B24012: SEX BY OCCUPATION AND MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2023 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER

Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over with earnings

2023 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	51,256	±908
Male:	60,264	±2,834
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	83,650	±5,215
Management, business, and financial occupations:	95,961	±7,235
Management occupations	100,452	±8,840
Business and financial operations occupations	71,566	±20,400
Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	81,967	±7,325
Computer and mathematical occupations	80,663	±14,798
Architecture and engineering occupations	97,891	±19,624
Life, physical, and social science occupations	66,006	±11,076
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	61,861	±9,815
Community and social service occupations	55,043	±5,724
Legal occupations	168,305	±63,660
Educational instruction, and library occupations	65,711	±4,222
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	47,872	±29,060
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	102,884	±25,015
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	135,125	±34,233
Health technologists and technicians	61,515	±7,246
Service occupations:	37,938	±2,593
Healthcare support occupations	36,967	±5,394
Protective service occupations:	66,411	±8,034
Firefighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	51,756	±13,096
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	87,068	±23,121
Food preparation and serving related occupations	21,562	±4,320
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	38,644	±2,748
Personal care and service occupations	22,118	±10,426
Sales and office occupations:	42,518	±5,403
Sales and related occupations	48,910	±9,150
Office and administrative support occupations	40,245	±6,377
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	64,708	±6,025
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	30,670	±15,536
Construction and extraction occupations	64,636	±8,752
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	70,859	±9,840
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	51,353	±3,811
Production occupations	57,968	±11,021
Transportation occupations	63,615	±5,617
Material moving occupations	35,395	±5,956
Female:	45,228	±1,625
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	62,207	±2,693
Management, business, and financial occupations:	64,731	±5,031
Management occupations	63,945	±4,409
Business and financial operations occupations	66,462	±9,920
Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	66,486	±15,062
Computer and mathematical occupations	59,401	±14,349
Architecture and engineering occupations	122,321	±32,432
Life, physical, and social science occupations	60,244	±22,916
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	47,286	±3,165
Community and social service occupations	46,705	±1,258
Legal occupations	83,818	±44,831
Educational instruction, and library occupations	42,409	±8,449
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	36,975	±25,089
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	76,903	±6,638
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	82,128	±5,078
Health technologists and technicians	60,974	±9,324
Service occupations:	28,323	±4,638
Healthcare support occupations	39,818	±4,378

Protective service occupations:	46,163	±36,548
Firefighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	40,976	±3,373
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	75,718	±10,136
Food preparation and serving related occupations	21,744	±4,714
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	22,547	±4,855
Personal care and service occupations	14,645	±6,361
Sales and office occupations:	37,953	±2,382
Sales and related occupations	28,090	±5,743
Office and administrative support occupations	42,188	±4,705
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	36,113	±3,564
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	17,240	±9,768
Construction and extraction occupations	65,729	±46,306
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	37,492	±70,851
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	31,238	±6,475
Production occupations	28,698	±7,527
Transportation occupations	37,585	±8,088
Material moving occupations	31,986	±14,641

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.