

S1101: HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Universe: None

2023 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables

	Total		Married-couple family household		Alaska Male householder, no spouse present, family household		Female householder, no spouse present, family household		Nonfamily household	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
HOUSEHOLDS										
Total households	276,852	±3,294	128,090	±4,540	15,913	±2,061	27,367	±2,723	105,482	±4,243
Average household size	2.54	±0.03	3.31	±0.06	3.45	±0.26	3.35	±0.18	1.26	±0.03
FAMILIES										
Total families	171,370	±4,353	128,090	±4,540	15,913	±2,061	27,367	±2,723	(X)	(X)
Average family size	3.21	±0.06	3.27	±0.06	3.02	±0.24	3.05	±0.16	(X)	(X)
AGE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Households with own children of the householder under 18 years	75,319	±4,116	53,138	±3,239	7,786	±1,500	14,395	±2,198	(X)	(X)
Under 6 years only	25.0%	±2.7	27.4%	±3.6	20.8%	±7.5	18.5%	±4.9	(X)	(X)
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	22.6%	±2.8	25.4%	±3.7	14.6%	±6.6	16.7%	±4.4	(X)	(X)
6 to 17 years only	52.4%	±3.3	47.2%	±3.8	64.6%	±8.6	64.8%	±7.4	(X)	(X)
Total households	276,852	±3,294	128,090	±4,540	15,913	±2,061	27,367	±2,723	105,482	±4,243
SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE										
Households with one or more people under 18 years	30.5%	±1.4	44.8%	±2.2	60.4%	±7.3	61.6%	±4.6	0.6%	±0.3
Households with one or more people 60 years and over	37.2%	±0.9	37.1%	±2.1	30.3%	±6.2	34.0%	±4.5	39.3%	±2.4
Households with one or more people 65 year and over	27.3%	±0.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	29.7%	±1.9
Householder living alone	30.2%	±1.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	79.2%	±2.4
65 years and over	10.2%	±0.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	26.7%	±2.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1-unit structures	70.9%	±1.2	86.6%	±1.7	63.5%	±6.1	64.3%	±4.6	54.6%	±2.2
2-or-more-unit structures	25.5%	±1.2	10.5%	±1.5	29.9%	±5.8	32.7%	±4.9	41.4%	±2.2
Mobile homes and all other types of units	3.5%	±0.5	2.9%	±0.8	6.5%	±4.6	3.0%	±1.5	4.0%	±0.9
HOUSING TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	66.3%	±1.3	82.0%	±1.8	59.6%	±6.5	53.5%	±5.6	51.6%	±2.5
Renter-occupied housing units	33.7%	±1.3	18.0%	±1.8	40.4%	±6.5	46.5%	±5.6	48.4%	±2.5

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](#).

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](#).

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.

Average family size is derived by dividing the number of related people in households by the number of family households.

Housing unit weight is used throughout this table (only exception is the average household and family size cells).

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.