

B07003: GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY IN THE PAST YEAR BY SEX FOR CURRENT RESIDENCE
Universe: Population 1 year and over
2020 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

	Alaska	Margin of Error
	Estimate	
Total:	727 126	±622
Male	379 754	±570
Female	347 372	±631
Same house 1 year ago:	601 305	±3,580
Male	311 910	±2,086
Female	289 395	±2,050
Moved within same county:	70 233	±2,704
Male	36 902	±1,551
Female	33 331	±1,699
Moved from different county within same state:	19 573	±1,496
Male	10 864	±851
Female	8 709	±902
Moved from different state:	30 537	±1,614
Male	16 859	±1,008
Female	13 678	±937
Moved from abroad:	5 478	±766
Male	3 219	±569
Female	2 259	±353

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.