S1902: MEAN INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2023 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)

Universe: None

2023 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables

	Alaska					
	Number		Percent Distribution		Mean income (dollars)	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
All households	276,852	±3,294	276,852	±3,294	114,201	±3,712
With earnings	225,335	±3,827	81.4%	± 1.0	107,694	±3,435
With wages or salary income	216,821	$\pm 3,988$	78.3%	± 1.1	104,260	±3,280
With self-employment income	36,867	±3,129	13.3%	± 1.1	45,061	±9,254
With interest, dividends, or net rental income	132,351	±4,666	47.8%	±1.6	17,751	±3,462
With Social Security income	70,069	±2,597	25.3%	± 0.9	22,102	± 750
With Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	10,239	±1,455	3.7%	± 0.5	10,935	±940
With cash public assistance income or Food Stamps/SNAP	33,301	$\pm 2,880$	12.0%	± 1.0	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance	15,829	±1,771	5.7%	± 0.6	4,124	±441
With retirement income	67,777	±3,534	24.5%	±1.3	36,660	±2,420
With other types of income	91,210	±4,622	32.9%	±1.6	8,657	±730
FAMILY INCOME BY NUMBER OF WORKERS IN FAMILY						
All families	171,370	±4,353	171,370	±4,353	133,034	±4,056
No workers	20,557	±2,123	12.0%	±1.2	74,332	$\pm 8,484$
1 worker	55,563	$\pm 3,108$	32.4%	± 1.8	104,978	±7,142
2 workers, both spouses worked	58,407	±3,846	34.1%	±1.9	160,670	$\pm 8,559$
2 workers, other	16,159	±1,762	9.4%	± 1.0	120,403	±10,390
3 or more workers, both spouses worked	15,657	$\pm 1,828$	9.1%	± 1.0	209,440	±13,901
3 or more workers, other	5,027	±936	2.9%	± 0.5	164,720	±29,022
PER CAPITA INCOME BY RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN						
Total population	733,406	****	733,406	****	45,792	±1,345
One race						
White	436,860	±4,325	59.6%	± 0.6	54,665	±1,873
Black or African American	21,022	±2,459	2.9%	±0.3	42,698	±10,374
American Indian and Alaska Native	98,745	±4,687	13.5%	± 0.6	26,085	±2,981
Asian	43,330	$\pm 2,801$	5.9%	± 0.4	42,950	$\pm 5,858$
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	10,646	$\pm 1,068$	1.5%	± 0.1	31,553	±6,519
Some other race	19,432	±3,315	2.6%	± 0.5	38,972	±5,713
Two or more races	103,371	$\pm 6,701$	14.1%	± 0.9	31,684	±2,767
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	54,860	± 94	7.5%	± 0.1	35,177	$\pm 3,184$
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	422,881	±2,670	57.7%	± 0.4	55,300	±1,902

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.