

S1701: POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
Universe: None
2023 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables

	Total		Alaska Below poverty level		Percent below poverty level	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Population for whom poverty status is determined	717,303	±801	74,353	±5,930	10.4%	±0.8
AGE						
Under 18 years	172,240	±1,436	20,908	±2,949	12.1%	±1.7
Under 5 years	44,248	±1,548	6,951	±1,251	15.7%	±2.9
5 to 17 years	127,992	±1,314	13,957	±2,541	10.9%	±2.0
Related children of householder under 18 years	171,287	±1,542	20,001	±2,892	11.7%	±1.7
18 to 64 years	443,910	±1,911	46,209	±3,915	10.4%	±0.9
18 to 34 years	168,386	±2,509	19,465	±2,574	11.6%	±1.5
35 to 64 years	275,524	±2,544	26,744	±3,004	9.7%	±1.1
60 years and over	147,529	±2,762	12,032	±1,484	8.2%	±1.0
65 years and over	101,153	±1,474	7,236	±1,088	7.2%	±1.1
SEX						
Male	373,003	±2,457	37,903	±3,578	10.2%	±1.0
Female	344,300	±2,585	36,450	±3,563	10.6%	±1.0
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN						
White alone	427,512	±4,092	31,213	±3,721	7.3%	±0.9
Black or African American alone	19,375	±2,692	4,152	±2,689	21.4%	±12.8
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	96,066	±4,153	20,660	±2,279	21.5%	±2.2
Asian alone	42,640	±3,459	5,104	±2,330	12.0%	±5.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	N	N	N	N	N	N
Some other race alone	19,146	±3,304	2,361	±1,912	12.3%	±9.4
Two or more races	102,035	±6,551	10,390	±2,120	10.2%	±1.9
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	53,154	±512	6,259	±2,673	11.8%	±5.0
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	414,390	±2,766	30,376	±3,659	7.3%	±0.9
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population 25 years and over	485,394	±4,074	46,526	±3,709	9.6%	±0.8
Less than high school graduate	32,268	±2,399	7,128	±1,348	22.1%	±4.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	138,796	±5,493	20,007	±2,555	14.4%	±1.7
Some college, associate's degree	156,072	±6,041	13,479	±1,873	8.6%	±1.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	158,258	±6,555	5,912	±1,376	3.7%	±0.9
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Civilian labor force 16 years and over	362,064	±5,196	23,974	±2,904	6.6%	±0.8
Employed	344,614	±5,375	18,581	±2,660	5.4%	±0.8
Male	184,541	±3,800	10,257	±1,878	5.6%	±1.0
Female	160,073	±4,186	8,324	±1,619	5.2%	±1.0
Unemployed	17,450	±2,255	5,393	±1,076	30.9%	±5.6
Male	10,005	±1,633	3,305	±771	33.0%	±6.9
Female	7,445	±1,382	2,088	±711	28.0%	±9.1
WORK EXPERIENCE						
Population 16 years and over	563,421	±2,014	55,659	±4,493	9.9%	±0.8
Worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months	245,893	±6,066	5,268	±1,115	2.1%	±0.4
Worked part-time or part-year in the past 12 months	156,907	±6,063	20,064	±2,709	12.8%	±1.6
Did not work	160,621	±4,598	30,327	±3,115	18.9%	±1.8
ALL INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME BELOW THE FOLLOWING POVERTY RATIOS						
50 percent of poverty level	35,818	±4,367	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
125 percent of poverty level	98,225	±6,047	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
150 percent of poverty level	125,519	±8,750	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
185 percent of poverty level	161,036	±9,571	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
200 percent of poverty level	179,365	±9,869	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
300 percent of poverty level	287,042	±11,117	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
400 percent of poverty level	377,650	±10,600	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
500 percent of poverty level	467,156	±10,577	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

	166,937	±6,690	32,355	±3,202	19.4%	±1.7
Male	91,693	±4,534	17,912	±2,460	19.5%	±2.3
Female	75,244	±4,290	14,443	±1,961	19.2%	±2.2
15 years	233	±226	233	±226	100.0%	±37.3
16 to 17 years	708	±355	674	±341	95.2%	±7.3
18 to 24 years	17,804	±2,825	3,729	±1,232	20.9%	±6.2
25 to 34 years	37,606	±3,025	6,845	±1,458	18.2%	±3.3
35 to 44 years	25,952	±3,370	4,650	±1,387	17.9%	±4.4
45 to 54 years	22,347	±2,470	5,265	±942	23.6%	±4.2
55 to 64 years	27,581	±2,181	6,221	±1,284	22.6%	±4.4
65 to 74 years	21,514	±1,868	2,620	±608	12.2%	±2.7
75 years and over	13,192	±1,379	2,118	±548	16.1%	±3.9
Mean income deficit for unrelated individuals (dollars)	8,485	±492	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months	74,842	±4,780	2,842	±843	3.8%	±1.1
Worked less than full-time, year-round in the past 12 months	46,250	±3,196	11,272	±1,745	24.4%	±3.0
Did not work	45,845	±3,536	18,241	±2,361	39.8%	±4.1
Population in housing units for whom poverty status is determined	701,799	±801	71,451	±5,817	10.2%	±0.8

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.