B18105: SEX BY AGE BY AMBULATORY DIFFICULTY
Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population 5 years and over
2020 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	658 803	±875
Male:	336 343	±947
5 to 17 years:	67 432	±302
With an ambulatory difficulty	302	±113
No ambulatory difficulty	67 130	±329
18 to 34 years:	87 510	±914
With an ambulatory difficulty	1 155	±312
No ambulatory difficulty	86 355	±977
35 to 64 years:	138 505	±646
With an ambulatory difficulty	8 042	±730
No ambulatory difficulty	130 463	±803
65 to 74 years:	30 413	±330
With an ambulatory difficulty	3 839	±365
No ambulatory difficulty	26 574	±438
75 years and over:	12 483	±237
With an ambulatory difficulty	3 852	±378
No ambulatory difficulty	8 631	±389
Female:	322 460	±537
5 to 17 years:	63 292	±282
With an ambulatory difficulty	259	±123
No ambulatory difficulty	63 033	±304
18 to 34 years:	83 727	±422
With an ambulatory difficulty	1 205	±255
No ambulatory difficulty	82 522	±518
35 to 64 years:	132 270	±472
With an ambulatory difficulty	9 234	±669
No ambulatory difficulty	123 036	±870
65 to 74 years:	28 520	±301
With an ambulatory difficulty	4 681	±451
No ambulatory difficulty	23 839	±576
75 years and over:	14 651	±296
With an ambulatory difficulty	5 297	±391
No ambulatory difficulty	9 354	±407

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 Census Bureau introduced a new set of disability questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, comparisons of disability data from 2008 or later with data from prior years are not recommended. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the Evaluation Report Covering Disability.

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.