

B17017: POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

Universe: Households

2023 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	276,852	±3,294
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	28,731	±2,316
Family households:	12,291	±1,470
Married-couple family:	4,498	±836
Householder under 25 years	0	±170
Householder 25 to 44 years	2,092	±563
Householder 45 to 64 years	1,878	±568
Householder 65 years and over	528	±269
Other family:	7,793	±1,330
Male householder, no spouse present:	2,394	±671
Householder under 25 years	186	±244
Householder 25 to 44 years	1,180	±467
Householder 45 to 64 years	652	±276
Householder 65 years and over	376	±307
Female householder, no spouse present:	5,399	±1,098
Householder under 25 years	327	±203
Householder 25 to 44 years	3,268	±943
Householder 45 to 64 years	1,008	±401
Householder 65 years and over	796	±448
Nonfamily households:	16,440	±1,946
Male householder:	9,170	±1,539
Householder under 25 years	486	±339
Householder 25 to 44 years	2,456	±1,213
Householder 45 to 64 years	4,294	±984
Householder 65 years and over	1,934	±548
Female householder:	7,270	±1,276
Householder under 25 years	829	±566
Householder 25 to 44 years	2,140	±841
Householder 45 to 64 years	2,330	±898
Householder 65 years and over	1,971	±504
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level:	248,121	±3,813
Family households:	159,079	±4,075
Married-couple family:	123,592	±4,399
Householder under 25 years	4,194	±1,218
Householder 25 to 44 years	48,579	±3,138
Householder 45 to 64 years	45,028	±2,675
Householder 65 years and over	25,791	±1,696
Other family:	35,487	±3,138
Male householder, no spouse present:	13,519	±1,935
Householder under 25 years	1,195	±796
Householder 25 to 44 years	5,321	±1,147
Householder 45 to 64 years	4,925	±1,373
Householder 65 years and over	2,078	±541
Female householder, no spouse present:	21,968	±2,390
Householder under 25 years	696	±354
Householder 25 to 44 years	8,984	±1,713
Householder 45 to 64 years	7,547	±1,140
Householder 65 years and over	4,741	±977
Nonfamily households:	89,042	±3,974
Male householder:	45,518	±2,953
Householder under 25 years	3,749	±1,140
Householder 25 to 44 years	18,072	±1,964
Householder 45 to 64 years	12,784	±1,569
Householder 65 years and over	10,913	±1,479

Female householder:	43,524	±3,058
Householder under 25 years	3,250	±1,082
Householder 25 to 44 years	12,453	±1,891
Householder 45 to 64 years	12,119	±1,919
Householder 65 years and over	15,702	±1,559

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, the decennial census is the official source of population totals for April 1st of each decennial year. In between censuses, the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units and the group quarters population for states and counties.

Information about the American Community Survey (ACS) can be found on the ACS website. Supporting documentation including code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing, and a full list of ACS tables and table shells (without estimates) can be found on the Technical Documentation section of the ACS website.

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, 2023 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

ACS data generally reflect the geographic boundaries of legal and statistical areas as of January 1 of the estimate year. For more information, see [Geography Boundaries by Year](#).

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.

Users must consider potential differences in geographic boundaries, questionnaire content or coding, or other methodological issues when comparing ACS data from different years. Statistically significant differences shown in ACS Comparison Profiles, or in data users' own analysis, may be the result of these differences and thus might not necessarily reflect changes to the social, economic, housing, or demographic characteristics being compared. For more information, see [Comparing ACS Data](#).

One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person or one of the people in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed on line one of the survey questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

To determine poverty status of a householder in family households, one compares the total income in the past 12 months of all family members with the poverty threshold appropriate for that family size and composition. If the total family income is less than the threshold, then the householder together with every member of his or her family are considered as having income below the poverty level.

In determining poverty status of a nonfamily householder, only the householder's own personal income is compared with the appropriate threshold for a single person. The poverty status of a nonfamily householder does not affect the poverty status of the other unrelated individuals living in the household and the incomes of people living in the household who are not related to the householder are not considered when determining the poverty status of a householder. The income of each unrelated individual is compared to the appropriate threshold for a single person.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on 2020 Census data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas 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.