B01001C: SEX BY AGE (AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE)
Universe: People who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone
2020 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	107 298	±1,643
Male:	53 810	±919
Under 5 years	5 174	±308
5 to 9 years	5 341	±376
10 to 14 years	4 856	±304
15 to 17 years	2 762	±149
18 and 19 years	1 620	±169
20 to 24 years	4 104	±364
25 to 29 years	4 700	±251
30 to 34 years	3 709	±249
35 to 44 years	6 110	±295
45 to 54 years	5 457	±290
55 to 64 years	5 582	±179
65 to 74 years	3 111	±160
75 to 84 years	1 035	±96
85 years and over	249	±68
Female:	53 488	±1,047
Under 5 years	4 842	±259
5 to 9 years	5 029	±344
10 to 14 years	4 378	±298
15 to 17 years	2 339	±152
18 and 19 years	1 806	±203
20 to 24 years	4 017	±243
25 to 29 years	4 483	±247
30 to 34 years	3 759	±183
35 to 44 years	6 123	±276
45 to 54 years	5 540	±254
55 to 64 years	5 466	±290
65 to 74 years	3 584	±154
75 to 84 years	1 707	±138
85 years and over	415	±88

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, for 2020, the 2020 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns. For 2016 to 2019, the Population Estimates Program provides estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and intercensal housing unit estimates for the nation, 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, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-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 Hispanic origin and race codes were updated in 2020. For more information on the Hispanic origin and race code changes, please visit the American Community Survey Technical Documentation website.

The 2016-2020 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 delineation lists 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:

- : 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.

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.