S1811: SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION BY DISABILITY STATUS
Universe: None
2023 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables

	Alaska					
	Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized		With a Disability		No Disability	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Population Age 16 and Over	546,619	±3,336	96,947	±5,331	449,672	±5,763
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Employed	63.1%	±0.8	37.4%	±2.8	68.7%	±0.8
Not in Labor Force	33.7%	±0.8	58.0%	±2.9	28.4%	±0.8
Employed Population Age 16 and Over	345,019	±5,372	36,229	±3,588	308,790	±5,827
CLASS OF WORKER						
Private for-profit wage and salary workers	57.9%	±1.4	60.2%	±4.5	57.6%	±1.5
Employee of private company workers	54.0%	±1.5	54.2%	±4.4	54.0%	±1.5
Self-employed in own incorporated business workers	3.9%	±0.8	6.0%	±3.2	3.6%	±0.6
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	12.1%	±1.1	10.9%	±3.6	12.2%	±1.2
Local government workers	9.8%	±0.7	9.1%	±2.6	9.8%	±0.7
State government workers	7.7%	±0.8	8.9%	±2.9	7.6%	±0.8
Federal government workers	6.3%	±0.8	5.8%	±2.0	6.3%	±0.9
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	6.1%	±0.7	4.8%	±2.1	6.3%	±0.7
Unpaid family workers	0.3%	±0.1	0.4%	±0.3	0.2%	±0.1
OCCUPATION						
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	41.3%	±1.6	34.6%	±3.7	42.0%	±1.6
Service occupations	16.6%	±1.3	19.2%	±3.5	16.3%	±1.4
Sales and office occupations	18.6%	±1.3	19.9%	±4.2	18.4%	±1.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	10.9%	±1.0	11.6%	±2.8	10.8%	±1.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	12.6%	±0.9	14.7%	±2.8	12.4%	±0.9
INDUSTRY						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	5.3%	±0.6	4.1%	±1.5	5.5%	±0.7
Construction	7.3%	±0.8	7.8%	±2.8	7.3%	±0.9
Manufacturing	4.2%	±0.6	5.2%	±2.1	4.1%	±0.6
Wholesale trade	2.3%	±0.4	1.6%	±0.7	2.4%	±0.4
Retail trade	10.3%	±0.9	11.5%	±3.0	10.2%	±0.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	8.0%	±0.7	8.7%	±2.4	7.9%	±0.7
Information	1.5%	±0.4	1.1%	±0.9	1.6%	±0.4
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3.0%	±0.4	3.5%	±1.8	2.9%	±0.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	8.6%	±1.0	8.4%	±2.5	8.7%	±1.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	25.5%	±1.5	24.9%	±4.8	25.5%	±1.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	8.2%	±0.9	9.6%	±3.4	8.0%	±0.9
Other services (except public administration)	4.6%	±0.5	3.5%	±1.7	4.7%	±0.6
Public administration	11.1%	±0.9	10.2%	±2.6	11.3%	±0.9
COMMUTING TO WORK						
Workers Age 16 and Over	337,054	±5,488	35,038	±3,420	302,016	±5,780
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	64.9%	±1.5	60.4%	±4.7	65.4%	±1.7

	Estimate	MOE	Estimate	MOE	Estimate	MOE
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	11.5%	±1.2	13.4%	±3.8	11.3%	±1.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0.9%	±0.3	2.4%	±1.7	0.7%	±0.2
Walked	6.8%	±0.6	9.6%	±2.8	6.5%	±0.6
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	6.3%	±0.7	4.7%	±1.4	6.5%	±0.8
Worked from home	9.6%	±1.0	9.4%	±2.8	9.6%	±1.0
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population Age 25 and Over	473,279	±4,099	88,274	±4,704	385,005	±5,720
Less than high school graduate	6.8%	±0.5	11.1%	±1.4	5.8%	±0.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29.1%	±1.1	34.9%	±2.4	27.7%	±1.2
Some college or associate's degree	31.6%	±1.2	32.2%	±2.8	31.5%	±1.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	32.5%	±1.3	21.8%	±2.6	35.0%	±1.3
EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2023 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)						
Population Age 16 and over with earnings	385,671	±5,895	44,405	±4,111	341,266	±6,553
$1 to $4,999 or loss	8.3%	±0.9	10.8%	±2.3	8.0%	±1.0
$5,000 to $14,999	10.5%	±0.9	16.9%	±2.9	9.6%	±0.9
$15,000 to $24,999	8.1%	±0.7	9.6%	±2.3	7.9%	±0.7
$25,000 to $34,999	9.4%	±0.8	8.2%	±2.2	9.6%	±0.8
$35,000 to $49,999	15.6%	±1.2	18.8%	±3.5	15.2%	±1.2
$50,000 to $74,999	18.9%	±1.1	14.0%	±3.0	19.6%	±1.1
$75,000 or more	29.2%	±1.2	21.6%	±3.5	30.1%	±1.2
Median Earnings	47,411	±1,445	38,612	±3,442	49,549	±1,745
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS						
Population Age 16 and over for whom poverty status is determined	545,686	±3,336	96,921	±5,328	448,765	±5,764
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	10.2%	±0.8	16.2%	±2.1	8.9%	±0.8
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	6.3%	±0.8	10.8%	±1.7	5.4%	±0.8
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	83.5%	±1.0	73.0%	±2.5	85.8%	±1.1

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.

Industry titles and their 4-digit codes are based on the 2022 North American Industry Classification System. The Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U.S. Statistical Agencies," issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

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.