1.95	4.93	1279
Scott	30692	159	0.52	0.33	0.22	1.68	1.23	441
Sherburne	21581	58	0.27	0.29	0.33	0.85	2.71	100
Sibley	5772	31	0.54	0.54	0.71	2.41	2.41	38
Stearns	47604	164	0.34	0.43	0.59	1.39	1.06	330
Steele	12846	54	0.42	0.66	0.94	2.44	0.00	153
Stevens	3751	18	0.48	0.51	NA	0.66	1.23	35
Swift	4353	18	0.41	0.64	0.44	1.40	3.57	33
Todd	9342	115	1.23	1.32	0.69	2.35	3.03	413
Traverse	1717	4	0.23	0.23	NA	0.00	0.00	8
Wabasha	8277	51	0.62	0.68	0.61	6.23	5.00	100
Wadena	5426	67	1.23	1.87	1.31	1.89	2.85	118
Waseca	7059	21	0.30	0.28	NA	1.49	3.54	24
Washington	71462	107	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.35	0.00	271
Watonwan	4627	16	0.35	0.29	NA	0.45	0.80	69
Wilkin	2752	22	0.80	0.53	0.87	0.00	0.00	31
Winona	18744	137	0.73	1.14	0.42	2.92	7.12	389
Wright	31465	124	0.39	0.40	0.52	1.32	2.14	290
Yellow Medicine	4439	11	0.25	0.31	0.60	0.72	0.95	28

MISSISSIPPI (MS)



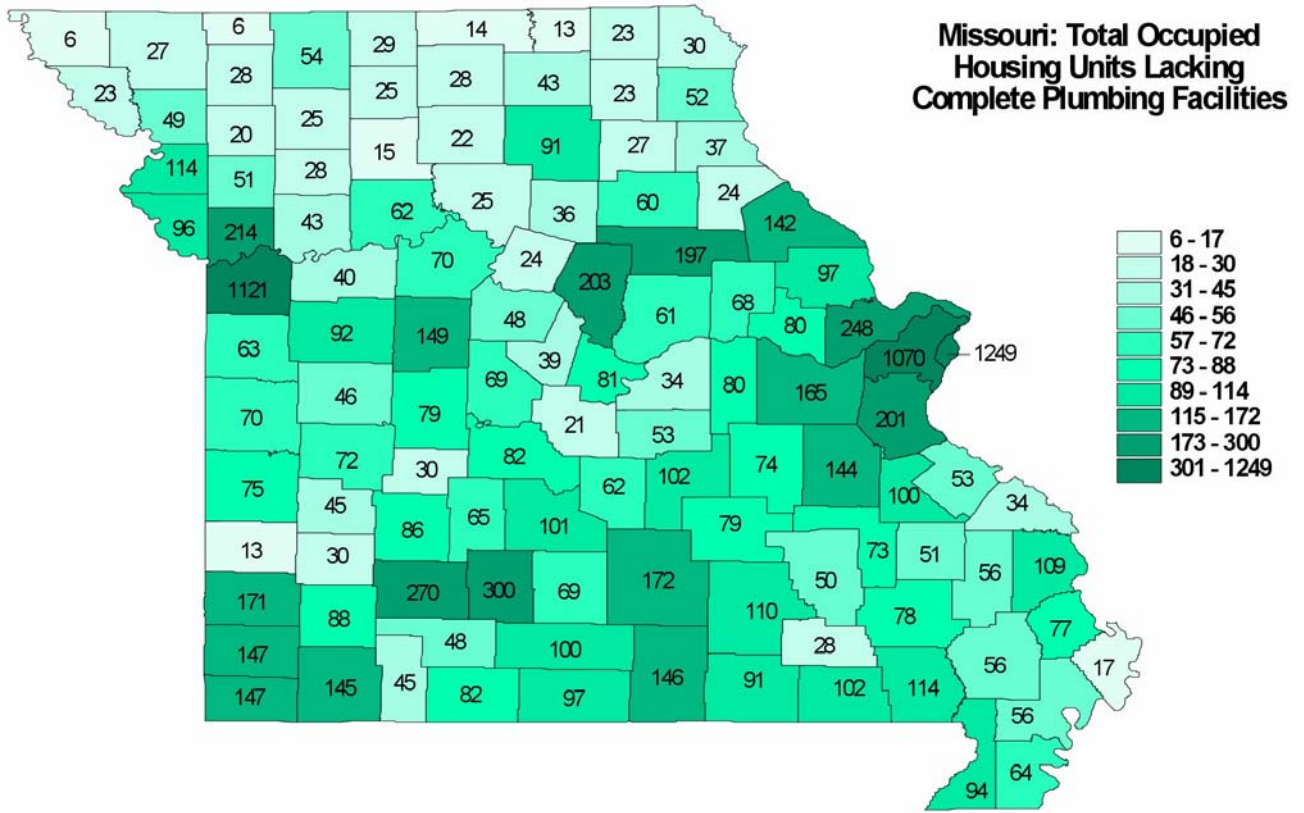
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
9	9015	0.86	17625	1.93	6109	1.15	14849	3.18

County	Mississippi (MS) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adams	13677	91	0.67	1.27	1.10	1.67	3.87	193
Alcorn	14224	80	0.56	0.72	0.56	1.57	2.04	164
Amite	5271	73	1.38	1.38	2.17	2.81	2.81	186
Attala	7567	105	1.39	1.96	1.76	3.84	5.36	257
Benton	2999	38	1.27	1.27	0.92	2.49	2.49	168
Bolivar	13776	209	1.52	2.59	2.17	3.34	5.09	590
Calhoun	6019	40	0.66	0.64	0.72	0.33	0.21	79
Carroll	4071	43	1.06	1.06	2.77	1.05	1.05	89
Chickasaw	7253	64	0.88	0.92	0.70	1.92	2.43	136

Mississippi (MS) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Choctaw	3686	29	0.79	0.79	NA	1.36	1.36	164
Claiborne	3685	85	2.31	2.46	1.70	3.81	4.55	203
Clarke	6978	89	1.28	1.28	0.88	2.07	2.07	267
Clay	8152	60	0.74	0.80	NA	1.84	3.21	186
Coahoma	10553	170	1.61	1.69	1.46	2.69	2.76	432
Copiah	10142	237	2.34	2.80	1.26	5.15	7.02	712
Covington	7126	68	0.95	0.95	0.00	2.53	2.53	227
DeSoto	38792	264	0.68	0.99	0.64	2.39	4.29	690
Forrest	27183	151	0.56	0.77	0.55	1.11	3.04	378
Franklin	3211	55	1.71	1.71	1.43	3.18	3.18	133
George	6742	64	0.95	0.95	1.88	3.02	3.02	160
Greene	4148	34	0.82	0.82	NA	2.20	2.20	92
Grenada	8820	69	0.78	0.32	0.49	1.30	0.00	114
Hancock	16897	57	0.34	0.44	0.00	0.90	0.80	115
Harrison	71538	261	0.36	0.54	0.19	0.69	0.60	597
Hinds	91030	635	0.70	1.19	0.68	1.50	3.97	1898
Holmes	7314	118	1.61	2.11	2.24	2.19	2.72	355
Humphreys	3765	92	2.44	2.72	1.32	4.05	5.53	361
Issaquena	726	19	2.62	2.62	3.69	2.55	2.55	37
Itawamba	8773	36	0.41	0.46	0.78	1.82	2.17	48
Jackson	47676	263	0.55	0.83	0.55	1.10	1.64	617
Jasper	6708	108	1.61	1.61	1.46	1.54	1.54	281
Jefferson	3308	75	2.27	2.20	1.75	2.35	1.85	198
Jefferson Davis	5177	63	1.22	1.22	0.79	2.70	2.70	206
Jones	24275	105	0.43	0.50	0.21	0.51	0.58	256
Kemper	3909	81	2.07	2.07	2.66	3.38	3.38	199
Lafayette	14373	81	0.56	0.87	0.50	1.37	3.73	186
Lamar	14396	26	0.18	0.27	0.54	0.00	0.00	40
Lauderdale	29990	238	0.79	0.75	0.74	1.95	3.80	572
Lawrence	5040	48	0.95	0.95	1.02	1.58	1.58	105
Leake	7611	88	1.16	1.37	0.35	2.72	3.21	343
Lee	29200	123	0.42	0.60	0.59	1.64	2.04	210
Leflore	12956	100	0.77	0.70	0.90	1.59	2.53	268
Lincoln	12538	81	0.65	0.91	1.12	1.49	3.11	163
Lowndes	22849	78	0.34	0.18	0.47	0.68	0.71	184
Madison	27219	217	0.80	1.88	1.44	2.72	6.56	576
Marion	9336	86	0.92	1.24	0.45	1.32	1.70	243
Marshall	12163	204	1.68	1.73	1.62	4.74	5.05	448
Monroe	14603	107	0.73	0.85	0.75	2.00	2.50	253
Montgomery	4690	32	0.68	0.71	NA	2.63	2.95	79
Neshoba	10694	76	0.71	0.76	0.56	1.53	1.30	199
Newton	8221	94	1.14	1.22	1.78	2.24	2.49	210
Noxubee	4470	75	1.68	1.96	2.00	3.07	3.91	256
Oktibbeha	15945	100	0.63	1.16	0.73	1.09	2.55	236
Panola	12232	215	1.76	1.88	2.42	2.93	3.19	543
Pearl River	18078	105	0.58	0.52	0.99	1.43	1.49	226
Perry	4420	64	1.45	1.45	2.99	3.11	3.11	147
Pike	14792	154	1.04	0.92	0.94	2.72	2.32	331
Pontotoc	10097	106	1.05	1.17	1.48	3.71	4.18	313
Prentiss	9821	83	0.85	0.88	1.29	2.23	2.45	166
Quitman	3565	39	1.09	1.02	0.85	1.92	2.21	119
Rankin	42089	301	0.72	1.18	0.62	2.31	4.20	903

Mississippi (MS) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Scott	10183	201	1.97	2.64	2.39	3.85	5.27	511
Sharkey	2163	62	2.87	2.87	3.16	7.02	7.02	194
Simpson	10076	153	1.52	1.65	2.23	2.90	3.17	345
Smith	6046	85	1.41	1.41	0.50	4.96	4.96	215
Stone	4747	65	1.37	1.74	NA	3.32	5.04	245
Sunflower	9637	178	1.85	1.80	0.99	2.71	2.12	686
Tallahatchie	5263	112	2.13	2.15	2.66	3.81	3.83	263
Tate	8850	135	1.53	1.98	1.57	3.43	4.22	220
Tippah	8108	65	0.80	1.03	0.93	1.98	2.76	97
Tishomingo	7917	53	0.67	0.67	0.80	1.09	1.09	78
Tunica	3258	53	1.63	1.29	1.98	3.23	2.40	124
Union	9786	68	0.69	0.66	0.32	0.99	0.89	152
Walthall	5571	123	2.21	2.21	1.41	3.84	3.84	323
Warren	18756	69	0.37	0.34	0.00	0.77	0.82	246
Washington	22158	149	0.67	1.09	0.23	1.22	2.38	556
Wayne	7857	80	1.02	1.34	1.22	2.21	3.11	161
Webster	3905	39	1.00	1.00	0.44	4.09	4.09	64
Wilkinson	3578	55	1.54	1.54	3.37	2.92	2.92	251
Winston	7578	96	1.27	1.56	1.32	2.73	3.39	302
Yalobusha	5260	69	1.31	1.63	1.48	1.68	2.24	121
Yazoo	9178	153	1.67	1.39	0.93	2.77	2.76	539

MISSOURI (MO)



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
29	11923	0.54	14263	0.73	6147	0.94	9717	1.65

County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Adair	9669	43	0.44	0.95	0.54	0.63	3.02	123
Andrew	6273	49	0.78	1.08	1.60	0.71	1.22	123
Atchison	2722	6	0.22	0.22	NA	0.00	0.00	9
Audrain	9844	197	2.00	4.38	0.23	8.89	22.94	919
Barry	13398	145	1.08	1.23	0.81	3.01	3.87	250
Barton	4895	13	0.27	0.26	NA	0.28	0.46	43
Bates	6511	70	1.08	1.30	0.97	3.51	4.22	191
Benton	7420	79	1.06	1.06	0.38	3.74	3.74	154
Bollinger	4576	56	1.22	1.22	0.82	0.83	0.83	94
Boone	53094	203	0.38	0.44	0.10	0.57	1.41	500
Buchanan	33557	114	0.34	0.43	0.13	0.58	0.00	312
Butler	16718	114	0.68	0.84	1.05	1.44	2.22	199
Caldwell	3523	28	0.79	0.79	0.72	1.52	1.52	61
Callaway	14416	61	0.42	0.60	0.97	2.88	5.38	117

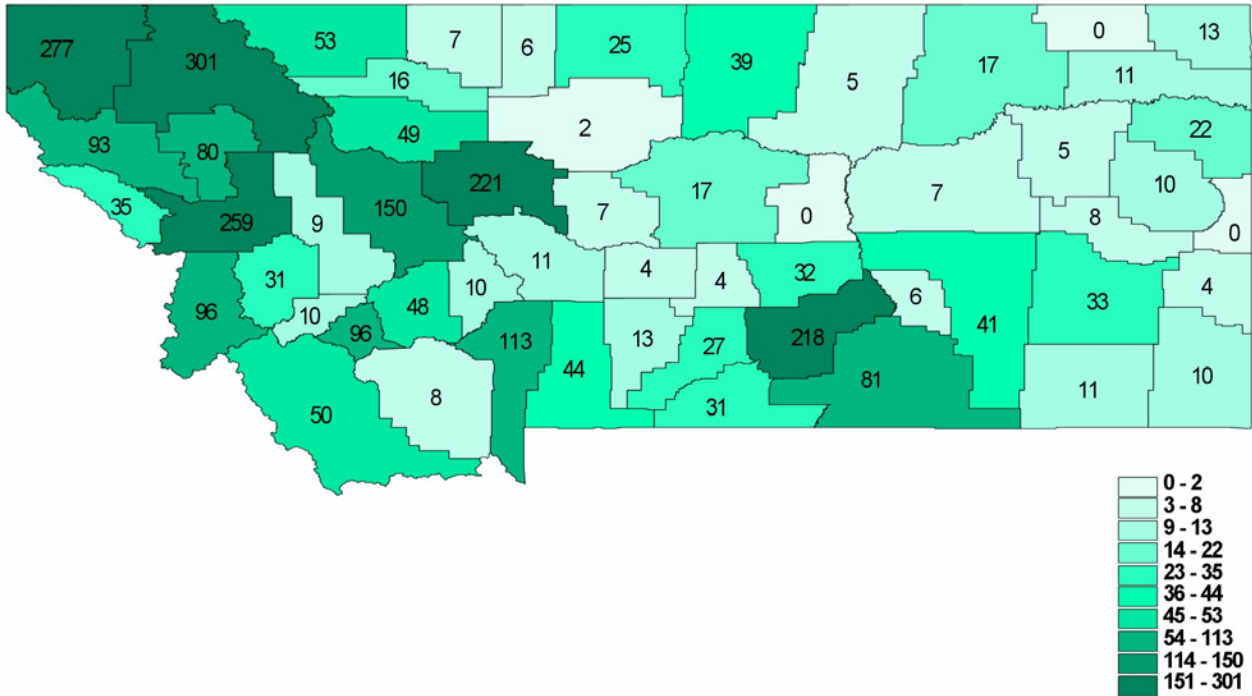
Still Living Without the Basics

Missouri (MO) County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Camden	15779	82	0.52	0.54	0.85	0.25	0.00	206
Cape Girardeau	26980	109	0.40	0.74	0.32	0.62	2.12	216
Carroll	4169	62	1.49	1.76	0.52	2.65	5.10	185
Carter	2378	28	1.18	1.18	NA	2.71	2.71	39
Cass	30168	63	0.21	0.21	0.17	1.23	0.75	164
Cedar	5685	45	0.79	1.11	0.71	1.75	2.94	89
Chariton	3469	25	0.72	0.72	1.62	3.69	3.69	38
Christian	20425	48	0.24	0.37	NA	0.93	2.00	71
Clark	2966	30	1.01	1.01	0.79	2.68	2.68	97
Clay	72558	214	0.29	0.26	0.21	0.79	0.00	502
Clinton	7152	51	0.71	0.71	0.53	2.80	3.95	118
Cole	27040	81	0.30	0.28	0.22	0.97	0.49	117
Cooper	5932	48	0.81	1.25	1.13	1.34	2.54	94
Crawford	8858	74	0.84	0.85	1.26	1.84	2.35	149
Dade	3202	30	0.94	0.94	1.12	1.89	1.89	37
Dallas	6030	65	1.08	1.34	2.68	1.60	2.27	182
Daviess	3178	25	0.79	0.79	0.51	1.43	1.43	55
DeKalb	3528	20	0.57	0.67	0.84	1.72	2.23	45
Dent	5982	79	1.32	1.92	1.55	3.66	4.85	136
Douglas	5201	100	1.92	2.52	1.72	3.73	5.36	156
Dunklin	13411	94	0.70	0.47	0.70	1.15	0.88	192
Franklin	34945	165	0.47	0.57	0.61	1.41	2.27	321
Gasconade	6171	80	1.30	1.57	2.33	4.52	5.48	104
Gentry	2747	28	1.02	1.02	0.89	2.44	2.44	60
Greene	97859	270	0.28	0.18	0.28	0.63	1.11	495
Grundy	4382	25	0.57	1.09	1.09	1.87	5.51	87
Harrison	3658	54	1.48	2.17	1.59	2.07	3.17	153
Henry	9133	46	0.50	0.92	NA	1.10	2.78	114
Hickory	3911	30	0.77	0.77	0.58	2.89	2.89	68
Holt	2237	23	1.03	1.03	1.32	1.66	1.66	33
Howard	3836	24	0.63	0.87	0.88	0.45	0.84	47
Howell	14762	146	0.99	1.13	0.55	2.04	2.62	363
Iron	4197	73	1.74	2.03	0.71	4.94	6.72	132
Jackson	266294	1121	0.42	0.45	0.27	1.01	1.97	2793
Jasper	41412	171	0.41	0.35	0.40	0.66	0.92	315
Jefferson	71499	201	0.28	0.28	0.41	0.78	1.09	431
Johnson	17410	92	0.53	0.70	0.51	2.20	3.75	226
Knox	1791	23	1.28	1.28	0.81	2.99	2.99	43
Laclede	12760	101	0.79	1.12	0.61	2.17	3.90	137
Lafayette	12569	40	0.32	0.28	0.41	0.47	0.68	108
Lawrence	13568	88	0.65	0.93	0.25	1.19	2.14	226
Lewis	3956	52	1.31	1.31	0.60	4.35	4.35	288
Lincoln	13851	97	0.70	0.82	0.95	1.32	1.90	181
Linn	5697	22	0.39	0.40	NA	1.40	0.99	76
Livingston	5736	15	0.26	0.73	NA	0.98	3.69	41
McDonald	8113	147	1.81	1.81	0.34	3.91	3.91	378
Macon	6501	91	1.40	1.96	0.92	5.12	8.32	293
Madison	4711	51	1.08	1.32	0.77	1.73	2.78	98
Maries	3519	53	1.51	1.51	1.25	3.73	3.73	85
Marion	11066	37	0.33	0.23	NA	1.09	0.00	97
Mercer	1600	29	1.81	1.81	1.69	1.79	1.79	65
Miller	9284	21	0.23	0.16	NA	0.53	0.78	70

Missouri (MO) County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Mississippi	5383	17	0.32	0.14	0.35	0.07	0.27	27
Moniteau	5259	39	0.74	1.34	0.84	2.32	5.08	146
Monroe	3656	60	1.64	1.64	1.11	5.83	5.83	247
Montgomery	4775	68	1.42	1.42	2.41	4.17	4.17	138
Morgan	7850	69	0.88	0.88	1.18	1.47	1.47	150
New Madrid	7824	56	0.72	0.55	1.55	2.04	2.14	97
Newton	20140	147	0.73	1.01	0.42	2.50	3.29	271
Nodaway	8138	27	0.33	0.42	0.37	1.19	1.69	73
Oregon	4263	91	2.13	2.57	1.70	5.27	6.62	223
Osage	4922	34	0.69	0.69	2.23	2.05	2.05	76
Ozark	3950	97	2.46	2.46	2.41	5.29	5.29	134
Pemiscot	7855	64	0.81	1.13	1.55	1.19	2.31	166
Perry	6904	34	0.49	0.73	NA	1.57	1.73	73
Pettis	15568	149	0.96	1.07	0.87	1.46	1.27	289
Phelps	15683	102	0.65	0.87	NA	1.41	2.81	248
Pike	6451	142	2.20	3.75	1.52	6.17	12.18	522
Platte	29278	96	0.33	0.47	0.31	1.15	3.51	180
Polk	9917	86	0.87	1.17	0.63	1.93	3.17	231
Pulaski	13433	62	0.46	0.73	1.55	2.07	3.05	142
Putnam	2228	14	0.63	0.63	NA	0.00	0.00	27
Ralls	3736	24	0.64	0.66	1.23	3.10	3.13	62
Randolph	9199	36	0.39	0.73	0.72	1.20	3.47	106
Ray	8743	43	0.49	0.71	0.71	0.88	1.70	84
Reynolds	2721	50	1.84	1.84	1.32	4.63	4.63	86
Ripley	5416	102	1.88	1.88	1.85	3.47	3.47	192
St. Charles	101663	248	0.24	0.14	0.24	1.61	0.00	603
St. Clair	4040	72	1.78	1.78	1.56	3.19	3.19	151
Ste. Genevieve	6586	53	0.80	1.08	1.06	3.92	5.34	84
St. Francois	20793	100	0.48	0.69	0.85	1.64	1.96	210
St. Louis	404312	1070	0.26	0.20	0.24	0.65	0.00	2639
Saline	9015	70	0.78	0.99	0.61	1.35	0.00	168
Schuyler	1725	13	0.75	0.75	1.69	0.00	0.00	25
Scotland	1902	23	1.21	1.21	1.31	2.38	2.38	34
Scott	15626	77	0.49	0.72	0.41	1.09	1.66	172
Shannon	3319	110	3.31	3.31	NA	6.69	6.69	236
Shelby	2745	27	0.98	0.98	NA	3.45	3.45	39
Stoddard	12064	56	0.46	0.42	0.82	1.40	1.02	131
Stone	11822	45	0.38	0.38	0.36	1.54	1.54	69
Sullivan	2925	28	0.96	0.96	0.73	1.14	1.14	60
Taney	16158	82	0.51	0.64	0.61	0.78	0.24	213
Texas	9378	172	1.83	1.85	1.48	4.20	4.22	379
Vernon	7966	75	0.94	1.54	1.29	3.35	6.14	226
Warren	9185	80	0.87	0.99	1.17	1.18	0.35	176
WA	8406	144	1.71	2.01	1.49	3.19	3.73	243
Wayne	5551	78	1.41	1.41	1.98	3.70	3.70	132
Webster	11073	300	2.71	3.46	2.44	11.68	14.91	1364
Worth	1009	6	0.59	0.59	0.00	1.22	1.22	11
Wright	7081	69	0.97	1.15	0.67	2.41	2.80	150
St. Louis City	147076	1249	0.85	0.00	0.50	1.51	0.00	3049

MONTANA (MT)

Montana: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



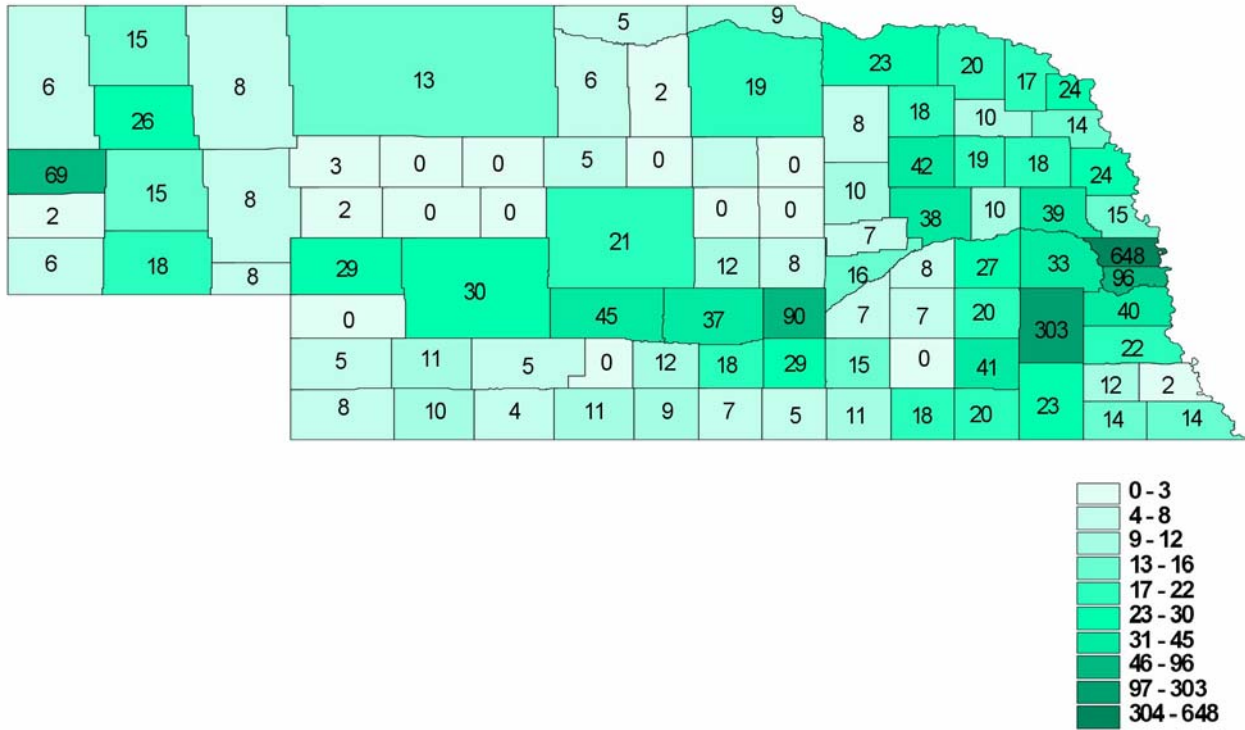
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
13	2776	0.77	2357	0.77	1873	1.18	1678	1.22

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Beaverhead	3684	50	1.36	0.95	2.79	3.92	0.68	70
Big Horn	3924	81	2.06	2.64	1.83	3.11	3.81	232
Blaine	2501	39	1.56	1.56	2.55	3.06	3.06	81
Broadwater	1752	10	0.57	0.57	0.00	4.85	4.85	21
Carbon	4065	31	0.76	0.76	1.04	1.06	1.06	54
Carter	543	10	1.84	1.84	4.89	0.00	0.00	11
Cascade	32547	221	0.68	0.91	0.45	1.11	1.99	324
Chouteau	2226	2	0.09	0.09	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Custer	4768	33	0.69	0.78	NA	2.12	2.47	64
Daniels	892	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Dawson	3625	10	0.28	0.18	0.00	1.83	1.23	36
Deer Lodge	3995	10	0.25	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	20

Montana (MT) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Fallon	1140	4	0.35	0.35	0.00	1.53	1.53	NA
Fergus	4860	17	0.35	0.53	NA	0.73	1.74	28
Flathead	29588	301	1.02	1.69	0.84	3.25	7.10	588
Gallatin	26323	113	0.43	0.39	NA	0.90	0.50	303
Garfield	532	7	1.32	1.32	2.98	4.67	4.67	12
Glacier	4304	53	1.23	2.73	1.18	4.43	10.77	112
Golden Valley	365	4	1.10	1.10	NA	3.64	3.64	10
Granite	1200	31	2.58	2.58	NA	3.91	3.91	52
Hill	6457	25	0.39	0.89	0.60	0.17	0.56	43
Jefferson	3747	48	1.28	1.28	NA	0.82	0.82	74
Judith Basin	951	7	0.74	0.74	NA	1.23	1.23	21
Lake	10192	80	0.78	0.95	0.55	1.99	2.58	145
Lewis and Clark	22850	150	0.66	1.48	1.16	1.68	5.50	293
Liberty	833	6	0.72	0.72	NA	1.49	1.49	10
Lincoln	7764	277	3.57	4.23	1.06	7.98	10.17	545
McCone	810	5	0.62	0.62	2.14	1.40	1.40	8
Madison	2956	8	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.52	0.52	15
Meagher	803	11	1.37	1.37	NA	2.92	2.92	13
Mineral	1584	35	2.21	2.21	1.36	7.20	7.20	81
Missoula	38439	259	0.67	1.21	0.27	1.90	4.95	493
Musselshell	1878	32	1.70	1.70	1.07	4.57	4.57	48
Park	6828	44	0.64	1.07	NA	0.88	2.24	104
Petroleum	211	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Phillips	1848	5	0.27	0.27	NA	1.58	1.58	NA
Pondera	2410	16	0.66	0.88	NA	1.69	3.11	29
Powder River	737	11	1.49	1.49	NA	5.83	5.83	20
Powell	2422	9	0.37	1.06	0.00	0.65	1.60	39
Prairie	537	8	1.49	1.49	NA	2.38	2.38	9
Ravalli	14289	96	0.67	0.84	0.00	1.59	2.17	207
Richland	3878	22	0.57	0.36	NA	0.00	0.00	80
Roosevelt	3581	11	0.31	0.70	0.00	0.51	1.58	17
Rosebud	3307	41	1.24	1.24	2.56	2.93	2.93	124
Sanders	4273	93	2.18	2.18	1.51	3.59	3.59	148
Sheridan	1741	13	0.75	0.75	1.88	3.08	3.08	17
Silver Bow	14432	96	0.67	0.74	0.18	2.39	0.00	141
Stillwater	3234	27	0.83	0.83	NA	2.63	2.63	32
Sweet Grass	1476	13	0.88	0.88	NA	2.04	2.04	25
Teton	2538	49	1.93	1.93	0.97	4.48	4.48	140
Toole	1962	7	0.36	0.47	0.00	0.92	1.79	19
Treasure	357	6	1.68	1.68	NA	0.00	0.00	14
Valley	3150	17	0.54	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	51
Wheatland	853	4	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Wibaux	421	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Yellowstone	52084	218	0.42	0.73	0.27	1.06	2.17	319

NEBRASKA (NE)

Nebraska: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
52	2408	0.36	2253	0.37	985	0.49	1189	0.60

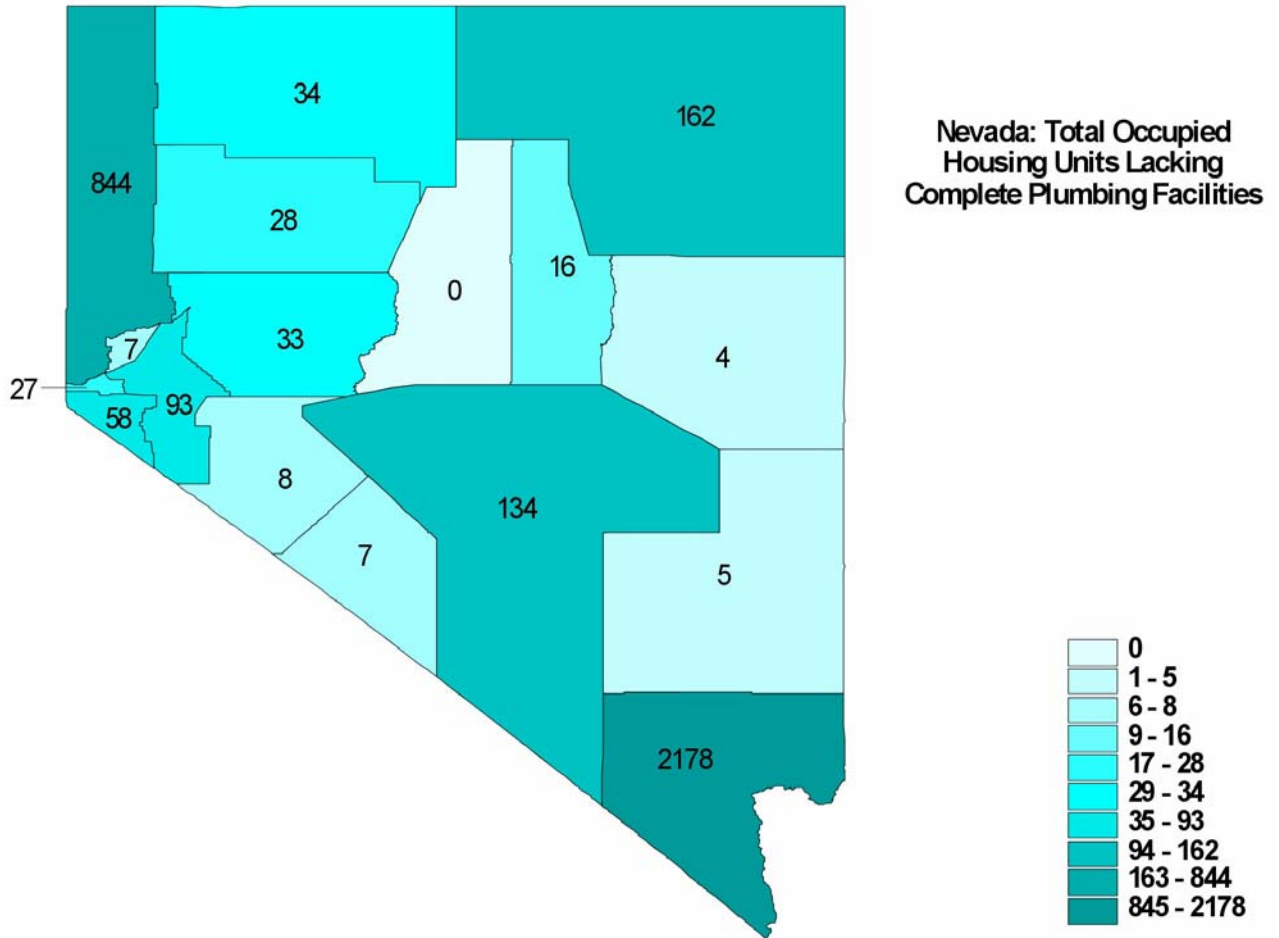
County	Nebraska (NE) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adams	12141	29	0.24	0.36	NA	0.32	2.03	85
Antelope	2953	8	0.27	0.27	NA	1.38	1.38	8
Arthur	185	2	1.08	1.08	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Banner	311	2	0.64	0.64	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Blaine	238	5	2.10	2.10	NA	6.82	6.82	NA
Boone	2454	10	0.41	0.41	NA	0.68	0.68	17
Box Butte	4780	26	0.54	1.20	0.64	1.82	3.17	56
Boyd	1014	9	0.89	0.89	NA	4.03	4.03	17
Brown	1530	6	0.39	0.39	NA	1.18	1.18	8
Buffalo	15930	37	0.23	0.20	NA	0.11	0.45	102
Burt	3155	24	0.76	0.76	1.63	0.00	0.00	35

Nebraska (NE) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Butler	3426	27	0.79	0.81	0.97	2.05	1.06	44
Cass	9161	40	0.44	0.51	NA	0.41	0.00	58
Cedar	3623	20	0.55	0.55	0.80	0.57	0.57	30
Chase	1662	5	0.30	0.30	NA	0.00	0.00	16
Cherry	2508	13	0.52	0.30	0.91	2.74	2.05	27
Cheyenne	4071	18	0.44	1.16	0.62	2.00	4.55	32
Clay	2756	15	0.54	0.54	0.59	1.48	1.48	35
Colfax	3682	10	0.27	0.15	0.00	0.26	0.46	23
Cuming	3945	18	0.46	0.46	0.66	0.83	1.29	52
Custer	4826	21	0.44	0.64	0.61	0.70	1.03	32
Dakota	7095	24	0.34	0.50	NA	1.06	6.06	80
Dawes	3512	15	0.43	1.05	0.78	0.28	1.07	52
Dawson	8824	45	0.51	0.59	NA	1.79	1.01	170
Deuel	908	8	0.88	0.88	NA	0.00	0.00	10
Dixon	2413	17	0.70	0.70	0.00	3.08	3.08	33
Dodge	14433	39	0.27	0.30	0.29	0.48	0.00	49
Douglas	182194	648	0.36	0.09	0.25	1.07	0.00	1452
Dundy	961	8	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
Fillmore	2689	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Franklin	1485	7	0.47	0.47	NA	2.62	2.62	7
Frontier	1192	5	0.42	0.42	0.00	1.95	1.95	NA
Furnas	2278	11	0.48	0.48	0.78	1.61	1.61	22
Gage	9316	23	0.25	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.00	41
Garden	1020	8	0.78	0.78	NA	2.00	2.00	13
Garfield	813	4	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Gosper	863	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Grant	292	3	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Greeley	1077	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Hall	20356	90	0.44	0.76	0.59	1.04	2.10	248
Hamilton	3503	7	0.20	0.38	0.54	1.17	2.11	9
Harlan	1597	9	0.56	0.56	1.49	0.58	0.58	17
Hayes	430	11	2.56	2.56	5.07	2.74	2.74	14
Hitchcock	1287	10	0.78	0.78	1.09	1.18	1.18	9
Holt	4608	19	0.41	0.26	0.94	0.31	0.45	26
Hooker	335	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Howard	2546	8	0.31	0.31	NA	1.23	1.23	22
Jefferson	3527	20	0.57	1.23	0.62	0.00	0.00	44
Johnson	1887	12	0.64	0.64	NA	2.00	2.00	26
Kearney	2643	18	0.68	1.21	NA	0.00	0.00	46
Keith	3707	29	0.78	0.57	0.52	0.00	0.00	47
Keya Paha	409	5	1.22	1.22	NA	2.91	2.91	22
Kimball	1727	6	0.35	0.32	1.36	0.00	0.00	14
Knox	3811	23	0.60	0.60	1.08	1.77	1.77	50
Lancaster	99187	303	0.31	0.32	0.21	0.66	1.32	748
Lincoln	14076	30	0.21	0.44	NA	0.87	1.52	62
Logan	316	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Loup	289	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
McPherson	202	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Madison	13436	42	0.31	0.45	0.40	0.64	1.29	105
Merrick	3209	16	0.50	0.53	NA	0.00	0.00	28
Morrill	2138	15	0.70	0.70	NA	2.03	2.03	35
Nance	1577	7	0.44	0.44	NA	0.00	0.00	16
Nemaha	3047	2	0.07	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA

Still Living Without the Basics

Nebraska (NE) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Nuckolls	2218	11	0.50	0.50	NA	1.13	1.13	13
Otoe	6060	22	0.36	0.53	0.28	1.33	0.75	61
Pawnee	1339	14	1.05	1.05	1.66	0.00	0.00	27
Perkins	1275	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Phelps	3844	12	0.31	0.40	0.46	0.00	0.00	25
Pierce	2979	18	0.60	0.60	NA	0.00	0.00	52
Platte	12076	38	0.31	0.56	0.47	0.20	0.59	63
Polk	2259	8	0.35	0.35	0.86	1.40	1.40	13
Red Willow	4710	4	0.08	0.29	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Richardson	3993	14	0.35	0.66	0.43	0.91	1.40	23
Rock	763	2	0.26	0.26	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Saline	5188	41	0.79	0.54	1.36	2.00	0.82	88
Sarpy	43426	96	0.22	0.22	0.14	1.09	0.00	286
Saunders	7498	33	0.44	0.56	NA	0.76	1.08	75
Scotts Bluff	14887	69	0.46	0.53	0.55	0.90	0.57	142
Seward	6013	20	0.33	0.54	0.31	0.19	0.30	41
Sheridan	2549	8	0.31	0.31	0.00	1.30	1.30	16
Sherman	1394	12	0.86	0.86	1.84	3.96	3.96	18
Sioux	605	6	0.99	0.99	NA	0.00	0.00	19
Stanton	2297	19	0.83	1.08	1.47	2.60	3.11	25
Thayer	2541	18	0.71	0.71	NA	4.14	4.14	26
Thomas	325	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Thurston	2255	14	0.62	0.62	NA	0.84	0.84	32
Valley	1965	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Washington	6940	15	0.22	0.36	0.36	2.05	5.45	21
Wayne	3437	10	0.29	0.50	NA	1.25	2.94	19
Webster	1708	5	0.29	0.29	NA	0.00	0.00	12
Wheeler	352	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
York	5722	7	0.12	0.28	0.30	0.43	1.23	10

NEVADA (NV)



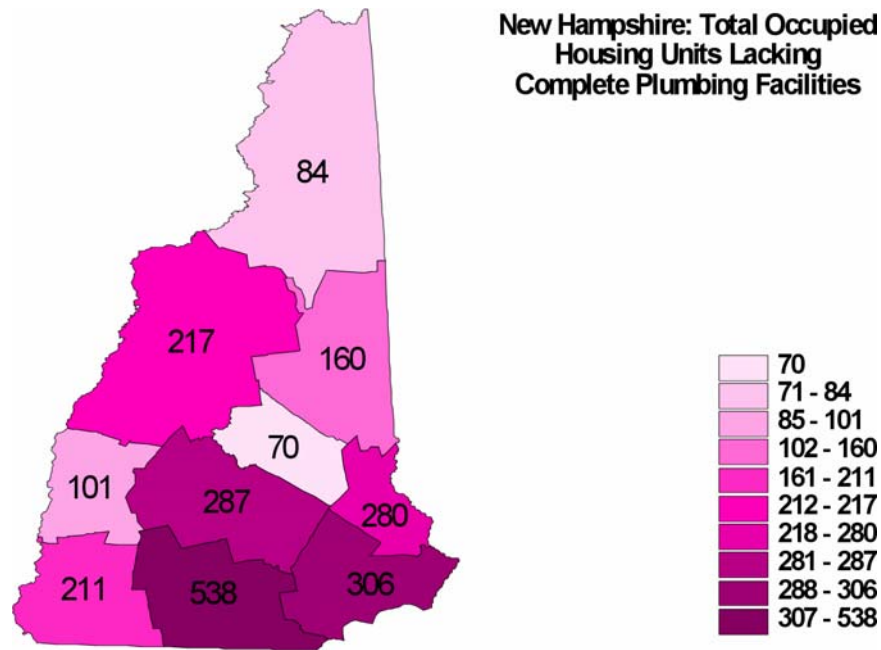
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
39	3638	0.48	1893	0.41	471	0.76	483	0.96

County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Churchill	8912	33	0.37	1.09	NA	0.00	0.00	69
Clark	512253	2178	0.43	0.43	0.37	0.99	1.71	5809
Douglas	16401	58	0.35	0.33	0.00	2.80	2.07	254
Elko	15638	162	1.04	1.09	1.44	3.45	5.40	410
Esmeralda	455	7	1.54	1.54	NA	9.09	9.09	15
Eureka	666	16	2.40	2.40	NA	6.25	6.25	39
Humboldt	5733	34	0.59	0.93	NA	2.40	2.44	46
Lander	2093	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Lincoln	1540	5	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.65	0.65	7

Still Living Without the Basics

Nevada (NV) County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Lyon	13007	93	0.71	1.22	0.68	2.10	4.21	213
Mineral	2197	8	0.36	1.21	0.00	1.16	2.40	14
Nye	13309	134	1.01	1.06	0.44	3.35	1.41	346
Pershing	1962	28	1.43	1.43	3.42	1.79	1.79	57
Storey	1462	7	0.48	0.50	3.74	0.00	0.00	17
Washoe	132084	844	0.64	0.44	0.37	1.70	1.41	2132
White Pine	3282	4	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8
Carson City	20171	27	0.13	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	62

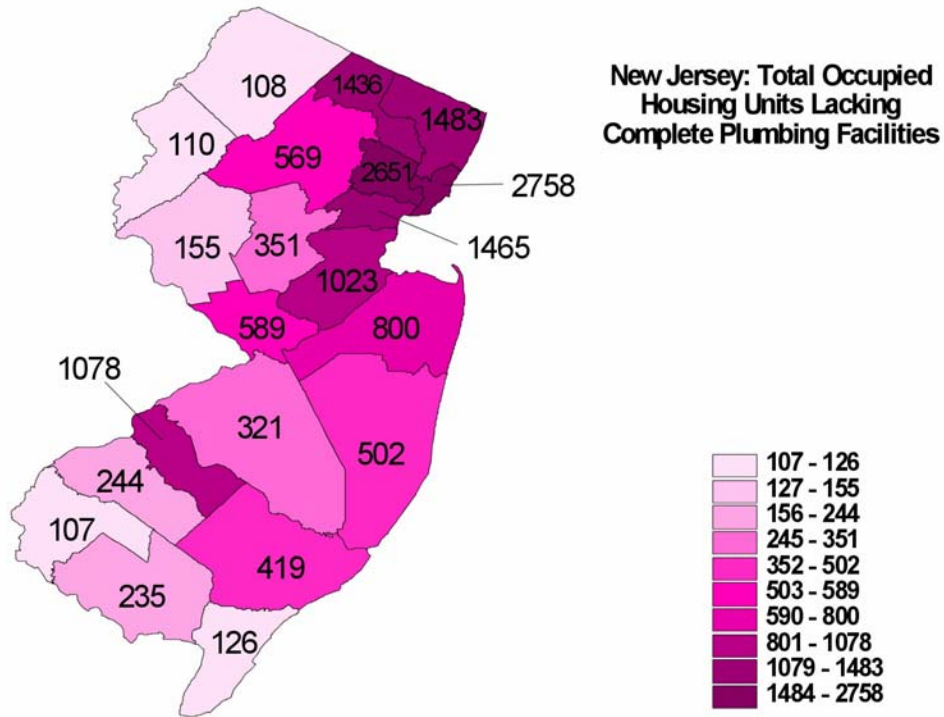
NEW HAMPSHIRE (NH)



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
41	2254	0.47	2363	0.57	1296	0.69	1746	0.90

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Belknap	22459	70	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.68	0.44	181
Carroll	18351	160	0.87	0.87	0.52	2.63	2.63	315
Cheshire	28299	211	0.75	1.02	0.67	2.05	4.09	370
Coos	13961	84	0.60	0.81	0.78	0.61	1.08	152
Grafton	31598	217	0.69	0.96	0.78	2.87	5.11	368
Hillsborough	144455	538	0.37	0.56	0.19	0.70	1.58	1256
Merrimack	51843	287	0.55	0.79	0.54	2.19	4.55	527
Rockingham	104529	306	0.29	0.28	0.27	1.74	1.74	737
Strafford	42581	280	0.66	0.70	0.63	1.22	2.85	547
Sullivan	16530	101	0.61	0.82	0.35	1.64	4.38	218

NEW JERSEY (NJ)

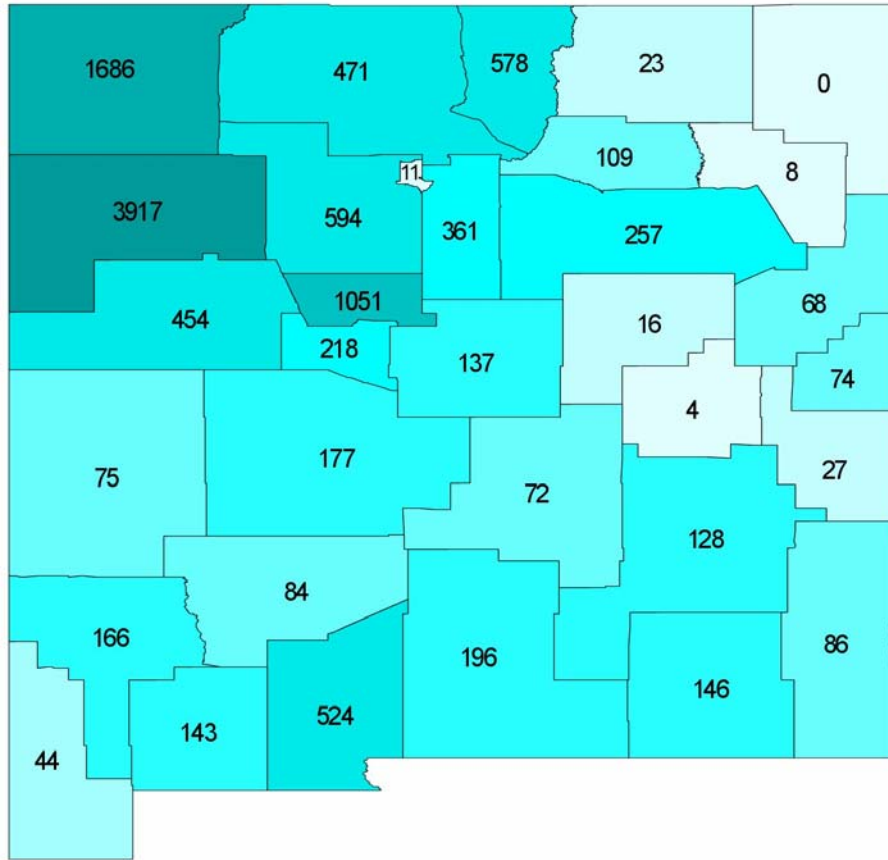


Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
30	16530	0.54	12914	0.46	488	0.30	973	0.35

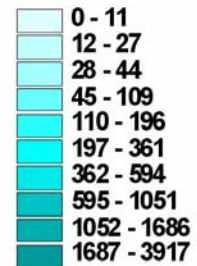
New Jersey (NJ)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Atlantic	95024	419	0.44	0.29	0.26	1.08	1.59	1140
Bergen	330817	1483	0.45	1.53	0.34	1.29	0.00	3905
Burlington	154371	321	0.21	0.54	0.24	0.57	1.72	788
Camden	185744	1078	0.58	0.36	0.31	2.30	0.00	3295
Cape May	42148	126	0.30	0.58	0.15	0.73	0.22	339
Cumberland	49143	235	0.48	0.20	0.32	0.70	0.00	600
Essex	283736	2651	0.93	0.00	0.74	2.00	0.00	6891
Gloucester	90717	244	0.27	0.20	0.29	1.22	1.55	594
Hudson	230546	2758	1.20	0.00	0.84	2.24	0.00	7050
Hunterdon	43678	155	0.35	0.38	0.45	0.81	0.34	317
Mercer	125807	589	0.47	0.00	0.35	1.75	0.00	1697
Middlesex	265815	1023	0.38	0.77	0.24	0.85	0.00	3200
Monmouth	224236	800	0.36	0.35	0.25	1.29	1.03	2183
Morris	169711	569	0.34	0.16	0.27	0.79	0.00	1532
Ocean	200402	502	0.25	0.16	0.16	0.44	0.00	1418
Passaic	163856	1436	0.88	0.33	0.41	2.57	0.00	4517

New Jersey (NJ) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Salem	24295	107	0.44	0.42	0.47	1.20	0.79	216
Somerset	108984	351	0.32	0.36	0.13	1.66	0.00	949
Sussex	50831	108	0.21	0.12	0.07	1.26	0.00	207
Union	186124	1465	0.79	0.00	0.28	2.65	0.00	4040
Warren	38660	110	0.28	0.29	0.37	0.86	0.57	212

NEW MEXICO (NM)



New Mexico: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



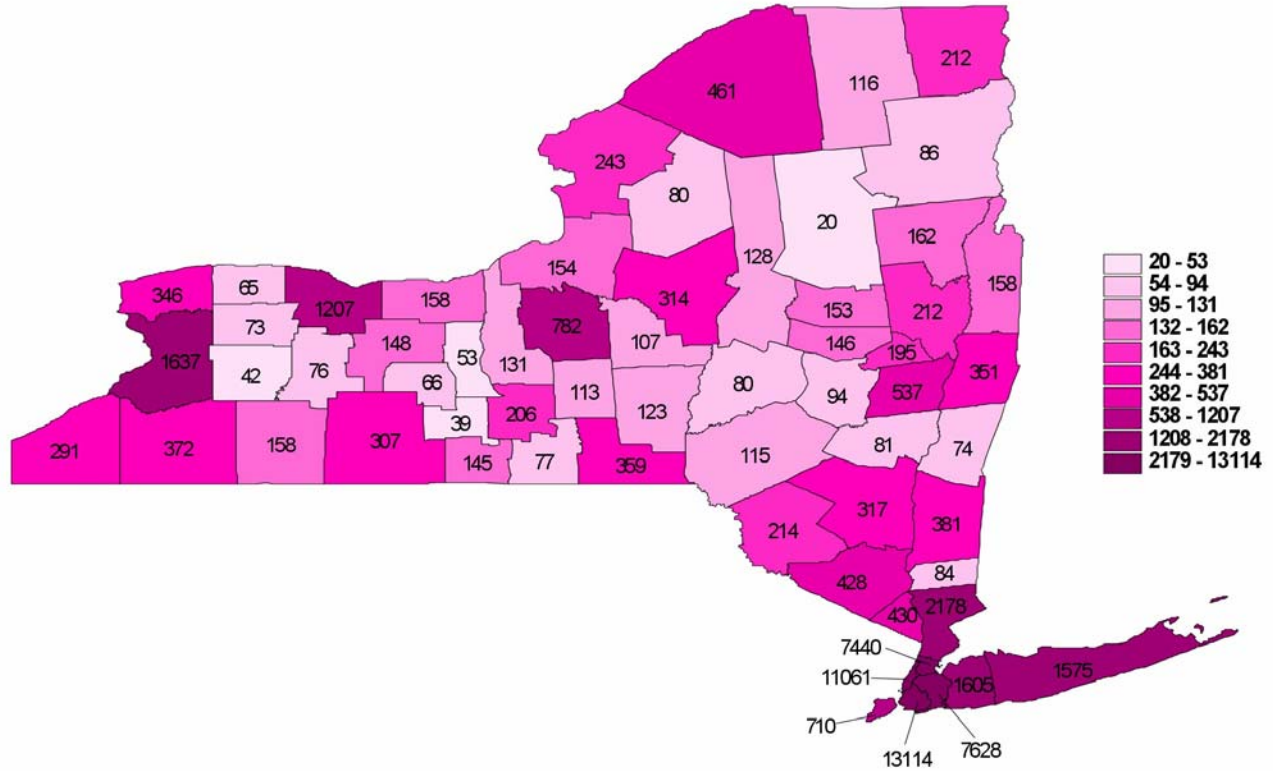
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
3	11905	1.76	11898	2.19	9095	5.73	10173	7.60

County	New Mexico (NM) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Bernalillo	220936	1051	0.48	3.31	0.46	1.12	14.99	2774
Catron	1584	75	4.73	4.73	1.65	11.90	11.90	143
Chaves	22561	128	0.57	0.70	0.41	1.56	1.66	324
Cibola	8327	454	5.45	9.53	7.13	10.59	17.06	1361
Colfax	5821	23	0.40	0.34	0.64	0.71	1.80	64
Curry	16766	74	0.44	1.00	0.71	1.33	6.45	175
De Baca	922	4	0.43	0.43	NA	2.29	2.29	8
Dona Ana	59556	524	0.88	1.17	0.86	2.12	2.93	1903
Eddy	19379	146	0.75	1.05	0.64	2.21	4.32	375
Grant	12146	166	1.37	2.47	1.18	3.68	7.89	307
Guadalupe	1655	16	0.97	1.58	2.15	1.01	0.52	22
Harding	371	8	2.16	2.16	0.00	7.58	7.58	15

New Mexico (NM) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Hidalgo	2152	44	2.04	2.76	1.20	3.58	4.72	70
Lea	19699	86	0.44	0.34	0.35	1.30	1.07	178
Lincoln	8202	72	0.88	1.43	0.50	1.94	2.82	110
Los Alamos	7497	11	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31
Luna	9397	143	1.52	1.83	1.17	3.04	4.41	399
McKinley	21476	3917	18.24	30.21	24.10	31.31	42.50	12666
Mora	2017	109	5.40	5.40	6.44	11.25	11.25	248
Otero	22984	196	0.85	1.00	0.75	1.52	1.00	515
Quay	4201	68	1.62	1.91	1.81	3.20	7.89	160
Rio Arriba	15044	471	3.13	4.72	2.24	6.90	10.80	1177
Roosevelt	6639	27	0.41	0.39	0.00	0.39	1.47	117
Sandoval	31411	594	1.89	7.36	1.51	11.36	21.76	1853
San Juan	37711	1686	4.47	10.77	5.42	13.54	25.26	5015
San Miguel	11134	257	2.31	4.61	1.26	4.52	10.66	531
Santa Fe	52482	361	0.69	1.66	0.24	1.91	6.35	645
Sierra	6113	84	1.37	3.05	0.26	3.50	6.93	134
Socorro	6675	177	2.65	4.35	1.75	5.64	10.65	554
Taos	12675	578	4.56	6.15	2.23	8.05	12.53	1064
Torrance	6024	137	2.27	2.39	2.41	2.83	2.99	316
Union	1733	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Valencia	22681	218	0.96	1.67	0.18	2.22	6.79	587

NEW YORK (NY)

New York: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
11	58418	0.83	50428	0.76	5354	0.61	7750	0.78

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Albany	120512	537	0.45	0.40	0.34	1.20	1.85	1104
Allegany	18009	158	0.88	0.99	0.69	2.35	2.65	348
Bronx	463212	7440	1.61	0.00	1.08	2.42	0.00	22340
Broome	80749	359	0.44	0.52	0.36	1.31	2.72	660
Cattaraugus	32023	372	1.16	1.86	1.16	3.59	6.57	1652
Cayuga	30558	131	0.43	0.62	0.50	1.17	1.91	261
Chautauqua	54515	291	0.53	0.85	0.20	1.16	2.44	764
Chemung	35049	145	0.41	0.63	0.40	1.46	4.24	244
Chenango	19926	123	0.62	0.75	0.57	1.88	2.49	237
Clinton	29423	212	0.72	0.76	0.62	1.65	1.63	396

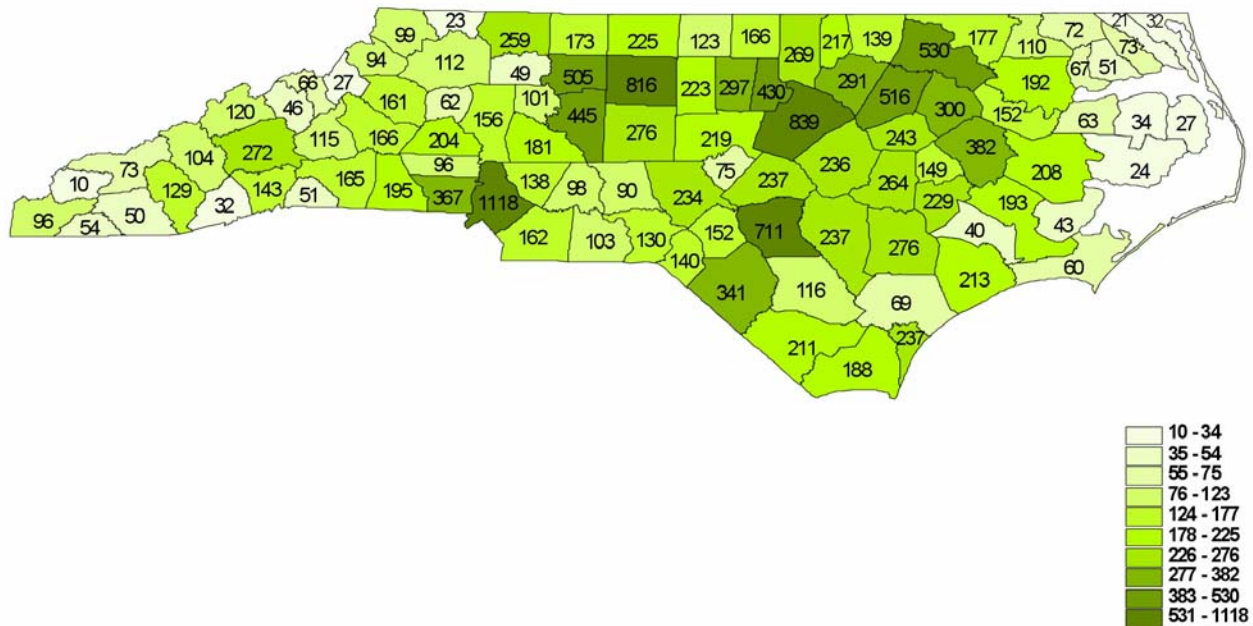
New York (NY) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Columbia	24796	74	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.40	0.76	113
Cortland	18210	113	0.62	0.57	1.77	1.00	1.78	202
Delaware	19270	115	0.60	0.52	0.77	1.25	0.98	149
Dutchess	99536	381	0.38	0.38	0.23	1.00	0.58	858
Erie	380873	1637	0.43	0.43	0.30	1.19	1.38	3735
Essex	15028	86	0.57	0.61	0.29	0.87	1.04	170
Franklin	17931	116	0.65	0.77	0.57	1.56	2.56	215
Fulton	21884	153	0.70	0.96	0.96	1.61	2.24	275
Genesee	22770	73	0.32	0.56	0.42	1.19	2.77	220
Greene	18256	81	0.44	0.58	0.68	1.42	2.04	175
Hamilton	2362	20	0.85	0.85	1.30	1.59	1.59	31
Herkimer	25734	128	0.50	0.70	0.60	1.26	1.96	255
Jefferson	40068	243	0.61	0.64	0.66	1.13	2.41	587
Kings	880727	13114	1.49	0.00	1.23	2.41	0.00	37260
Lewis	10040	80	0.80	0.92	1.19	1.86	2.22	164
Livingston	22150	76	0.34	0.38	0.31	0.69	1.42	173
Madison	25368	107	0.42	0.47	0.39	0.71	0.91	225
Monroe	286512	1207	0.42	0.19	0.44	0.97	0.00	2720
Montgomery	20038	146	0.73	1.06	0.46	2.08	3.59	503
Nassau	447387	1605	0.36	0.41	0.31	0.95	0.00	4938
New York	738644	11061	1.50	0.00	1.50	3.39	0.00	23740
Niagara	87846	346	0.39	0.27	0.28	1.07	1.25	808
Oneida	90496	314	0.35	0.49	0.42	0.61	1.20	593
Onondaga	181153	782	0.43	0.37	0.28	0.98	0.51	1617
Ontario	38370	148	0.39	0.47	0.17	1.61	1.83	332
Orange	114788	428	0.37	0.33	0.27	1.19	0.66	1094
Orleans	15363	65	0.42	0.35	0.47	0.56	1.29	117
Oswego	45522	154	0.34	0.38	0.24	0.33	0.27	357
Otsego	23291	80	0.34	0.42	0.39	0.58	0.74	156
Putnam	32703	84	0.26	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	203
Queens	782664	7628	0.97	0.00	0.68	1.85	0.00	23956
Rensselaer	59894	351	0.59	0.84	0.54	1.82	2.11	733
Richmond	156341	710	0.45	0.00	0.42	1.06	0.00	1909
Rockland	92675	430	0.46	0.96	0.60	0.34	0.00	1368
St. Lawrence	40506	461	1.14	1.53	0.60	2.47	3.93	1525
Saratoga	78165	212	0.27	0.54	0.36	0.86	2.26	442
Schenectady	59684	195	0.33	0.55	0.26	0.68	0.00	407
Schoharie	11991	94	0.78	0.85	0.74	1.79	2.25	144
Schuyler	7374	39	0.53	0.66	NA	3.15	4.23	101
Seneca	12630	53	0.42	0.69	0.53	0.83	1.94	168
Steuben	39071	307	0.79	1.19	0.46	1.98	3.66	993
Suffolk	469299	1575	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.71	1.09	5086
Sullivan	27661	214	0.77	0.65	0.55	0.85	0.52	446
Tioga	19725	77	0.39	0.38	0.44	2.22	1.35	122
Tompkins	36420	206	0.57	0.52	0.45	1.57	2.43	333
Ulster	67499	317	0.47	0.38	0.54	1.07	1.26	640
Warren	25726	162	0.63	0.94	0.38	3.99	5.40	359
Washington	22458	158	0.70	0.89	0.47	1.76	3.19	311
Wayne	34908	158	0.45	0.50	0.88	1.92	2.86	362
Westchester	337142	2178	0.65	0.06	0.32	1.44	0.00	5857
Wyoming	14906	42	0.28	0.44	0.20	0.51	0.88	85

Still Living Without the Basics

New York (NY) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Yates	9029	66	0.73	1.02	1.18	0.61	1.02	144

NORTH CAROLINA (NC)

North Carolina: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
23	19295	0.62	33192	1.32	10564	0.85	27743	2.26

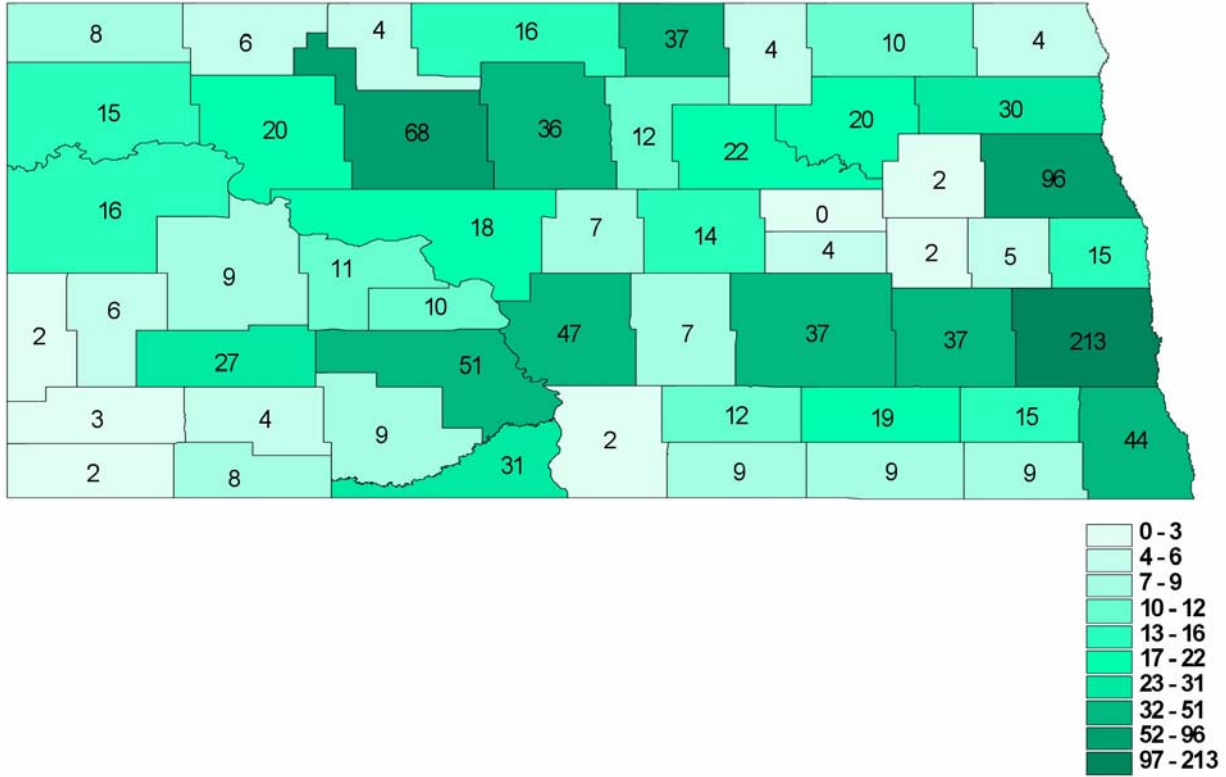
County	North Carolina (NC) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Alamance	51584	223	0.43	0.58	0.56	0.80	2.19	468
Alexander	13137	62	0.47	0.51	1.18	0.46	0.56	99
Alleghany	4593	23	0.50	0.50	NA	1.82	1.82	26
Anson	9204	103	1.12	1.30	1.21	1.74	1.93	217
Ashe	10411	99	0.95	0.95	1.77	0.78	0.78	161
Avery	6532	27	0.41	0.41	0.51	2.08	2.08	40
Beaufort	18319	208	1.14	1.46	1.60	2.71	4.20	574
Bertie	7743	192	2.48	2.48	1.98	5.75	5.75	411
Bladen	12897	116	0.90	0.70	0.68	2.49	2.60	252
Brunswick	30438	188	0.62	0.61	0.36	1.22	1.56	357
Buncombe	85776	272	0.32	0.26	0.54	0.54	1.47	517
Burke	34528	166	0.48	0.76	0.99	0.69	1.13	358
Cabarrus	49519	138	0.28	0.40	0.58	0.00	0.00	302
Caldwell	30768	161	0.52	0.56	0.53	1.12	1.22	335

North Carolina (NC)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Camden	2662	21	0.79	0.79	3.59	0.00	0.00	64
Carteret	25204	60	0.24	0.41	0.32	0.00	0.00	109
Caswell	8670	123	1.42	1.42	0.72	2.78	2.78	265
Catawba	55533	204	0.37	0.43	0.33	1.15	1.43	397
Chatham	19741	219	1.11	1.29	1.58	3.73	4.65	547
Cherokee	10336	96	0.93	0.93	0.81	3.18	3.18	150
Chowan	5580	67	1.20	1.00	1.14	3.88	4.07	153
Clay	3847	54	1.40	1.40	1.34	3.11	3.11	173
Cleveland	37046	195	0.53	0.74	0.24	1.64	2.09	568
Columbus	21308	211	0.99	1.01	0.43	2.33	2.30	444
Craven	34582	193	0.56	0.83	0.42	0.73	0.81	509
Cumberland	107358	711	0.66	0.58	0.60	1.26	2.10	1787
Currituck	6902	32	0.46	0.46	1.17	0.00	0.00	104
Dare	12690	27	0.21	0.40	0.00	0.58	0.00	44
Davidson	58156	445	0.77	0.39	0.76	0.88	0.00	804
Davie	13750	101	0.73	0.76	1.26	2.50	2.23	170
Duplin	18267	276	1.51	1.75	1.15	2.90	3.61	643
Durham	89015	430	0.48	0.57	0.54	0.83	0.00	1207
Edgecombe	20392	300	1.47	2.20	1.22	2.97	5.67	962
Forsyth	123851	505	0.41	0.32	0.42	0.82	0.46	1261
Franklin	17843	291	1.63	1.66	2.82	5.42	5.82	653
Gaston	73936	367	0.50	0.38	0.58	1.45	1.68	868
Gates	3901	72	1.85	1.85	1.01	4.76	4.76	158
Graham	3354	10	0.30	0.30	0.49	1.45	1.45	9
Granville	16654	269	1.62	2.10	2.67	6.39	9.33	641
Greene	6696	149	2.23	2.23	4.27	8.53	8.53	427
Guilford	168667	816	0.48	0.62	0.28	1.06	1.44	2025
Halifax	22122	530	2.40	3.49	1.83	5.99	8.14	1143
Harnett	33800	237	0.70	0.82	0.87	1.79	2.62	602
Haywood	23100	104	0.45	0.80	0.51	1.93	3.14	177
Henderson	37414	143	0.38	0.48	0.21	1.08	0.41	402
Hertford	8953	110	1.23	1.31	1.53	1.62	1.94	308
Hoke	11373	152	1.34	2.03	2.60	2.90	4.16	456
Hyde	2185	24	1.10	1.10	1.88	4.16	4.16	42
Iredell	47360	156	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.85	0.51	300
Jackson	13191	129	0.98	1.07	1.47	1.37	1.36	333
Johnston	46595	236	0.51	0.53	0.76	1.53	1.81	521
Jones	4061	40	0.98	0.98	1.15	4.09	4.09	51
Lee	18466	75	0.41	0.17	0.18	2.49	2.03	254
Lenoir	23862	229	0.96	0.87	0.94	2.20	2.35	467
Lincoln	24041	96	0.40	0.27	0.54	1.29	0.56	278
McDowell	16604	115	0.69	0.75	0.98	1.98	2.94	201
Macon	12828	50	0.39	0.48	0.56	1.10	1.54	76
Madison	8000	120	1.50	1.50	2.38	2.29	2.29	193
Martin	10020	152	1.52	1.66	1.09	3.47	4.62	352
Mecklenburg	273416	1118	0.41	0.41	0.47	0.94	0.00	3200
Mitchell	6551	66	1.01	1.01	1.86	1.90	1.90	111
Montgomery	9848	90	0.91	0.96	0.50	1.10	1.21	217
Moore	30713	234	0.76	1.24	0.82	3.05	4.76	548
Nash	33644	516	1.53	2.21	1.33	3.97	5.56	1174
New Hanover	68183	237	0.35	0.00	0.42	0.63	0.00	562

North Carolina (NC) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Northampton	8691	177	2.04	2.18	1.42	4.91	5.60	330
Onslow	48122	213	0.44	0.65	0.66	0.71	1.89	378
Orange	45863	297	0.65	0.71	0.35	2.82	4.46	560
Pamlico	5178	43	0.83	0.83	1.50	2.91	2.91	129
Pasquotank	12907	73	0.57	0.57	0.51	1.80	2.87	137
Pender	16054	69	0.43	0.44	0.68	1.58	1.63	133
Perquimans	4645	51	1.10	1.10	1.27	2.91	2.91	145
Person	14085	166	1.18	1.56	1.79	2.76	3.68	404
Pitt	52539	382	0.73	1.27	0.87	1.36	3.26	983
Polk	7908	51	0.64	0.58	0.91	2.13	2.35	150
Randolph	50659	276	0.54	0.59	1.16	1.45	2.19	595
Richmond	17873	130	0.73	1.10	0.34	1.20	2.30	238
Robeson	43677	341	0.78	0.81	0.97	1.25	1.43	781
Rockingham	36989	225	0.61	0.64	0.39	1.32	2.00	546
Rowan	49940	181	0.36	0.38	0.43	0.80	0.39	487
Rutherford	25191	165	0.65	0.64	0.45	2.13	2.59	393
Sampson	22273	237	1.06	1.20	1.23	2.95	3.27	527
Scotland	13399	140	1.04	1.04	1.87	1.64	1.57	256
Stanly	22223	98	0.44	0.45	0.46	1.73	2.72	185
Stokes	17579	173	0.98	1.23	1.22	4.05	4.77	429
Surry	28408	259	0.91	0.76	1.59	1.83	1.51	523
Swain	5137	73	1.42	1.42	0.49	4.52	4.52	129
Transylvania	12320	32	0.26	0.33	0.24	0.48	0.00	64
Tyrrell	1537	34	2.21	2.21	1.15	4.89	4.89	67
Union	43390	162	0.37	0.49	0.40	0.76	1.17	451
Vance	16199	217	1.34	1.69	1.15	2.77	4.76	602
Wake	242040	839	0.35	0.56	0.35	0.99	1.95	2046
Warren	7708	139	1.80	1.80	2.03	4.73	4.73	336
Washington	5367	63	1.17	1.37	0.00	0.62	0.00	188
Watauga	16540	94	0.57	0.68	1.03	0.39	0.48	155
Wayne	42612	264	0.62	0.48	0.55	1.30	1.84	652
Wilkes	26650	112	0.42	0.44	0.81	0.66	0.92	248
Wilson	28613	243	0.85	0.91	0.29	1.58	1.38	632
Yadkin	14505	49	0.34	0.31	0.25	0.79	0.83	138
Yancey	7472	46	0.62	0.62	0.36	1.75	1.75	91

NORTH DAKOTA (ND)

North Dakota: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



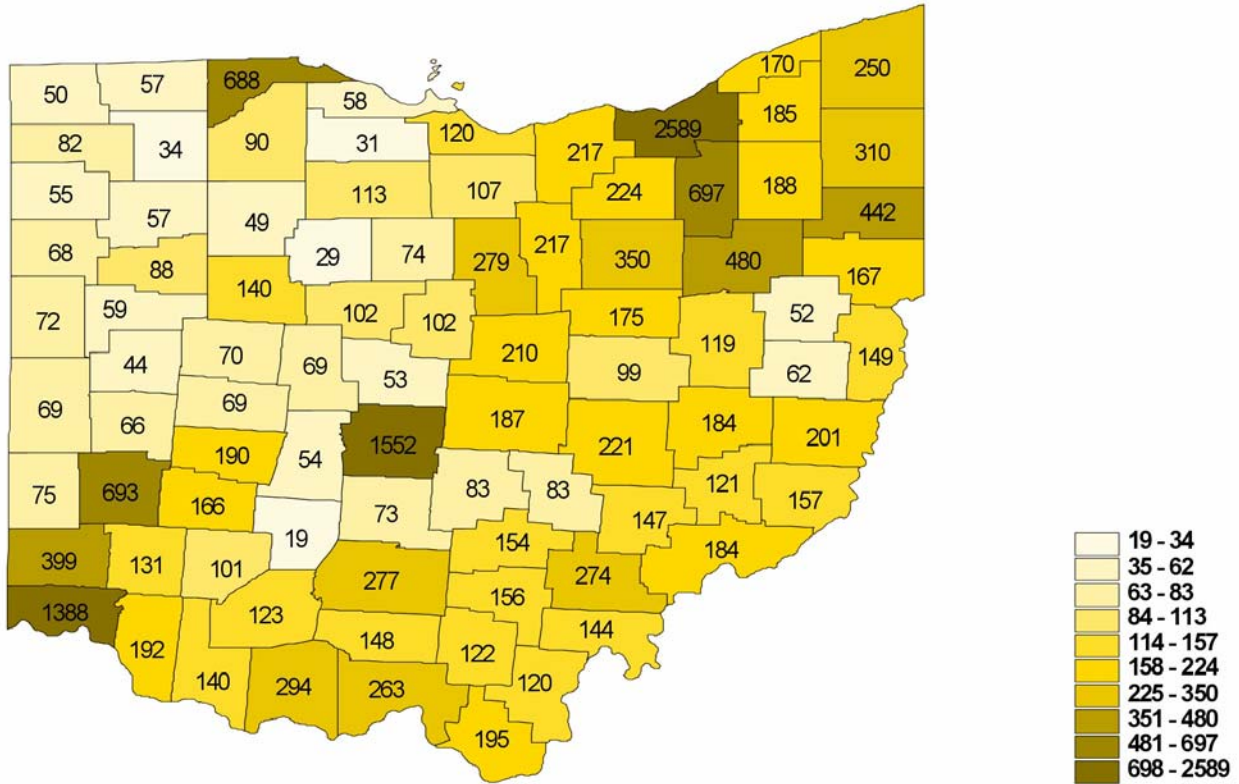
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
45	1124	0.44	1558	0.65	675	0.61	1209	1.10

County	North Dakota (ND) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adams	1121	8	0.71	0.71	1.46	1.39	1.39	13
Barnes	4884	37	0.76	1.30	0.75	1.44	4.69	55
Benson	2328	22	0.95	0.95	1.20	2.33	2.33	27
Billings	366	6	1.64	1.64	NA	0.00	0.00	9
Bottineau	2962	16	0.54	0.54	1.36	0.00	0.00	23
Bowman	1358	2	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Burke	1013	6	0.59	0.59	NA	1.17	1.17	15
Burleigh	27670	47	0.17	0.41	0.10	0.54	0.97	74
Cass	51315	213	0.42	0.18	0.41	0.73	0.31	332
Cavalier	2017	10	0.50	0.50	0.81	1.79	1.79	12

North Dakota (ND) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Dickey	2283	9	0.39	0.39	0.84	0.91	0.91	10
Divide	1005	8	0.80	0.80	NA	1.75	1.75	10
Dunn	1378	9	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	15
Eddy	1164	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Emmons	1786	2	0.11	0.11	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Foster	1540	4	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	19
Golden Valley	761	2	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Grand Forks	25435	96	0.38	0.53	0.41	0.94	2.70	166
Grant	1195	9	0.75	0.75	NA	0.84	0.84	14
Griggs	1178	2	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Hettinger	1152	4	0.35	0.35	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Kidder	1158	7	0.60	0.60	NA	0.00	0.00	9
LaMoure	1942	19	0.98	0.98	0.87	1.78	1.78	38
Logan	963	12	1.25	1.25	1.95	0.00	0.00	17
McHenry	2526	36	1.43	1.43	1.54	4.90	4.90	61
McIntosh	1467	9	0.61	0.61	NA	0.79	0.79	16
McKenzie	2151	16	0.74	0.74	1.42	1.39	1.39	45
McLean	3815	18	0.47	0.47	0.52	0.54	0.54	38
Mercer	3346	11	0.33	0.50	0.72	0.00	0.00	31
Morton	9889	51	0.52	0.78	0.29	2.03	3.75	98
Mountrail	2560	20	0.78	0.78	NA	1.57	1.57	30
Nelson	1628	2	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Oliver	791	10	1.26	1.26	NA	5.41	5.41	17
Pembina	3535	4	0.11	0.11	NA	0.00	0.00	25
Pierce	1964	12	0.61	1.69	NA	2.47	9.86	43
Ramsey	4957	20	0.40	0.68	0.54	0.98	3.70	29
Ransom	2350	15	0.64	0.64	0.68	0.00	0.00	22
Renville	1085	4	0.37	0.37	NA	0.00	0.00	9
Richland	6885	44	0.64	0.50	0.66	0.56	1.64	70
Rolette	4556	37	0.81	0.81	NA	1.22	1.22	110
Sargent	1786	9	0.50	0.50	NA	1.11	1.11	15
Sheridan	731	7	0.96	0.96	0.00	3.90	3.90	11
Sioux	1095	31	2.83	2.83	0.00	4.11	4.11	73
Slope	313	3	0.96	0.96	0.00	4.62	4.62	NA
Stark	8932	27	0.30	0.80	0.69	1.19	2.76	47
Steele	923	5	0.54	0.54	NA	4.29	4.29	NA
Stutsman	8954	37	0.41	1.21	0.54	0.40	1.68	72
Towner	1218	4	0.33	0.33	0.00	1.63	1.63	13
Traill	3341	15	0.45	0.45	NA	1.10	1.10	27
Walsh	5029	30	0.60	0.93	0.95	2.39	3.63	59
Ward	23041	68	0.30	0.34	0.43	1.31	1.49	122
Wells	2215	14	0.63	0.63	1.39	0.00	0.00	33
Williams	8095	15	0.19	0.34	0.37	0.20	0.72	17

OHIO (OH)

Ohio: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
47	19407	0.44	24394	0.60	7355	0.79	14480	1.49

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adams	10501	294	2.80	3.07	3.92	6.68	7.25	632
Allen	40646	88	0.22	0.15	0.20	0.50	0.00	185
Ashland	19524	217	1.11	1.90	0.68	5.33	13.34	1276
Ashtabula	39397	250	0.63	1.00	0.84	2.06	5.41	816
Athens	22501	274	1.22	2.35	1.09	1.88	6.23	470
Auglaize	17376	59	0.34	0.50	0.33	1.10	3.59	100
Belmont	28309	201	0.71	1.21	0.58	1.35	2.43	485
Brown	15555	140	0.90	0.99	1.65	2.34	3.49	315
Butler	123082	399	0.32	0.50	0.31	0.88	1.93	817
Carroll	11126	52	0.47	0.57	0.68	0.89	1.55	111
Champaign	14952	69	0.46	0.57	1.37	2.03	3.64	127

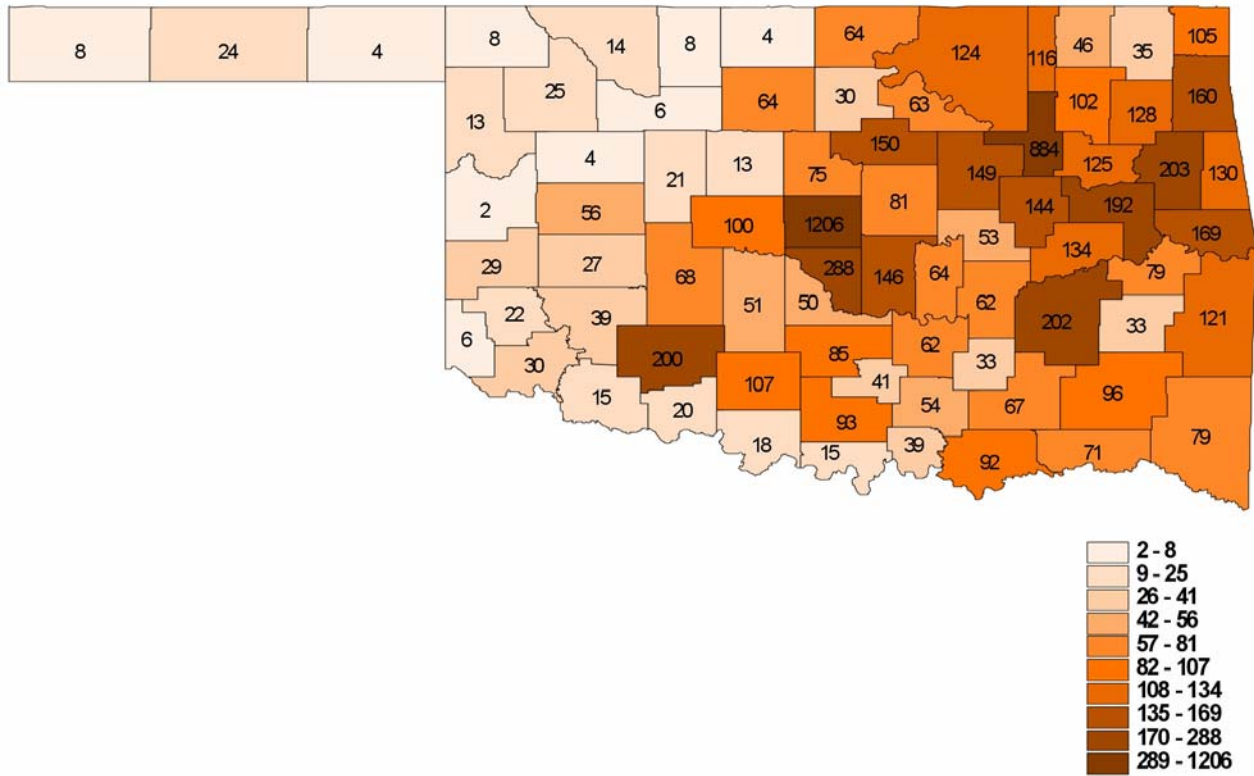
Ohio (OH) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Clark	56648	190	0.34	0.18	0.17	1.01	0.33	348
Clermont	66013	192	0.29	0.44	0.56	0.87	0.82	521
Clinton	15416	101	0.66	0.85	1.05	2.10	2.17	176
Columbiana	42973	167	0.39	0.50	0.43	0.77	1.32	323
Coshocton	14356	99	0.69	0.81	1.10	2.75	4.65	274
Crawford	18957	74	0.39	0.25	0.25	0.29	1.56	180
Cuyahoga	571457	2589	0.45	0.00	0.32	1.11	0.00	6068
Darke	20419	69	0.34	0.42	0.31	1.35	2.03	122
Defiance	15138	82	0.54	0.56	0.77	2.00	2.47	118
Delaware	39674	53	0.13	0.23	NA	0.13	0.00	112
Erie	31727	120	0.38	0.72	0.33	1.32	1.35	331
Fairfield	45425	83	0.18	0.27	0.24	0.53	2.04	186
Fayette	11054	19	0.17	0.29	0.24	0.72	2.02	55
Franklin	438778	1552	0.35	0.16	0.29	0.93	0.00	3091
Fulton	15480	57	0.37	0.44	0.52	1.77	3.42	87
Gallia	12060	120	1.00	1.16	0.93	2.67	3.23	229
Geauga	31630	185	0.58	0.85	0.52	3.01	5.07	918
Greene	55312	166	0.30	0.45	0.30	0.92	4.15	348
Guernsey	16094	184	1.14	1.73	0.31	1.52	3.23	620
Hamilton	346790	1388	0.40	0.40	0.21	1.08	2.63	3327
Hancock	27898	49	0.18	0.29	0.20	0.94	1.83	124
Hardin	11963	140	1.17	1.74	1.00	4.61	9.06	775
Harrison	6398	62	0.97	1.05	0.59	2.03	1.63	98
Henry	10935	34	0.31	0.39	0.21	1.63	1.38	143
Highland	15587	123	0.79	0.92	1.68	2.60	3.31	266
Hocking	10843	154	1.42	1.98	1.69	3.83	6.40	261
Holmes	11337	175	1.54	1.72	2.47	5.60	6.29	858
Huron	22307	107	0.48	0.42	0.20	1.67	2.52	223
Jackson	12619	122	0.97	1.59	0.71	2.68	5.10	196
Jefferson	30417	149	0.49	0.65	0.32	1.11	1.64	317
Knox	19975	210	1.05	1.64	1.13	2.67	5.69	668
Lake	89700	170	0.19	0.00	0.16	0.74	0.00	380
Lawrence	24732	195	0.79	1.47	1.24	1.54	2.69	496
Licking	55609	187	0.34	0.58	0.35	1.25	4.42	444
Logan	17956	70	0.39	0.58	0.59	1.99	3.61	254
Lorain	105836	217	0.21	0.14	0.16	0.66	0.32	510
Lucas	182847	688	0.38	0.64	0.46	0.80	1.24	1425
Madison	13672	54	0.39	0.53	0.58	2.19	5.12	101
Mahoning	102587	442	0.43	0.40	0.25	1.07	0.88	1173
Marion	24578	102	0.42	0.62	NA	0.26	1.48	281
Medina	54542	224	0.41	0.93	0.44	2.69	8.76	1028
Meigs	9234	144	1.56	1.78	2.70	4.08	4.58	287
Mercer	14756	72	0.49	0.63	0.47	1.70	3.49	148
Miami	38437	66	0.17	0.12	0.15	0.67	0.00	126
Monroe	6021	157	2.61	2.67	4.60	4.68	4.75	600
Montgomery	229229	693	0.30	0.36	0.19	0.85	0.00	1627
Morgan	5890	147	2.50	3.11	3.03	5.62	6.99	306
Morrow	11499	102	0.89	1.01	0.23	3.64	4.51	511
Muskingum	32518	221	0.68	1.01	0.70	1.11	2.74	415
Noble	4546	121	2.66	3.36	1.77	8.77	11.62	368
Ottawa	16474	58	0.35	0.51	0.52	1.73	3.90	99
Paulding	7773	55	0.71	0.87	0.37	5.20	6.40	92

Still Living Without the Basics

Ohio (OH) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Perry	12500	83	0.66	0.83	0.38	1.69	1.87	162
Pickaway	17599	73	0.41	0.36	0.61	2.72	3.05	191
Pike	10444	148	1.42	1.84	1.53	5.17	6.07	441
Portage	56449	188	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.20	0.46	435
Preble	16001	75	0.47	0.44	0.00	3.75	3.97	183
Putnam	12200	57	0.47	0.49	0.36	2.74	3.28	112
Richland	49534	279	0.56	0.90	0.31	2.56	9.59	787
Ross	27136	277	1.02	1.29	1.30	3.52	4.68	516
Sandusky	23717	31	0.13	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	68
Scioto	30871	263	0.85	1.18	0.63	1.36	1.95	417
Seneca	22292	113	0.51	0.43	0.42	2.05	2.13	268
Shelby	17636	44	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.68	0.00	101
Stark	148316	480	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.98	1.77	1096
Summit	217788	697	0.32	0.02	0.30	0.93	0.00	1461
Trumbull	89020	310	0.35	0.64	0.27	1.00	3.12	886
Tuscarawas	35653	119	0.33	0.31	0.46	0.31	0.61	209
Union	14346	69	0.48	0.53	0.57	2.21	4.42	123
Van Wert	11587	68	0.59	0.81	0.68	1.88	2.55	156
Vinton	4892	156	3.19	3.37	3.31	5.74	5.94	284
Warren	55966	131	0.23	0.52	0.41	0.19	1.06	243
Washington	25137	184	0.73	1.05	0.65	2.38	4.13	413
Wayne	40445	350	0.87	1.39	0.44	4.90	10.97	1652
Williams	15105	50	0.33	0.22	NA	0.51	0.87	145
Wood	45172	90	0.20	0.37	0.14	0.55	0.86	156
Wyandot	8882	29	0.33	0.08	0.22	2.24	0.00	46

OKLAHOMA (OK)

Oklahoma: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
27	7546	0.56	7145	0.59	3883	0.87	4741	1.28

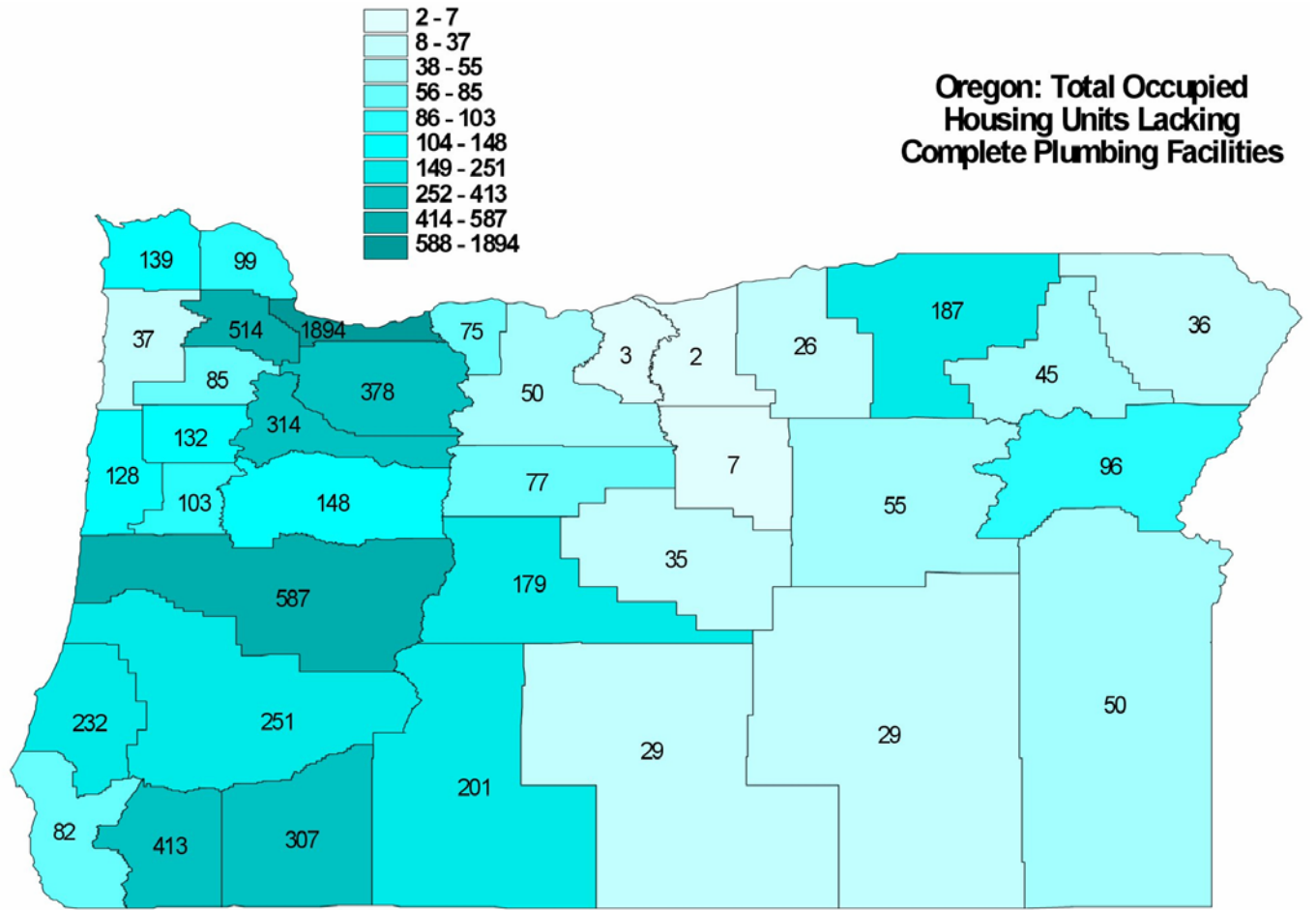
County	Oklahoma (OK) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adair	7471	130	1.74	2.09	0.79	4.58	5.89	269
Alfalfa	2199	8	0.36	0.36	NA	0.00	0.00	12
Atoka	4964	67	1.35	1.61	0.56	1.80	2.50	134
Beaver	2245	4	0.18	0.18	NA	0.00	0.00	9
Beckham	7356	29	0.39	0.89	0.58	1.63	4.62	26
Blaine	4159	21	0.50	0.41	NA	0.62	0.90	46
Bryan	14422	92	0.64	0.81	0.36	1.47	2.01	183
Caddo	10957	68	0.62	0.68	0.19	1.42	1.44	160
Canadian	31484	100	0.32	0.75	0.32	0.71	2.70	243
Carter	17992	93	0.52	0.65	0.30	1.22	1.75	206

Still Living Without the Basics

Oklahoma (OK) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Cherokee	16175	203	1.26	1.78	1.03	1.69	3.13	399
Choctaw	6220	71	1.14	1.47	0.84	1.75	2.43	153
Cimarron	1257	8	0.64	0.64	NA	3.92	3.92	8
Cleveland	79186	288	0.36	0.62	0.41	0.39	1.50	731
Coal	2373	33	1.39	1.39	1.66	2.15	2.15	48
Comanche	39808	200	0.50	0.74	0.21	0.47	2.04	451
Cotton	2614	20	0.77	0.91	1.07	2.17	3.21	45
Craig	5620	35	0.62	0.79	0.44	1.86	2.37	65
Creek	25289	149	0.59	0.87	0.46	1.28	2.64	256
Custer	10136	56	0.55	0.55	0.85	0.89	0.95	136
Delaware	14838	160	1.08	1.32	0.70	2.48	2.90	356
Dewey	1962	4	0.20	0.20	NA	0.62	0.62	9
Ellis	1769	13	0.73	0.73	NA	1.69	1.69	22
Garfield	23175	64	0.28	0.44	0.31	0.66	0.68	128
Garvin	10865	85	0.78	1.17	0.43	2.24	3.52	157
Grady	17341	51	0.29	0.37	0.21	1.15	1.85	119
Grant	2089	4	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Greer	2237	22	0.98	2.11	0.59	0.68	1.70	29
Harmon	1266	6	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	10
Harper	1509	8	0.53	0.53	NA	0.00	0.00	20
Haskell	4624	79	1.71	2.08	1.44	2.46	3.49	180
Hughes	5319	62	1.17	1.67	0.63	2.23	2.81	120
Jackson	10590	30	0.28	0.44	0.26	0.71	1.36	55
Jefferson	2716	18	0.66	0.66	0.90	1.25	1.25	37
Johnston	4057	54	1.33	1.25	1.23	1.87	2.21	115
Kay	19157	64	0.33	0.62	0.30	1.10	2.18	103
Kingfisher	5247	13	0.25	0.22	0.61	0.37	0.54	19
Kiowa	4208	39	0.93	0.55	0.53	0.94	0.38	109
Latimer	3951	33	0.84	1.14	0.60	0.91	1.45	81
Le Flore	17861	121	0.68	0.84	0.64	1.04	1.59	250
Lincoln	12178	81	0.67	0.72	0.49	1.73	1.93	200
Logan	12389	75	0.61	0.68	0.69	1.67	2.20	147
Love	3442	15	0.44	0.44	NA	1.08	1.08	22
McClain	10331	50	0.48	0.38	0.54	2.30	1.43	149
McCurtain	13216	79	0.60	0.67	0.97	1.06	1.68	206
McIntosh	8085	134	1.66	1.75	1.38	2.31	2.24	337
Major	3046	6	0.20	0.20	NA	0.49	0.49	13
Marshall	5371	39	0.73	0.74	0.45	1.56	1.82	61
Mayes	14823	128	0.86	0.92	0.50	1.91	2.38	271
Murray	5003	41	0.82	1.28	1.54	2.44	3.38	79
Muskogee	26458	192	0.73	1.01	0.38	1.97	2.04	514
Noble	4504	30	0.67	0.85	0.88	3.04	3.01	31
Nowata	4147	46	1.11	0.35	1.03	2.63	1.51	50
Okfuskee	4270	53	1.24	1.40	0.68	1.98	1.83	96
Oklahoma	266834	1206	0.45	0.49	0.35	0.95	1.38	2920
Okmulgee	15300	144	0.94	1.34	1.42	1.97	2.92	316
Osage	16617	124	0.75	0.91	0.70	1.12	1.64	258
Ottawa	12984	105	0.81	1.02	0.49	1.44	1.83	245
Pawnee	6383	63	0.99	1.06	NA	2.49	2.93	126
Payne	26680	150	0.56	0.83	0.18	0.70	2.40	260
Pittsburg	17157	202	1.18	1.60	0.75	1.98	2.21	403
Pontotoc	13978	62	0.44	0.60	0.36	0.80	1.97	113

Oklahoma (OK) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Pottawatomie	24540	146	0.59	0.88	0.57	1.50	2.74	429
Pushmataha	4739	96	2.03	2.03	0.95	4.64	4.64	166
Roger Mills	1428	2	0.14	0.14	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Rogers	25724	102	0.40	0.64	0.68	1.57	3.07	205
Seminole	9575	64	0.67	0.72	1.22	1.26	1.54	119
Sequoyah	14761	169	1.14	1.36	1.47	1.54	1.97	396
Stephens	17463	107	0.61	0.70	0.13	1.35	1.54	255
Texas	7153	24	0.34	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	74
Tillman	3594	15	0.42	0.50	0.00	0.66	1.33	25
Tulsa	226892	884	0.39	0.39	0.28	0.85	0.77	2192
Wagoner	21010	125	0.59	0.78	0.70	1.38	2.03	348
Washington	20179	116	0.57	0.53	0.84	0.99	2.30	210
Washita	4506	27	0.60	0.40	0.62	1.80	1.71	58
Woods	3684	14	0.38	0.56	NA	0.00	0.00	27
Woodward	7141	25	0.35	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	63

OREGON (OR)



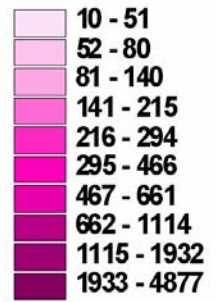
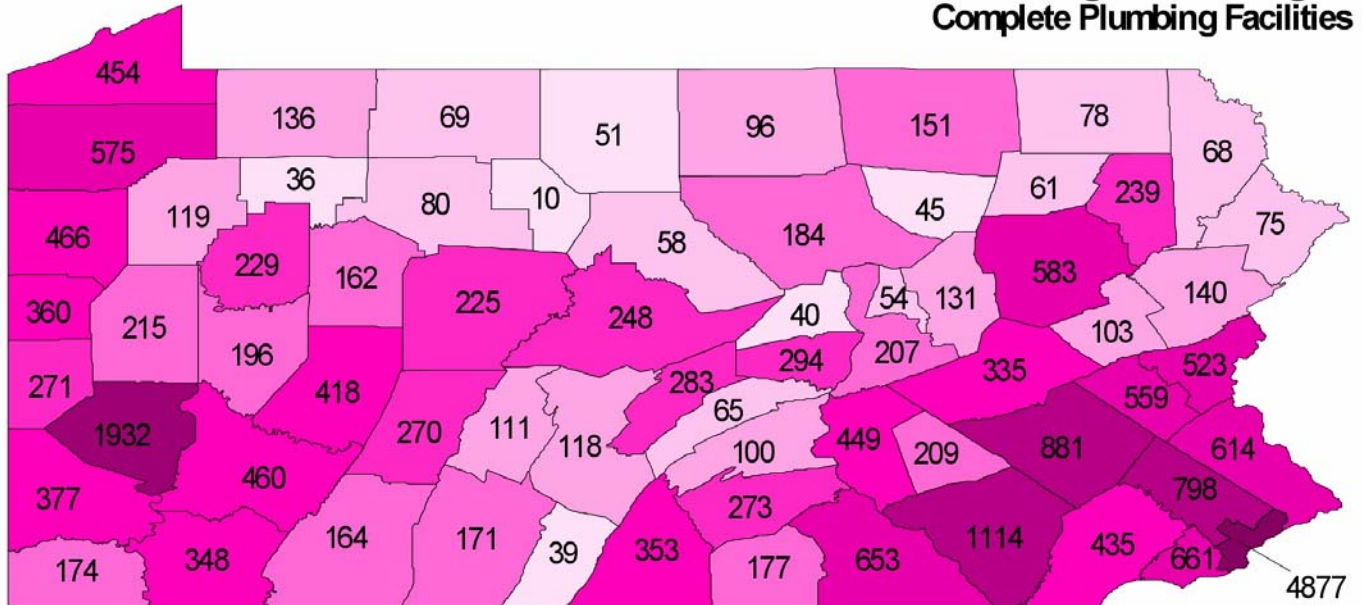
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
32	7025	0.53	6426	0.58	2256	0.82	3567	1.16

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Baker	6883	96	1.39	1.45	0.93	4.25	2.65	203
Benton	30145	103	0.34	0.62	0.00	0.78	5.30	233
Clackamas	128201	378	0.29	0.30	0.26	1.21	2.22	895
Clatsop	14703	139	0.95	0.97	0.62	3.28	3.35	267
Columbia	16375	99	0.60	0.70	0.60	3.14	4.28	134
Coos	26213	232	0.89	1.25	0.53	2.94	4.08	416
Crook	7354	35	0.48	0.58	0.56	1.94	2.09	115
Curry	9543	82	0.86	0.73	0.58	1.67	1.46	126
Deschutes	45595	179	0.39	0.51	0.22	1.22	0.29	372
Douglas	39821	251	0.63	0.83	0.26	1.39	2.34	518

Oregon (OR) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Gilliam	819	2	0.24	0.24	NA	2.38	2.38	NA
Grant	3246	55	1.69	1.69	2.21	3.72	3.72	124
Harney	3036	29	0.96	2.13	1.13	2.43	5.92	40
Hood River	7248	75	1.03	1.35	0.00	2.97	4.42	208
Jackson	71532	307	0.43	0.98	0.32	0.92	2.30	754
Jefferson	6727	77	1.14	1.58	0.35	2.49	4.35	155
Josephine	31000	413	1.33	2.10	0.51	3.69	6.33	796
Klamath	25205	201	0.80	1.13	0.79	2.39	4.62	397
Lake	3084	29	0.94	1.03	1.34	1.67	2.80	47
Lane	130453	587	0.45	0.87	0.20	1.28	3.33	1299
Lincoln	19296	128	0.66	1.40	0.40	2.14	5.17	234
Linn	39541	148	0.37	0.33	0.32	1.10	1.13	443
Malheur	10221	50	0.49	0.31	0.00	1.76	1.97	190
Marion	101641	314	0.31	0.39	0.33	0.96	2.26	778
Morrow	3776	26	0.69	0.67	0.80	0.92	0.00	76
Multnomah	272098	1894	0.70	0.67	0.49	2.05	0.00	3650
Polk	23058	132	0.57	1.51	0.36	1.22	3.66	275
Sherman	797	3	0.38	0.38	0.00	2.54	2.54	NA
Tillamook	10200	37	0.36	0.29	0.32	0.72	1.01	52
Umatilla	25195	187	0.74	0.70	0.62	2.24	1.91	430
Union	9740	45	0.46	0.43	0.49	0.27	0.40	105
Wallowa	3029	36	1.19	1.19	1.45	2.10	2.10	92
Wasco	9401	50	0.53	1.03	0.27	1.24	2.11	95
Washington	169162	514	0.30	0.37	0.22	0.86	1.23	1299
Wheeler	653	7	1.07	1.07	NA	0.00	0.00	14
Yamhill	28732	85	0.30	0.53	NA	1.18	1.55	188

PENNSYLVANIA (PA)

Pennsylvania: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
35	24450	0.51	26355	0.59	8112	0.77	14210	1.08

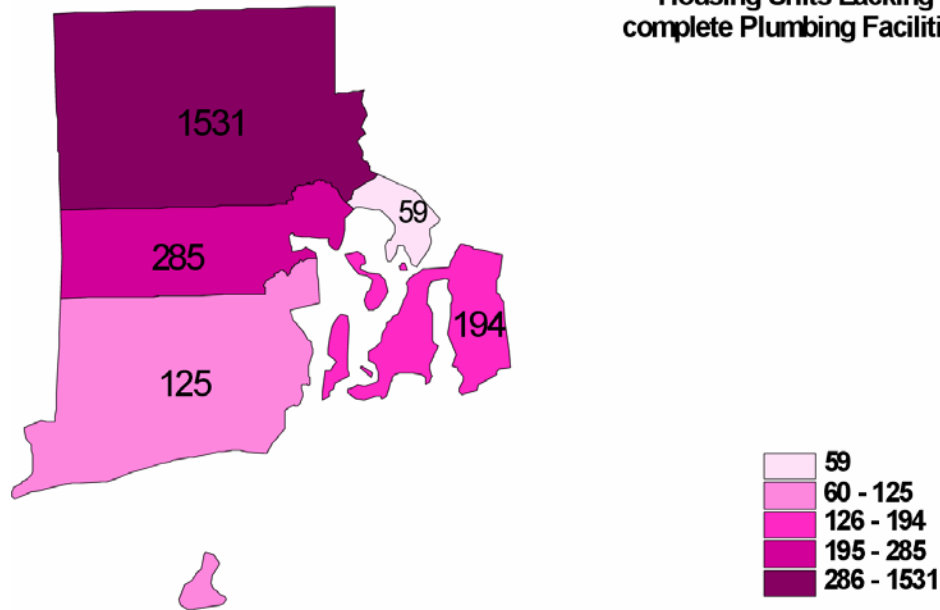
County	Pennsylvania (PA) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adams	33652	177	0.53	0.67	0.51	1.36	1.42	324
Allegheny	537150	1932	0.36	0.39	0.35	0.73	0.83	4037
Armstrong	29005	196	0.68	0.84	0.74	2.69	3.46	364
Beaver	72576	271	0.37	0.55	0.55	0.89	3.46	558
Bedford	19768	171	0.87	0.88	0.87	3.12	2.71	373
Berks	141570	881	0.62	0.66	0.49	2.04	3.65	2418

Pennsylvania (PA) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Blair	51518	111	0.22	0.37	0.29	0.40	0.96	240
Bradford	24453	151	0.62	0.66	0.70	1.59	1.36	246
Bucks	218725	614	0.28	0.37	0.14	0.75	0.00	1713
Butler	65862	215	0.33	0.53	0.48	1.14	2.24	440
Cambria	60531	270	0.45	0.75	0.46	0.98	2.71	556
Cameron	2465	10	0.41	0.98	0.80	0.00	0.00	26
Carbon	23701	103	0.43	0.42	0.70	1.34	1.76	193
Centre	49323	248	0.50	0.60	0.36	0.72	2.31	622
Chester	157905	435	0.28	0.42	0.35	0.92	2.20	1036
Clarion	16052	229	1.43	0.92	1.12	5.97	2.74	584
Clearfield	32785	225	0.69	0.93	0.80	1.94	3.05	551
Clinton	14773	58	0.39	0.63	0.33	0.84	2.15	123
Columbia	24915	131	0.53	0.79	0.61	1.05	2.61	284
Crawford	34678	575	1.66	2.31	0.74	4.89	7.23	2519
Cumberland	83015	273	0.33	0.41	0.28	0.75	0.78	646
Dauphin	102670	449	0.44	0.48	0.41	1.10	0.00	1043
Delaware	206320	661	0.32	0.36	0.19	0.64	0.00	1673
Elk	14124	80	0.57	0.63	0.37	0.89	1.02	185
Erie	106507	454	0.43	0.46	0.33	0.96	1.92	1244
Fayette	59969	348	0.58	0.61	0.81	1.09	1.35	619
Forest	2000	36	1.80	1.80	1.15	4.28	4.28	76
Franklin	50633	353	0.70	1.10	0.86	2.72	5.46	942
Fulton	5660	39	0.69	0.69	1.57	1.42	1.42	58
Greene	15060	174	1.16	1.30	0.67	3.37	4.82	333
Huntingdon	16759	118	0.70	0.79	0.87	2.21	2.72	235
Indiana	34123	418	1.22	1.80	1.11	2.72	5.04	1768
Jefferson	18375	162	0.88	1.25	0.68	2.23	4.47	639
Juniata	8584	65	0.76	0.70	1.16	2.65	2.76	200
Lackawanna	86218	239	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.91	0.83	477
Lancaster	172560	1114	0.65	1.23	0.78	2.62	4.25	3309
Lawrence	37091	360	0.97	1.87	0.96	4.07	9.92	1197
Lebanon	46551	209	0.45	0.72	0.38	1.52	3.00	413
Lehigh	121906	559	0.46	0.35	0.38	1.74	2.04	1450
Luzerne	130687	583	0.45	0.57	0.43	0.84	1.34	1331
Lycoming	47003	184	0.39	0.63	0.36	0.57	1.55	392
McKean	18024	69	0.38	0.45	0.34	1.07	1.07	155
Mercer	46712	466	1.00	1.85	0.48	3.36	8.01	1833
Mifflin	18413	283	1.54	2.71	1.32	4.11	9.78	1097
Monroe	49454	140	0.28	0.32	0.41	0.95	1.59	397
Montgomery	286098	798	0.28	0.07	0.31	0.64	0.00	1977
Montour	7085	54	0.76	0.97	0.68	2.65	6.10	226
Northampton	101541	523	0.52	0.48	0.48	1.45	1.23	1148
Northumberland	38835	207	0.53	0.71	0.63	0.58	0.96	511
Perry	16695	100	0.60	0.64	0.63	2.69	2.92	196
Philadelphia	590071	4877	0.83	0.00	0.60	1.77	0.00	13087
Pike	17433	75	0.43	0.42	0.58	0.24	0.27	184
Potter	7005	51	0.73	0.73	0.76	1.29	1.29	146
Schuylkill	60530	335	0.55	0.60	0.76	1.97	2.82	605
Snyder	13654	294	2.15	2.74	1.71	8.00	12.11	1209
Somerset	31222	164	0.53	0.58	0.51	1.50	1.52	393
Sullivan	2660	45	1.69	1.69	1.60	5.04	5.04	74
Susquehanna	16529	78	0.47	0.50	0.61	1.48	1.59	150

Pennsylvania (PA) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Tioga	15925	96	0.60	0.63	0.62	1.13	1.50	203
Union	13178	40	0.30	0.47	0.67	1.35	2.50	47
Venango	22747	119	0.52	0.70	0.45	1.05	1.52	255
Warren	17696	136	0.77	1.30	0.53	4.49	7.97	589
Washington	81130	377	0.46	0.42	0.48	1.25	1.34	776
Wayne	18350	68	0.37	0.44	0.15	1.18	1.44	165
Westmoreland	149813	460	0.31	0.50	0.26	0.95	1.55	1068
Wyoming	10762	61	0.57	0.56	0.63	1.16	1.38	133
York	148219	653	0.44	0.52	0.51	1.24	1.08	1421

RHODE ISLAND (RI)

Rhode Island: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking complete Plumbing Facilities

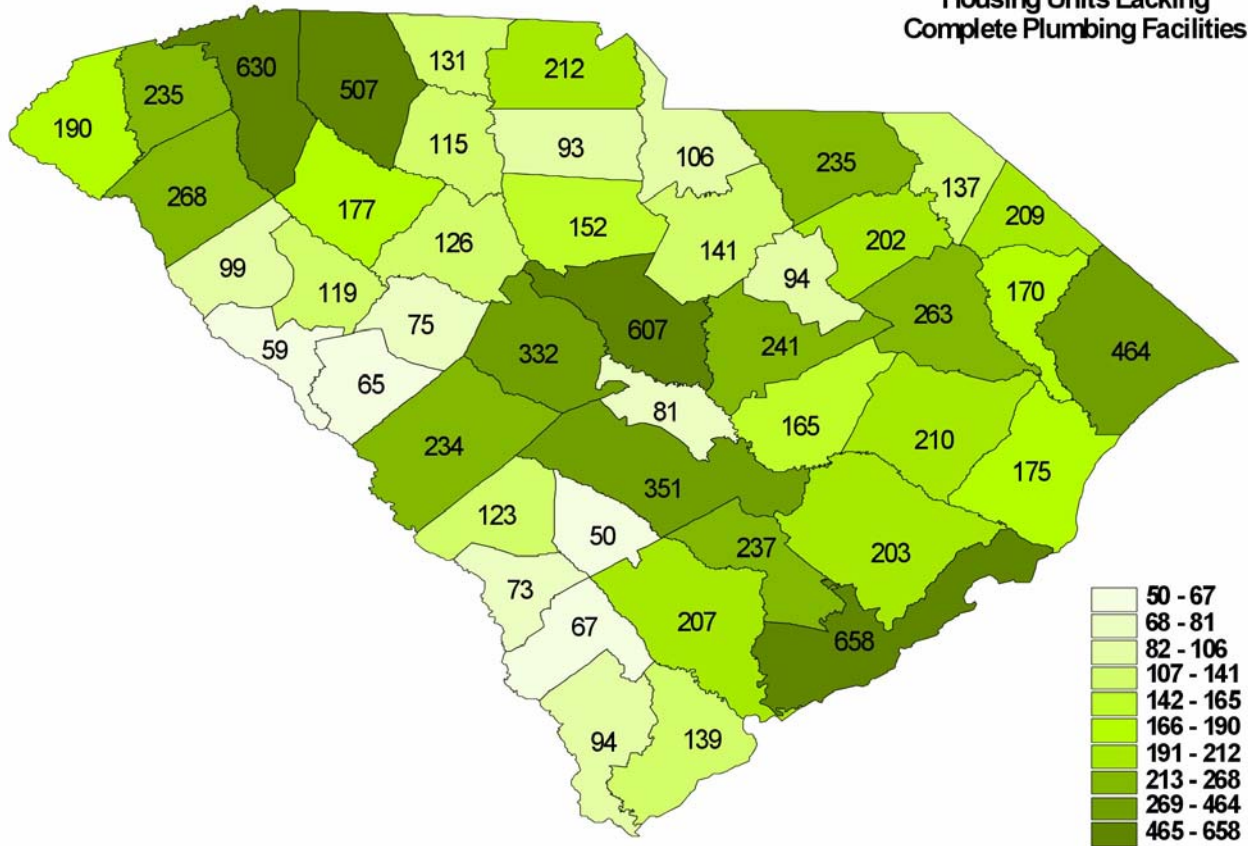


Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
31	2194	0.54	1670	0.44	100	0.29	233	0.47

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Bristol	19033	59	0.31	0.00	NA	1.07	0.00	160
Kent	67320	285	0.42	0.16	0.36	1.59	0.00	601
Newport	35228	194	0.55	0.13	0.14	3.01	0.00	304
Providence	239936	1531	0.64	0.38	0.42	1.33	0.00	4300
Washington	46907	125	0.27	0.28	0.22	0.79	1.61	223

SOUTH CAROLINA (SC)

South Carolina: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



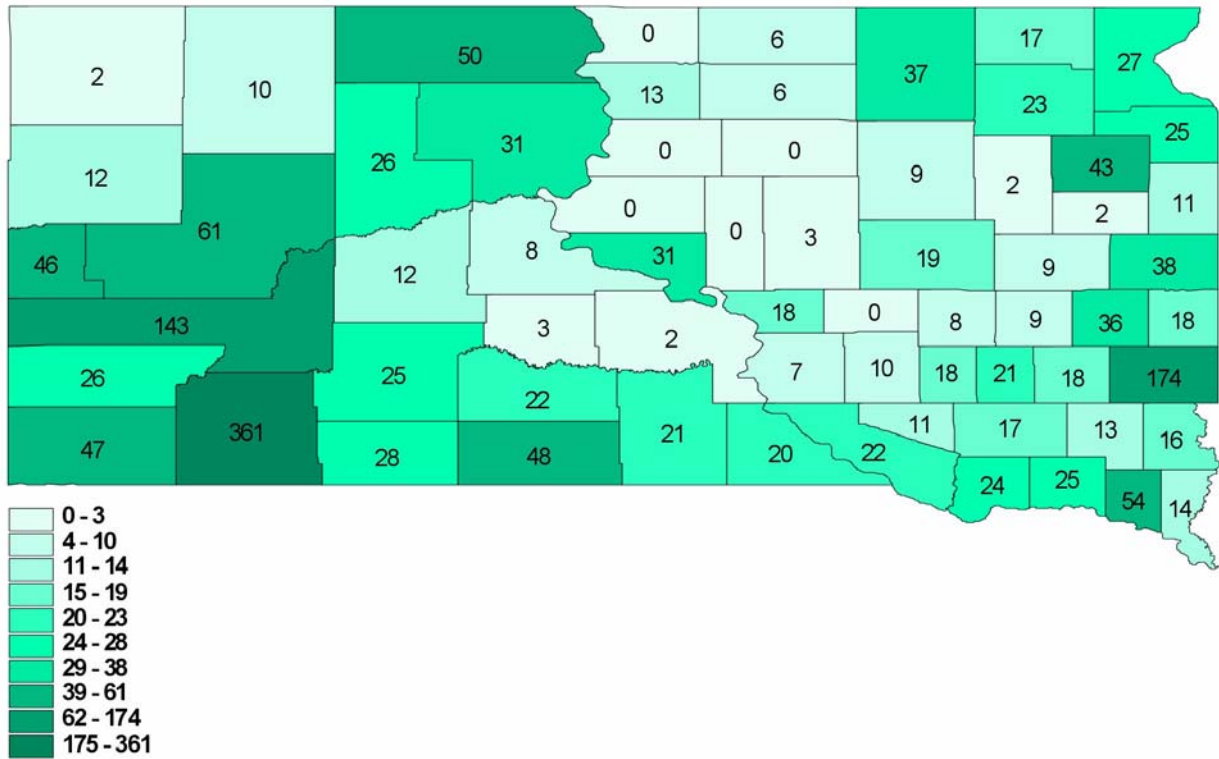
Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
22	9521	0.62	16626	1.32	5476	0.93	12715	2.31

County	South Carolina (SC) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Abbeville	10131	99	0.98	0.81	0.38	1.70	1.36	193
Aiken	55587	234	0.42	0.72	0.37	1.04	1.71	506
Allendale	3915	73	1.86	2.14	2.86	2.64	3.49	174
Anderson	65649	268	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.85	1.33	679
Bamberg	6123	50	0.82	0.76	0.00	1.31	1.75	97
Barnwell	9021	123	1.36	1.39	1.65	3.14	2.84	261
Beaufort	45532	139	0.31	0.50	0.05	1.33	2.58	325
Berkeley	49922	203	0.41	0.58	0.71	0.87	0.50	458
Calhoun	5917	81	1.37	1.37	1.71	3.40	3.40	191
Charleston	123326	658	0.53	1.74	0.51	1.15	3.93	1516
Cherokee	20495	131	0.64	0.81	0.53	0.76	0.82	259

South Carolina (SC)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Chester	12880	93	0.72	0.98	0.82	1.17	2.03	184
Chesterfield	16557	235	1.42	1.55	2.28	3.59	4.18	432
Clarendon	11812	165	1.40	1.42	2.21	3.05	3.06	401
Colleton	14470	207	1.43	1.68	1.29	3.29	4.03	588
Darlington	25793	202	0.78	1.03	1.35	1.71	2.72	487
Dillon	11199	209	1.87	2.27	2.66	3.90	4.88	657
Dorchester	34709	237	0.68	1.64	0.41	2.38	3.56	484
Edgefield	8270	65	0.79	0.82	0.91	2.32	3.26	168
Fairfield	8774	152	1.73	2.06	2.19	3.34	5.00	343
Florence	47147	263	0.56	0.59	0.61	1.58	1.64	580
Georgetown	21659	175	0.81	1.41	0.71	1.81	3.33	415
Greenville	149556	630	0.42	0.47	0.40	0.79	1.53	1359
Greenwood	25729	119	0.46	0.64	0.65	0.83	2.30	296
Hampton	7444	67	0.90	0.87	0.85	2.27	2.15	165
Horry	81800	464	0.57	1.02	0.34	2.01	3.28	1094
Jasper	7042	94	1.33	1.52	0.60	1.98	2.28	227
Kershaw	20188	141	0.70	0.53	1.03	2.46	1.91	222
Lancaster	23178	106	0.46	0.55	0.39	1.62	3.17	187
Laurens	26290	177	0.67	0.81	0.99	1.46	2.26	474
Lee	6886	94	1.37	1.52	0.68	1.36	1.45	150
Lexington	83240	332	0.40	0.65	0.52	1.28	2.13	751
McCormick	3558	59	1.66	1.66	1.79	1.36	1.36	160
Marion	13301	170	1.28	1.55	1.74	2.72	3.81	338
Marlboro	10478	137	1.31	2.02	0.80	1.51	3.85	361
Newberry	14026	126	0.90	1.06	1.31	1.88	2.46	294
Oconee	27283	190	0.70	0.79	0.72	1.64	2.71	382
Orangeburg	34118	351	1.03	1.05	1.06	2.54	2.46	854
Pickens	41306	235	0.57	0.75	0.45	1.79	3.22	515
Richland	120101	607	0.51	0.40	0.60	1.18	2.20	1581
Saluda	7127	75	1.05	1.27	1.31	1.89	2.59	259
Spartanburg	97735	507	0.52	0.56	0.43	1.42	2.26	1037
Sumter	37728	241	0.64	0.78	0.79	1.84	1.91	591
Union	12087	115	0.95	1.02	1.94	2.44	3.33	230
Williamsburg	13714	210	1.53	1.62	1.80	2.77	3.09	631
York	61051	212	0.35	0.58	0.64	0.97	2.36	536

SOUTH DAKOTA (SD)

South Dakota: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
19	1858	0.64	2315	0.89	1312	0.98	1984	1.59

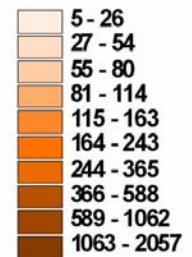
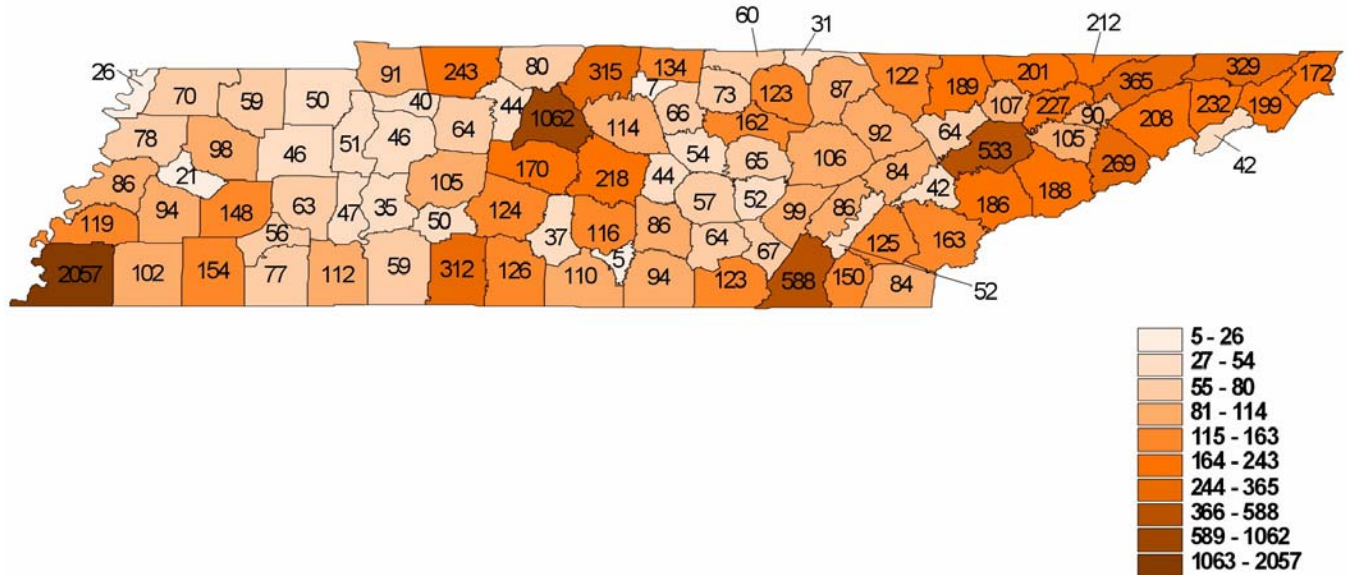
County	South Dakota (SD) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Aurora	1165	10	0.86	0.86	1.76	3.38	3.38	13
Beadle	7210	19	0.26	0.72	NA	0.70	0.88	74
Bennett	1123	28	2.49	2.49	0.00	3.54	3.54	52
Bon Homme	2635	24	0.91	0.91	1.33	1.09	1.09	41
Brookings	10665	38	0.36	0.87	0.60	0.99	6.08	71
Brown	14638	37	0.25	0.35	0.19	0.12	0.60	54
Brule	1998	7	0.35	0.35	NA	1.82	1.82	12
Buffalo	526	18	3.42	3.42	5.88	4.42	4.42	33
Butte	3516	12	0.34	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	34

South Dakota (SD) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Campbell	725	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Charles Mix	3343	22	0.66	0.66	0.55	1.65	1.65	41
Clark	1598	2	0.13	0.13	NA	0.90	0.90	NA
Clay	4878	54	1.11	0.00	0.58	3.32	0.00	130
Codington	10357	43	0.42	0.59	0.36	0.18	1.22	108
Corson	1271	50	3.93	3.93	NA	5.86	5.86	166
Custer	2970	26	0.88	0.88	1.67	3.61	3.61	30
Davison	7585	18	0.24	0.13	0.60	0.00	0.00	44
Day	2586	23	0.89	0.89	1.04	3.89	3.89	29
Deuel	1843	11	0.60	0.60	1.16	3.41	3.41	16
Dewey	1863	31	1.66	1.66	NA	0.71	0.71	102
Douglas	1321	11	0.83	0.83	NA	0.00	0.00	25
Edmunds	1681	6	0.36	0.36	NA	0.00	0.00	19
Fall River	3127	47	1.50	1.96	0.64	2.78	3.30	52
Faulk	1014	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Grant	3116	25	0.80	0.79	1.67	3.64	3.61	45
Gregory	2022	20	0.99	0.99	NA	2.20	2.20	65
Haakon	870	12	1.38	1.38	2.03	1.71	1.71	34
Hamlin	2048	2	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Hand	1543	3	0.19	0.19	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Hanson	1115	21	1.88	1.88	NA	10.00	10.00	80
Harding	525	2	0.38	0.38	0.00	1.75	1.75	NA
Hughes	6512	31	0.48	1.20	0.66	1.39	5.93	60
Hutchinson	3190	17	0.53	0.53	0.87	1.03	1.03	28
Hyde	679	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Jackson	945	25	2.65	2.65	NA	6.86	6.86	93
Jerauld	987	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Jones	509	3	0.59	0.59	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Kingsbury	2406	9	0.37	0.37	NA	3.63	3.63	10
Lake	4372	36	0.82	0.63	0.48	2.30	1.49	38
Lawrence	8881	46	0.52	1.18	0.23	0.64	2.11	110
Lincoln	8782	16	0.18	0.30	0.57	2.65	5.16	21
Lyman	1400	2	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.70	0.70	NA
McCook	2204	18	0.82	0.82	2.13	4.15	4.15	34
McPherson	1227	6	0.49	0.49	1.39	0.74	0.74	11
Marshall	1844	17	0.92	0.92	0.91	1.54	1.54	38
Meade	8805	61	0.69	1.23	0.72	0.82	0.00	83
Mellette	694	22	3.17	3.17	5.36	5.17	5.17	43
Miner	1212	9	0.74	0.74	1.43	1.89	1.89	16
Minnehaha	57996	174	0.30	0.32	0.33	1.23	3.17	481
Moody	2526	18	0.71	0.71	1.30	0.78	0.78	37
Pennington	34641	143	0.41	1.13	0.14	0.84	2.96	333
Perkins	1429	10	0.70	0.70	0.94	1.29	1.29	13
Potter	1145	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Roberts	3683	27	0.73	0.73	0.66	1.96	1.96	39
Sanborn	1043	8	0.77	0.77	NA	0.67	0.67	17
Shannon	2785	361	12.96	13.75	7.56	15.92	16.70	985
Spink	2847	9	0.32	0.29	0.59	1.78	0.94	13
Stanley	1111	8	0.72	0.00	2.30	3.92	0.00	18
Sully	630	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Todd	2462	48	1.95	1.95	2.57	2.30	2.30	118
Tripp	2550	21	0.82	1.77	NA	2.66	5.28	83

South Dakota (SD) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Turner	3510	13	0.37	0.37	NA	2.01	2.01	18
Union	4927	14	0.28	0.28	NA	0.61	0.73	36
Walworth	2506	13	0.52	0.20	0.00	2.48	0.00	37
Yankton	8187	25	0.31	0.64	0.53	0.75	0.00	61
Ziebach	741	26	3.51	3.51	NA	3.69	3.69	33

TENNESSEE (TN)

Tennessee: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
18	14340	0.64	23840	1.29	8222	1.04	19438	2.78

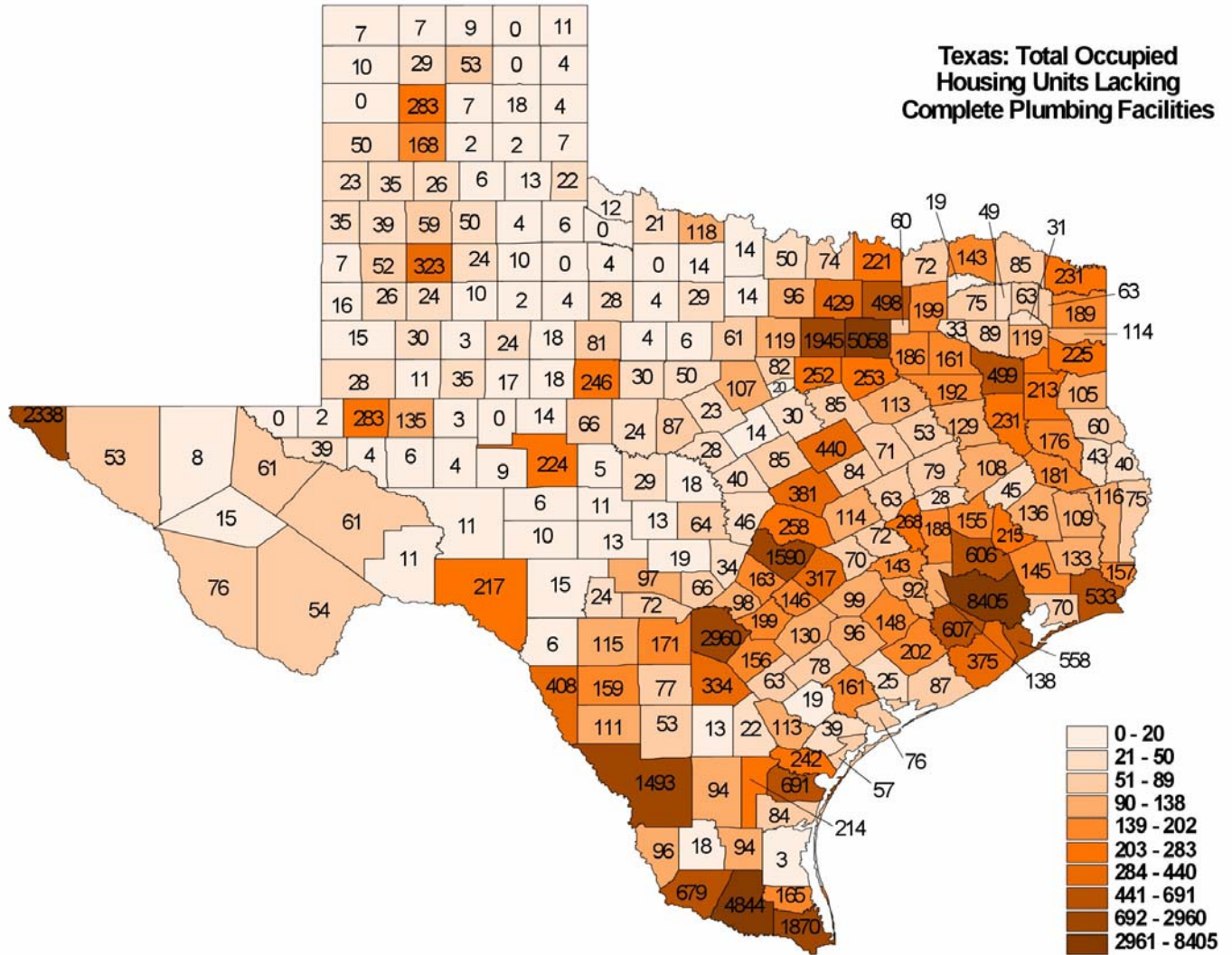
Tennessee (TN)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999
Anderson	29780	64	0.21	0.36	0.00	0.37	0.36	128
Bedford	13905	116	0.83	0.57	1.77	2.35	0.26	244
Benton	6863	51	0.74	0.96	0.75	1.20	1.62	127
Bledsoe	4430	99	2.23	2.23	2.10	5.53	5.53	280
Blount	42667	186	0.44	0.84	0.29	1.96	3.96	413
Bradley	34281	150	0.44	0.47	0.29	0.94	0.00	399
Campbell	16125	189	1.17	1.64	0.51	2.51	3.69	337
Cannon	4998	44	0.88	0.88	0.55	0.76	0.76	113
Carroll	11779	46	0.39	0.47	0.63	0.44	0.55	104
Carter	23486	199	0.85	1.45	1.52	2.43	4.39	306
Cheatham	12878	44	0.34	0.37	NA	0.40	0.44	85
Chester	5660	56	0.99	1.09	0.67	4.91	5.58	101
Claiborne	11799	201	1.70	2.36	1.80	5.24	7.15	553
Clay	3379	60	1.78	1.78	1.58	2.21	2.21	103
Cocke	13762	269	1.95	2.89	2.47	4.54	7.57	416
Coffee	18885	86	0.46	0.67	0.46	1.03	2.14	165
Crockett	5632	21	0.37	0.37	1.44	0.99	0.99	68
Cumberland	19508	106	0.54	0.80	0.38	2.14	3.37	217

Still Living Without the Basics

Tennessee (TN) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Davidson	237405	1062	0.45	0.63	0.38	0.98	2.17	2907
Decatur	4908	47	0.96	0.96	1.09	3.20	3.20	103
DeKalb	6984	54	0.77	0.99	0.74	0.91	1.34	103
Dickson	16473	64	0.39	0.50	0.25	0.94	0.90	122
Dyer	14751	78	0.53	0.58	1.65	1.30	2.96	194
Fayette	10467	102	0.97	0.97	1.17	3.43	3.43	248
Fentress	6693	87	1.30	1.30	2.03	3.58	3.58	228
Franklin	15003	94	0.63	0.72	0.52	2.24	2.85	179
Gibson	19518	98	0.50	0.62	0.80	0.41	0.60	189
Giles	11713	126	1.08	1.43	0.74	2.61	4.40	327
Grainger	8270	227	2.74	2.74	3.85	9.05	9.05	547
Greene	25756	208	0.81	1.08	1.02	1.60	2.71	396
Grundy	5562	64	1.15	1.15	0.81	3.23	3.23	136
Hamblen	23211	90	0.39	0.51	0.64	0.22	0.00	223
Hamilton	124444	588	0.47	0.93	0.39	0.84	4.07	1445
Hancock	2769	212	7.66	7.66	6.95	11.14	11.14	446
Hardeman	9412	154	1.64	1.84	1.39	3.50	4.45	337
Hardin	10426	112	1.07	1.15	1.60	2.89	3.25	224
Hawkins	21936	365	1.66	2.48	2.30	3.75	5.72	704
Haywood	7558	94	1.24	1.47	2.02	1.80	2.31	247
Henderson	10306	63	0.61	0.80	0.56	1.86	2.42	111
Henry	13019	50	0.38	0.59	0.47	0.81	1.52	69
Hickman	8081	105	1.30	1.30	1.06	2.68	2.68	284
Houston	3216	40	1.24	1.24	1.56	1.43	1.43	47
Humphreys	7238	46	0.64	0.82	0.55	3.17	4.95	107
Jackson	4466	73	1.63	1.63	2.36	2.43	2.43	164
Jefferson	17155	105	0.61	0.81	0.64	2.29	3.75	189
Johnson	6827	172	2.52	2.91	2.84	5.22	6.61	360
Knox	157872	533	0.34	0.86	0.36	0.68	1.74	1137
Lake	2410	26	1.08	1.08	1.86	2.86	2.86	43
Lauderdale	9567	86	0.90	1.02	1.22	1.61	2.39	200
Lawrence	15480	312	2.02	2.82	1.44	5.69	8.46	1424
Lewis	4381	50	1.14	1.66	NA	1.80	3.17	113
Lincoln	12503	110	0.88	1.13	2.10	1.70	2.43	193
Loudon	15944	42	0.26	0.12	0.29	0.41	0.00	103
McMinn	19721	125	0.63	0.79	0.63	1.36	2.66	239
McNairy	9980	77	0.77	0.83	0.28	2.44	2.47	103
Macon	7916	134	1.69	1.99	2.68	5.00	5.80	243
Madison	35552	148	0.42	0.33	0.63	1.20	2.23	395
Marion	11037	123	1.11	1.29	1.52	1.94	2.03	277
Marshall	10307	37	0.36	0.38	0.48	1.00	2.43	63
Maury	26444	124	0.47	0.67	0.64	1.59	4.03	201
Meigs	4304	52	1.21	1.21	0.73	4.67	4.67	214
Monroe	15329	163	1.06	1.33	1.40	2.68	3.49	315
Montgomery	48330	243	0.50	0.47	0.39	1.06	0.70	567
Moore	2211	5	0.23	0.23	NA	1.98	1.98	NA
Morgan	6990	92	1.32	1.37	1.19	4.67	5.49	238
Obion	13182	70	0.53	0.42	0.79	1.23	0.56	123
Overton	8110	123	1.52	1.72	3.13	5.03	6.37	366
Perry	3023	35	1.16	1.16	NA	4.02	4.02	133
Pickett	2091	31	1.48	1.48	3.97	0.57	0.57	74
Polk	6448	84	1.30	1.30	1.40	3.54	3.54	204

Tennessee (TN) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Putnam	24865	162	0.65	0.90	1.02	1.52	1.96	358
Rhea	11184	86	0.77	0.71	0.23	1.71	2.35	171
Roane	21200	84	0.40	0.63	0.96	1.13	2.46	150
Robertson	19906	80	0.40	0.46	0.25	0.57	1.17	321
Rutherford	66443	218	0.33	0.63	0.55	0.94	3.45	475
Scott	8203	122	1.49	1.67	1.44	2.41	2.88	193
Sequatchie	4463	67	1.50	1.50	0.00	3.33	3.33	136
Sevier	28467	188	0.66	1.03	0.59	1.78	2.96	383
Shelby	338366	2057	0.61	0.58	0.63	1.39	4.05	5496
Smith	6878	66	0.96	1.01	2.25	4.41	5.76	112
Stewart	4930	91	1.85	1.85	4.24	6.04	6.04	154
Sullivan	63556	329	0.52	0.75	0.83	1.47	3.45	604
Sumner	48941	315	0.64	0.82	0.96	0.57	1.49	894
Tipton	18106	119	0.66	0.83	0.93	1.12	2.24	237
Trousdale	2780	7	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.66	1.66	NA
Unicoi	7516	42	0.56	0.96	0.36	1.57	3.33	74
Union	6742	107	1.59	1.59	2.16	2.55	2.55	154
Van Buren	2180	52	2.39	2.39	1.83	4.11	4.11	94
Warren	15181	57	0.38	0.57	0.14	0.86	1.93	78
Washington	44195	232	0.52	1.05	0.68	1.33	3.30	527
Wayne	5936	59	0.99	0.99	1.11	2.30	2.30	99
Weakley	13599	59	0.43	0.41	0.29	0.64	1.11	188
White	9229	65	0.70	0.69	0.41	1.58	2.15	139
Williamson	44725	170	0.38	0.75	0.73	2.09	6.15	393
Wilson	32798	114	0.35	0.50	0.33	1.30	2.21	180

TEXAS (TX)



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
15	54853	0.74	56844	0.94	15169	1.16	26028	2.23

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Anderson	15678	129	0.82	1.07	1.02	2.00	3.12	264
Andrews	4601	28	0.61	2.15	0.52	1.31	8.20	147
Angelina	28685	181	0.63	0.74	0.60	1.36	2.31	537
Aransas	9132	57	0.62	1.00	0.40	1.58	2.17	137
Archer	3345	14	0.42	0.47	0.00	1.81	1.85	20
Armstrong	802	2	0.25	0.25	NA	2.38	2.38	NA

Texas (TX) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Atascosa	12816	334	2.61	3.68	2.32	6.09	10.33	914
Austin	8747	92	1.05	1.65	1.03	4.46	6.79	190
Bailey	2348	35	1.49	3.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	151
Bandera	7010	72	1.03	1.03	NA	4.88	4.88	119
Bastrop	20097	317	1.58	1.97	1.03	4.99	7.70	691
Baylor	1791	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Bee	9061	113	1.25	1.46	1.17	3.07	4.16	286
Bell	85507	381	0.45	0.58	0.42	0.97	2.17	936
Bexar	488942	2960	0.61	1.63	0.59	1.50	5.40	8276
Blanco	3303	34	1.03	1.03	0.71	0.00	0.00	70
Borden	292	3	1.03	1.03	NA	7.32	7.32	NA
Bosque	6726	30	0.45	0.55	NA	1.06	1.38	65
Bowie	33058	231	0.70	1.14	0.82	1.12	2.77	538
Brazoria	81954	375	0.46	0.66	0.28	1.16	2.61	1027
Brazos	55202	268	0.49	1.12	0.56	0.94	6.59	535
Brewster	3669	54	1.47	2.40	NA	1.48	7.69	179
Briscoe	724	6	0.83	0.83	NA	3.42	3.42	24
Brooks	2711	94	3.47	5.03	0.70	5.68	11.04	279
Brown	14306	87	0.61	1.01	0.35	1.49	2.89	181
Burleson	6363	72	1.13	1.35	0.93	4.44	5.31	117
Burnet	13133	46	0.35	0.42	0.14	1.22	1.06	106
Caldwell	10816	146	1.35	1.82	1.97	3.13	4.44	498
Calhoun	7442	76	1.02	1.45	0.41	2.04	4.45	222
Callahan	5061	30	0.59	0.70	0.98	0.95	1.20	57
Cameron	97267	1870	1.92	4.05	1.53	3.98	8.10	7262
Camp	4336	31	0.71	0.98	NA	0.65	0.00	64
Carson	2470	7	0.28	0.29	NA	1.47	1.47	12
Cass	12190	189	1.55	1.83	1.27	2.52	3.22	499
Castro	2761	35	1.27	1.45	NA	4.10	7.51	176
Chambers	9139	70	0.77	1.13	1.03	3.36	4.55	167
Cherokee	16651	231	1.39	1.53	1.01	4.46	6.37	571
Childress	2474	22	0.89	4.06	0.76	0.00	0.00	45
Clay	4323	14	0.32	0.44	NA	1.25	1.70	22
Cochran	1309	7	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	18
Coke	1544	14	0.91	0.91	0.79	2.61	2.61	28
Coleman	3889	24	0.62	0.68	0.56	1.14	3.20	50
Collin	181970	498	0.27	0.62	0.39	1.24	2.19	1257
Collingsworth	1294	7	0.54	0.54	1.04	0.00	0.00	13
Colorado	7641	148	1.94	2.48	2.36	3.07	3.73	286
Comal	29066	98	0.34	0.24	0.17	0.30	0.00	302
Comanche	5522	23	0.42	0.43	0.58	1.91	1.96	63
Concho	1058	5	0.47	0.47	NA	1.39	1.39	NA
Cooke	13643	74	0.54	0.69	0.76	0.60	1.40	183
Coryell	19950	85	0.43	0.78	0.69	1.58	3.34	197
Cottle	820	6	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	19
Crane	1360	4	0.29	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	10
Crockett	1524	11	0.72	0.00	1.62	3.54	0.00	20
Crosby	2512	24	0.96	0.96	1.69	1.72	1.72	80
Culberson	1052	8	0.76	0.76	NA	0.74	0.74	21
Dallam	2317	7	0.30	0.00	NA	1.80	0.00	NA
Dallas	807621	5058	0.63	1.10	0.38	1.47	7.86	16573
Dawson	4726	30	0.63	0.81	0.52	1.18	0.00	71

Still Living Without the Basics

Texas (TX) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Deaf Smith	6180	50	0.81	1.52	0.93	1.79	0.00	131
Delta	2094	19	0.91	0.91	1.26	1.55	1.55	44
Denton	158903	429	0.27	0.41	0.14	0.51	1.51	1120
DeWitt	7207	78	1.08	1.13	1.27	1.41	2.04	141
Dickens	980	10	1.02	1.02	NA	2.20	2.20	21
Dimmit	3308	111	3.36	3.62	4.51	5.01	6.44	325
Donley	1578	2	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Duval	4350	94	2.16	3.06	1.60	3.32	5.25	225
Eastland	7321	50	0.68	0.86	0.85	1.07	1.07	115
Ector	43846	283	0.65	0.45	0.78	1.31	2.31	792
Edwards	801	15	1.87	1.87	NA	2.51	2.51	49
Ellis	37020	253	0.68	0.74	1.12	2.38	3.69	593
El Paso	210022	2338	1.11	6.01	1.06	2.13	10.95	8253
Erath	12568	107	0.85	1.22	NA	2.40	4.58	465
Falls	6496	84	1.29	1.22	2.04	1.26	2.56	189
Fannin	11105	72	0.65	0.55	0.90	0.97	0.63	142
Fayette	8722	99	1.14	1.46	2.43	2.89	4.73	148
Fisher	1785	18	1.01	1.01	1.05	2.16	2.16	16
Floyd	2730	50	1.83	2.10	2.51	4.65	4.39	69
Foard	664	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Fort Bend	110915	607	0.55	1.68	0.51	2.14	5.31	2203
Franklin	3754	49	1.31	1.40	2.05	2.77	2.93	87
Freestone	6588	53	0.80	1.16	0.87	3.28	5.22	101
Frio	4743	77	1.62	2.02	2.37	3.41	12.90	229
Gaines	4681	15	0.32	0.08	0.00	0.78	0.00	16
Galveston	94782	558	0.59	0.54	0.41	1.74	1.80	1374
Garza	1663	10	0.60	0.00	0.00	2.49	0.00	77
Gillespie	8521	19	0.22	0.33	0.30	0.67	1.33	38
Glasscock	483	3	0.62	0.62	NA	0.00	0.00	14
Goliad	2644	19	0.72	0.72	1.03	2.49	2.49	45
Gonzales	6782	130	1.92	1.94	2.06	4.54	5.68	342
Gray	8793	18	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	28
Grayson	42849	221	0.52	0.62	0.35	1.22	2.09	498
Grayson	42849	221	0.52	0.62	0.35	1.22	2.09	498
Gregg	42687	219	0.51	0.58	0.63	1.18	3.26	490
Grimes	7753	188	2.42	3.07	3.03	5.06	9.09	405
Guadalupe	30900	199	0.64	1.08	0.53	1.89	3.69	570
Hale	11975	59	0.49	0.67	0.28	1.62	3.10	226
Hall	1548	13	0.84	0.84	NA	0.82	0.82	46
Hamilton	3374	14	0.41	0.64	0.47	0.44	0.73	17
Hansford	2005	9	0.45	0.70	0.00	1.05	2.78	35
Hardeman	1943	12	0.62	0.63	NA	0.91	0.00	28
Hardin	17805	133	0.75	0.86	0.76	2.20	1.83	371
Harris	1205516	8405	0.70	0.58	0.53	1.77	0.68	26878
Harrison	23087	225	0.97	1.03	1.19	2.84	3.20	479
Hartley	1604	10	0.62	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	39
Haskell	2569	28	1.09	1.10	0.76	2.92	3.77	65
Hays	33410	163	0.49	0.80	0.49	1.23	4.16	423
Hemphill	1280	4	0.31	0.31	NA	2.56	2.56	8
Henderson	28804	192	0.67	0.65	0.76	2.02	2.60	682
Hidalgo	156824	4844	3.09	7.19	1.71	6.49	13.54	19920
Hill	12204	85	0.70	0.64	0.34	1.80	1.98	183

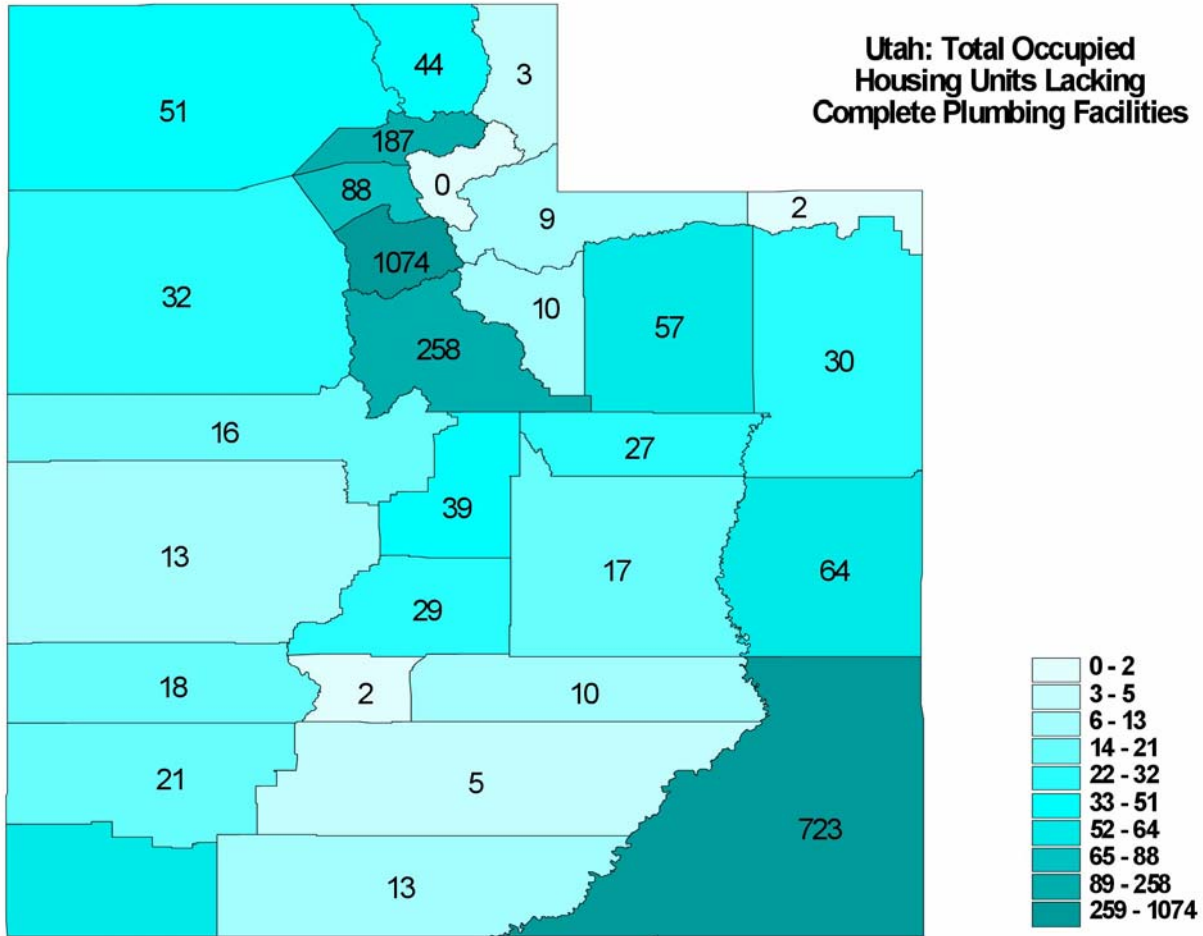
Texas (TX) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Hockley	7994	52	0.65	0.94	NA	1.10	2.25	128
Hood	16176	82	0.51	0.48	0.52	2.41	1.20	166
Hopkins	12286	75	0.61	0.62	NA	0.85	1.26	233
Houston	8259	108	1.31	1.72	1.49	3.57	5.89	230
Howard	11389	35	0.31	0.58	0.00	0.28	0.00	84
Hudspeth	1092	53	4.85	4.85	6.44	10.44	10.44	137
Hunt	28742	199	0.69	0.65	0.73	2.01	1.99	510
Hutchinson	9283	53	0.57	0.23	0.53	1.75	1.35	139
Irion	694	9	1.30	1.30	NA	6.25	6.25	17
Jack	3047	14	0.46	0.56	0.80	2.78	3.72	22
Jackson	5336	25	0.47	0.38	0.81	1.66	2.03	31
Jasper	13450	116	0.86	0.97	1.17	1.82	2.35	224
Jeff Davis	896	15	1.67	1.67	NA	10.34	10.34	23
Jefferson	92880	533	0.57	0.60	0.60	1.05	2.77	1361
Jim Hogg	1815	18	0.99	0.00	0.98	3.58	0.00	47
Jim Wells	12961	214	1.65	1.81	1.42	3.69	5.73	575
Johnson	43636	252	0.58	0.83	0.63	1.41	1.43	572
Jones	6140	81	1.32	1.37	0.94	3.23	2.60	161
Karnes	4454	63	1.41	1.64	1.10	2.57	2.86	130
Kaufman	24367	186	0.76	0.77	0.75	1.92	1.96	512
Kendall	8613	66	0.77	0.85	0.67	3.35	4.03	169
Kenedy	138	3	2.17	2.17	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Kent	353	2	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
Kerr	17813	97	0.54	0.72	0.57	0.66	0.38	248
Kimble	1866	13	0.70	0.97	0.77	0.00	0.00	21
King	108	0	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	0
Kinney	1314	6	0.46	0.46	NA	0.38	0.38	19
Kleberg	10896	84	0.77	1.81	0.39	1.12	3.80	223
Knox	1690	4	0.24	0.24	0.95	0.82	0.82	10
Lamar	19077	143	0.75	0.96	1.09	2.02	4.00	282
Lamb	5360	39	0.73	0.62	1.30	0.99	0.53	99
Lampasas	6554	40	0.61	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.77	101
La Salle	1819	53	2.91	4.12	3.90	7.39	9.40	94
Lavaca	7669	96	1.25	1.53	1.91	2.66	3.42	234
Lee	5663	70	1.24	1.66	2.74	2.90	4.06	188
Leon	6189	79	1.28	1.28	2.10	3.52	3.52	179
Liberty	23242	145	0.62	0.82	0.20	2.25	3.91	541
Limestone	7906	71	0.90	1.48	0.60	2.47	5.06	126
Lipscomb	1205	11	0.91	0.91	NA	3.61	3.61	23
Live Oak	4230	22	0.52	0.27	0.59	1.80	0.60	62
Llano	7879	64	0.81	0.61	NA	2.92	1.86	117
Loving	31	0	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Lubbock	92516	323	0.35	0.66	0.21	0.75	1.19	859
Lynn	2354	24	1.02	0.84	1.00	3.40	1.95	71
McCulloch	3277	29	0.88	0.52	1.23	1.78	3.05	75
McLennan	78859	440	0.56	0.44	0.55	0.87	2.97	1124
McMullen	355	13	3.66	3.66	4.32	9.38	9.38	24
Madison	3914	28	0.72	0.60	0.47	0.32	0.65	55
Marion	4610	114	2.47	2.47	3.17	3.81	3.81	333
Martin	1624	11	0.68	0.64	NA	1.64	1.85	26
Mason	1607	13	0.81	0.81	1.06	5.49	5.49	17
Matagorda	13901	87	0.63	0.64	0.30	1.80	2.48	183

Still Living Without the Basics

Texas (TX) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Maverick	13089	408	3.12	7.36	3.23	4.26	8.25	1564
Medina	12880	171	1.33	1.40	1.22	4.46	6.95	433
Menard	990	11	1.11	1.11	NA	0.87	0.87	36
Midland	42745	135	0.32	0.72	0.24	1.23	3.27	412
Milam	9199	114	1.24	2.04	1.24	3.07	5.24	236
Mills	2001	28	1.40	1.40	1.88	2.20	2.20	43
Mitchell	2837	17	0.60	0.79	1.42	0.90	2.42	45
Montague	7770	50	0.64	0.86	0.52	1.59	0.68	82
Montgomery	103296	606	0.59	0.80	0.54	1.99	3.09	1715
Moore	6774	29	0.43	0.40	NA	1.33	3.25	88
Morris	5215	63	1.21	1.37	1.47	4.14	4.59	181
Motley	606	4	0.66	0.66	0.00	3.88	3.88	NA
Nacogdoches	22006	176	0.80	0.95	0.65	1.80	2.91	435
Navarro	16491	113	0.69	0.70	0.65	1.77	2.15	341
Newton	5583	75	1.34	1.34	1.98	3.71	3.71	164
Nolan	6170	18	0.29	0.35	NA	0.74	1.48	55
Nueces	110365	691	0.63	1.82	0.51	1.43	4.17	1896
Ochiltree	3261	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Oldham	735	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Orange	31642	157	0.50	0.39	0.28	1.39	1.66	280
Palo Pinto	10594	61	0.58	0.49	0.45	1.64	1.68	164
Panola	8821	105	1.19	1.35	1.43	2.92	2.33	194
Parker	31131	119	0.38	0.43	0.49	0.90	0.99	255
Parmer	3322	23	0.69	0.83	NA	2.31	2.05	98
Pecos	5153	61	1.18	1.55	0.65	2.18	5.28	124
Polk	15119	136	0.90	0.99	0.67	1.43	1.39	320
Potter	40760	283	0.69	1.12	0.15	1.45	0.00	744
Presidio	2530	76	3.00	4.51	2.70	4.58	6.76	191
Rains	3617	33	0.91	0.91	1.16	3.54	3.54	54
Randall	41240	168	0.41	0.39	0.43	0.58	0.51	465
Reagan	1107	4	0.36	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Real	1245	24	1.93	1.93	NA	1.22	1.22	38
Red River	5827	85	1.46	1.76	2.09	2.17	3.03	145
Reeves	4091	61	1.49	1.71	0.93	3.74	0.68	206
Refugio	2985	39	1.31	1.53	0.56	1.29	2.33	96
Roberts	362	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Robertson	6179	63	1.02	1.39	1.01	1.85	2.99	166
Rockwall	14530	60	0.41	0.52	NA	1.94	1.89	201
Runnels	4428	66	1.49	1.43	0.66	3.17	1.56	164
Rusk	17364	213	1.23	1.51	1.10	3.23	4.09	406
Sabine	4485	40	0.89	0.89	0.92	3.68	3.68	56
San Augustine	3575	43	1.20	1.20	1.64	1.52	1.52	72
San Jacinto	8651	215	2.49	2.49	2.88	5.48	5.48	430
San Patricio	22093	242	1.10	2.32	0.95	3.59	8.26	754
San Saba	2289	18	0.79	0.22	1.37	3.30	0.00	28
Schleicher	1115	6	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	10
Scurry	5756	24	0.42	0.61	0.56	1.30	3.67	82
Shackelford	1300	4	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.50	0.50	NA
Shelby	9595	60	0.63	0.58	NA	0.72	0.98	170
Sherman	1124	7	0.62	0.62	NA	1.41	1.41	34
Smith	65692	499	0.76	1.00	0.79	2.23	2.78	1344
Somervell	2438	20	0.82	0.82	NA	0.89	0.89	45

Texas (TX) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Starr	14410	679	4.71	5.76	2.43	7.50	9.63	2511
Stephens	3661	6	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Sterling	513	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Stonewall	713	4	0.56	0.56	NA	1.44	1.44	NA
Sutton	1515	10	0.66	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	14
Swisher	2925	26	0.89	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	67
Tarrant	533864	1945	0.36	0.27	0.27	0.94	0.00	6155
Taylor	47274	246	0.52	0.50	0.30	1.19	1.13	635
Terrell	443	11	2.48	2.48	3.57	6.14	6.14	11
Terry	4278	26	0.61	0.61	NA	2.38	1.19	45
Throckmorton	765	4	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	10
Titus	9552	63	0.66	0.70	NA	2.00	2.99	203
Tom Green	39503	224	0.57	0.52	0.39	1.73	2.13	614
Travis	320766	1590	0.50	1.14	0.40	1.41	7.61	4381
Trinity	5723	45	0.79	0.79	1.38	2.21	2.21	122
Tyler	7775	109	1.40	1.45	0.96	4.49	5.11	228
Upshur	13290	119	0.90	1.02	0.81	3.89	4.43	242
Upton	1256	6	0.48	0.48	NA	2.71	2.71	13
Uvalde	8559	115	1.34	0.92	2.06	4.03	4.65	314
Val Verde	14151	217	1.53	1.14	1.10	3.66	2.69	684
Van Zandt	18195	161	0.88	0.97	0.56	2.51	2.82	369
Victoria	30071	161	0.54	0.41	0.30	1.35	1.96	505
Walker	18303	155	0.85	1.06	0.86	1.61	2.97	332
Waller	10557	138	1.31	1.55	1.04	1.65	2.59	468
Ward	3964	39	0.98	0.67	0.95	1.72	1.10	117
Washington	11322	143	1.26	1.72	1.54	4.66	9.39	240
Webb	50740	1493	2.94	28.13	2.53	5.39	42.81	6098
Wharton	14799	202	1.36	2.25	1.48	3.83	7.02	535
Wheeler	2152	4	0.19	0.19	NA	0.57	0.57	8
Wichita	48441	118	0.24	0.00	0.19	1.02	0.00	268
Wilbarger	5537	21	0.38	1.01	0.34	2.35	7.41	23
Willacy	5584	165	2.95	2.83	3.20	6.42	6.47	672
Williamson	86766	258	0.30	0.61	0.43	1.30	2.80	686
Wilson	11038	156	1.41	1.43	1.99	4.23	3.81	459
Winkler	2584	2	0.08	0.43	0.00	0.41	2.70	NA
Wise	17178	96	0.56	0.54	0.44	1.99	2.20	241
Wood	14583	89	0.61	0.54	0.25	1.56	2.05	194
Yoakum	2469	16	0.65	0.75	0.00	2.88	2.86	54
Young	7167	29	0.40	0.17	NA	1.10	0.00	51
Zapata	3921	96	2.45	4.84	1.07	3.84	10.80	353
Zavala	3428	159	4.64	6.51	5.31	7.17	10.46	462

UTAH (UT)

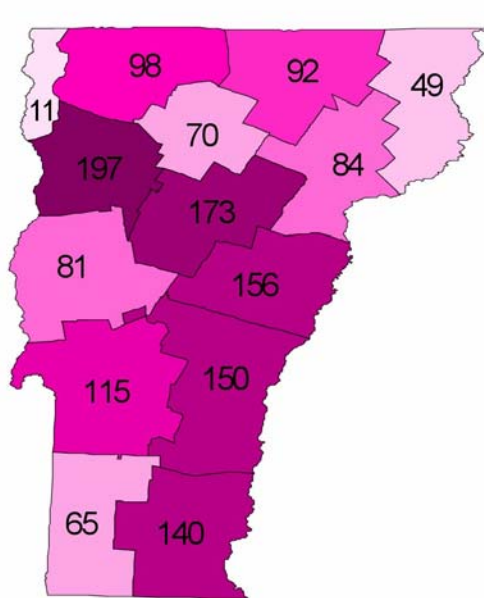


Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
49	2906	0.41	2163	0.40	1164	1.43	1092	1.66

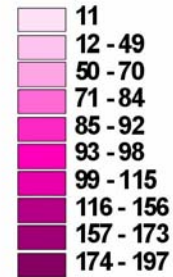
Utah (UT)		Occupied Housing Units (OHU)						Total population in OHULP
County	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Beaver	1982	18	0.91	0.91	2.02	0.00	0.00	57
Box Elder	13144	51	0.39	0.46	0.54	0.92	0.00	127
Cache	27543	44	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.47	0.00	103
Carbon	7413	27	0.36	0.42	NA	1.25	2.20	68
Daggett	340	2	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Davis	71201	88	0.12	0.00	0.10	0.42	0.00	346
Duchesne	4559	57	1.25	1.63	1.19	3.58	5.54	109
Emery	3468	17	0.49	0.49	NA	0.51	0.51	40
Garfield	1576	5	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	12

Utah (UT) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Grand	3434	64	1.86	5.62	NA	8.49	32.58	154
Iron	10627	21	0.20	0.38	0.29	0.11	0.41	58
Juab	2456	16	0.65	1.48	NA	2.50	5.60	43
Kane	2237	13	0.58	1.10	0.00	2.60	4.85	36
Millard	3840	13	0.34	0.32	0.94	0.00	0.00	49
Morgan	2046	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Piute	509	2	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Rich	645	3	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	10
Salt Lake	295141	1074	0.36	0.94	0.27	0.97	0.00	3253
San Juan	4089	723	17.68	22.12	19.29	39.95	45.08	2692
Sanpete	6547	39	0.60	0.78	0.66	1.31	1.43	100
Sevier	6081	29	0.48	0.56	NA	0.29	0.45	105
Summit	10332	9	0.09	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	53
Tooele	12677	32	0.25	0.70	NA	0.43	3.10	72
Uintah	8187	30	0.37	0.70	NA	0.18	0.31	87
Utah	99937	258	0.26	0.51	0.08	0.42	2.79	883
Wasatch	4743	10	0.21	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	32
Washington	29939	64	0.21	0.28	0.20	0.10	0.56	146
Wayne	890	10	1.12	1.12	NA	4.76	4.76	20
Weber	65698	187	0.28	0.25	0.26	0.39	0.00	461

VERMONT (VT)



Vermont: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities

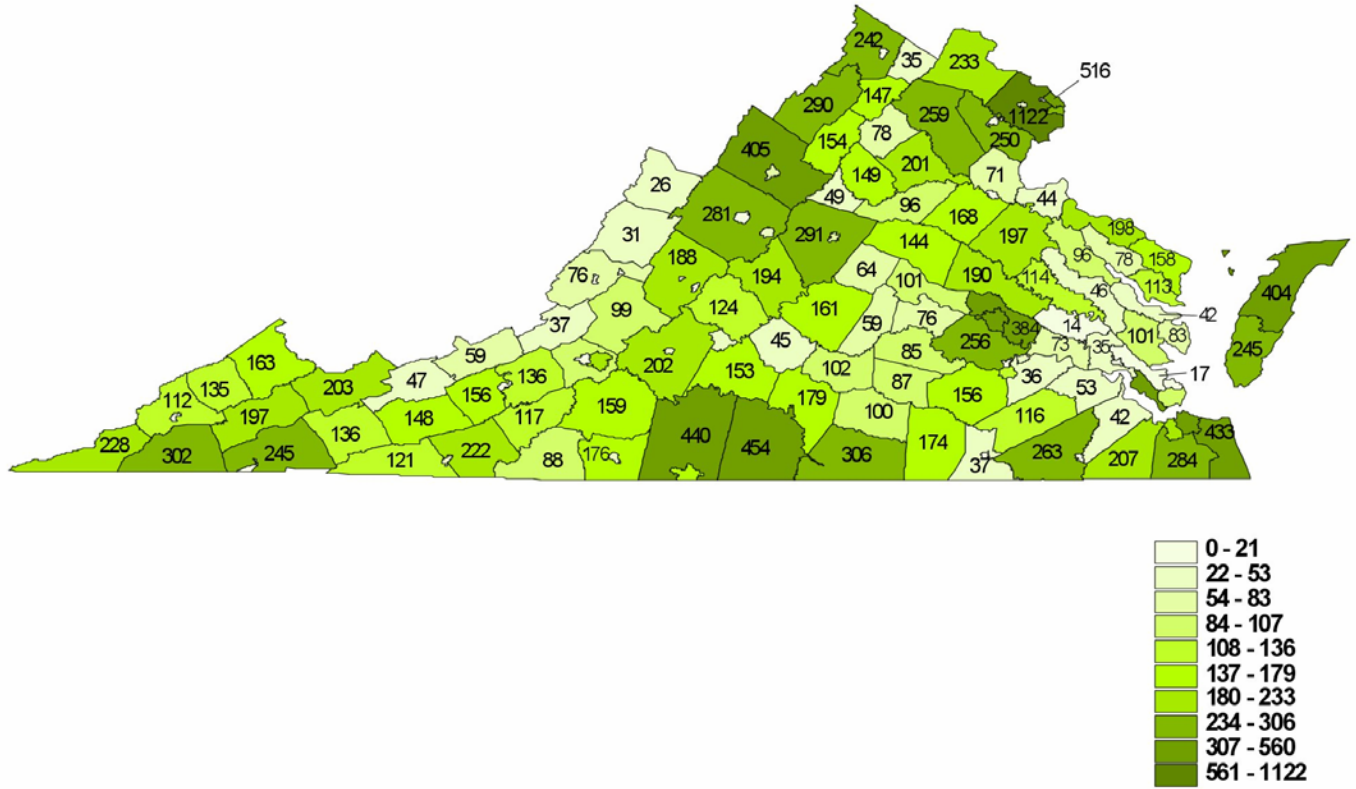


Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
24	1481	0.62	1952	0.93	1215	0.83	1732	1.24

Vermont (VT) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Addison	13068	81	0.62	0.70	0.74	2.76	3.07	138
Bennington	14846	65	0.44	0.55	0.24	0.71	0.79	137
Caledonia	11663	84	0.72	0.99	0.57	1.67	2.70	190
Chittenden	56452	197	0.35	0.38	0.10	0.52	0.49	414
Essex	2602	49	1.88	1.88	1.26	2.83	2.83	86
Franklin	16765	98	0.58	0.59	0.63	0.47	0.00	183
Grand Isle	2761	11	0.40	0.40	NA	0.00	0.00	16
Lamoille	9221	70	0.76	0.76	0.44	1.75	1.75	158
Orange	10936	156	1.43	1.46	1.67	3.93	3.98	356
Orleans	10446	92	0.88	1.03	0.97	1.77	2.29	166
Rutland	25678	115	0.45	0.67	0.48	0.75	1.52	252
Washington	23659	173	0.73	1.18	0.31	1.67	3.42	330
Windham	18375	140	0.76	1.04	0.49	0.92	1.66	284
Windsor	24162	150	0.62	0.75	0.38	2.51	3.04	247

VIRGINIA (VA)

Virginia: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
16	19550	0.72	35788	1.56	12128	1.66	30003	4.38

Virginia (VA) County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Accomack	15299	404	2.64	2.90	2.11	6.77	7.44	987
Albemarle	31876	291	0.91	0.78	1.17	4.00	3.08	491
Alleghany	5149	76	1.48	1.99	1.96	3.42	4.64	175
Amelia	4240	85	2.00	2.00	4.57	11.58	11.58	161
Amherst	11941	124	1.04	1.61	2.01	3.15	4.55	267
Appomattox	5322	45	0.85	0.85	1.78	2.90	2.90	60
Arlington	86352	516	0.60	0.00	0.41	1.71	0.00	1740
Augusta	24818	281	1.13	1.37	2.37	5.12	5.94	683
Bath	2053	31	1.51	1.51	2.38	8.52	8.52	57
Bedford	23838	202	0.85	1.00	1.20	3.10	3.50	340

Still Living Without the Basics

Virginia (VA) County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Bland	2568	47	1.83	1.83	3.42	8.67	8.67	127
Botetourt	11700	99	0.85	1.14	1.42	5.51	5.50	195
Brunswick	6277	174	2.77	2.86	2.72	7.96	8.93	428
Buchanan	10464	163	1.56	1.56	2.69	3.60	3.60	282
Buckingham	5324	161	3.02	3.02	4.30	8.12	8.12	423
Campbell	20639	153	0.74	0.84	0.23	3.56	3.58	240
Caroline	8021	197	2.46	2.46	3.97	6.09	6.09	551
Carroll	12186	222	1.82	1.86	3.01	4.69	4.80	403
Charles City	2670	73	2.73	2.73	4.01	5.71	5.71	208
Charlotte	4951	179	3.62	3.62	3.79	9.48	9.48	516
Chesterfield	93772	256	0.27	0.58	0.31	1.24	5.56	672
Clarke	4942	35	0.71	0.94	0.69	4.71	7.44	93
Craig	2060	37	1.80	1.80	2.30	3.78	3.78	62
Culpeper	12141	201	1.66	1.99	2.87	3.63	4.79	414
Cumberland	3528	59	1.67	1.77	3.01	5.08	5.54	218
Dickenson	6732	135	2.01	2.01	0.74	5.38	5.38	214
Dinwiddie	9107	156	1.71	1.91	0.82	7.33	9.99	304
Essex	3995	96	2.40	2.88	3.90	6.38	7.52	189
Fairfax	350714	1122	0.32	0.15	0.26	0.72	0.00	3291
Fauquier	19842	259	1.31	1.70	2.05	8.14	10.19	700
Floyd	5791	117	2.02	2.02	1.08	7.18	7.18	193
Fluvanna	7387	64	0.87	1.29	1.17	3.37	3.74	145
Franklin	18963	159	0.84	0.88	1.27	3.51	4.15	213
Frederick	22097	242	1.10	1.63	1.57	2.54	3.68	524
Giles	6994	59	0.84	0.88	0.82	2.21	1.88	112
Gloucester	13127	101	0.77	0.73	0.97	0.81	0.00	169
Goochland	6158	101	1.64	1.58	1.82	8.73	8.73	153
Grayson	7259	121	1.67	1.68	1.01	3.23	3.25	270
Greene	5574	49	0.88	0.88	0.94	1.80	1.80	90
Greensville	3375	37	1.10	1.24	1.51	1.23	1.35	63
Halifax	15018	454	3.02	3.73	3.28	7.44	9.78	1000
Hanover	31121	190	0.61	1.13	1.75	7.97	15.94	387
Henrico	108121	384	0.36	0.55	0.53	0.87	3.24	975
Henry	23910	176	0.74	0.93	0.72	1.91	2.18	326
Highland	1131	26	2.30	2.30	4.10	0.00	0.00	61
Isle of Wight	11319	42	0.37	0.57	0.78	0.83	1.47	111
James City	19003	35	0.18	0.52	0.17	2.22	7.55	111
King and Queen	2673	46	1.72	1.72	2.42	3.41	3.41	84
King George	6091	44	0.72	0.72	0.86	1.81	1.81	79
King William	4846	114	2.35	2.91	4.00	11.11	12.85	230
Lancaster	5004	113	2.26	2.26	0.89	6.90	6.90	246
Lee	9706	228	2.35	2.30	2.71	5.08	5.09	417
Loudoun	59900	233	0.39	1.12	1.12	2.59	6.30	713
Louisa	9945	144	1.45	1.45	2.10	7.33	7.33	316
Lunenburg	4998	100	2.00	2.00	2.17	3.50	3.50	198
Madison	4739	149	3.14	3.14	3.95	7.20	7.20	321
Mathews	3932	83	2.11	2.11	3.60	12.03	12.03	182
Mecklenburg	12951	306	2.36	2.84	3.95	6.89	9.43	580
Middlesex	4253	42	0.99	0.99	2.16	4.09	4.09	87
Montgomery	30997	136	0.44	0.83	0.69	0.82	2.44	322
Nelson	5887	194	3.30	3.30	5.19	11.15	11.15	481

Virginia (VA) County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
New Kent	4925	14	0.28	0.28	0.92	2.82	2.82	20
Northampton	5321	245	4.60	4.60	2.76	10.73	10.73	601
Northumberland	5470	158	2.89	2.89	1.80	7.55	7.55	361
Nottoway	5664	87	1.54	2.24	1.08	1.55	2.93	271
Orange	10150	96	0.95	1.44	0.96	2.33	3.52	223
Page	9305	154	1.66	1.84	2.15	5.96	6.89	244
Patrick	8141	88	1.08	1.08	1.67	2.77	2.77	194
Pittsylvania	24684	440	1.78	1.95	1.82	6.08	6.44	804
Powhatan	7258	76	1.05	1.05	1.61	3.15	3.15	180
Prince Edward	6561	102	1.55	1.84	2.34	2.14	2.22	194
Prince George	10159	36	0.35	0.17	0.46	2.48	2.13	89
Prince William	94570	250	0.26	0.57	0.25	0.94	9.50	848
Pulaski	14643	156	1.07	1.46	1.36	3.59	6.96	332
Rappahannock	2788	78	2.80	2.80	1.76	4.64	4.64	184
Richmond	2937	78	2.66	3.12	0.85	9.20	11.22	182
Roanoke	34686	103	0.30	0.49	0.33	0.79	0.00	277
Hanover	31121	190	0.61	1.13	1.75	7.97	15.94	387
Henrico	108121	384	0.36	0.55	0.53	0.87	3.24	975
Henry	23910	176	0.74	0.93	0.72	1.91	2.18	326
Highland	1131	26	2.30	2.30	4.10	0.00	0.00	61
Isle of Wight	11319	42	0.37	0.57	0.78	0.83	1.47	111
James City	19003	35	0.18	0.52	0.17	2.22	7.55	111
King and Queen	2673	46	1.72	1.72	2.42	3.41	3.41	84
King George	6091	44	0.72	0.72	0.86	1.81	1.81	79
King William	4846	114	2.35	2.91	4.00	11.11	12.85	230
Lancaster	5004	113	2.26	2.26	0.89	6.90	6.90	246
Lee	9706	228	2.35	2.30	2.71	5.08	5.09	417
Loudoun	59900	233	0.39	1.12	1.12	2.59	6.30	713
Louisa	9945	144	1.45	1.45	2.10	7.33	7.33	316
Lunenburg	4998	100	2.00	2.00	2.17	3.50	3.50	198
Madison	4739	149	3.14	3.14	3.95	7.20	7.20	321
Mathews	3932	83	2.11	2.11	3.60	12.03	12.03	182
Mecklenburg	12951	306	2.36	2.84	3.95	6.89	9.43	580
Middlesex	4253	42	0.99	0.99	2.16	4.09	4.09	87
Montgomery	30997	136	0.44	0.83	0.69	0.82	2.44	322
Nelson	5887	194	3.30	3.30	5.19	11.15	11.15	481
New Kent	4925	14	0.28	0.28	0.92	2.82	2.82	20
Northampton	5321	245	4.60	4.60	2.76	10.73	10.73	601
Northumberland	5470	158	2.89	2.89	1.80	7.55	7.55	361
Nottoway	5664	87	1.54	2.24	1.08	1.55	2.93	271
Orange	10150	96	0.95	1.44	0.96	2.33	3.52	223
Page	9305	154	1.66	1.84	2.15	5.96	6.89	244
Patrick	8141	88	1.08	1.08	1.67	2.77	2.77	194
Pittsylvania	24684	440	1.78	1.95	1.82	6.08	6.44	804
Powhatan	7258	76	1.05	1.05	1.61	3.15	3.15	180
Prince Edward	6561	102	1.55	1.84	2.34	2.14	2.22	194
Prince George	10159	36	0.35	0.17	0.46	2.48	2.13	89
Prince William	94570	250	0.26	0.57	0.25	0.94	9.50	848
Pulaski	14643	156	1.07	1.46	1.36	3.59	6.96	332
Rappahannock	2788	78	2.80	2.80	1.76	4.64	4.64	184
Richmond	2937	78	2.66	3.12	0.85	9.20	11.22	182

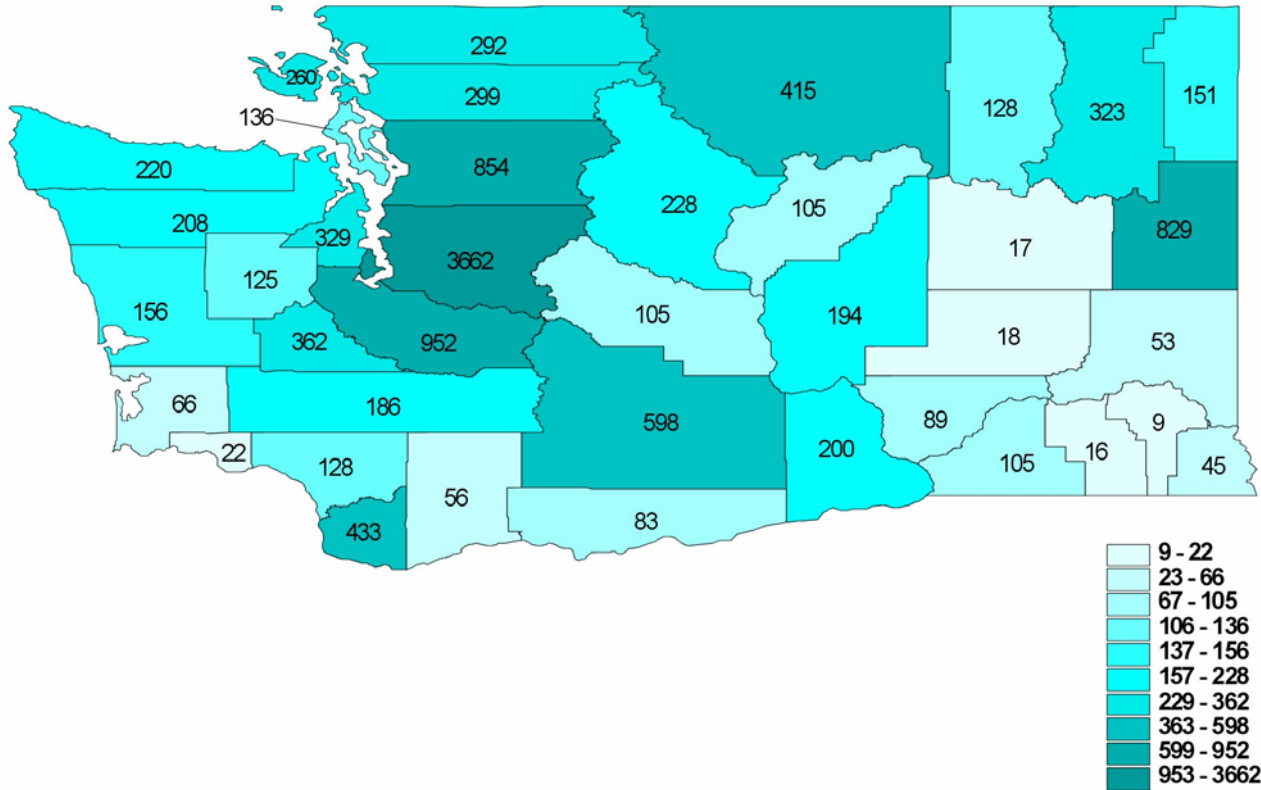
Still Living Without the Basics

Virginia (VA) County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Roanoke	34686	103	0.30	0.49	0.33	0.79	0.00	277
Rockbridge	8486	188	2.22	2.30	3.20	5.65	6.34	395
Rockingham	25355	405	1.60	2.21	2.88	5.21	7.49	936
Russell	11789	197	1.67	1.91	3.28	3.67	4.24	345
Scott	9795	302	3.08	3.74	2.50	7.93	9.35	647
Shenandoah	14296	290	2.03	2.41	3.21	5.79	7.13	612
Smyth	13493	136	1.01	1.19	1.83	2.77	3.73	251
Southampton	6279	263	4.19	4.28	4.79	13.10	13.10	571
Spotsylvania	31308	168	0.54	1.08	0.70	4.15	9.39	389
Stafford	30187	71	0.24	0.45	1.23	1.92	2.60	204
Surry	2619	53	2.02	2.02	1.66	5.44	5.44	149
Sussex	4126	116	2.81	2.81	1.59	7.48	7.48	216
Tazewell	18277	203	1.11	1.56	1.45	2.09	2.44	406
Warren	12087	147	1.22	2.05	0.94	2.43	7.93	226
Washington	21056	245	1.16	1.62	1.25	2.98	4.05	519
Westmoreland	6846	198	2.89	3.99	2.54	7.90	12.24	557
Wise	16013	112	0.70	1.03	0.40	1.69	3.11	240
Wythe	11511	148	1.29	1.54	1.66	5.27	8.27	231
York	20000	17	0.09	0.46	NA	1.20	14.06	29
Alexandria City	61889	295	0.48	0.00	0.52	2.50	0.00	889
Bedford City	2519	35	1.39	0.00	0.00	5.05	0.00	46
Bristol City	7678	8	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30
Buena Vista City	2547	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Charlottesville City	16851	67	0.40	0.00	0.39	0.70	0.00	107
Chesapeake City	69900	284	0.41	0.27	0.68	1.65	0.00	807
Clifton Forge City	1841	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Colonial Heights City	7027	6	0.09	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	18
Covington City	2835	15	0.53	0.00	NA	2.24	0.00	18
Danville City	20607	173	0.84	1.86	0.44	0.73	4.07	343
Emporia City	2226	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Fairfax City	8035	24	0.30	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	150
Falls Church City	4471	15	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35
Franklin City	3384	6	0.18	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	10
Fredericksburg City	8102	15	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74
Galax City	2950	32	1.08	0.00	1.41	2.62	0.00	72
Hampton City	53887	107	0.20	0.00	0.20	1.24	0.00	228
Harrisonburg City	13133	64	0.49	0.00	0.60	1.04	0.00	208
Hopewell City	9055	26	0.29	0.00	NA	0.82	0.00	46
Lexington City	2232	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Lynchburg City	25477	52	0.20	0.52	0.24	0.00	0.00	79
Manassas City	11757	5	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17
Manassas Park City	3254	11	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22
Martinsville City	6498	24	0.37	0.00	0.58	1.43	0.00	29
Newport News City	69686	381	0.55	0.00	0.41	1.11	0.00	962
Norfolk City	86210	560	0.65	0.00	0.44	0.96	0.00	1458
Norton City	1730	5	0.29	0.00	NA	1.28	0.00	NA
Petersburg City	13799	114	0.83	0.00	0.49	1.72	0.00	368
Poquoson City	4166	7	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
Portsmouth City	38170	214	0.56	0.00	0.33	0.78	0.00	607
Radford City	5809	9	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	42
Richmond City	84549	454	0.54	0.00	0.38	1.04	0.00	1022

Virginia (VA) County/City	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Roanoke City	42003	215	0.51	0.00	0.43	1.32	0.00	341
Salem City	9954	9	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18
Staunton City	9676	21	0.22	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00	55
Suffolk City	23283	207	0.89	1.92	1.24	3.78	11.49	457
Virginia Beach City	154455	433	0.28	1.13	0.21	0.64	6.06	1046
Waynesboro City	8332	45	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	88
Williamsburg City	3619	7	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26
Winchester City	10001	17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	24

WASHINGTON (WA)

Washington: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities

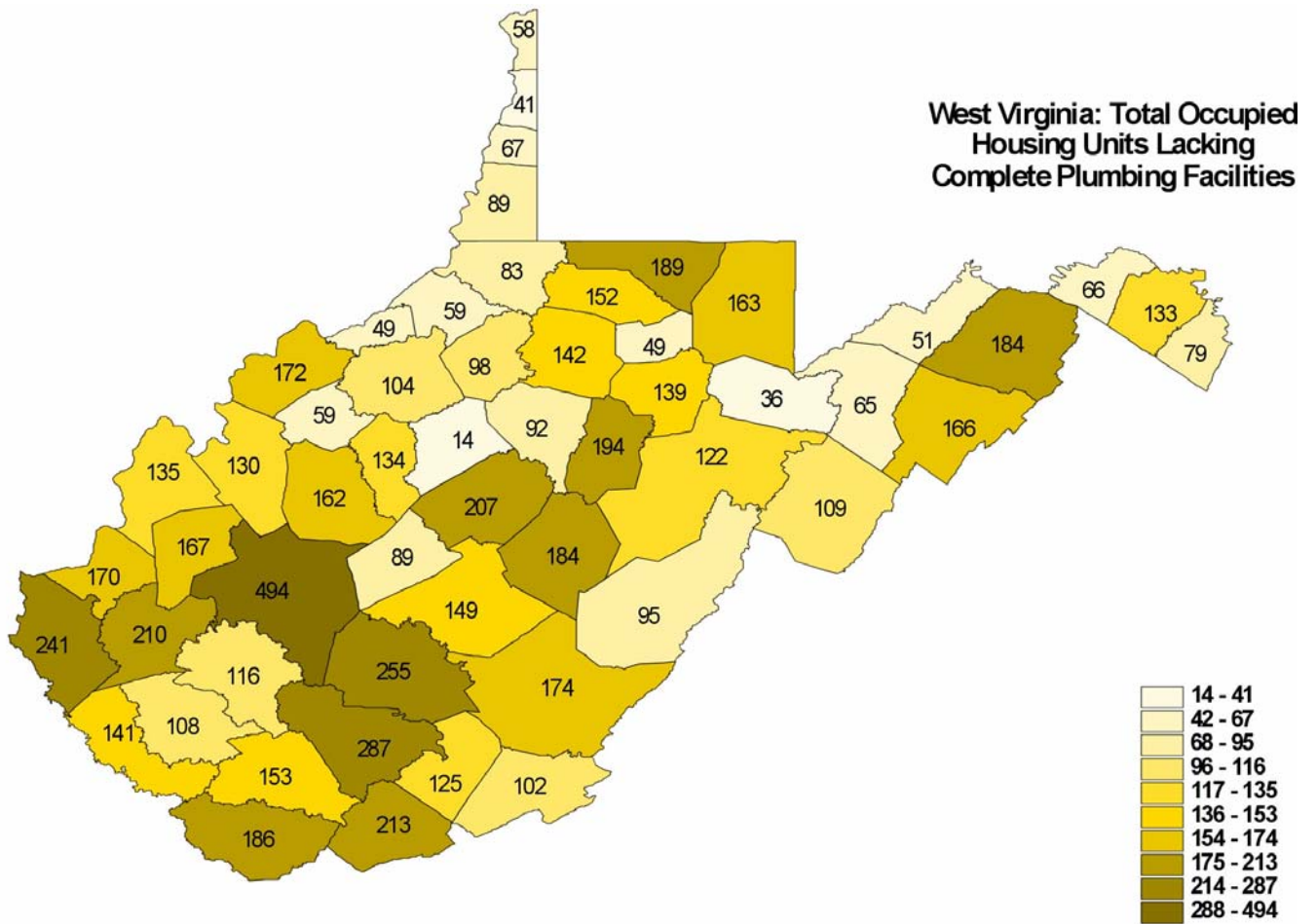


Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
28	12457	0.55	10128	0.54	4066	1.05	5016	1.22

County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adams	5229	18	0.34	0.44	0.00	1.17	2.73	53
Asotin	8364	45	0.54	2.10	0.26	0.73	13.79	93
Benton	52866	200	0.38	0.68	0.11	1.62	0.00	658
Chelan	25021	228	0.91	1.14	0.20	2.58	2.80	751
Clallam	27164	220	0.81	1.36	0.15	1.70	2.58	510
Clark	127208	433	0.34	0.53	0.26	1.08	0.69	918
Columbia	1687	16	0.95	1.23	0.97	0.00	0.00	23
Cowlitz	35850	128	0.36	0.43	0.18	0.80	1.58	260
Douglas	11726	105	0.90	1.96	0.89	2.70	4.24	301
Ferry	2823	128	4.53	4.53	1.33	9.07	9.07	226

Washington (WA) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Franklin	14840	89	0.60	1.08	0.22	1.59	6.51	344
Garfield	987	9	0.91	0.91	2.13	1.61	1.61	18
Grant	25204	194	0.77	0.67	0.61	2.46	2.55	534
Grays Harbor	26808	156	0.58	0.80	0.46	1.31	2.62	351
Island	27784	136	0.49	0.72	0.14	2.83	2.86	268
Jefferson	11645	208	1.79	1.73	0.35	6.02	5.29	340
King	710916	3662	0.52	0.76	0.29	1.63	3.03	7606
Kitsap	86416	329	0.38	0.43	0.33	0.85	2.41	683
Kittitas	13382	105	0.78	0.49	0.72	1.52	0.79	166
Klickitat	7473	83	1.11	1.29	1.22	1.36	2.83	137
Lewis	26306	186	0.71	0.82	0.43	1.65	2.37	406
Lincoln	4151	17	0.41	0.41	0.00	1.20	1.20	52
Mason	18912	125	0.66	0.76	0.14	2.61	2.64	253
Okanogan	15027	415	2.76	3.34	1.04	6.17	7.57	1029
Pacific	9096	66	0.73	1.06	0.31	1.62	1.19	107
Pend Oreille	4639	151	3.26	3.26	3.25	5.79	5.79	302
Pierce	260800	952	0.37	0.63	0.27	1.05	2.17	2420
San Juan	6466	260	4.02	4.02	1.73	9.79	9.79	504
Skagit	38852	299	0.77	1.42	0.10	2.48	4.19	828
Skamania	3755	56	1.49	1.49	NA	4.14	4.14	101
Snohomish	224852	854	0.38	1.10	0.30	1.10	5.57	1982
Spokane	163611	829	0.51	0.48	0.35	1.72	1.21	1414
Stevens	15017	323	2.15	2.69	1.06	5.94	7.15	813
Thurston	81625	362	0.44	0.66	0.37	1.56	1.47	685
Wahkiakum	1553	22	1.42	1.42	1.62	1.57	1.57	32
Walla Walla	19647	105	0.53	0.30	0.10	0.75	0.00	307
Whatcom	64446	292	0.45	0.81	0.10	1.08	3.15	665
Whitman	15257	53	0.35	0.32	0.22	0.42	0.39	107
Yakima	73993	598	0.81	0.77	0.31	2.20	2.14	2025

WEST VIRGINIA (WV)

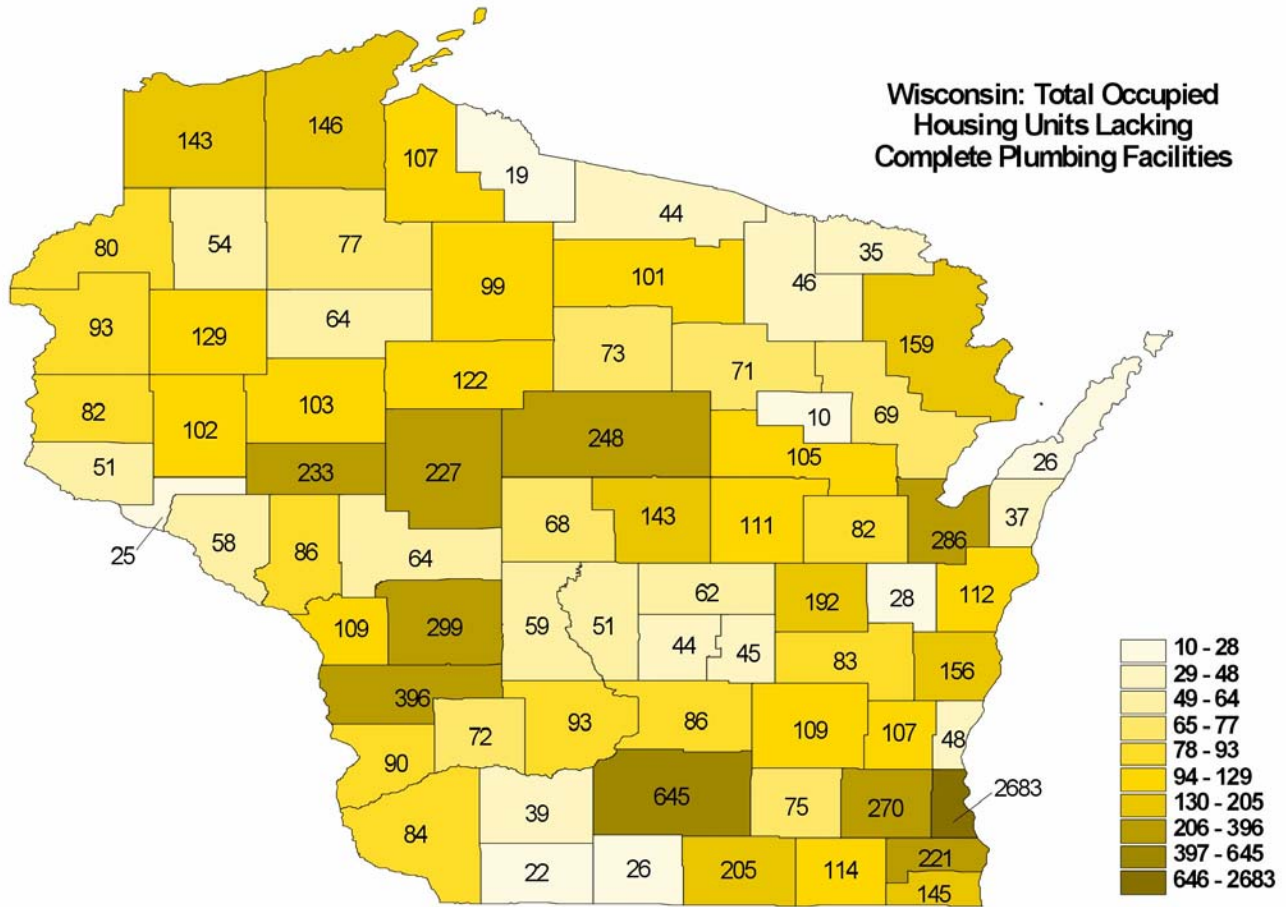


Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
5	7451	1.01	15972	2.32	5896	1.55	14925	3.55

County	West Virginia (WV) Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Barbour	6123	139	2.27	2.72	3.37	4.58	5.93	256
Berkeley	29569	133	0.45	0.36	0.31	1.56	1.59	279
Boone	10291	116	1.13	1.17	1.81	2.42	2.76	253
Braxton	5771	207	3.59	3.59	2.20	9.31	9.31	463
Brooke	10396	41	0.39	0.46	NA	1.09	1.75	70
Cabell	41180	170	0.41	0.77	0.33	0.78	1.94	444
Calhoun	3071	134	4.36	4.36	7.21	9.84	9.84	235
Clay	4020	89	2.21	2.21	3.14	4.11	4.11	155
Doddridge	2845	98	3.44	3.44	4.09	9.91	9.91	242

West Virginia (WV) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Fayette	18945	255	1.35	1.87	1.76	3.81	5.54	469
Gilmer	2768	14	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.86	0.86	20
Grant	4591	65	1.42	1.77	1.19	4.81	6.34	160
Greenbrier	14571	174	1.19	1.50	1.51	3.22	4.03	278
Hampshire	7955	184	2.31	2.31	3.62	4.08	4.08	329
Hancock	13678	58	0.42	0.35	0.35	1.56	0.00	91
Hardy	5204	166	3.19	3.19	5.81	8.65	8.65	290
Harrison	27867	142	0.51	0.65	0.78	1.41	2.47	253
Jackson	11061	130	1.18	1.12	1.23	3.30	3.58	181
Jefferson	16165	79	0.49	0.69	0.92	1.84	3.73	209
Kanawha	86226	494	0.57	0.93	0.68	1.41	2.61	973
Lewis	6946	92	1.32	1.69	2.04	3.66	4.72	235
Lincoln	8664	210	2.42	2.42	1.02	5.10	5.10	397
Logan	14880	108	0.73	0.70	0.84	1.67	1.95	219
McDowell	11169	186	1.67	1.79	1.35	3.52	3.60	395
Marion	23652	152	0.64	0.65	0.73	0.82	0.76	242
Marshall	14207	89	0.63	0.96	0.54	1.62	3.42	234
Mason	10587	135	1.28	1.66	0.32	3.85	6.00	232
Mercer	26509	213	0.80	1.31	0.73	1.41	2.35	339
Mineral	10784	51	0.47	0.57	0.64	1.32	1.95	107
Mingo	11303	141	1.25	1.22	1.68	1.87	2.18	320
Monongalia	33446	189	0.57	0.85	0.73	0.87	1.62	380
Monroe	5447	102	1.87	1.89	2.17	5.15	5.25	240
Morgan	6145	66	1.07	1.07	1.73	1.91	1.91	116
Nicholas	10722	149	1.39	1.73	2.32	3.16	4.05	271
Ohio	19733	67	0.34	0.53	0.40	1.13	1.28	105
Pendleton	3350	109	3.25	3.25	5.75	8.77	8.77	234
Pleasants	2887	49	1.70	2.88	2.33	7.27	16.36	78
Pocahontas	3835	95	2.48	2.48	4.29	6.32	6.32	151
Preston	11544	163	1.41	1.53	1.86	3.17	3.66	329
Putnam	20028	167	0.83	1.42	0.65	3.15	6.24	345
Raleigh	31793	287	0.90	1.53	1.05	2.46	4.62	621
Randolph	11072	122	1.10	1.58	1.34	3.79	5.85	197
Ritchie	4184	104	2.49	2.49	2.90	8.81	8.81	170
Roane	6161	162	2.63	3.18	2.81	6.08	8.34	305
Summers	5530	125	2.26	2.85	1.48	3.80	4.47	243
Taylor	6320	49	0.78	1.10	1.80	3.03	4.79	104
Tucker	3052	36	1.18	1.18	1.85	4.53	4.53	67
Tyler	3836	59	1.54	2.00	0.93	4.01	5.84	92
Upshur	8972	194	2.16	3.24	3.59	4.71	7.92	405
Wayne	17239	241	1.40	2.10	1.21	2.65	3.83	467
Webster	4010	184	4.59	4.59	4.50	8.53	8.53	325
Wetzel	7164	83	1.16	2.23	1.12	3.92	7.35	166
Wirt	2284	59	2.58	2.58	3.56	7.08	7.08	182
Wood	36275	172	0.47	0.82	0.56	1.35	3.67	384
Wyoming	10454	153	1.46	1.57	1.88	2.99	3.37	300

WISCONSIN (WI)



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
36	10648	0.51	11780	0.65	4879	0.77	7115	1.20

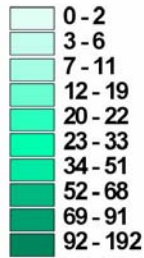
Wisconsin (WI) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adams	7900	51	0.65	0.65	0.32	2.21	2.21	106
Ashland	6718	107	1.59	2.15	0.53	4.56	5.84	209
Barron	17851	129	0.72	1.03	0.91	3.01	4.49	345
Bayfield	6207	146	2.35	2.35	1.05	5.31	5.31	274
Brown	87295	286	0.33	0.45	0.29	0.65	0.50	619
Buffalo	5511	58	1.05	1.05	1.07	4.22	4.22	150
Burnett	6613	80	1.21	1.21	1.12	3.47	3.47	142
Calumet	14910	28	0.19	0.39	0.22	0.00	0.00	65
Chippewa	21356	103	0.48	0.63	0.62	1.39	1.70	275
Clark	12047	227	1.88	2.05	1.25	8.04	8.74	1150

Wisconsin (WI) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Columbia	20439	86	0.42	0.51	0.62	1.32	2.51	239
Crawford	6677	90	1.35	2.13	0.92	4.50	6.30	203
Dane	173484	645	0.37	0.26	0.17	1.50	1.40	1340
Dodge	31417	109	0.35	0.30	0.26	1.81	0.75	232
Door	11828	26	0.22	0.32	0.43	0.77	1.26	49
Douglas	17808	143	0.80	1.76	1.03	1.23	4.67	268
Dunn	14337	102	0.71	0.80	0.40	2.05	3.00	184
Eau Claire	35822	233	0.65	1.99	0.52	2.69	15.07	1021
Florence	2133	35	1.64	1.64	1.45	6.07	6.07	55
Fond du Lac	36931	83	0.22	0.41	0.34	1.09	2.60	159
Forest	4043	46	1.14	1.14	0.84	2.42	2.42	70
Grant	18465	84	0.45	0.50	0.61	1.13	0.82	210
Green	13212	26	0.20	0.30	NA	0.88	0.58	65
Green Lake	7703	45	0.58	0.78	0.48	1.79	2.56	182
Iowa	8764	39	0.45	0.55	0.43	1.91	2.28	53
Iron	3083	19	0.62	0.91	0.73	0.00	0.00	45
Jackson	7070	64	0.91	1.16	0.75	2.69	3.97	170
Jefferson	28205	75	0.27	0.37	0.52	0.55	1.70	150
Juneau	9696	59	0.61	0.59	0.37	1.66	1.39	131
Kenosha	56057	145	0.26	0.00	0.10	0.83	0.00	504
Kewaunee	7623	37	0.49	0.50	0.81	1.84	2.26	65
La Crosse	41599	109	0.26	0.50	0.19	0.57	3.05	484
Lafayette	6211	22	0.35	0.35	0.49	0.70	0.70	58
Langlade	8452	71	0.84	1.19	0.88	2.15	2.88	151
Lincoln	11721	73	0.62	0.85	0.75	2.51	5.19	125
Manitowoc	32721	112	0.34	0.39	0.26	2.16	2.26	261
Marathon	47702	248	0.52	0.64	0.61	2.20	2.26	713
Marinette	17585	159	0.90	1.38	0.93	1.98	3.44	230
Marquette	5986	44	0.74	0.74	0.26	3.70	3.70	115
Menominee	1345	10	0.74	0.74	NA	0.60	0.60	36
Milwaukee	377729	2683	0.71	0.00	0.45	2.10	0.00	6003
Monroe	15399	299	1.94	3.53	1.10	11.17	23.02	1529
Oconto	13979	69	0.49	0.57	0.57	1.54	2.22	114
Oneida	15333	101	0.66	0.77	0.76	1.03	1.63	221
Outagamie	60530	82	0.14	0.14	0.25	0.61	1.32	199
Ozaukee	30857	48	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.00	0.00	71
Pepin	2759	25	0.91	0.91	1.08	4.12	4.12	100
Pierce	13015	51	0.39	0.54	0.24	0.63	1.49	75
Polk	16254	93	0.57	0.62	0.41	2.14	2.32	168
Portage	25040	143	0.57	0.79	0.95	1.65	4.12	474
Price	6564	99	1.51	1.51	1.59	5.77	5.77	195
Racine	70819	221	0.31	0.20	0.14	0.98	0.79	550
Richland	7118	72	1.01	1.37	0.76	4.00	6.83	209
Rock	58617	205	0.35	0.27	0.26	1.35	0.54	483
Rusk	6095	64	1.05	1.26	1.31	2.96	2.85	141
St. Croix	23410	82	0.35	0.36	0.87	0.37	0.81	215
Sauk	21644	93	0.43	0.80	0.65	1.78	4.58	380
Sawyer	6640	77	1.16	1.16	0.75	3.27	3.27	136
Shawano	15815	105	0.66	0.62	0.74	1.76	2.58	221
Sheboygan	43545	156	0.36	0.31	0.19	1.06	3.44	515
Taylor	7529	122	1.62	2.17	1.63	7.63	10.31	397
Trempealeau	10747	86	0.80	0.80	0.95	4.40	4.40	231
Vernon	10825	396	3.66	4.33	1.65	14.51	18.37	1958

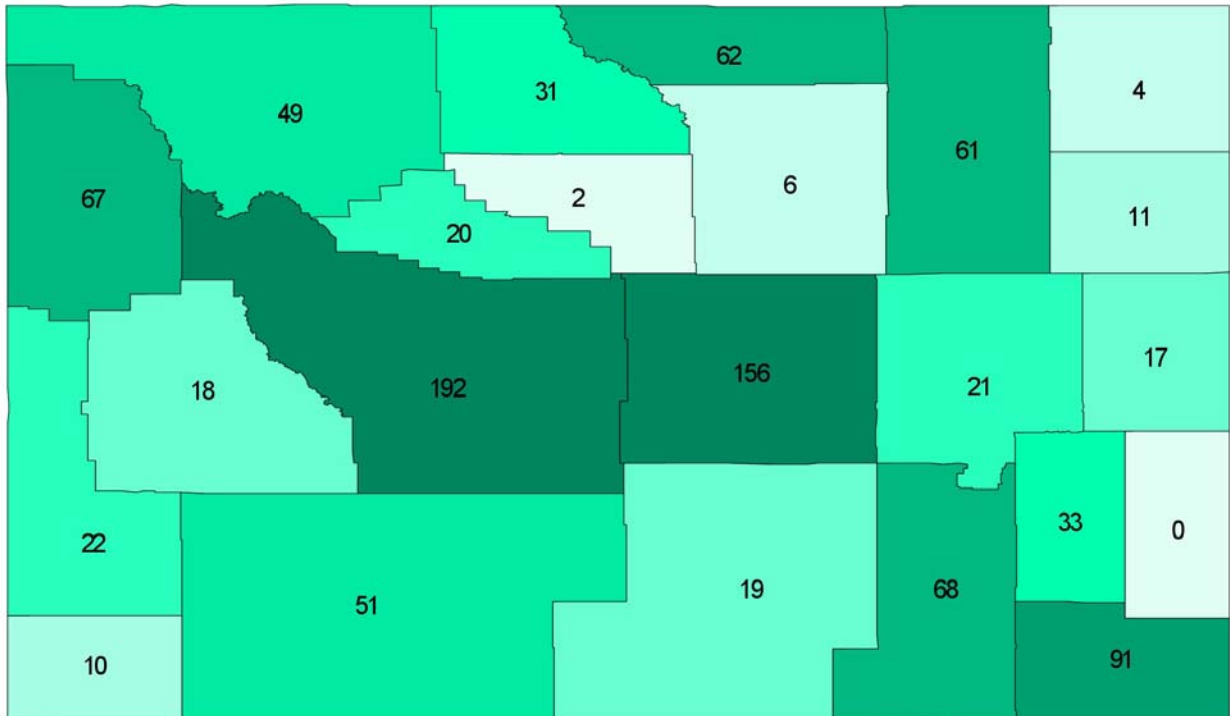
Still Living Without the Basics

Wisconsin (WI) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Vilas	9066	44	0.49	0.49	0.35	1.38	1.38	74
Walworth	34522	114	0.33	0.25	0.42	1.28	1.15	190
Washburn	6604	54	0.82	0.99	0.85	1.78	2.31	71
Washington	43842	107	0.24	0.33	0.11	0.44	2.11	204
Waukesha	135229	270	0.20	0.13	0.22	0.40	0.00	659
Waupaca	19863	111	0.56	0.59	0.66	1.53	2.62	238
Waushara	9336	62	0.66	0.67	0.47	3.02	3.04	184
Winnebago	61157	192	0.31	0.42	0.52	0.71	1.20	378
Wood	30135	68	0.23	0.43	0.25	0.50	2.12	212

WYOMING (WY)



Wyoming: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
33	1011	0.52	897	0.53	590	0.92	609	1.08

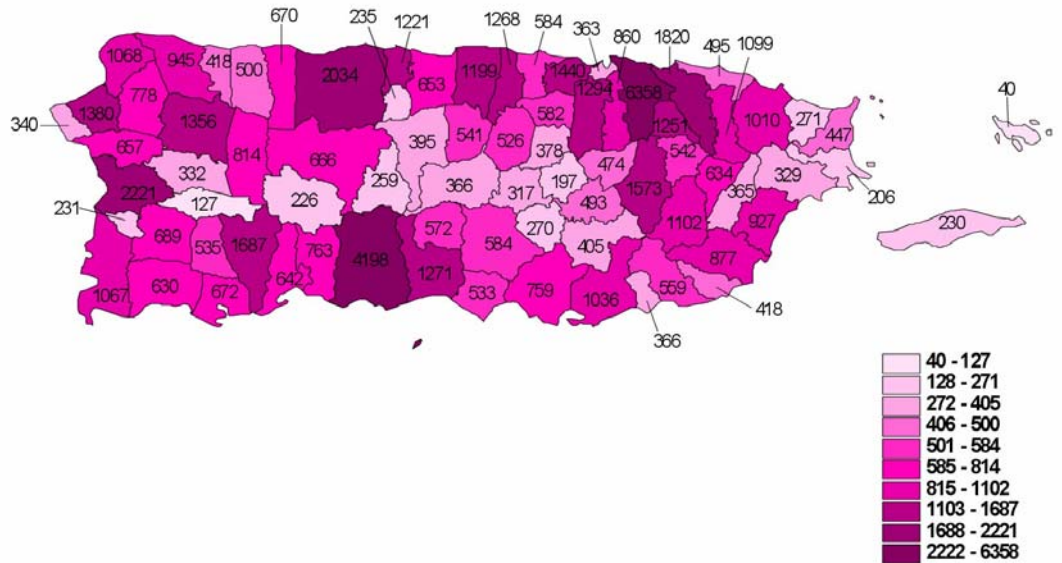
County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Albany	13269	68	0.51	1.35	0.00	0.69	0.00	78
Big Horn	4312	31	0.72	0.72	NA	2.42	2.42	84
Campbell	12207	61	0.50	0.79	1.87	0.52	0.00	153
Carbon	6129	19	0.31	0.32	0.00	0.25	0.60	66
Converse	4694	21	0.45	0.63	NA	0.00	0.00	80
Crook	2308	4	0.17	0.17	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Fremont	13545	192	1.42	2.74	1.30	3.69	6.26	430

Still Living Without the Basics

Wyoming (WY) County	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Goshen	5061	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Hot Springs	2108	20	0.95	1.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	23
Johnson	2959	6	0.20	0.45	0.00	1.80	3.77	8
Laramie	31927	91	0.29	0.06	0.00	0.82	0.00	186
Lincoln	5266	22	0.42	0.49	0.63	2.71	3.37	47
Natrona	26819	156	0.58	1.89	0.13	1.37	7.25	266
Niobrara	1011	17	1.68	1.68	1.98	4.83	4.83	42
Park	10312	49	0.48	0.51	0.37	1.98	3.34	154
Platte	3625	33	0.91	1.18	NA	0.51	0.76	45
Sheridan	11167	62	0.56	0.97	0.72	1.38	2.59	64
Sublette	2371	18	0.76	0.76	0.00	3.86	3.86	65
Sweetwater	14105	51	0.36	1.46	0.00	1.80	9.20	110
Teton	7688	67	0.87	0.99	0.58	1.96	4.85	129
Uinta	6823	10	0.15	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	35
Washakie	3278	2	0.06	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Weston	2624	11	0.42	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	13

PUERTO RICO (PR)

Puerto Rico: Total Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



Ranking 2000	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP) 2000	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU) 2000	OHULP 1990	Percent of OHULP 1990	Rural OHULP 2000	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 2000	Rural OHULP 1990	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU) 1990
2	65640	5.20	NA	NA	5673	8.47	NA	NA

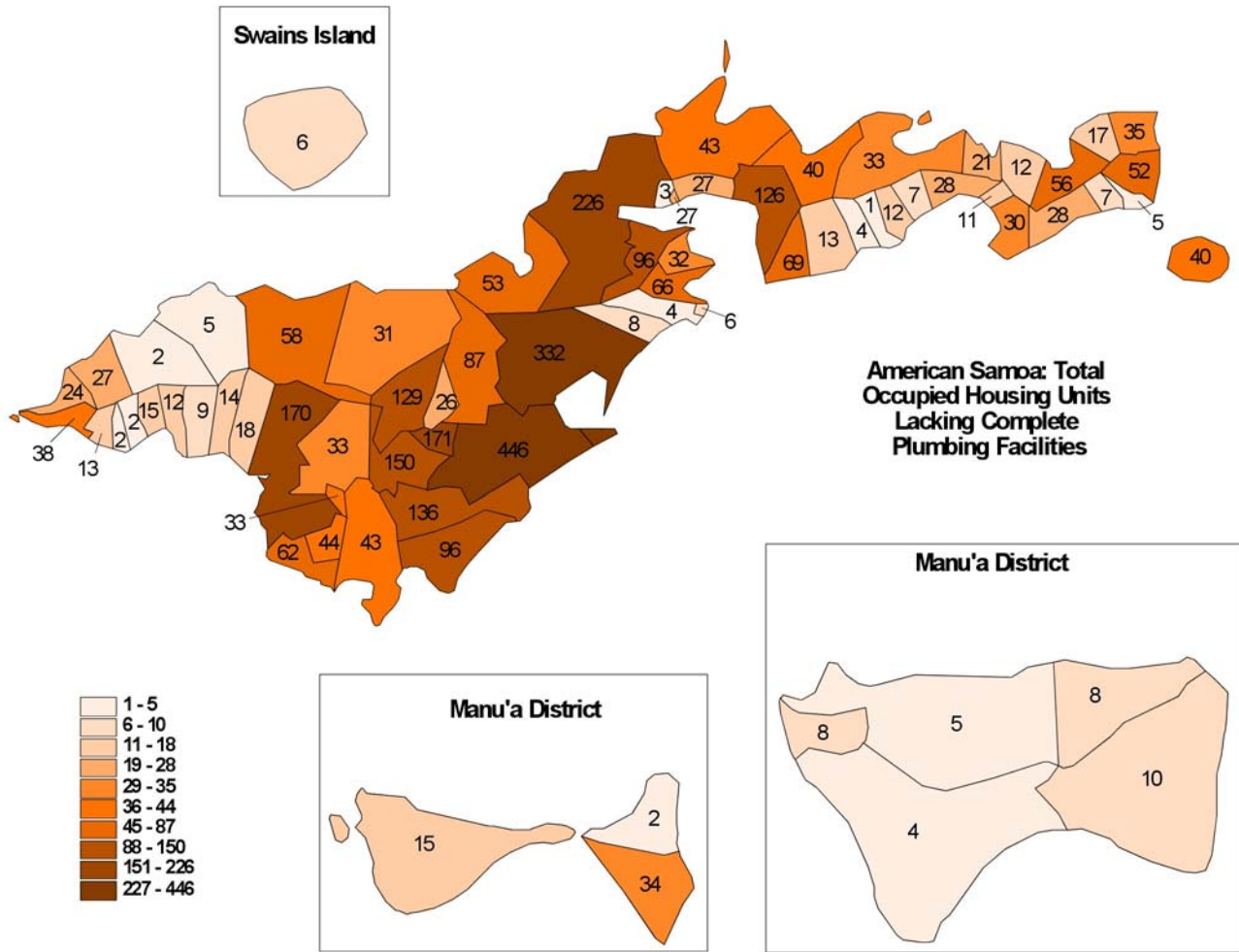
Municipio	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Total population in OHULP
Adjuntas	5895	226	3.83	3.82	5.44	4.42	3.85	651
Aguada	13520	1380	10.21	0.00	10.47	12.44	0.00	4014
Aguadilla	22087	1068	4.84	0.00	5.32	6.15	0.00	2770
Aguas Buenas	9240	474	5.13	6.81	7.20	5.29	4.79	1251
Aibonito	8408	270	3.21	3.96	4.80	4.45	5.20	773
Añasco	9398	657	6.99	7.95	7.13	9.56	11.00	1754
Arecibo	34245	2034	5.94	8.07	6.51	7.75	10.82	5232
Arroyo	6166	366	5.94	18.03	6.79	7.45	22.73	1189
Barceloneta	7508	1221	16.26	19.54	13.84	20.64	0.00	3537
Barranquitas	8663	317	3.66	5.85	4.87	3.89	8.73	959
Bayamón	73693	1294	1.76	0.00	1.95	2.76	0.00	3829
Cabo Rojo	17114	1067	6.23	7.81	5.09	9.43	10.84	2849
Caguas	46937	1573	3.35	3.86	3.73	5.38	3.47	4535
Camuy	11457	500	4.36	9.97	4.17	5.74	14.02	1230
Canóvanas	13446	1099	8.17	13.83	8.75	10.37	24.05	3286
Carolina	63546	1820	2.86	0.00	3.05	5.15	0.00	5097
Cataño	9638	363	3.77	0.00	3.46	5.03	0.00	1284

Still Living Without the Basics

Puerto Rico (PR)	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Municipio	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Cayey	15634	405	2.59	5.74	4.41	3.69	6.58	1067
Ceiba	5750	206	3.58	6.47	4.76	5.11	11.82	595
Ciales	6047	395	6.53	7.03	6.44	8.27	7.69	1195
Cidra	13204	493	3.73	5.03	4.09	4.61	5.40	1547
Coamo	11749	584	4.97	5.65	6.67	5.75	6.23	1695
Comerio	6311	197	3.12	3.49	1.36	3.54	2.82	556
Corozal	11264	526	4.67	6.04	7.14	5.87	7.96	1444
Culebra	699	40	5.72	5.72	NA	4.00	4.00	106
Dorado	10887	584	5.36	0.00	5.13	8.01	0.00	1693
Fajardo	14176	447	3.15	4.35	3.16	4.44	0.00	1045
Florida	3962	235	5.93	6.99	8.85	7.30	9.02	575
Guánica	7291	672	9.22	10.15	8.19	10.67	6.31	1981
Guayama	14225	1036	7.28	9.87	8.57	9.58	10.98	2826
Guayanilla	7209	642	8.91	9.47	9.40	11.87	14.15	1652
Guaynabo	34068	860	2.52	25.00	2.49	4.79	50.00	2489
Gurabo	11741	542	4.62	5.85	3.78	8.30	10.42	1318
Hatillo	12685	670	5.28	5.97	6.10	6.19	8.80	1875
Hormigueros	5820	231	3.97	15.79	3.27	6.18	0.00	674
Humacao	19293	927	4.80	9.23	4.00	6.94	0.00	2670
Isabela	14970	945	6.31	8.70	8.95	7.68	5.43	2756
Jayuya	5083	259	5.10	6.87	5.82	5.82	6.43	917
Juana Díaz	14954	1271	8.50	11.31	9.93	11.12	12.79	3844
Juncos	11933	634	5.31	0.00	8.28	6.29	0.00	1651
Lajas	9007	630	6.99	9.74	5.80	9.22	13.48	1553
Lares	10974	814	7.42	11.42	6.22	8.56	11.90	2481
Las Marías	3564	332	9.32	12.52	10.24	13.06	17.29	920
Las Piedras	11145	365	3.28	5.32	3.82	3.58	9.19	1303
Loíza	9597	495	5.16	13.64	5.51	6.30	13.64	1482
Luquillo	6573	271	4.12	4.39	7.38	6.07	3.45	838
Manatí	15266	653	4.28	3.47	5.35	5.64	3.10	1981
Maricao	2013	127	6.31	7.78	7.59	7.29	9.95	354
Maunabo	3994	418	10.47	14.05	8.95	12.39	22.09	1225
Mayagüez	34742	2221	6.39	11.50	6.17	8.08	17.15	5905
Moca	12712	778	6.12	9.89	7.16	7.53	14.54	2199
Morovis	8801	541	6.15	8.53	6.42	8.03	10.40	1794
Naguabo	7872	329	4.18	6.90	5.52	4.51	7.87	910
Naranjito	8932	378	4.23	0.00	6.27	5.68	0.00	1013
Orocovis	7083	366	5.17	6.39	5.38	6.29	6.83	967
Patillas	6576	559	8.50	11.07	8.25	10.42	12.03	1664
Peñuelas	7698	763	9.91	22.95	7.20	12.79	32.26	2775
Ponce	59607	4198	7.04	8.98	5.88	10.18	11.46	12979
Quebradillas	8280	418	5.05	5.61	7.19	6.80	5.18	1143
Rincón	5147	340	6.61	0.00	5.27	7.45	0.00	1029
Río Grande	16430	1010	6.15	2.55	6.91	7.93	3.02	2713
Sabana Grande	8865	535	6.03	9.74	6.17	7.59	13.04	1566
Salinas	10184	759	7.45	7.60	8.86	9.27	11.16	2264
San Germán	12809	689	5.38	5.15	5.07	7.61	6.18	1715
San Juan	163462	6358	3.89	0.00	3.22	6.09	0.00	17663
San Lorenzo	13138	1102	8.39	7.99	9.25	10.47	8.81	3339
San Sebastián	14970	1356	9.06	10.96	9.29	10.87	12.26	3607
Santa Isabel	6781	533	7.86	4.98	10.70	9.56	5.24	1383
Toa Alta	19420	582	3.00	0.00	5.13	5.40	0.00	1912
Toa Baja	30453	1440	4.73	0.00	5.20	7.30	0.00	4306
Trujillo Alto	24160	1251	5.18	0.00	4.02	10.12	0.00	3552

Puerto Rico (PR) Municipio	Occupied Housing Units (OHU)							Total population in OHULP
	Total OHU	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	Percent of Rural OHULP (as % of Rural OHU)	Percent of population above 65 years in OHULP	Percent of OHULP below poverty level in 1999	Percent of Rural OHULP below poverty level in 1999	
Utuaado	11207	666	5.94	5.71	5.36	7.14	7.35	1833
Vega Alta	11894	1268	10.66	4.17	10.80	14.26	7.74	3987
Vega Baja	19758	1199	6.07	12.23	11.05	8.44	15.56	3494
Vieques	3319	230	6.93	14.94	10.08	7.43	10.00	644
Villalba	7722	572	7.41	12.25	9.25	9.49	15.12	2069
Yabucoa	12242	877	7.16	14.55	8.31	9.18	14.51	2875
Yauco	15012	1687	11.24	21.07	9.96	16.15	24.26	5292

American Samoa (AS)

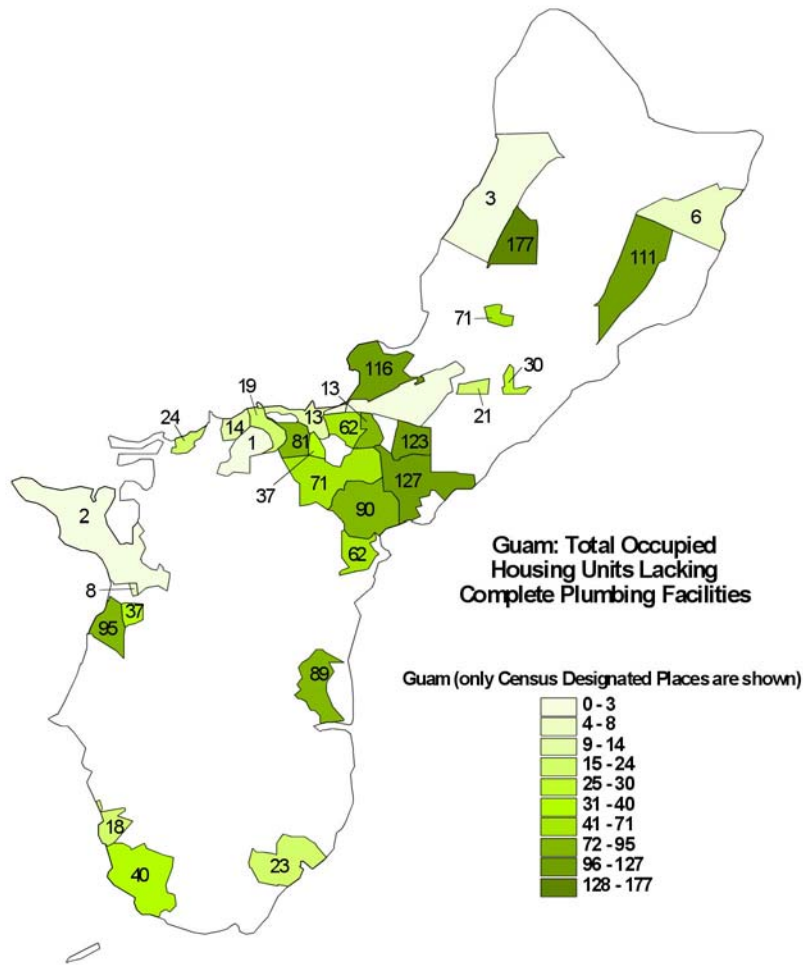


District/Village	Housing Units (HU)				Occupied Housing Units (OHU)			
	Total HU	Means of Sewage Disposal			Total (OHU)	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		
		HU using public sewer	HU using septic tank or cesspool	HU using other means		Total (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	OHULP with Householder below Poverty Level in 1999
Eastern District	4111	1829	2069	213	3845	1397	36.33	1028
Eastern District, Rural	382	74	290	18	339	146	43.07	113
Manu'a District	323	7	302	14	273	86	31.50	59
Manu'a District, Rural	323	7	302	14	273	86	31.50	59
Rose Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
Rose Island, Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
Swains Island	8	0	7	1	7	6	85.71	4
Swains Island, Rural	8	0	7	1	7	6	85.71	4
Western District	5610	1956	3359	295	5224	2070	39.62	1657
Western District, Rural	551	3	493	55	491	262	53.36	209
Village								
Aasu Village	57	1	51	5	50	31	62.00	28
Afao Village	23	0	22	1	22	9	40.91	8
Afono Village	109	0	104	5	90	40	44.44	31
Agugulu Village	8	0	7	1	7	2	28.57	1

American Samoa (AS) District/Village	Housing Units (HU)				Occupied Housing Units (OHU)			
	Total HU	Means of Sewage Disposal			Total (OHU)	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		
		HU using public sewer	HU using septic tank or cesspool	HU using other means		Total (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	OHULP with Householder below Poverty Level in 1999
Alao Village	104	9	92	3	93	52	55.91	41
Alega Village	13	3	9	1	13	4	30.77	2
Alofau Village	86	1	83	2	84	30	35.71	19
Amaluia Village	41	0	36	5	36	18	50.00	12
Amanave Village	58	0	50	8	52	38	73.08	29
Amaua Village	23	7	16	0	20	7	35.00	6
Amouli Village	76	0	71	5	74	28	37.84	20
Anua Village	11	8	3	0	9	3	33.33	2
Aoa Village	96	3	74	19	83	56	67.47	44
Aoloau Village	162	1	145	16	136	58	42.65	46
Asili Village	36	0	33	3	34	14	41.18	11
Atu'u Village	59	53	4	2	58	23	39.66	16
Aua Village	386	22	334	30	347	126	36.31	86
Auasi Village	19	0	17	2	17	7	41.18	5
Aumi Village	37	1	34	2	35	13	37.14	11
Aunu'u Village	88	59	25	4	79	40	50.63	31
Auto Village	45	4	36	5	42	12	28.57	6
Avaio Village	9	0	8	1	9	1	11.11	0
Faga'alu Village	204	130	64	10	195	66	33.85	48
Faga'itua Village	90	12	73	5	82	28	34.15	17
Fagali'i Village	48	0	39	9	44	27	61.36	24
Fagamalo Village	14	0	13	1	9	5	55.56	4
Faganeanea Village	31	3	27	1	29	8	27.59	6
Fagasa Village	137	35	91	11	130	53	40.77	44
Fagatogo Village	359	319	33	7	351	96	27.35	74
Failolo Village	21	0	17	4	20	13	65.00	11
Faleasao Village	37	1	34	2	29	5	17.24	3
Faleniu Village	315	91	212	12	308	171	55.52	146
Fatumafuti Village	19	6	10	3	16	6	37.50	4
Futiga Village	105	3	99	3	104	43	41.35	30
Ili'i Village	470	91	354	25	423	136	32.15	103
Lauli'i Village	155	2	145	8	153	69	45.10	54
Leloaloa Village	93	9	76	8	81	27	33.33	16
Leone Village	600	29	547	24	577	170	29.46	129
Leusoali'i Village	34	0	34	0	32	10	31.25	7
Luma Village	58	2	56	0	52	8	15.38	7
Maia Village	30	1	26	3	25	8	32.00	3
Malaemi Village	189	85	90	14	179	87	48.60	76
Malaeloa/Aitulagi Village	93	1	90	2	90	33	36.67	25
Malaeloa/Ituau Village	87	0	85	2	86	38	44.19	26
Maloata Village	5	0	5	0	4	2	50.00	2
Mapusagafou Village	285	17	249	19	272	129	47.43	116
Masausi Village	35	0	22	13	32	21	65.63	14
Masefau Village	73	2	66	5	68	33	48.53	24
Matu'u Village	71	6	64	1	70	4	5.71	3
Mesepa Village	80	69	9	2	73	26	35.62	20
Nua Village	28	0	27	1	26	12	46.15	8
Nu'uuli Village	905	727	136	42	868	332	38.25	259
Ofu Village	75	0	71	4	63	15	23.81	13
Olosega Village	62	0	58	4	48	34	70.83	22
Onenoa Village	29	0	29	0	26	17	65.38	11
Pagai Village	20	1	18	1	20	11	55.00	7

American Samoa (AS) District/Village	Housing Units (HU)			Occupied Housing Units (OHU)				
	Total HU	Means of Sewage Disposal			Total (OHU)	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		
		HU using public sewer	HU using septic tank or cesspool	HU using other means		Total (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	OHULP with Householder below Poverty Level in 1999
Pago Pago Village	742	579	140	23	708	226	31.92	169
Pava'ia'i Village	401	47	319	35	357	150	42.02	117
Poloa Village	37	0	34	3	36	24	66.67	18
Sa'ilele Village	18	0	16	2	18	12	66.67	7
Se'etaga Village	44	0	43	1	41	15	36.59	12
Sili Village	5	0	4	1	2	2	100.00	2
Si'ufaga Village	22	3	19	0	22	4	18.18	2
Swains Village	8	0	7	1	7	6	85.71	4
Tafuna Village	1488	1174	268	46	1362	446	32.75	348
Taputimu Village	100	8	84	8	97	44	45.36	36
Tula Village	81	3	73	5	75	35	46.67	29
Utulei Village	158	148	7	3	141	32	22.70	24
Utumea East Village	13	0	13	0	13	5	38.46	4
Utumea West Village	9	1	7	1	8	2	25.00	2
Vailoatai Village	159	3	147	9	158	62	39.24	52
Vaitogi Village	243	12	217	14	228	96	42.11	75

Guam (GU)

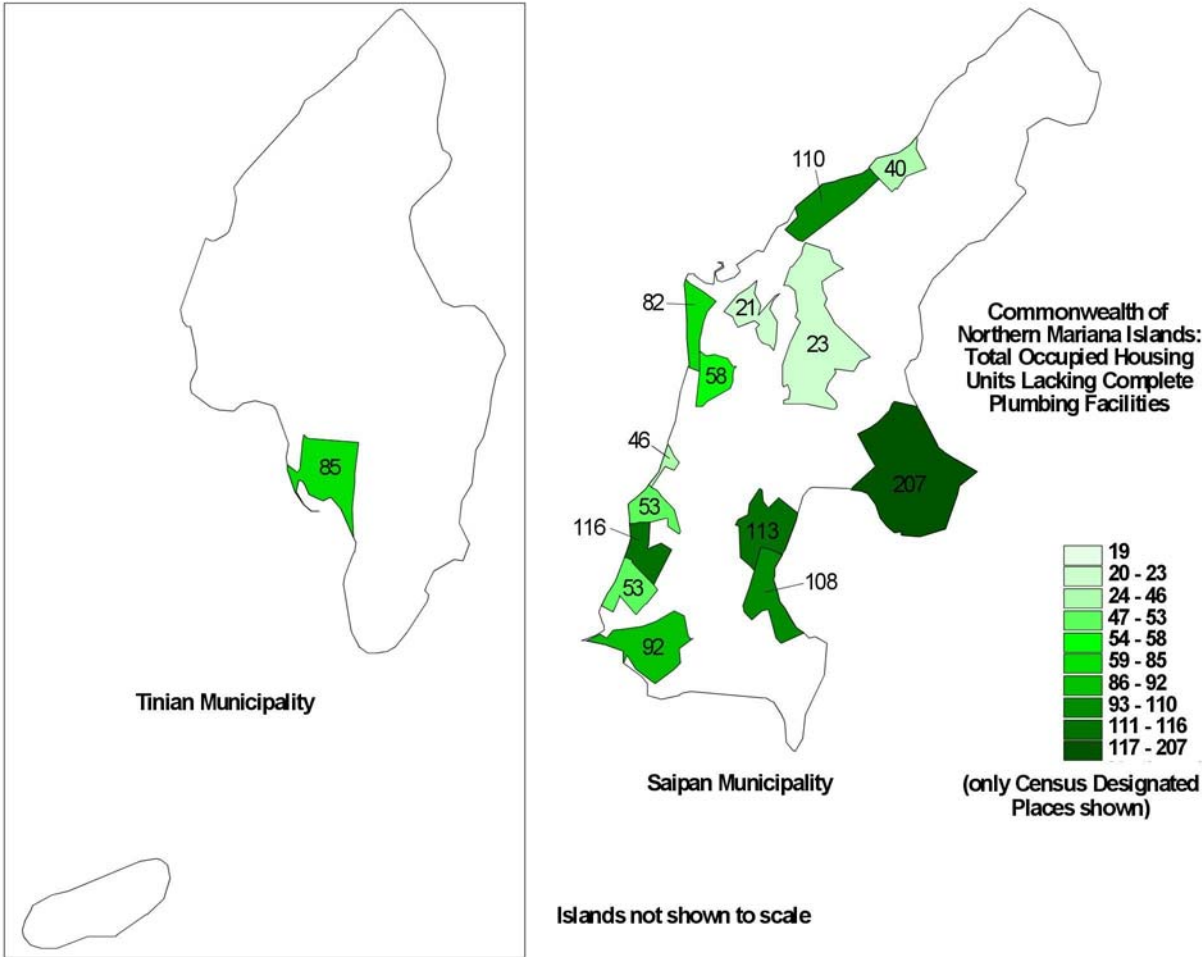


Guam (GU)	Housing Units (HU)				Occupied Housing Units (OHU)			
	County/Census Designated Place	Total HU	Means of Sewage Disposal			Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		
			HU using public sewer	HU using septic tank or cesspool	HU using other means	Total (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	OHULP with Householder below Poverty Level in 1999
Guam	47677	34067	12443	1167	38769	3411	8.80	944
Guam, Rural	2946	1559	1255	132	2309	321	13.90	102
Census Designated Place								
Agana Heights	1126	945	180	1	995	81	8.14	8
Agat	1041	957	65	19	906	95	10.49	23
Andersen AFB	1072	1048	15	9	938	6	0.64	0
Apra Harbor	1379	1347	17	15	751	2	0.27	0
Asan	312	247	63	2	272	14	5.15	1
Astumbo	1459	1012	352	95	1167	177	15.17	100
Barrigada	1083	484	576	23	1004	123	12.25	24
Barrigada Heights	325	293	29	3	292	21	7.19	3
Chalan Pago	841	301	489	51	697	90	12.91	28
Dededo	902	843	49	10	756	71	9.39	12
Finegayan Station	857	791	61	5	464	3	0.65	1

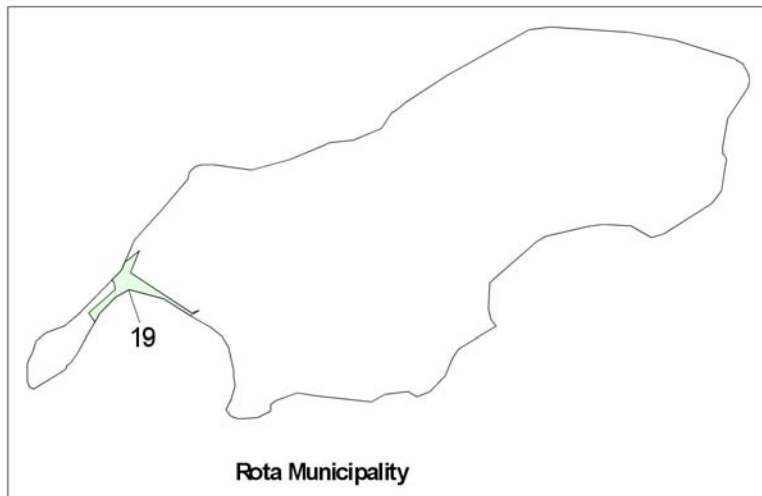
Still Living Without the Basics

Guam (GU) County/Census Designated Place	Housing Units (HU)				Occupied Housing Units (OHU)			
	Total HU	Means of Sewage Disposal			Total (OHU)	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		
		HU using public sewer	HU using septic tank or cesspool	HU using other means		Total (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	OHULP with Householder below Poverty Level in 1999
Hagåtña	403	374	27	2	276	13	4.71	5
Inarajan	148	64	76	8	134	23	17.16	6
Latte Heights	410	347	60	3	373	30	8.04	3
Maina	246	71	171	4	231	19	8.23	3
Maite	303	295	8	0	171	2	1.17	0
Mangilao	2463	1675	742	46	1883	127	6.74	23
Merizo	390	324	57	9	341	40	11.73	9
Mongmong	1207	964	226	17	958	62	6.47	18
Nimitz Hill Annex	64	61	3	0	14	1	7.14	0
Ordot	1079	477	563	39	876	71	8.11	22
Piti	212	177	28	7	185	24	12.97	6
Santa Rita	311	254	47	10	279	37	13.26	6
Santa Rosa	144	140	3	1	130	8	6.15	1
Sinajana	578	562	14	2	518	37	7.14	5
Talofof	556	174	342	40	497	89	17.91	27
Tamuning	4735	4478	230	27	3550	116	3.27	23
Tiyan	2	0	2	0	2	0	0.00	0
Toto	592	318	253	21	504	83	16.47	18
Umatac	115	94	16	5	104	18	17.31	6
Yigo	1841	1032	753	56	1515	111	7.33	35
Yona	532	355	158	19	470	62	13.19	18

Northern Mariana Islands (MP)

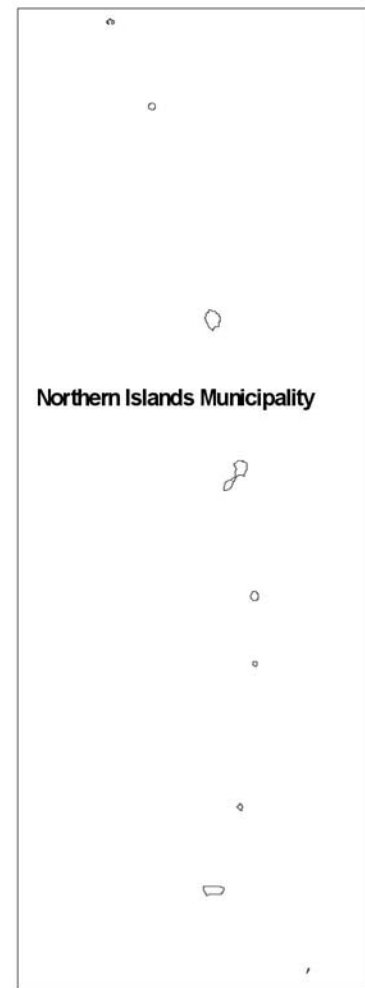


Northern Mariana Islands (MP) continued



(only Census Designated Places shown)

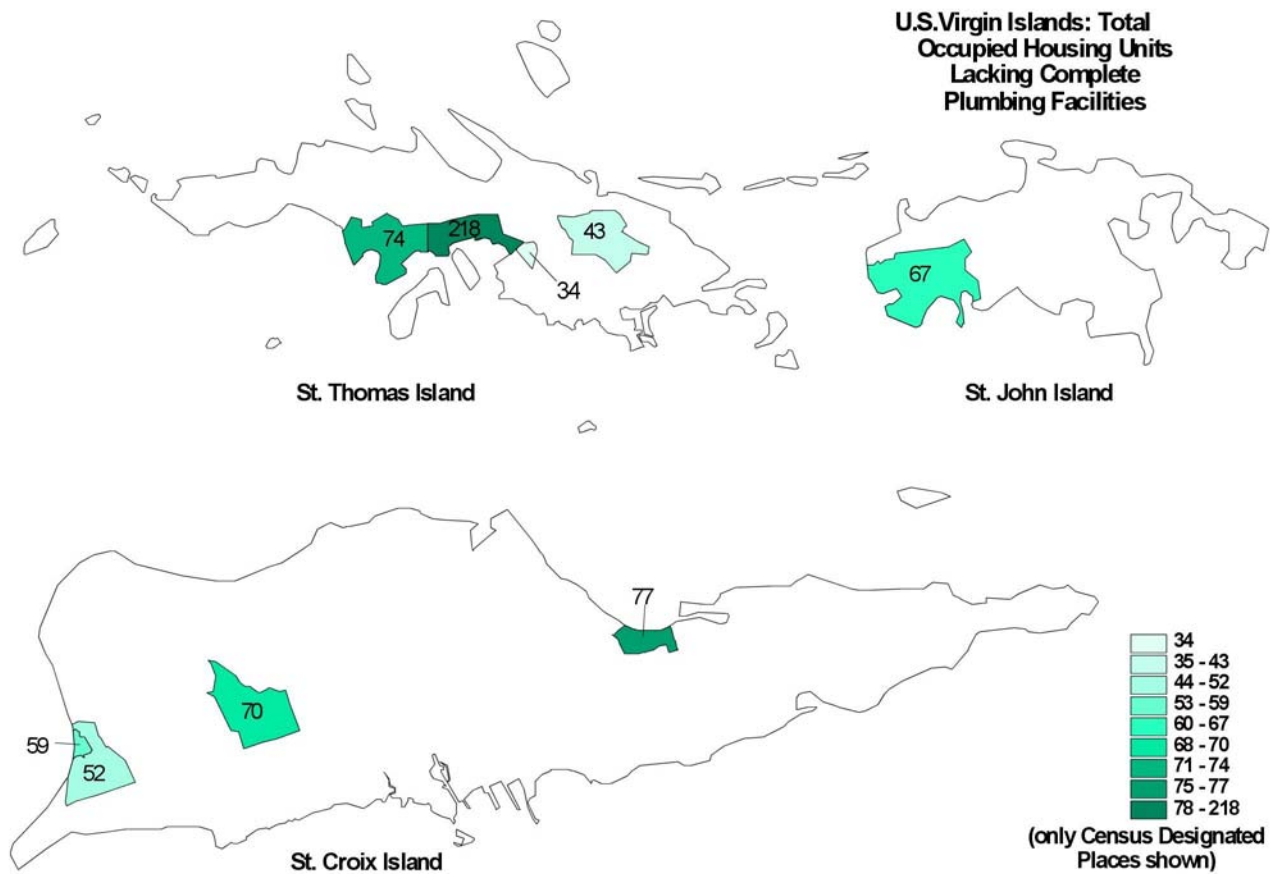
Islands not shown to scale



No. Mariana Is. (MP)	Housing Units (HU)				Occupied Housing Units (OHU)			
	Total HU	Means of Sewage Disposal			Total (OHU)	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		
		HU using public sewer	HU using septic tank or cesspool	HU using other means		Total (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	OHULP with Householder below Poverty Level in 1999
Municipality/Census Designated Place	Total HU	HU using public sewer	HU using septic tank or cesspool	HU using other means	Total (OHU)	Total (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	OHULP with Householder below Poverty Level in 1999
Northern Islands Municipality	3	2	1	0	1	0	0.00	0
Northern Islands Municipality, Rural	3	2	1	0	1	0	0.00	0
Rota Municipality	981	93	776	112	757	97	12.81	45
Rota Municipality, Rural	981	93	776	112	757	97	12.81	45
Saipan Municipality	15527	8251	6052	1224	12507	2004	16.02	1224
Saipan Municipality, Rural	299	89	151	59	213	58	27.23	33
Tinian Municipality	1055	253	695	107	790	200	25.32	113
Tinian Municipality, Rural	236	53	134	49	155	52	33.55	24
Census Designated Place								
Capital Hill	458	158	279	21	358	23	6.42	11
Chalan Kanoa	1035	902	80	53	856	116	13.55	75
Dandan	648	60	505	83	543	108	19.89	68
Garapan	1307	1166	120	21	979	82	8.38	41
Gualo Rai	348	182	153	13	305	58	19.02	31

No. Mariana Is. (MP) Municipality/Census Designated Place	Housing Units (HU)				Occupied Housing Units (OHU)			
	Total HU	Means of Sewage Disposal			Total (OHU)	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		
		HU using public sewer	HU using septic tank or cesspool	HU using other means		Total (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)	OHULP with Householder below Poverty Level in 1999
Kagman	946	62	575	309	653	207	31.70	113
Koblerville	901	493	359	49	783	92	11.75	56
Navy Hill	310	273	35	2	221	21	9.50	13
San Antonio	888	606	270	12	743	53	7.13	31
San Jose (Saipan)	254	196	48	10	213	46	21.60	29
San Jose (Tinian)	529	159	331	39	383	85	22.19	53
San Roque	319	202	95	22	247	40	16.19	29
San Vicente	827	175	604	48	669	113	16.89	74
Songsong	364	63	291	10	298	19	6.38	11
Susupe	467	398	49	20	393	53	13.49	38
Tanapag	482	222	167	93	397	110	27.71	66

U.S. Virgin Islands (VI)



U.S. Virgin Islands (VI) Island/Census Designated Place	Housing Units (HU)				Occupied Housing Units (OHU)		
	Total HU	Means of Sewage Disposal			Total (OHU)	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	
		HU using public sewer	HU using septic tank or cesspool	HU using other means		Total (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)
St. Croix Island	23782	11758	11177	847	19455	939	4.83
St. Croix Island, Rural	2850	503	2103	244	2063	57	2.76
St. John Island	2390	371	1855	164	1735	167	9.63
St. John Island, Rural	856	106	654	96	642	99	15.42
St. Thomas Island	24030	13748	9514	768	19458	656	3.37
St. Thomas Island, Rural	947	171	733	43	755	11	1.46
Census Designated Place							
Anna's Retreat CDP	3080	2456	528	96	2643	43	1.63
Charlotte Amalie town	5195	4859	237	99	4292	218	5.08
Charlotte Amalie East CDP	1072	999	69	4	951	34	3.58
Charlotte Amalie West CDP	2291	1955	317	19	1921	74	3.85
Christiansted town	1459	1347	75	37	1116	77	6.90
Cruz Bay CDP	1529	265	1197	67	1090	67	6.15
Frederiksted town	512	464	42	6	327	59	18.04

U.S. Virgin Islands (VI)	Housing Units (HU)				Occupied Housing Units (OHU)		
	Total HU	Means of Sewage Disposal			Total (OHU)	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	
		HU using public sewer	HU using septic tank or cesspool	HU using other means		Total (OHULP)	Percent of OHULP (as % of OHU)
Frederiksted Southeast CDP	1154	748	389	17	986	52	5.27
Grove Place CDP	1073	706	341	26	980	70	7.14

Glossary of Terms

Alaska Native race/ethnic categories

Self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. These are the five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories used in tabulating data in the Census 2000:

Alaska Athabaskan
Aleut
Eskimo
Tlingit-Haida
All other tribes

American Indian tribe/Selected American Indian categories

Self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Many American Indians are members of a principal tribe or group empowered to negotiate and make decisions on behalf of the individual members. Census 2000 data are available for 36 tribes or selected American Indian categories:

Apache	Houma	Pueblo
Blackfeet	Iroquois	Puget Sound Salish
Cherokee	Kiowa	Seminole
Cheyenne	Latin American (Aztec, Inca, Mayan, etc.)	Shoshone
Chickasaw	Lumbee	Sioux
Chippewa	Menominee	Tohomo O'Odham
Chocktaw	Navajo	Ute
Colville	Osage	Yakama
Comanche	Ottawa	Yaqui
Cree	Paiute	Yuman
Creek	Pima	All other
Crow	Potawatomi	
Delaware		

These tribes were selected based on a 1990 population threshold of 7,500.

Related term: Race

Asian

Self-identification among people of Asian descent. There are 17 detailed Asian race and ethnic categories used in for tabulating data in the Census 2000:

Asian Indian	Indonesian	Sri Lankan
Bangladeshi	Japanese	Taiwanese
Cambodian	Korean	Thai
Chinese, except Taiwanese	Laotian	Vietnamese
Filipino	Malaysian	Other Asian
Hmong	Pakistani	

Related term: Race

Borough

A county equivalent in Alaska, a minor civil division in New York, and an incorporated place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Central place

The core incorporated place(s) or a census designated place of an urban area, usually consisting of the most populous place(s) in the urban area plus additional places that qualify under Census Bureau criteria. If the central place is also defined as an extended place, only the portion of the central place contained within the urban area is recognized as the central place.

Census

A complete enumeration, usually of a population, but also of businesses and commercial establishments, farms, governments, and so forth.

Census (decennial)

The census of population and housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in 0 (zero). Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

Census area

The statistical equivalent of a county in Alaska. Census areas are delineated cooperatively by the state of Alaska and the Census Bureau for statistical purposes in the portion of Alaska not within an organized borough.

Census county division (CCD)

A subdivision of a county that is a relatively permanent statistical area established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and state and local government authorities. Used for presenting decennial census statistics in those states that do not have well-defined and stable minor civil divisions that serve as local governments.

Census designated place (CDP)

A statistical entity, defined for each decennial census according to Census Bureau guidelines, comprising a densely settled concentration of population that is not within an incorporated place, but is locally identified by a name. CDPs are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and the Census Bureau, following Census Bureau guidelines. Beginning with Census 2000 there are no size limits.

Related term: Incorporated place

Central city

The largest city of a Metropolitan area (MA). Central cities are a basis for establishment of an MA. Additional cities that meet specific criteria also are identified as central cities. In a number of instances, only part of a city qualifies as central, because another part of the city extends beyond the MA boundary.

Related term: Metropolitan area (MA)

City

A type of incorporated place in 49 states and the District of Columbia. In 23 states and the District of Columbia, some or all cities are not part of any Minor Civil Division (MCD), and the Census Bureau also treats these as county subdivisions, statistically equivalent to MCDs.

Related terms: Incorporated place, Minor civil division (MCD)

Comunidad

Represents a census designated place that is not the representing governmental center of the municipio in Puerto Rico. There are no incorporated places in Puerto Rico. For Census 2000 there are no minimum population requirements. For 1990 comunidades had to have at least 1,000 people.

Related term: Municipio

Confidentiality

The guarantee made by law (Title 13, United States Code) to individuals who provide census information regarding nondisclosure of that information to others.

For US Code, Title 13, see

http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/epss/glossary_t.html#title_13_u.s._code

Consolidated city

An incorporated place that has combined its governmental functions with a county or sub-county entity but contains one or more other incorporated places that continue to function as local governments within the consolidated government.

Related term: Incorporated place

Consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)

A geographic entity defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies. An area becomes a CMSA if it meets the requirements to qualify as a metropolitan statistical area, has a population of 1,000,000 or more, if component parts are recognized as primary metropolitan statistical areas, and local opinion favors the designation.

Related terms: Metropolitan statistical area (MSA), Primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA)

County and equivalent entity

The primary legal subdivision of most states. In Louisiana, these subdivisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are boroughs, a legal subdivision, and census areas, a statistical subdivision. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county and thus constitute primary subdivisions of their states. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes. In Puerto Rico, municipios are treated as county equivalents.

Related term: Borough

County subdivision

A legal or statistical division of a county recognized by the Census Bureau for data presentation. The two major types of county subdivisions are census county divisions and minor civil divisions.

Related terms: Minor civil division (MCD), Unorganized territory

Householder

The person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census.

Housing unit

A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

Hispanic or Latino origin

For Census 2000, American Community Survey: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census 2000 or ACS questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

1990 Census of Population and Housing: A self-designated classification for people whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Caribbean, or those identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, etc. Origin can be viewed as ancestry, nationality, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors prior to their arrival in the United States.

Income

"Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from own non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

Incorporated place

A type of governmental unit incorporated under state law as a city, town (except the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village and having legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions.

Related terms: Census designated place (CDP), Place

Living quarters

A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any people in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

Related term: Housing unit

Long form

The decennial census questionnaire, sent to approximately one in six households for the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses, contains all of the questions on the short form, as well as additional detailed questions relating to the social, economic, and housing characteristics of each individual and household. Information derived from the long form is referred to as sample data, and is tabulated for geographic entities as small as the block group level in 1980, 1990, and 2000 census data products.

Related terms: Census (decennial), Sample data, Short form

Metropolitan

Refers to those areas surrounding large and densely populated cities or towns.

Metropolitan area (MA)

A collective term, established by the federal Office of Management and Budget, to refer to metropolitan statistical areas, consolidated metropolitan statistical areas, and primary metropolitan statistical areas.

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

A geographic entity defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies, based on the concept of a core area with a large population nucleus, plus adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Qualification of an MSA requires the presence of a city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or the presence of an Urbanized Area (UA) and a total population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). The county or counties containing the largest city and surrounding densely settled territory are central counties of the MSA. Additional outlying counties qualify to be included in the MSA by meeting certain other criteria of metropolitan character, such as a specified minimum population density or percentage of the population that is urban. MSAs in New England are defined in terms of minor civil divisions, following rules concerning commuting and population density.

Related terms: Consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA), Primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA)

Minor civil division (MCD)

A primary governmental and/or administrative subdivision of a county, such as a township, precinct, or magisterial district. MCDs exist in 28 states and the District of Columbia. In 20 states, all or many MCD's are general-purpose governmental units: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Most of these MCD's are legally designated as towns or townships.

Related Terms: Census county division (CCD), County subdivision, Unorganized territory

Municipio

Primary legal divisions of Puerto Rico. These are treated as county equivalents.

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander race and ethnic categories

Self-identification among people of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander descent. These are the 12 detailed Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander race and ethnic categories used in displaying data from Census 2000:

Polynesian:

Native Hawaiian
Samoan
Tongan
Other Polynesian

Micronesian:

Guanamanian or
Chamorro
Other Micronesian

Melanesian:

Fijian
Other Melanesian
Other Pacific Islander

Nonmetropolitan

The area and population not located in any Metropolitan area (MA).

Occupied housing unit

A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration.

Parish

A type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of Louisiana, similar to a county in other states.

Place

A concentration of population either legally bounded as an incorporated place, or identified as a Census Designated Place (CDP) including comunidades and zonas urbanas in Puerto Rico. Incorporated places have legal descriptions of borough (except in Alaska and New York), city, town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), or village.

Related terms: Census designated place (CDP), City, Comunidad, Incorporated place, Town, Zona urbana

Plumbing facilities

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from both occupied and vacant housing units. Complete plumbing facilities include: (1) hot and cold piped water; (2) a flush toilet; and (3) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located in the housing unit.

Population

All people, male and female, child and adult, living in a given geographic area.

Population density

Total population or number of housing units within a geographic entity (for example, United States, state, county, place) divided by the land area of that entity measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "people (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "people (or housing units) per square mile" of land area.

Poverty

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If

the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

For a detailed description of how the poverty level is determined, see:
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html>

Related term: Income

Primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA)

A geographic entity defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies. If an area meets the requirements to qualify as a metropolitan statistical area and has a population of one million or more, two or more PMSAs may be defined within it if statistical criteria are met and local opinion is in favor. A PMSA consists of one or more counties (county subdivisions in New England) that have substantial commuting interchange. When two or more PMSAs have been recognized, the larger area of which they are components then is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area.

Related terms: Consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA), Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

Puerto Rico

The U.S. Census Bureau treats the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as the equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. Puerto Rico is divided into legal government municipios, which are statistically equivalent to counties.

Race

Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

For Census 2000:

In 1997, after a lengthy analysis and public comment period, the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the Federal government would collect and present data on race and ethnicity.

These new guidelines revised some of the racial categories used in 1990 and preceding censuses and allowed respondents to report as many race categories as were necessary to identify themselves on the Census 2000 questionnaire. The full report is available at
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/infoleg/race.pdf>.

How the new guidelines affect Census 2000 results and the comparison with data from 1990:

Census 2000 race data are not directly comparable with data from 1990 and previous censuses. See the Census 2000 Brief, "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin" at
<http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>.

Race Alone categories (6):

Includes the minimum five race categories required by OMB, plus the ‘some other race alone’ included by the Census Bureau for Census 2000, with the approval of OMB.

- White alone
- Black or African-American alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native alone
- Asian alone
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone
- Some other race alone

Race Alone or in combination categories (63):

There are other tabulations where ‘race alone or in combination’ are shown. These tabulations include not only persons who marked only one race (the ‘race alone’ category) but also those who marked that race and at least one other race. For example, a person who indicated that she was of Filipino and African-American background would be included in the African-American alone or in combination count, as well as in the Asian alone or in combination count. The alone or in combination totals are tallies of responses, rather than respondents. So the sum of the race alone or in combination will add to more than the total population.

Some tabulations show the number of persons who checked ‘two or more races’.

In some tables, including the first release of Census 2000 information, data is tabulated for 63 possible combinations of race:

- 6 race alone categories
- 15 categories of 2 races (e.g., White and African American, White and Asian, etc.)
- 20 categories of 3 races
- 15 categories of 4 races
- 6 categories of 5 races
- 1 category of 6 races
- =63 possible combinations

Some tables show data for seven race categories: the six (mutually exclusive) major race-alone categories (White, African-American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and some other race) and a ‘two or more races’ category. The sum of these seven categories adds to 100 percent of the population.

Related terms: Alaska Native race/ethnic categories, American Indian tribe/Selected American Indian categories, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander race and ethnic categories, Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

Rural

Territory, population and housing units not classified as urban. “Rural” classification cuts across other hierarchies and can be in metropolitan or non-metropolitan areas.

Related terms: Urban, Metropolitan

Sample data

Population and housing information collected from the census long form for a one in six sample of households in the United States and Puerto Rico, and on a continuous basis for selected areas in the American Community Survey.

Related terms: Census (decennial), Long form

Short Form

The decennial census questionnaire, sent to approximately five of six households for the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses. For Census 2000, the questionnaire asked population questions related to household relationship, sex, race, age and Hispanic or Latino origin and housing questions related to tenure, occupancy, and vacancy status. The 1990 short form contained a question on marital status. The questions contained on the short form also are asked on the long form, along with additional questions.

Related terms: Census (decennial), Long form

Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

For Census 2000 and the American Community Survey: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census 2000 or ACS questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

For 1990 Census of Population and Housing:

A self-designated classification for people whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Caribbean, or those identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, etc. Origin can be viewed as ancestry, nationality, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors prior to their arrival in the United States.

Spanish/Hispanic/Latino people may be of any race.

Listed below are the 28 Hispanic or Latino categories used in Census 2000 tabulations:

Mexican	South American:	Other Hispanic or Latino:
Puerto Rican	Argentinian	Spaniard
Cuban	Bolivian	Spanish
Dominican Republic	Chilean	Spanish American
Central American:	Colombian	All other Hispanic or
Costa Rican	Ecuadorian	Latino
Guatemalan	Paraguayan	
Honduran	Peruvian	
Nicaraguan	Uruguayan	
Panamanian	Venezuelan	
Salvadoran	Other South American	
Other Central American		

Summary File 3 (SF 3)

This file presents data on the population and housing long form subjects such as income and education. It includes population totals for ancestry groups. It also includes selected characteristics for a limited number of race and Hispanic or Latino categories. The data are available for the U.S., regions, divisions, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, block groups, metropolitan areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, tribal subdivisions, Hawaiian home lands, congressional districts, and Zip Code Tabulation Areas.

Related term: Long form

Town

A type of minor civil division in the New England states, New York, and Wisconsin and a type of incorporated place in 30 states and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Related term: County subdivision

Unorganized Territory

Occur in 10 minor civil division (MCD) states where portions of counties are not included in any legally established MCD or independent incorporated place. The pieces are recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for statistical data presentation purposes.

Urban

All territory, population and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of more than 2,500 persons outside of urbanized areas. "Urban" classification cuts across other hierarchies and can be in metropolitan or non-metropolitan areas.

Related terms: Metropolitan, Rural

Urban Area

Collective term referring to all areas that are urban. For Census 2000, there are two types of urban areas: urban clusters and urbanized areas.

Urban Cluster

A densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000. This is new for Census 2000.

Urbanized area (UA)

An area consisting of a central place(s) and adjacent territory with a general population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area that together have a minimum residential population of at least 50,000 people. The Census Bureau uses published criteria to determine the qualification and boundaries of UAs.

Usual residence

The living quarters where a person spends more nights during a year than any other place.

Related term: Living quarters

Usual residence elsewhere

A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual residence elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence.

Village

A type of incorporated place in 20 states and American Samoa. The Census Bureau treats all villages in New Jersey, South Dakota, and Wisconsin and some villages in Ohio as county subdivisions.

Zona Urbana

Represents a census designated place that is the governmental center of each municipio in Puerto Rico. There are no incorporated places in Puerto Rico.

Related term: Municipio

The RCAP Network

To determine what services are available in your community, contact:

Great Lakes RCAP

WSOS Community Action Commission
109 South Front Street
Fremont, Ohio 43420
(419) 334-8911
www.wsos.org

Midwest RCAP

Midwest Assistance Program
212 Lady Slipper Avenue NE
Post Office Box 81
New Prague, Minnesota 56071
(952) 758-4334
www.map-inc.org

Northeast RCAP

RCAP Solutions
218 Central Street
Winchendon, Massachusetts 01475
(978) 297-5300
www.rcapsolutions.org

Southeast RCAP

Southeast Rural Community Assistance Project
145 Campbell Avenue SW
Post Office Box 2868
Roanoke, Virginia 24001-2868
(540) 345-1184
www.sercap.org

Southern RCAP

Community Resource Group
Post Office Box 1543
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72702
(479) 443-2700
www.crg.org

Western RCAP

Rural Community Assistance Corporation
3120 Freeboard Drive, Suite 201
West Sacramento, California 95691
(916) 447-2854
www.rcac.org

RCAP, Inc.

1522 K Street NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 408-1273
www.rcap.org



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