B19037C: AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2023 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) (AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE HOUSEHOLDER)

Universe: Households with a householder who is American Indian and Alaska Native alone

2023 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	29,911	±1,730
Householder under 25 years:	853	±313
Less than $10,000	108	±107
$10,000 to $14,999	11	±21
$15,000 to $19,999	0	±170
$20,000 to $24,999	73	±131
$25,000 to $29,999	75	±88
$30,000 to $34,999	26	±43
$35,000 to $39,999	0	±170
$40,000 to $44,999	75	±90
$45,000 to $49,999	12	±20
$50,000 to $59,999	83	±99
$60,000 to $74,999	68	±106
$75,000 to $99,999	140	±181
$100,000 to $124,999	131	±154
$125,000 to $149,999	51	±79
$150,000 to $199,999	0	±170
$200,000 or more	0	±170
Householder 25 to 44 years:	10,570	±1,423
Less than $10,000	460	±205
$10,000 to $14,999	518	±406
$15,000 to $19,999	635	±438
$20,000 to $24,999	545	±272
$25,000 to $29,999	288	±124
$30,000 to $34,999	469	±290
$35,000 to $39,999	448	±261
$40,000 to $44,999	439	±181
$45,000 to $49,999	189	±114
$50,000 to $59,999	798	±510
$60,000 to $74,999	949	±430
$75,000 to $99,999	1,585	±694
$100,000 to $124,999	1,280	±733
$125,000 to $149,999	1,055	±472
$150,000 to $199,999	464	±292
$200,000 or more	448	±275
Householder 45 to 64 years:	10,847	±1,014
Less than $10,000	1,186	±359
$10,000 to $14,999	517	±187
$15,000 to $19,999	508	±259
$20,000 to $24,999	347	±185
$25,000 to $29,999	264	±107
$30,000 to $34,999	521	±317
$35,000 to $39,999	269	±137
$40,000 to $44,999	903	±496
$45,000 to $49,999	269	±136
$50,000 to $59,999	591	±219
$60,000 to $74,999	1,229	±451
$75,000 to $99,999	1,496	±498
$100,000 to $124,999	469	±173
$125,000 to $149,999	469	±159
$150,000 to $199,999	901	±281
$200,000 or more	908	±423

Householder 65 years and over:	7,641	±716
Less than $10,000	291	±137
$10,000 to $14,999	281	±113
$15,000 to $19,999	416	±158
$20,000 to $24,999	322	±139
$25,000 to $29,999	823	±320
$30,000 to $34,999	569	±276
$35,000 to $39,999	583	±291
$40,000 to $44,999	408	±205
$45,000 to $49,999	65	±52
$50,000 to $59,999	442	±169
$60,000 to $74,999	912	±355
$75,000 to $99,999	659	±213
$100,000 to $124,999	465	±213
$125,000 to $149,999	859	±532
$150,000 to $199,999	358	±195
$200,000 or more	188	±130

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.

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.