

**B19049: AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)  
(AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE HOUSEHOLDER)**

**Universe: Households with a householder who is American Indian and Alaska Native alone  
2020 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables**

	Alaska	Margin of Error
	Estimate	
Total:	29 173	±828
Householder under 25 years:	1 143	±214
Less than \$10,000	103	±56
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	±26
\$15,000 to \$19,999	109	±65
\$20,000 to \$24,999	99	±43
\$25,000 to \$29,999	58	±46
\$30,000 to \$34,999	87	±90
\$35,000 to \$39,999	79	±40
\$40,000 to \$44,999	54	±26
\$45,000 to \$49,999	58	±56
\$50,000 to \$59,999	102	±60
\$60,000 to \$74,999	129	±63
\$75,000 to \$99,999	118	±59
\$100,000 to \$124,999	71	±59
\$125,000 to \$149,999	7	±10
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	±7
\$200,000 or more	20	±24
Householder 25 to 44 years:	9 657	±488
Less than \$10,000	852	±133
\$10,000 to \$14,999	384	±77
\$15,000 to \$19,999	459	±138
\$20,000 to \$24,999	458	±109
\$25,000 to \$29,999	567	±110
\$30,000 to \$34,999	422	±81
\$35,000 to \$39,999	360	±86
\$40,000 to \$44,999	519	±167
\$45,000 to \$49,999	403	±103
\$50,000 to \$59,999	713	±147
\$60,000 to \$74,999	1 122	±198
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 362	±276
\$100,000 to \$124,999	750	±150
\$125,000 to \$149,999	314	±81
\$150,000 to \$199,999	472	±182
\$200,000 or more	500	±183
Householder 45 to 64 years:	12 100	±510
Less than \$10,000	1 342	±240
\$10,000 to \$14,999	745	±163
\$15,000 to \$19,999	770	±174
\$20,000 to \$24,999	513	±111
\$25,000 to \$29,999	441	±92
\$30,000 to \$34,999	496	±118
\$35,000 to \$39,999	471	±117
\$40,000 to \$44,999	469	±84
\$45,000 to \$49,999	362	±81
\$50,000 to \$59,999	897	±135
\$60,000 to \$74,999	1 069	±149
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 369	±148
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1 219	±249
\$125,000 to \$149,999	607	±139
\$150,000 to \$199,999	648	±113
\$200,000 or more	682	±138
Householder 65 years and over:	6 273	±303
Less than \$10,000	185	±71
\$10,000 to \$14,999	614	±126
\$15,000 to \$19,999	742	±116
\$20,000 to \$24,999	601	±144
\$25,000 to \$29,999	411	±66
\$30,000 to \$34,999	361	±73

\$35,000 to \$39,999	376	±110
\$40,000 to \$44,999	260	±59
\$45,000 to \$49,999	325	±79
\$50,000 to \$59,999	455	±110
\$60,000 to \$74,999	598	±135
\$75,000 to \$99,999	588	±135
\$100,000 to \$124,999	322	±77
\$125,000 to \$149,999	150	±50
\$150,000 to \$199,999	199	±58
\$200,000 or more	86	±34

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.

Between 2018 and 2019 the American Community Survey retirement income question changed. These changes resulted in an increase in both the number of households reporting retirement income and higher aggregate retirement income at the national level. For more information see Changes to the Retirement Income Question.

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.