Previous studies have documented racial disparities in community water and sewer services on fringes of North Carolina (NC) municipalities, but the magnitude of such disparities is unknown. This project used public records of water and sewer pipelines in 75 of 100 NC counties to identify municipal fringe populations lacking utility services. Of 432,200 people in municipal fringe areas in these counties, 67% and 33% lacked community sewer and water service, respectively. Majority African American areas had higher population densities and lower median home values than other unserved areas. Blocks with African American population proportions above the statewide mean were less likely (OR=0.76, p<0.001) to have water service than those with nonzero but smaller African American populations. However, areas without African American populations had the lowest odds of both services. Findings suggest two unserved groups of differing racial and socioeconomic status and greater racial disparities in community water service than sewer.

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