B24010C: SEX BY OCCUPATION FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER (AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE)

Universe: Civilian employed American Indian and Alaska Native alone population 16 years and over
2023 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	34,185	±2,492
Male:	16,405	±1,472
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	2,714	±718
Management, business, and financial occupations:	1,849	±659
Management occupations	1,749	±657
Business and financial operations occupations	100	±69
Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	345	±242
Computer and mathematical occupations	98	±77
Architecture and engineering occupations	212	±225
Life, physical, and social science occupations	35	±35
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	341	±120
Community and social service occupations	81	±74
Legal occupations	26	±43
Educational instruction, and library occupations	206	±81
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	28	±27
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	179	±156
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	76	±120
Health technologists and technicians	103	±109
Service occupations:	3,926	±902
Healthcare support occupations	559	±567
Protective service occupations:	762	±347
Firefighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	368	±252
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	394	±219
Food preparation and serving related occupations	885	±503
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,628	±479
Personal care and service occupations	92	±76
Sales and office occupations:	1,678	±507
Sales and related occupations	591	±362
Office and administrative support occupations	1,087	±387
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	3,623	±771
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	122	±93
Construction and extraction occupations	2,381	±569
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,120	±525
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	4,464	±861
Production occupations	1,090	±409
Transportation occupations	1,143	±407
Material moving occupations	2,231	±672
Female:	17,780	±1,898
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	6,354	±1,072
Management, business, and financial occupations:	3,461	±804
Management occupations	2,644	±784
Business and financial operations occupations	817	±406
Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	136	±159
Computer and mathematical occupations	123	±157
Architecture and engineering occupations	0	±170
Life, physical, and social science occupations	13	±25
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	2,366	±506
Community and social service occupations	628	±289
Legal occupations	52	±64
Educational instruction, and library occupations	1,481	±332
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	205	±231
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	391	±230
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	141	±117
Health technologists and technicians	250	±188
Service occupations:	3,657	±987
Healthcare support occupations	1,821	±770
Protective service occupations:	122	±107
Firefighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	48	±59
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	74	±90
Food preparation and serving related occupations	715	±324
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	427	±241
Personal care and service occupations	572	±270
Sales and office occupations:	6,160	±1,056

Sales and related occupations	2,180	±855
Office and administrative support occupations	3,980	±681
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	384	±292
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	38	±49
Construction and extraction occupations	100	±148
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	246	±271
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	1,225	±556
Production occupations	206	±198
Transportation occupations	120	±81
Material moving occupations	899	±516

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.

Occupation titles and their 4-digit codes are based on the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification.
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.