

Hoover, Alabama

Background

Hoover is located on fifty scenic square miles, on the slope of Shades Mountain and in the Cahaba River plain, in Jefferson and Shelby Counties. It offers a balanced mixture of residential and business opportunities, and is convenient to all the amenities offered by the adjacent Birmingham metropolitan area.

Prior to European settlement, the area around Hoover was occupied by a number of tribal peoples, who were forced out by the Federal Government in 1814. This opened the land to pioneers moving in from the east. They came to farm, to start a lumbering industry, and to establish a new community. Coal was discovered prior to the Civil War, and the requirements of the Confederate Government spurred the rapid development of mining, which continued almost uninterrupted in parts of the region until 1968.

The town itself owes its existence to William H. Hoover, of Employers Mutual Insurance of Alabama, who purchased 160 acres of land in 1944 along a narrow dirt logging road called Tyler Road in the Bluff Park area. As Birmingham expanded in the typical post-war fashion, Hoover bought up even more land and embarked on a plan to construct houses for his employees. In 1967, a small section of the present-day area was incorporated, with a population of only 406, and subsequent annexation established the town's current generous boundaries.

The town actively seeks to preserve its considerable natural beauty. Hoover is committed to an advanced concept of urban forestry, with a strong Tree Conservation Ordinance, and a fulltime landscape architect and forester. Hoover has frequently in recent years been awarded the status of a Tree City USA, by the National Arbor Day Foundation. The city will plant trees, on request, at designated locations suggested by residents.

The nearby Moss Rock Preserve is a 250-acre protected area of trees, rock formations, and streams, and is a favorite spot for hikers and rock climbers. The town's recreation department operates a fitness center, indoor pool and track, a racquetball court, and other amenities.

Hoover schools are committed to the ongoing development of new programs that fit the needs of its diverse, multiethnic population. Higher institutions in the area include Samford University, University of Alabama at Birmingham, and Jefferson State Community College. Medical facilities and hospitals in the area include Brookwood Medical Center, and Baptist Medical Center-Princeton, both in nearby Birmingham.

The city is served by Birmingham International Airport and several smaller, regional airports.

Rankings

General Rankings

- Birmingham* was ranked #218 out of 331 metro areas in *Cities Ranked & Rated*. Criteria: cost of living; climate; crime; transportation; economy and jobs; education; arts and culture; health and healthcare; leisure. *Cities Ranked & Rated, 1st Edition, 2004*
- The Birmingham* metro area was selected as one of America's "Best Places to Live and Work" by *Expansion Management* and rated as a "Four-Star Community." The annual "Quality of Life Quotient" measures nearly 50 indicators and compares them among the 362 metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. *Expansion Management, March, 2005*

Business/Finance Rankings

- Birmingham* was selected as one of the best places to start and grow a company by *Entrepreneur* and the National Policy Research Council. The Birmingham* metro area ranked #3 out of 55 mid-size metro areas. Criteria: Young Company (firms started four to 14 years ago that still employ at least 5 people); Rapid Growth (firms started four to 14 years ago that still employ at least 5 people and experienced rapid growth over the last four years). *Entrepreneur/National Policy Research Council, "Hot Cities for Entrepreneurs," 2005*
- The Birmingham* metro area was selected as one of "America's 50 Hottest Cities" for business relocations and expansions. The area ranked #10. Criteria: more than 80 of the industry's most prominent site selection consultants were asked to list their top city choices for relocating and expanding manufacturing companies, taking into consideration such factors as the business climate, work force quality, operating costs, incentive programs, and the ease of working with local political and economic development officials. *Expansion Management, January-February 2006*
- The Birmingham* metro area was selected as a "Five-Star Business Opportunity Metro." The five-star designation is awarded to the top 20 percent of the 362 metro areas studied. Criteria: education (with emphasis on college board test results and high school graduation rates); availability of quality healthcare services and the cost to employers; quality of life; logistics workforce and companies; transportation infrastructure; quality and quantity of highly educated technical workers; and business climate. *Expansion Management, July 2005*
- The Birmingham* metro area was selected as one of the "Top 40 Real Estate Markets" for expanding or relocating businesses. The area ranked #8 out of 40. Criteria: rental costs; purchase prices; and vacancy rates of office and warehouse space. *Expansion Management, August, 2005*
- The Birmingham* metro area appeared on the Milken Institute "2004 Best Performing Cities" index. Rank: #124 out of 200 large metro areas. Criteria: job growth; wage and salary growth; high-tech output growth. *Milken Institute, November 2004*
- The Birmingham* metro area was selected as one of "The Best places for Doing Business in America in 2005." *Inc.* magazine measured current-year employment growth in 274 regions, as well as current trends in the annual average growth over the past three years, and compared employment expansion between the first and second halves of the last decade. Job growth factors account for two-thirds, and balance among industries accounts for one third of the final score for each city. The Birmingham* metro area ranked #44 among large metro areas and #138 overall. *Inc., May 2005*
- Birmingham* was identified as one of the 100 "Most Unwired Cities" in the U.S. The area ranked #87 out of the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. Criteria: number of public and commercial wireless access points (hotspots); airports with wireless Internet access; broadband availability; local wireless networks; and wireless email devices. *Intel, "Most Unwired Cities Survey," June 7, 2005*

- *Forbes* ranked the 200 most populous metro areas in the U.S. in terms of the “Best Places for Business and Careers.” The Birmingham* metro area was ranked #110. Criteria: business costs (labor, energy, tax and office space expenses); living costs (housing, transportation, food and other household expenditures); education levels of the work force; job growth; income growth; migration trends; crime rates; and culture/leisure. *Forbes*, May 4, 2006
- *Fortune* ranked the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. in terms of projected median home price change in 2006. The Birmingham* metro area ranked #13. *Fortune*, “The Top 100: Is the Party Over?” December 26, 2005

Health Rankings

- Doctors at the Harvard School of Public Health ranked 40 metropolitan areas based on data from the government-sponsored Hospital Quality Alliance program. The program tracks the performance of individual hospitals in treating patients for three common health problems: heart attacks, congestive heart failure, and pneumonia. The Birmingham* metro area ranked #32 in quality of care for heart attacks, #24 for congestive heart failure, and #13 for pneumonia. *New England Journal of Medicine*, July 21, 2005
- Birmingham* was identified as a “U.S. Asthma Capital.” The area ranked #15 out of the nation’s 100 largest metropolitan areas. Twelve factors were used to identify the most challenging places to live for people with asthma: estimated prevalence; reported prevalence; mortality; annual pollen level; annual air quality; public smoking laws; number of asthma specialists; school inhaler access laws; rescue medication use per patient; controller medication use per patient; uninsured rate; poverty rate. *Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America*, February 16, 2005
- Birmingham* was identified as a “Spring Allergy Capital.” The area ranked #15 out of 100. Three groups of factors were used to identify the most severe cities for people with allergies during the spring season: annual pollen levels; medicine utilization; access to board-certified allergists. *Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America*, “2005 Spring Allergy Capital Rankings”
- Birmingham* was identified as a “Fall Allergy Capital.” The area ranked #27 out of 100. Three groups of factors were used to identify the most severe cities for people with allergies during the fall season: annual pollen levels; medicine utilization; access to board-certified allergists. *Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America*, “2005 Fall Allergy Capital Rankings”
- GlaxoSmithKline, in partnership with Sperling’s BestPlaces, analyzed the nation’s 100 largest metro areas and identified 25 asthma “hot spots” where high prevalence makes the condition a key issue and environmental triggers and other factors can make living with asthma a particular challenge. The Birmingham* metro area ranked #23 with #1 being the most challenging place to live. Criteria: asthma prevalence; asthma mortality; pollen scores; number of asthma specialists per capita; ratio of prescriptions for rescue medications to prescriptions for controller medications (an indicator of proper asthma treatment); air pollution; smoking laws; climate; and prevalence of tobacco use. *GlaxoSmithKline*, “Asthma Hot Spots,” October 29, 2002
- Sperling’s BestPlaces ranked 331 metro areas and identified the most and least stressful U.S. cities. The Birmingham* metro area ranked #40 out of the 100 largest metro areas (#1 = most stressful). Criteria: divorce rate; unemployment rate; violent and property crime; suicide rate; commute time; mental health; alcohol consumption; cloudy days. *www.BestPlaces.net*, February 26, 2004
- Birmingham* was highlighted as one of the 25 metro areas most polluted by year-round particle pollution (PM 2.5) in the U.S. The area ranked #15. *American Lung Association*, *State of the Air 2005*

Women/Minorities Rankings

- Birmingham* appeared on a list of the top 10 metro areas with the highest concentration of Hispanic same-sex couples among all Hispanic households. The area ranked #3. *Urban Institute Press*, *The Gay and Lesbian Atlas*, May 2004

Sports/Recreation Rankings

- The Birmingham* metro area appeared on *The Sporting News* list of the “Best Sports Cities 2005”. The area ranked #98 out of 388 cities in North America. To be included in the rankings, a city must have at least one of the following: NCAA Division I basketball team; Class A minor league baseball team; training camp for a major league or NFL team; NASCAR Nextel Cup race; NCAA Division I-A bowl game; PGA Tour tournament; Triple Crown horse race. Once a city qualifies, a 12-month snapshot is taken of the sports atmosphere, putting a heavy premium on regular-season records; playoff berths, bowl appearances and tournament bids; championships; applicable power ratings; quality of competition; overall fan fervor; sports atmosphere and fan knowledge; abundance of teams (quality over quantity); stadium/arena quality; ticket availability and prices; franchise ownership; and the marquee appeal of athletes. *The Sporting News Online, “Best Sports Cities 2005”*
- *Golf Digest* ranked 330 metro areas in the U.S. in terms of golf. The Birmingham* metro area was ranked #104. Criteria: access to golf; weather; value of golf; and quality of golf. *Golf Digest, “Metro Golf Rankings,” August 2005*

Dating/Romance Rankings

- The Birmingham* metro area was selected as one of the “Best Cities for Relocating Singles” by Worldwide ERC and Primacy Relocation. The area ranked #47 out of the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. Criteria include: gender population balance; climate analysis keyed to utility costs; fee and occupancy rates for temporary housing and mini-storage; collegiate and professional sporting events and fun, fan-friendly venues. *Worldwide ERC and Primacy Relocation, October 3, 2005*

Miscellaneous Rankings

- The Birmingham* metro area appeared on ApartmentRatings.com “Top Cities for Renters List 2005”. The area ranked #47 out of 95. Criteria: renter satisfaction; affordability; and vacancy. *Worldwide ERC and Primacy Relocation, October 29, 2004*
- Sperling’s BestPlaces in partnership with Pep Boys ranked 77 metro areas and identified “America’s Most Drivable Cities.” The Birmingham* metro area ranked #7. Criteria: climate; road roughness; urban mobility; gas prices. *Pep Boys, “America’s Most Drivable Cities,” April 9, 2003*
- A study by Sperling’s BestPlaces examined which U.S. metro areas were most affected by the fuel crunch in 2005. The Birmingham* metro area was selected as being one of the hardest hit areas. The area ranked #1 out of 10. Criteria: average miles driven per day per peak traveler; average gallons of gas used per peak traveler; money spent on gas per driver. *Sperling’s BestPlaces, www.bestplaces.net, September 29, 2005*

**Hoover is located within the Birmingham-Hoover, AL metro area.*

Business Environment

CITY FINANCES

City Government Finances

Component	2001-2002 (\$000)	2001-2002 (\$ per capita)
Total Revenues	71,958	1,147
Total Expenditures	69,478	1,107
Debt Outstanding	97,705	1,557
Cash and Securities	33,322	531

Source: U.S Census Bureau, Government Finances 2001-2002

City Government Revenue by Source

Source	2001-2002 (\$000)	2001-2002 (\$ per capita)
General Revenue		
From Federal Government	142	2
From State Government	1,982	32
From Local Governments	1,463	23
Taxes		
Property	6,272	100
Sales	44,537	710
Personal Income	0	0
License	0	0
Charges	3,101	49
Liquor Store	0	0
Utility	0	0
Employee Retirement	0	0
Other	14,461	230

Source: U.S Census Bureau, Government Finances 2001-2002

City Government Expenditures by Function

Function	2001-2002 (\$000)	2001-2002 (\$ per capita)	2001-2002 (%)
General Expenditures			
Airports	0	0	0.0
Corrections	500	8	0.7
Education	0	0	0.0
Fire Protection	10,832	173	15.6
Governmental Administration	13,062	208	18.8
Health	339	5	0.5
Highways	4,672	74	6.7
Hospitals	0	0	0.0
Housing and Community Development	419	7	0.6
Interest on General Debt	4,798	76	6.9
Libraries	5,754	92	8.3
Parking	0	0	0.0
Parks and Recreation	7,923	126	11.4
Police Protection	12,470	199	17.9
Public Welfare	0	0	0.0
Sewerage	1,822	29	2.6
Solid Waste Management	4,273	68	6.2
Liquor Store	0	0	0.0
Utility	0	0	0.0
Employee Retirement	0	0	0.0
Other	2,614	42	3.8

Source: U.S Census Bureau, Government Finances 2001-2002

Municipal Bond Ratings

Area	Moody's
City	Aaa

Source: Mergent Bond Record, April 2006

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population Growth

Area	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	2010 Projection	Population Growth (%)	
					1990-2000	2000-2010
City	43,995	62,742	66,797	70,892	42.6	13.0
MSA ¹	956,894	1,052,238	1,082,898	1,115,957	10.0	6.1
U.S.	248,709,873	281,421,906	295,140,073	309,574,407	13.2	10.0

Note: (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included

Source: Claritas, Inc.

Number of Households and Average Household Size

Area	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	2010 Projection	2005 Average Household Size
City	17,607	25,191	26,902	28,517	2.5
MSA ¹	363,204	412,376	428,622	444,240	2.5
U.S.	91,947,410	105,480,101	111,006,738	116,613,104	2.7

Note: (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included

Source: Claritas, Inc.

Race and Ethnicity

Area	White Alone ²	Black Alone ²	Asian Alone ²	Other Race Alone ²	Hispanic ³
City	83.9	8.8	3.9	3.4	4.9
MSA ¹	68.7	28.3	1.0	2.1	2.3
U.S.	73.6	12.4	4.1	9.9	14.2

Note: Figures are 2005 estimates; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included

(2) Alone is defined as not being in combination with one or more other races; (3) May be of any race.

Source: Claritas, Inc.

Ancestry

Area	German	Irish ²	English	American	Italian	Polish	French ³	Scottish
City	10.4	10.8	15.3	12.1	3.8	1.4	2.5	3.5
MSA ¹	6.0	7.7	9.0	12.8	1.9	0.6	1.5	2.0
U.S.	15.2	10.9	8.7	7.3	5.6	3.2	3.0	1.7

Note: Figures include multiple ancestry (e.g. if a person reported being Irish and Italian, they were included in both columns); (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included; (2) Includes Celtic; (3)

Includes Alsatian but excludes Basque

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

Foreign-Born Population

Area	Percent of Population Born in							
	Any Foreign Country	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania ²	Canada	Mexico	Latin America ³
City	6.4	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.7
MSA ¹	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
U.S.	11.1	1.7	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	3.3	2.5

Note: (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included; (2) Includes Australia, New Zealand subregion, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia, and Oceania n.e.c.; (3) Includes Central America (excluding Mexico), South America, and the Caribbean.

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

Marriage Status

Area	Never Married	Now Married (excluding Separated)	Separated	Widowed	Divorced
City	22.1	63.7	0.7	5.2	8.3
MSA ¹	25.1	54.5	2.1	7.6	10.8
U.S.	27.1	54.4	2.2	6.6	9.7

Note: Figures cover population 15 years of age and older; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

Age Distribution

Area	Percent of Population						
	Under Age 5	Age 5 to 17	Age 18 to 34	Age 35 to 49	Age 50 to 64	Age 65 to 79	80 Years and Over
City	6.7	17.8	23.7	25.7	15.5	7.8	2.8
MSA ¹	6.7	18.4	23.5	23.7	15.0	9.5	3.2
U.S.	6.8	18.9	23.7	23.5	14.8	9.2	3.2

Note: (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

Male/Female Ratio

Area	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females
City	32,591	34,206	95.3
MSA ¹	522,452	560,446	93.2
U.S.	145,213,756	149,926,317	96.9

Note: Figures are 2005 estimates; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included

Source: Claritas, Inc.

Religion

Area	Catholic	Southern Baptist	United Methodist	ELCA ¹	LDS ²	Presbyterian Church USA	Jewish Est.	Muslim Est.
County	6.7	29.7	8.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.3
U.S.	22.0	7.1	3.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	2.2	0.6

Note: Figures shown are the number of adherents as a percentage of the total population; Adherents are defined as all members, including full members, their children and the estimated number of other participants who are not considered members (e.g. the baptized, those not confirmed, those regularly attending services, etc.);

(1) Evangelical Lutheran Church in America; (2) The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Source: Reprinted with permission from Religious Congregations and Membership in the United States 2000 (Nashville, Glenmary Research Center, 2002) Copyright Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies. All rights reserved.

ECONOMY**Gross Metropolitan Product**

Area	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004 Rank ²
MSA ¹	31.5	33.0	34.7	36.9	54

Note: Figures are in billions of dollars; (1) Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included; (2) Rank ranges from 1 to 361

Source: The U.S. Conference of Mayors, "The Role of Metro Areas in the U.S. Economy," January 13, 2006

Economic Growth

Area	1994 GMP	2004 GMP	Average Annual Growth Rate	Growth Rate Rank ²
MSA ¹	23.2	36.9	4.8	242

Note: Figures are in billions of dollars; GMP = Gross Metropolitan Product; (1) Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included; (2) Rank ranges from 1 to 361

Source: The U.S. Conference of Mayors, "The Role of Metro Areas in the U.S. Economy," January 13, 2006

INCOME**Per Capita/Median/Average Income**

Area	Per Capita (\$)	Median Household (\$)	Average Household (\$)
City	39,908	73,300	98,823
MSA ¹	24,186	44,334	60,496
U.S.	24,704	47,837	64,816

Note: Figures are 2005 estimates; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included

Source: Claritas, Inc.

Household Income Distribution

Area	Percent of Households Earning							
	Under \$15,000	\$15,000 -24,999	\$25,000 -34,999	\$35,000 -49,999	\$50,000 -74,999	\$75,000 -99,000	\$100,000 -149,999	\$150,000 and up
City	4.7	6.4	8.6	12.9	18.7	13.7	18.5	16.5
MSA ¹	16.4	11.8	11.9	16.1	18.4	10.6	9.4	5.5
U.S.	13.7	11.2	11.5	15.9	19.3	11.5	10.6	6.3

Note: Figures are 2005 estimates; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included

Source: Claritas, Inc.

Poverty Rates by Age

Area	All Ages	Under 5 Years Old	5 to 17 Years Old	18 to 64 Years Old	65 Years and Over
City	3.4	0.2	0.5	2.3	0.4
MSA ¹	13.1	1.3	3.2	7.1	1.6
U.S.	12.4	1.2	3.0	6.9	1.2

Note: Figures are percent of population with income in 1999 below poverty level and only include population for whom poverty status is determined; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

Personal Bankruptcy Filing Rate

Area	2003	2004	2005
Jefferson County	13.86	14.09	16.92
U.S.	5.59	5.32	6.92

Note: Numbers are per 1,000 population and include Chapter 7 and Chapter 13 filings

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Regional Economic Conditions (RECON), 3/24/2006

EMPLOYMENT**Labor Force and Employment**

Area	Civilian Labor Force			Workers Employed		
	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	% Chg.	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	% Chg.
City	37,568	38,685	3.0	36,668	37,923	3.4
MSA ¹	537,785	539,456	0.3	513,284	523,134	1.9
U.S.	147,877,000	149,874,000	1.4	140,278,000	142,918,000	1.9

Note: Data is not seasonally adjusted and covers workers 16 years of age and older;

(1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://stats.bls.gov>

Unemployment Rate

Area	2005											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
City	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0
MSA ¹	4.3	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0
U.S.	5.7	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6

Note: Data is not seasonally adjusted and covers workers 16 years of age and older; All figures are percentages; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://stats.bls.gov>

Employment by Occupation

Occupation Classification	City (%)	MSA ¹ (%)	U.S. (%)
Sales and Office	29.9	29.8	26.7
Professional and Related	28.5	20.6	20.2
Service	7.6	12.7	14.9
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	4.1	12.9	14.6
Management, Business, and Financial	24.3	13.8	13.5
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	5.5	9.9	9.4
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	0.1	0.2	0.7

Note: Figures cover employed civilians 16 years of age and older;

(1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

Employment by Industry

Sector	MSA ¹		U.S.
	Number of Employees	Percent of Total	Percent of Total
Government	80,800	15.4	16.5
Education and Health Services	62,400	11.9	13.1
Professional and Business Services	65,700	12.5	12.7
Retail Trade	64,400	12.2	11.8
Manufacturing	43,800	8.3	10.5
Leisure and Hospitality	43,000	8.2	9.3
Financial Activities	40,500	7.7	6.1
Construction	33,700	6.4	5.4
Wholesale Trade	30,900	5.9	4.3
Other Services	23,600	4.5	4.0
Transportation and Utilities	20,200	3.8	3.7
Information	13,500	2.6	2.3
Natural Resources and Mining	3,300	0.6	0.5

Note: Figures cover non-farm employment as of December 2005 and are not seasonally adjusted;

(1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://stats.bls.gov>

Average Wages

Occupation	\$/Hr.	Occupation	\$/Hr.
Accountants and Auditors	27.47	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	7.14
Automotive Mechanics	16.56	Maintenance and Repair Workers	14.71
Bookkeepers	13.91	Marketing Managers	37.94
Carpenters	13.77	Nuclear Medicine Technologists	23.19
Cashiers	7.32	Nurses, Licensed Practical	14.54
Clerks, General Office	10.82	Nurses, Registered	23.81
Clerks, Receptionists/Information	10.35	Nursing Aides/Orderlies/Attendants	9.10
Clerks, Shipping/Receiving	12.13	Packers and Packagers, Hand	7.35
Computer Programmers	31.41	Physical Therapists	30.20
Computer Support Specialists	18.48	Postal Service Mail Carriers	20.48
Computer Systems Analysts	28.06	Real Estate Brokers	n/a
Cooks, Restaurant	8.91	Retail Salespersons	11.27
Dentists	n/a	Sales Reps., Exc. Tech./Scientific	25.18
Electrical Engineers	36.58	Sales Reps., Tech./Scientific	32.11
Electricians	17.19	Secretaries, Exc. Legal/Med./Exec.	12.16
Financial Managers	37.63	Security Guards	8.74
First-Line Supervisors/Mgrs., Sales	15.95	Surgeons	93.60
Food Preparation Workers	7.77	Teacher Assistants	7.40
General and Operations Managers	44.20	Teachers, Elementary School	18.60
Hairdressers/Cosmetologists	14.49	Teachers, Secondary School	19.30
Internists	76.40	Telemarketers	8.48
Janitors and Cleaners	8.43	Truck Drivers, Heavy/Tractor-Trailer	17.12
Landscaping/Groundskeeping Workers	9.87	Truck Drivers, Light/Delivery Svcs.	13.02
Lawyers	57.49	Waiters and Waitresses	6.75

Note: Wage data is for November 2004 and covers the Birmingham, AL MSA (see Appendix A for areas included). Hourly wages for elementary/secondary school teachers and teacher assistants were calculated by the editors from annual wage data assuming a 40 hour work week; n/a not available.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 2004 Metro Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates

**RESIDENTIAL
REAL ESTATE****Building Permits**

Area	Single-Family			Multi-Family			Total		
	2004	2005	Pct. Chg.	2004	2005	Pct. Chg.	2004	2005	Pct. Chg.
City	884	850	-3.8	0	0	-	884	850	-3.8
U.S.	1,613,400	1,682,000	4.3	456,700	473,300	3.6	2,070,100	2,155,300	4.1

Note: Figures represent new, privately-owned housing units authorized (unadjusted data); All permit data are based on estimates with imputation; U.S. figures are based on the new 20,000-place series.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturing, Mining, and Construction Statistics

Homeownership and Housing Vacancies

Area	Homeownership Rate ² (%)			Rental Vacancy Rate ³ (%)			Homeowner Vacancy Rate ⁴ (%)		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
MSA ¹	71.3	73.6	75.1	15.4	13.1	13.8	1.4	1.9	1.6
U.S.	68.3	69.0	68.9	9.8	10.2	9.8	1.8	1.7	1.9

Note: 2005 data is not comparable to 2003 and 2004 data due to changes in metropolitan area definitions. 2003 and 2004 data is based on historical metropolitan area definitions (see Appendix A). 2005 data is based on current metropolitan area definitions (see Appendix B); (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A and Appendix B for areas included; (2) The proportion of households that are owners; (3) The proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant for rent; (4) The proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant for sale; n/a not available

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Vacancies and Homeownership Annual Statistics: 2005

TAXES**State Corporate Income Tax Rates**

State	Rate (%)	Number of Brackets	Low Bracket (Under \$)	High Bracket (Over \$)
Alabama	6.5	1	na	na

Note: Tax rates as of December 31, 2005; na not applicable; Federal deductibility.

Source: Tax Foundation, www.taxfoundation.org

State Individual Income Tax Rates

State	Federal Deductibility	Marginal Rate (%)	Number of Brackets	Low Bracket (Under \$)	High Bracket (Over \$)
Alabama	Yes (t)	2.0-5.0	3	0	3,000

Note: Tax rates as of December 31, 2005; Brackets apply to single taxpayers and married people filing separately; na not applicable; (t) Residents should deduct the federal income tax liability as shown on their 2005 federal income tax return.

Source: Tax Foundation, www.taxfoundation.org

Various State and Local Tax Rates

State Sales and Use (%)	Total Sales and Use (%)	Gasoline (cents/gal.)	Cigarette (\$/pack)	Spirits (\$/gal.)	Table Wine (\$/gal.)	Beer (\$/gal.)
4.0	9.0	18	0.425	(b)	1.70	0.53

Note: Tax rates as of December 31, 2005; (b) States where the state government controls all sales.

Source: Tax Foundation, www.taxfoundation.org; The Sales Tax Clearinghouse, www.thestc.com

State Tax Burdens

Area	Combined State and Local Tax Burden		Combined Federal, State and Local Tax Burden	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	8.7	46	25.7	49
U.S. Average	10.1	-	29.1	-

Note: Figures are for 2005 and measure taxes as a percentage of income

Source: Tax Foundation, www.taxfoundation.org

TRANSPORTATION**Means of Transportation to Work**

Area	Car/Truck/Van		Public Transportation			Bicycle	Walked	Other Means	Worked at Home
	Drove Alone	Car-pooled	Bus	Subway	Railroad				
City	86.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	3.9
MSA ¹	83.5	11.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.7	2.2
U.S.	75.7	12.2	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	2.9	1.0	3.3

Note: Figures shown are percentages and cover workers 16 years of age and older;

(1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

Travel Time to Work

Area	Less Than 15 Minutes	15 to 29 Minutes	30 to 44 Minutes	45 to 59 Minutes	60 Minutes or More
City	21.5	49.6	22.1	3.6	3.2
MSA ¹	21.4	40.4	24.4	8.1	5.6
U.S.	29.4	36.1	19.1	7.4	8.0

Note: Figures are percentages and include workers 16 years old and over; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

Travel Time Index

Area	1982	1993	2002	2003
Urban Area ¹	1.05	1.08	1.16	1.17
Average ²	1.12	1.28	1.37	1.37

Note: Travel Time Index - The ratio of travel time in the peak period to the travel time at free-flow conditions. A value of 1.35 indicates a 20-minute free-flow trip takes 27 minutes in the peak. Free-flow speeds (60 mph on freeways and 35 mph on principal arterials) are used as the comparison threshold; (1) Covers the Birmingham AL urban area;

(2) average of 85 urban areas

Source: Texas Transportation Institute, The 2005 Urban Mobility Report, May 2005

Living Environment

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Living Index

Year	Composite Index	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Misc. Goods/ Services
2003	96.5	100.4	84.2	104.3	95.6	84.2	105.0
2004	97.2	103.8	84.1	109.0	96.1	84.4	104.7
2005	96.7	106.0	81.8	114.3	99.0	100.0	99.8

Note: U.S. = 100; Figures are for the Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included

Source: ACCRA, Cost of Living Index, 2003, 2004 and 2005 4-Quarter Averages

HOUSING

House Price Index (HPI)

Area	National Ranking ²	Quarterly Change (%)	One-Year Change (%)	Five-Year Change (%)
MSA ¹	156	1.37	7.85	32.11
U.S. ³	-	2.86	12.95	57.68

Note: The HPI is a weighted repeat sales index. It measures average price changes in repeat sales or refinancings on the same properties. This information is obtained by reviewing repeat mortgage transactions on single-family properties whose mortgages have been purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac in January 1975; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included; (2) Rankings are based on annual percentage change for all metro areas containing at least 15,000 transactions over the last 10 years and ranges from 1 to 275; (3) figures based on a weighted division average; all figures are for the period ending December 31, 2005

Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, House Price Index, March 1, 2006

Median Home Prices

Area	2003	2004	2005	Q1 2005	Q1 2006 ^p	Percent Change Q1 2005 - Q1 2006
Metro Area ¹	137.5	146.6	157.0	152.1	163.4	7.4
U.S. Average	180.2	195.2	219.0	197.6	217.9	10.3

Note: Figures are median sales prices of existing single-family homes in thousands of dollars; (p) Preliminary data; n/a not available; (1) Covers the Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included

Source: National Association of Realtors

Housing: Year Structure Built

Area	1990-2000	1980-1989	1970-1979	1960-1969	1950-1959	1940-1949	Before 1940	Median Year
City	40.8	20.3	21.6	11.2	4.3	1.2	0.6	1985
MSA ¹	20.3	15.4	19.6	15.3	13.3	7.7	8.4	1973
U.S.	17.0	15.8	18.5	13.7	12.7	7.3	15.0	1971

Note: Figures are percentages; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

Average New Home Price

Area	2003	2004	2005
MSA ¹	206,856	207,616	220,566
U.S.	248,193	253,574	275,712

Note: Figures, in dollars, are based on a new home with 2,400 sq. ft. of living area on an 8,000 sq. ft. lot;

(1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included

Source: ACCRA, Cost of Living Index, 2003, 2004 and 2005 4-Quarter Averages

Average Apartment Rent

Area	2003	2004	2005
MSA ¹	650	673	697
U.S.	721	716	740

Note: Figures, in dollars per month, are based on an unfurnished two bedroom, 1-1/2 or 2 bath apartment, approximately 950 sq. ft., excluding utilities except water; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included

Source: ACCRA, Cost of Living Index, 2003, 2004 and 2005 4-Quarter Averages

RESIDENTIAL UTILITIES**Average Residential Utility Costs**

Area	All Electric (\$/mth)	Part Electric (\$/mth)	Other Energy (\$/mth)	Phone (\$/mth)
MSA ¹	–	71.03	76.82	32.80
U.S.	128.00	70.45	77.27	25.39

Note: (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included
Source: ACCRA, Cost of Living Index, 2005 4-Quarter Average

HEALTH CARE**Average Health Care Costs**

Area	Optometrist (\$/visit)	Doctor (\$/visit)	Dentist (\$/visit)
MSA ¹	80.89	61.01	74.00
U.S.	73.77	73.33	67.00

Note: Optometrist—based on a full vision eye exam for an established adult patient;
Doctor—based on a general practitioner's routine exam of an established patient;
Dentist—based on adult teeth cleaning and periodic oral exam;
(1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included
Source: ACCRA, Cost of Living Index, 2005 4-Quarter Average

Distribution of Non-Federal, Office-Based Physicians

Area	Total	Family/ General Practice	Specialties		
			Medical	Surgical	Other
MSA ¹ (number)	2,187	185	851	590	561
MSA ¹ (rate per 10,000 pop.)	23.6	2.0	9.2	6.4	6.1
Metro Average ² (rate per 10,000 pop.)	19.7	2.1	7.7	4.6	5.3

Note: Data as of December 31, 2003; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included; (2) Average of the 58 unique MSAs and CMSAs in this book
Source: American Medical Association, Physician Characteristics & Distribution in the U.S., 2005

Hospitals

There were no hospitals listed within the city limits.
AHA Guide to the Healthcare Field 2006

According to U.S. News, the Birmingham metro area is home to one of the best hospitals in the U.S.: **University of Alabama Hospital at Birmingham**; U.S. News Online, "America's Best Hospitals 2005"

EDUCATION**Public School District Statistics**

District Name	Schls	Pupils	Pupil/ Teacher Ratio	Minority Pupils ¹ (%)	Free Lunch Eligible ² (%)	IEP ³ (%)
Hoover City	16	11,197	14.3	24.9	9.7	7.1

Note: (1) Percentage of students that are not white, non-Hispanic; (2) Percentage of students that are eligible for the free lunch program; (3) Percentage of students that have an Individualized Education Program.
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey: School Year 2004-2005; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey: School Year 2004-2005

Highest Level of Education

Area	Less than H.S.	H.S. Diploma	Some College, No Deg.	Associate Degree	Bachelors Degree	Masters Degree	Profess. School Degree	Doctorate Degree
City	5.2	15.3	21.6	5.1	35.8	11.0	4.2	1.9
MSA ¹	21.0	28.8	21.6	5.5	15.1	5.2	2.0	0.8
U.S.	19.5	28.4	21.2	6.4	15.7	5.9	2.0	1.0

Note: Figures are 2005 estimates and cover persons age 25 and over; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included
Source: Claritas, Inc.

Educational Attainment by Race

Area	High School Graduate (%)					Bachelor's Degree (%)				
	Total	White	Black	Asian	Hisp. ²	Total	White	Black	Asian	Hisp. ²
City	94.7	95.5	95.7	88.0	67.6	52.6	52.8	49.5	70.8	21.3
MSA ¹	80.6	83.2	74.2	87.6	57.9	24.7	28.3	14.6	65.5	17.3
U.S.	80.4	83.6	72.3	80.4	52.4	24.4	26.1	14.3	44.1	10.4

Note: Figures shown cover persons 25 years old and over; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included; (2) people of Hispanic origin can be of any race
Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

School Enrollment by Type

Area	Grades KG to 8				Grades 9 to 12			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Enrollment	%	Enrollment	%	Enrollment	%	Enrollment	%
City	6,492	84.7	1,173	15.3	2,923	86.7	450	13.3
MSA ¹	108,002	88.8	13,686	11.2	46,620	91.2	4,503	8.8
U.S.	33,526,011	88.7	4,285,121	11.3	14,848,628	90.6	1,532,323	9.4

Note: Figures shown cover persons 3 years old and over; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included
Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

School Enrollment by Race

Area	Grades KG to 8 (%)				Grades 9 to 12 (%)			
	White	Black	Asian	Hisp. ¹	White	Black	Asian	Hisp. ¹
City	87.1	7.1	2.8	3.1	88.3	6.5	3.0	2.6
MSA ²	60.1	37.1	0.6	2.0	59.8	38.0	0.6	1.3
U.S.	68.5	15.5	3.3	16.8	68.8	15.5	3.8	15.7

Note: Figures shown cover persons 3 years old and over; (1) people of Hispanic origin can be of any race; (2) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included
Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

Average Salaries of Public School Teachers

District	2003-04		2004-05		Percent Change 2003-04 to 2004-05
	Dollars	Rank ¹	Dollars	Rank ¹	
Alabama	38,285	43	38,186	47	-0.3
U.S. Average	46,735	-	47,808	-	2.3

Note: (1) State rank ranges from 1 to 51; (a) Computed from NEA Research Estimates databank. The figures are based on reports through August 2005.
Source: Nation Education Association, Rankings & Estimates: A Report of School Statistics Update, Fall 2005

Higher Education

Public	Four-Year Colleges			Two-Year Colleges			Medical Schools ¹	Law Schools ²	Voc/Tech
	Private Non-profit	Private For-profit	Public	Private Non-profit	Private For-profit	Public			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Figures cover institutions located within the city limits; (1) includes American Bar Association-accredited law schools; (2) includes schools accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education and the American Osteopathic Association
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, The Integrated Postsecondary Education System (IPEDS) Peer Analysis System, 2005; www.usnews.com, America's Best Graduate Schools 2006, Medical School Directory; www.usnews.com, America's Best Graduate Schools 2006, Law School Directory; The College Blue Book, Occupational Education, 2006

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

2004 Presidential Election Results

Area	Bush	Kerry	Nader	Other
Jefferson County	54.2	45.2	0.3	0.3
U.S.	50.7	48.3	0.4	0.6

Note: Results are percentages and may not add to 100% due to rounding
Source: Dave Leip's Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections, www.uselectionatlas.org

MAJOR EMPLOYERS**Major Employers**

Company Name	Industry	Type of Site
Accenture Inc	Computer related services, nec	Branch
Alabama Power Company	Electric services	Headquarters
American Flow Control	Gray and ductile iron foundries	Headquarters
Birmingham City School	Elementary and secondary schools	Single
Birmingham V A Medical Center	Administration of veterans' affairs	Branch
Blue Cross	Hospital and medical service plans	Headquarters
Carraway Methodist Medical Ctr	General medical and surgical hospitals	Headquarters
Childrens Hospital	Specialty hospitals, except psychiatric	Headquarters
Childrens Hospital of Alabama	Specialty hospitals, except psychiatric	Branch
Commissioners Office	Legislative bodies	Branch
County of Jefferson	Executive offices	Headquarters
HealthSouth	Specialty outpatient clinics, nec	Headquarters
Medical Center East Inc	General medical and surgical hospitals	Headquarters
National Utility Eqp Co LLC	Construction machinery	Single
Packaging Distribution System	Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	Single
Pemco Aeroplex Inc	Airports, flying fields, and services	Headquarters
Protective Life Corporation	Life insurance	Headquarters
Samford University	Colleges and universities	Single
Social Security Administration	Administration of social & manpower programs	Branch
Southtrust Bank	State commercial banks	Headquarters
St Vincents Hospital	General medical and surgical hospitals	Headquarters
Tyson	Poultry slaughtering and processing	Branch
UAB	Colleges and universities	Headquarters
US Post Office	U.S. Postal Service	Branch
US Steel	Blast furnaces and steel mills	Branch

Note: Companies shown are located in the metropolitan area and have 1,000 or more employees; nec = not elsewhere classified.

Source: www.zapdata.com, May 2006

PUBLIC SAFETY**Crime Rate**

Area	All Crimes	Violent Crimes				Property Crimes		
		Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggrav. Assault	Burglary	Larceny -Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
City	3,443.0	4.6	22.9	148.1	35.1	592.4	2,337.6	302.3
Metro ¹	5,012.5	7.1	45.5	213.7	312.3	1,091.8	2,909.6	432.5
U.S.	3,982.6	5.5	32.2	136.7	291.1	729.9	2,365.9	421.3

Note: Figures are crimes per 100,000 population; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix B for areas included

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2004

RECREATION**Culture**

Dance ¹	Theatre ¹	Instrumental Music ¹	Vocal Music ¹	Series/Festivals	Museums	Zoos
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: (1) number of professional performing groups

Source: The Grey House Performing Arts Directory, 2005; Official Museum Directory, 2006

Professional Sports Teams

Major League Baseball	National Basketball Association	National Football League	National Hockey League	Major League Soccer	Women's National Basketball Association
0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Includes teams located in the Birmingham metro area.

Source: www.sportsvenues.com, Listing of Venues by State/Province and City, 2006

MEDIA

Newspapers

Name	Target Audience	Frequency	Circulation
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No newspapers listed.

Note: Includes newspapers whose offices are located in the city

Source: BurrellesLuce, MediaContacts Online, January 2006

Television Stations

Name	Ch.	Network(s)	Type	Ownership
WDIQ	2	PBS	Public	Alabama ETV Commission
WBRC	6	Fox	Commercial	Fox Television Stations Inc.
WCIQ	7	PBS	Public	Alabama ETV Commission
WBIQ	10	PBS	Public	Alabama ETV Commission
WVTM	13	NBC	Commercial	General Electric Corporation
WTTO	21	n/a	Commercial	Sinclair Broadcast Group
WHIQ	25	PBS	Public	Alabama ETV Commission
WAIQ	26	PBS	Public	Alabama ETV Commission
WCFT	33	ABC	Public	TV Alabama Inc.
WFIQ	36	PBS	Public	Alabama ETV Commission
WJSU	40	ABC	Commercial	Osborn Communications; LMA by Allbritton Communications
WIIQ	41	PBS	Public	Alabama ETV Commission
WEIQ	42	PBS	Public	Alabama ETV Commission
WIAT	42	CBS	Commercial	Media General Inc.
WGIQ	43	PBS	Public	Alabama ETV Commission
WPXH	44	Pax	Commercial	Paxson Communications Corporation
WBMA	58	ABC	Commercial	Allbritton Communications Company
WTJP	60	n/a	Non-comm.	Trinity Broadcasting Network
WABM	68	UPN	Commercial	Sinclair Broadcast Group

Note: Stations included cover the Birmingham DMA (Designated Market Area)

BurrellesLuce, MediaContacts Online, January 2006

Major AM Radio Stations

Call Letters	Freq. (kHz)	Station Type	Target Audience	Station Format	Music Format
WAAX	570	Commercial	General	Talk	n/a
WAGG	610	n/a	General	Music	n/a
WJOX	690	n/a	General	Music	n/a
WURL	760	n/a	Religious	Music	n/a
WZZX	780	Commercial	General	Music	Gospel
WTSK	790	Commercial	Black	Music	Gospel
WNSI	810	Commercial	General	News	n/a
WYDE	850	Commercial	Children	Music	Urban Contemporary
WATV	900	Commercial	General	News	n/a
WJBY	930	Commercial	Christian	Music	Gospel
WERC	960	Commercial	General	Music	Oldies
WERH	970	n/a	General	Music	n/a
WKLF	980	n/a	Christian	Music	n/a
WEIS	990	Commercial	General	Music	Gospel
WLDX	990	Commercial	General	Music	Country
WAPI	1070	Commercial	General	Music	Gospel
WAYE	1220	n/a	Black	Music	n/a
WTBC	1230	Commercial	General	News	n/a
WJBB	1230	Commercial	Christian	Music	Gospel
WMGJ	1240	Commercial	General	Music	Adult Contemporary
WTID	1240	Commercial	General	Music	Oldies
WDJC	1260	n/a	Christian	Music	n/a
WWPG	1280	Commercial	General	Music	Gospel
WYEA	1290	Commercial	General	Educational	Gospel
WKXM	1300	n/a	General	Music	n/a
WFEB	1340	Commercial	General	News	n/a
WGAD	1350	n/a	General	Music	n/a
WZPQ	1360	n/a	Christian	Music	n/a
WHMA	1390	Commercial	General	Talk	n/a
WJLD	1400	n/a	Black	Music	n/a
WACT	1420	n/a	General	Music	n/a
WFHK	1430	Commercial	General	Music	Country
WDNG	1450	Commercial	General	News	n/a
WFMH	1460	Commercial	General	Music	Gospel
WLPH	1480	Commercial	General	Music	Gospel
WCRL	1570	Commercial	General	Music	Latin
WVOK	1580	Commercial	General	Music	Oldies

*Note: Stations included cover the Birmingham DMA (Designated Market Area); n/a not available
Source: BurrellesLuce, MediaContacts Online, January 2006*

Major FM Radio Stations

Call Letters	Freq. (mHz)	Station Type	Target Audience	Station Format	Music Format
WAPR	88.3	College	General	Music	Jazz
WJCK	88.3	Non-Comm.	General	Music	Christian
WBHM	90.3	College	General	Music	Classical
WUAL	91.5	College	General	Educational	Jazz
WTUG	92.9	Commercial	General	Music	Urban Contemporary
WDJC	93.7	Commercial	Christian	News	n/a
WZBQ	94.1	Commercial	General	Music	Adult Top 40
WYSF	94.5	Commercial	General	Music	Soft Rock
WBHJ	95.7	n/a	General	Music	n/a
WMJJ	96.5	Commercial	General	Music	Adult Contemporary
WODL	97.3	Commercial	General	Music	Oldies
WTXT	98.1	n/a	General	Music	n/a
WZRR	99.5	Commercial	General	Music	Classic Rock
WTID	101.7	Commercial	General	Music	Adult Contemporary
WDXB	102.5	Commercial	General	Music	Country
WQEN	103.7	n/a	General	Music	n/a
WZZK	104.7	Commercial	General	Music	Country
WBPT	106.9	Commercial	General	Music	80's
WRAX	107.7	n/a	General	Music	n/a

Note: Stations included cover the Birmingham DMA (Designated Market Area); n/a not available BurrellesLuce, MediaContacts Online, January 2006

CLIMATE

Average and Extreme Temperatures

Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yr.
Extreme High (°F)	81	83	89	92	99	102	106	103	100	94	84	80	106
Average High (°F)	53	58	66	75	82	88	90	90	84	75	64	56	74
Average Temp. (°F)	43	47	54	63	70	77	80	80	74	63	53	46	63
Average Low (°F)	33	36	42	50	58	66	70	69	63	51	41	35	51
Extreme Low (°F)	-6	3	2	26	36	42	51	52	37	27	5	1	-6

Note: Figures cover the years 1948-1995

Source: National Climatic Data Center, International Station Meteorological Climate Summary, 9/96

Average Precipitation/Snowfall/Humidity

Precip./Humidity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Yr.
Avg. Precip. (in.)	5.0	4.8	5.9	4.6	4.4	3.8	5.1	3.8	4.1	2.9	4.3	4.8	53.5
Avg. Snowfall (in.)	1	Tr	Tr	Tr	0	0	0	0	0	Tr	Tr	Tr	2
Avg. Rel. Hum. 7am (%)	82	81	78	76	76	78	81	82	81	82	82	82	80
Avg. Rel. Hum. 4pm (%)	57	53	48	46	51	54	58	55	54	50	52	58	53

Note: Figures cover the years 1948-1995; Tr = Trace amounts (<0.05 in. of rain; <0.5 in. of snow)

Source: National Climatic Data Center, International Station Meteorological Climate Summary, 9/96

Weather Conditions

Temperature			Daytime Sky			Precipitation		
10°F & below	32°F & below	90°F & above	Clear	Partly cloudy	Cloudy	0.01 inch or more precip.	0.1 inch or more snow/ice	Thunderstorms
1	57	59	91	161	113	119	1	57

Note: Figures are average number of days per year and covers the years 1948-1995

Source: National Climatic Data Center, International Station Meteorological Climate Summary, 9/96

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Superfund Sites

Hoover has no sites on the EPA's Superfund Final National Priorities List. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Final National Priorities List, February 24, 2006

AIR & WATER QUALITY

Air Quality Index

Area	Percent of Days when Air Quality was... ²				AQI Statistics	
	Good	Moderate	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Unhealthy	Maximum	Median
MSA ¹	18.9	70.7	10.1	0.3	168	67

Note: The Air Quality Index (AQI) is an index for reporting daily air quality. EPA calculates the AQI for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particle pollution (also known as particulate matter), carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. The AQI runs from 0 to 500. The higher the AQI value, the greater the level of air pollution and the greater the health concern. There are six AQI categories: "Good" The AQI is between 0 and 50. Air quality is considered satisfactory; "Moderate" The AQI is between 51 and 100. Air quality is acceptable; "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups" When AQI values are between 101 and 150, members of sensitive groups may experience health effects; "Unhealthy" When AQI values are between 151 and 200 everyone may begin to experience health effects; "Very Unhealthy" AQI values between 201 and 300 trigger a health alert; "Hazardous" AQI values over 300 trigger health warnings of emergency conditions; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included; (2) Based on 365 days with AQI data in 2005.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality Index Report, 2005

Air Quality Index Pollutants

Area	Percent of Days when AQI Pollutant was... ²					
	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Dioxide	Ozone	Sulfur Dioxide	Particulate Matter 2.5	Particulate Matter 10
MSA ¹	10.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	71.2	14.0

Note: The Air Quality Index (AQI) is an index for reporting daily air quality. EPA calculates the AQI for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particle pollution (also known as particulate matter), carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. The AQI runs from 0 to 500. The higher the AQI value, the greater the level of air pollution and the greater the health concern; (1) Metropolitan Statistical Area - see Appendix A for areas included; (2) Based on 365 days with AQI data in 2005.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality Index Report, 2005

Drinking Water

Water System Name	Pop. Served	Primary Water Source Type	Number of Violations in 2005 ^a		
			Health Based	Significant Monitoring	Monitoring
Birmingham Water Works	585,000	Surface	None	None	None

Note: (a) Based on violation data from January 1, 2005 to October 14, 2005

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Safe Drinking Water Information System (report created April 2, 2006)

