

**B07001: GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY IN THE PAST YEAR BY AGE FOR CURRENT RESIDENCE**  
**Universe: Population 1 year and over**  
**2020 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates**

	Estimate	Alaska Margin of Error
Total:	727 126	±622
1 to 4 years	42 438	±634
5 to 17 years	131 057	±207
18 and 19 years	17 420	±462
20 to 24 years	52 775	±549
25 to 29 years	61 328	±427
30 to 34 years	57 278	±369
35 to 39 years	51 647	±1,345
40 to 44 years	42 647	±1,359
45 to 49 years	43 836	±523
50 to 54 years	45 215	±411
55 to 59 years	49 124	±1,401
60 to 64 years	44 732	±1,401
65 to 69 years	35 771	±1,061
70 to 74 years	23 573	±899
75 years and over	28 285	±325
Same house 1 year ago:	601 305	±3,580
1 to 4 years	33 501	±849
5 to 17 years	112 402	±1,415
18 and 19 years	12 851	±470
20 to 24 years	33 308	±1,128
25 to 29 years	41 643	±986
30 to 34 years	42 308	±1,155
35 to 39 years	41 832	±1,254
40 to 44 years	36 910	±1,349
45 to 49 years	38 476	±732
50 to 54 years	40 309	±596
55 to 59 years	44 727	±1,235
60 to 64 years	40 964	±1,393
65 to 69 years	33 389	±1,041
70 to 74 years	22 349	±872
75 years and over	26 336	±409
Moved within same county:	70 233	±2,704
1 to 4 years	5 356	±612
5 to 17 years	10 399	±1,006
18 and 19 years	2 010	±360
20 to 24 years	10 841	±911
25 to 29 years	11 567	±887
30 to 34 years	7 928	±812
35 to 39 years	5 477	±710
40 to 44 years	3 545	±550
45 to 49 years	3 167	±468
50 to 54 years	2 909	±412
55 to 59 years	2 141	±329
60 to 64 years	1 876	±364
65 to 69 years	1 035	±226
70 to 74 years	844	±261
75 years and over	1 138	±265
Moved from different county within same state:	19 573	±1,496
1 to 4 years	1 161	±336
5 to 17 years	2 819	±503
18 and 19 years	889	±209
20 to 24 years	2 401	±416
25 to 29 years	2 797	±406
30 to 34 years	2 760	±470
35 to 39 years	1 531	±408
40 to 44 years	757	±163
45 to 49 years	898	±215
50 to 54 years	781	±206
55 to 59 years	920	±269
60 to 64 years	940	±295

65 to 69 years	414	±117
70 to 74 years	176	±79
75 years and over	329	±124
Moved from different state:	30 537	±1,614
1 to 4 years	1 977	±318
5 to 17 years	4 522	±664
18 and 19 years	1 575	±240
20 to 24 years	5 402	±633
25 to 29 years	4 520	±517
30 to 34 years	3 463	±439
35 to 39 years	2 175	±370
40 to 44 years	1 302	±258
45 to 49 years	1 156	±278
50 to 54 years	1 120	±251
55 to 59 years	1 054	±259
60 to 64 years	731	±285
65 to 69 years	862	±246
70 to 74 years	204	±76
75 years and over	474	±164
Moved from abroad:	5 478	±766
1 to 4 years	443	±196
5 to 17 years	915	±219
18 and 19 years	95	±55
20 to 24 years	823	±300
25 to 29 years	801	±216
30 to 34 years	819	±279
35 to 39 years	632	±228
40 to 44 years	133	±66
45 to 49 years	139	±73
50 to 54 years	96	±48
55 to 59 years	282	±131
60 to 64 years	221	±169
65 to 69 years	71	±35
70 to 74 years	0	±23
75 years and over	8	±14

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.

This table provides geographical mobility for persons relative to their residence at the time they were surveyed. The characteristics crossed by geographical mobility reflect the current survey year.

The number of people moving out of Alaska to a different state has been overestimated in previous years due to collection issues. See Errata Notes for details.

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 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.