S0101: AGE AND SEX Universe: None

2019 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

	Alaska											
	Total		Percent		Male		Percent Male		Female		Percent l	Female
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total population AGE	731 545	****	(X)	(X)	380 433	±2,130	(X)	(X)	351 112	±2,130	(X)	(X)
Under 5 years	50 891	$\pm 1,153$	7.0%	$\pm 0.2$	24910	$\pm 1,461$	6.5%	$\pm 0.4$	25 981	$\pm 1,425$	7.4%	$\pm 0.4$
5 to 9 years	52 692	$\pm 2,518$	7.2%	$\pm 0.3$	28 292	$\pm 1,989$	7.4%	$\pm 0.5$	24 400	$\pm 1,814$	6.9%	$\pm 0.5$
10 to 14 years	49 737	$\pm 2,381$	6.8%	$\pm 0.3$	25 256	$\pm 1,889$	6.6%	$\pm 0.5$	24 481	$\pm 1,747$	7.0%	$\pm 0.5$
15 to 19 years	46 531	$\pm 1,945$	6.4%	$\pm 0.3$	25 866	$\pm 1,813$	6.8%	$\pm 0.5$	20 665	$\pm 1,647$	5.9%	$\pm 0.5$
20 to 24 years	47 636	$\pm 2,884$	6.5%	$\pm 0.4$	27 443	$\pm 1,935$	7.2%	$\pm 0.5$	20 193	$\pm 1,709$	5.8%	$\pm 0.5$
25 to 29 years	60 357	$\pm 2,371$	8.3%	$\pm 0.3$	31 790	$\pm 1,666$	8.4%	$\pm 0.4$	28 567	$\pm 1,687$	8.1%	$\pm 0.5$
30 to 34 years	57 621	$\pm 2,555$	7.9%	±0.3	30 493	$\pm 2,361$	8.0%	$\pm 0.6$	27 128	$\pm 1,016$	7.7%	$\pm 0.3$
35 to 39 years	49 093	$\pm 2,574$	6.7%	$\pm 0.4$	25 395	$\pm 1,825$	6.7%	±0.5	23 698	$\pm 1,885$	6.7%	±0.5
40 to 44 years	43 942	$\pm 2,900$	6.0%	$\pm 0.4$	21 858	$\pm 1,821$	5.7%	$\pm 0.5$	22 084	$\pm 1,940$	6.3%	$\pm 0.6$
45 to 49 years	42 772	$\pm 1,828$	5.8%	$\pm 0.2$	22 182	$\pm 1,253$	5.8%	$\pm 0.3$	20 590	$\pm 1,262$	5.9%	$\pm 0.4$
50 to 54 years	44 915	$\pm 2,022$	6.1%	$\pm 0.3$	23 796	$\pm 1,726$	6.3%	$\pm 0.4$	21 119	$\pm 1,147$	6.0%	$\pm 0.3$
55 to 59 years	48 858	$\pm 2,878$	6.7%	$\pm 0.4$	25 587	$\pm 1,743$	6.7%	$\pm 0.5$	23 271	$\pm 2,121$	6.6%	$\pm 0.6$
60 to 64 years	45 912	$\pm 2,435$	6.3%	$\pm 0.3$	22 772	$\pm 1,594$	6.0%	$\pm 0.4$	23 140	$\pm 1,932$	6.6%	$\pm 0.6$
65 to 69 years	35 953	$\pm 2,313$	4.9%	$\pm 0.3$	19013	$\pm 1,778$	5.0%	$\pm 0.5$	16940	$\pm 1,412$	4.8%	$\pm 0.4$
70 to 74 years	25 705	$\pm 2,113$	3.5%	$\pm 0.3$	12 902	$\pm 1,597$	3.4%	$\pm 0.4$	12 803	$\pm 1,472$	3.6%	$\pm 0.4$
75 to 79 years	14 030	$\pm 1,286$	1.9%	$\pm 0.2$	6114	$\pm 781$	1.6%	$\pm 0.2$	7916	$\pm 1,014$	2.3%	$\pm 0.3$
80 to 84 years	8 2 3 5	$\pm 1,201$	1.1%	$\pm 0.2$	4 165	$\pm 655$	1.1%	$\pm 0.2$	4 0 7 0	±966	1.2%	$\pm 0.3$
85 years and over	6 665	$\pm 1,002$	0.9%	$\pm 0.1$	2 599	$\pm 592$	0.7%	$\pm 0.2$	4 066	±854	1.2%	$\pm 0.2$
SELECTED AGE CATEGORIES												
5 to 14 years	102 429	$\pm 1,169$	14.0%	$\pm 0.2$	53 548	$\pm 1,353$	14.1%	$\pm 0.3$	48 881	$\pm 844$	13.9%	$\pm 0.2$
15 to 17 years	26 429	±757	3.6%	$\pm 0.1$	14719	±913	3.9%	$\pm 0.2$	11710	$\pm 987$	3.3%	$\pm 0.3$
Under 18 years	179 749	$\pm 386$	24.6%	$\pm 0.1$	93 177	$\pm 1,751$	24.5%	$\pm 0.4$	86 572	$\pm 1,671$	24.7%	$\pm 0.4$
18 to 24 years	67 738	$\pm 2,640$	9.3%	$\pm 0.4$	38 590	$\pm 1,671$	10.1%	$\pm 0.4$	29 148	$\pm 1,897$	8.3%	$\pm 0.5$
15 to 44 years	305 180	$\pm 2,840$	41.7%	$\pm 0.4$	162 845	$\pm 2,560$	42.8%	$\pm 0.7$	142 335	$\pm 1,922$	40.5%	$\pm 0.5$
16 years and over	569 699	$\pm 1,120$	77.9%	$\pm 0.2$	297 320	$\pm 1,928$	78.2%	$\pm 0.5$	272 379	$\pm 1,656$	77.6%	$\pm 0.4$
18 years and over	551 796	$\pm 386$	75.4%	$\pm 0.1$	287 256	$\pm 1,551$	75.5%	$\pm 0.4$	264 540	$\pm 1,514$	75.3%	$\pm 0.4$
21 years and over	523 018	$\pm 2,014$	71.5%	$\pm 0.3$	270 928	$\pm 1,924$	71.2%	$\pm 0.5$	252 090	$\pm 1,556$	71.8%	$\pm 0.5$
60 years and over	136 500	$\pm 3,089$	18.7%	$\pm 0.4$	67 565	$\pm 1,995$	17.8%	$\pm 0.5$	68 935	$\pm 2,240$	19.6%	$\pm 0.7$
62 years and over	118 043	$\pm 2,889$	16.1%	$\pm 0.4$	57 777	$\pm 1,995$	15.2%	$\pm 0.5$	60 266	$\pm 2,173$	17.2%	$\pm 0.6$
65 years and over	90 588	$\pm 1,976$	12.4%	$\pm 0.3$	44 793	$\pm 1,496$	11.8%	$\pm 0.4$	45 795	$\pm 1,219$	13.0%	$\pm 0.3$
75 years and over	28 930	$\pm 1,144$	4.0%	$\pm 0.2$	12878	±596	3.4%	$\pm 0.2$	16 052	$\pm 1,032$	4.6%	$\pm 0.3$
SUMMARY INDICATORS												
Median age (years)	35.0	$\pm 0.3$	(X)	(X)	34.3	$\pm 0.5$	(X)	(X)	36.0	$\pm 0.5$	(X)	(X)
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	108.4	±1.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Age dependency ratio	58.6	$\pm 0.7$	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Old-age dependency ratio	19.6	$\pm 0.5$	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Child dependency ratio	39.0	$\pm 0.2$	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
PERCENT ALLOCATED												
Sex	(X)	(X)	0.1%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Age	(X)	(X)	3.4%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

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, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

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.

The age dependency ratio is derived by dividing the combined under-18 and 65-and-over populations by the 18-to-64 population and multiplying by 100.

The old-age dependency ratio is derived by dividing the population 65 and over by the 18-to-64 population and multiplying by 100.

The child dependency ratio is derived by dividing the population under 18 by the 18-to-64 population and multiplying by 100.

When information is missing or inconsistent, the Census Bureau logically assigns an acceptable value using the response to a related question or questions. If a logical assignment is not possible, data are filled using a statistical process called allocation, which uses a similar individual or household to provide a donor value. The "Allocated" section is the number of respondents who received an allocated value for a particular subject.

The 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the September 2018 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineations of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. In certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB delineations due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 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: \* An "\*\*" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

- \* An "-" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution, or the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.
- \* An "-" following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
- \* An "+" following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
- \* An "\*\*\*" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
- \* An "\*\*\*\*\*" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
- \* An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too
- \* An "(X)" means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.