

**B24012: SEX BY OCCUPATION AND MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)  
FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER**

**Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over with earnings  
2020 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables**

	Alaska	Margin of Error
	Estimate	
Total:	45 581	±768
Male:	52 911	±836
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	75 988	±1,461
Management, business, and financial occupations:	82 209	±3,539
Management occupations	84 180	±4,302
Business and financial operations occupations	78 644	±4,548
Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	82 111	±2,818
Computer and mathematical occupations	75 736	±4,382
Architecture and engineering occupations	92 141	±8,469
Life, physical, and social science occupations	74 094	±3,226
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	54 273	±2,532
Community and social service occupations	49 301	±2,171
Legal occupations	114 750	±12,115
Educational instruction, and library occupations	60 267	±4,352
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	40 637	±7,472
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	95 893	±12,393
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	124 214	±12,455
Health technologists and technicians	60 093	±13,624
Service occupations:	30 309	±1,579
Healthcare support occupations	30 357	±4,601
Protective service occupations:	67 047	±3,736
Firefighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	53 238	±6,505
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	76 007	±3,720
Food preparation and serving related occupations	21 120	±1,096
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	29 095	±2,713
Personal care and service occupations	18 832	±4,611
Sales and office occupations:	42 674	±1,550
Sales and related occupations	42 306	±3,008
Office and administrative support occupations	42 887	±1,631
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	58 794	±2,345
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	46 897	±11,902
Construction and extraction occupations	61 180	±1,228
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	56 362	±4,103
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	41 861	±1,426
Production occupations	46 614	±5,405
Transportation occupations	53 776	±4,218
Material moving occupations	28 683	±1,685
Female:	37 955	±742
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	55 157	±1,466
Management, business, and financial occupations:	57 604	±1,841
Management occupations	58 756	±2,261
Business and financial operations occupations	55 752	±3,260
Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	64 217	±6,063
Computer and mathematical occupations	61 626	±3,140
Architecture and engineering occupations	70 227	±3,921
Life, physical, and social science occupations	53 409	±12,097
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	43 653	±2,030
Community and social service occupations	45 115	±3,308
Legal occupations	65 119	±11,981
Educational instruction, and library occupations	42 093	±3,060
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	26 941	±5,474
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	69 309	±2,914
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	78 406	±4,373
Health technologists and technicians	43 439	±2,493
Service occupations:	22 360	±821
Healthcare support occupations	30 813	±1,019
Protective service occupations:	44 316	±10,685

Firefighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	30 408	±9,269
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	57 759	±15,977
Food preparation and serving related occupations	17 308	±1,325
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	21 442	±1,186
Personal care and service occupations	18 608	±3,340
Sales and office occupations:	33 824	±1,144
Sales and related occupations	22 965	±2,211
Office and administrative support occupations	38 022	±1,085
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	36 782	±10,450
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	29 677	±6,433
Construction and extraction occupations	49 811	±15,889
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	27 248	±24,014
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	22 331	±1,174
Production occupations	21 010	±1,601
Transportation occupations	33 623	±8,323
Material moving occupations	20 822	±3,790

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.

Occupation titles and their 4-digit codes are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The Census occupation codes for 2018 and later years are based on the 2018 revision of the SOC. To allow for the creation of the multiyear tables, occupation data in the multiyear files (prior to data year 2018) were recoded to the 2018 Census occupation codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2018 Census occupation codes with data coded using Census occupation codes prior to data year 2018. For more information on the Census occupation code changes, please visit our website at <https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/industry-occupation/guidance/code-lists.html>.

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.