

PRESENCE AND TYPES OF INTERNET SUBSCRIPTIONS IN
HOUSEHOLD

Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.

Label	Huntsville, AL Metro Area	
	Black or African American alone	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
▼ Total:	42,975	±1,043
▼ With an Internet subscription	36,520	±1,100
Dial-up with no other type of Internet subscription	52	±82
Broadband of any type	36,468	±1,099
▼ Cellular data plan	32,650	±1,078
Cellular data plan with no other type of Internet subscription	4,873	±605
▼ Broadband such as cable, fiber optic or DSL	29,922	±1,351
Broadband such as cable, fiber optic or DSL with no other type of Internet subscription	3,259	±611
▼ Satellite Internet service	3,102	±479
Satellite Internet service with no other type of Internet subscription	419	±206
Other service with no other type of Internet subscription	64	±67
Internet access without a subscription	1,349	±374
No Internet access	5,106	±664

Table Notes

PRESENCE AND TYPES OF INTERNET SUBSCRIPTIONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Survey/Program: American Community Survey

Universe: Households

Year: 2021

Estimates: 5-Year

Table ID: B28002

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Data about computer and Internet use were collected by asking respondents to select "Yes" or "No" to each type of computer and each type of Internet subscription. Therefore, respondents were able to select more than one type of computer and more than one type of Internet subscription.

The category "Broadband of any type" refers to those who said "Yes" to at least one of the following types of Internet subscriptions: Broadband such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; a cellular data plan; satellite; a fixed wireless subscription; or other non-dial up subscription types.

An Internet "subscription" refers to a type of service that someone pays for to access the Internet such as a cellular data plan, broadband such as cable, fiber optic or DSL, or other type of service. This will normally refer to a service that someone is billed for directly for Internet alone or sometimes as part of a bundle.

Examples of "Internet access without a subscription" include cases such as free Internet service provided by a respondent's town or city or free Internet service a university may provide their students.

Internet access refers to whether or not a household uses or connects to the Internet, regardless of whether or not they pay for the service to do so. Data about Internet access was collected by asking if the respondent or any member of the household accessed the Internet. The respondent then selected one of the following three categories: "Yes, by paying a cell phone company or Internet service provider"; "Yes, without paying a cell phone company or Internet service provider"; or "No access to the Internet at the house, apartment or mobile home". Only respondents who answered "Yes, by paying a cell phone company or Internet service provider" were asked the subsequent question about the types of service they had access to such as dial-up, broadband (high speed) service such as cable, fiber-optic, or DSL, a cellular data plan, satellite or some other service.

The 2017-2021 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the March 2020 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineations of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. In certain instances, the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB delineation lists due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural are from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

=

The estimate could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations. For a ratio of medians estimate, one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution. For a 5-year median estimate, the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.

N

The estimate or margin of error cannot be displayed because there were an insufficient number of sample cases in the selected geographic area.

(X)

The estimate or margin of error is not applicable or not available.

median-

The median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "2,500-")

median+

The median falls in the highest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "250,000+").

**

The margin of error could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations.

The margin of error could not be computed because the median falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution.

A margin of error is not appropriate because the corresponding estimate is controlled to an independent population or housing estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimate has no sampling error and the margin of error may be treated as zero.