S2301: EMPLOYMENT STATUS
Universe: None
2020 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

	Alaska							
	Total		Labor Force Participation Rate		Employment/Population Ratio		Unemployment rate	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over	572 684	±523	67.5%	±0.4	59.6%	±0.5	7.2%	±0.3
AGE								
16 to 19 years	36 473	±556	41.1%	±1.5	30.7%	±1.5	19.3%	±2.4
20 to 24 years	52 775	±549	78.8%	±1.3	57.6%	±1.8	13.1%	±1.3
25 to 29 years	61 328	±427	81.7%	±1.2	69.1%	±1.5	8.2%	±0.9
30 to 34 years	57 278	±369	80.1%	±1.4	69.0%	±1.7	6.9%	±1.0
35 to 44 years	94 294	±718	83.1%	±0.8	75.1%	±1.0	5.9%	±0.8
45 to 54 years	89 051	±692	82.2%	±0.8	76.7%	±0.9	5.9%	±0.6
55 to 59 years	49 124	±1,401	73.0%	±1.6	69.5%	±1.8	4.8%	±0.8
60 to 64 years	44 732	±1,401	58.5%	±1.9	55.6%	±2.0	5.0%	±1.0
65 to 74 years	59 344	±442	30.5%	±1.4	29.3%	±1.4	3.9%	±0.7
75 years and over	28 285	±325	8.7%	±1.3	8.5%	±1.2	2.1%	±1.4
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN								
White alone	382 336	±1,170	68.4%	±0.5	61.1%	±0.6	5.4%	±0.4
Black or African American alone	19 232	±665	75.9%	±2.7	62.0%	±3.3	5.7%	±1.6
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	75 825	±1,191	56.2%	±1.2	46.1%	±1.3	17.6%	±1.0
Asian alone	37 917	±921	73.5%	±1.7	68.6%	±1.9	5.4%	±1.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	6 890	±274	68.0%	±4.4	60.4%	±4.3	7.0%	±3.0
Some other race alone	9 594	±916	76.8%	±4.2	66.0%	±4.4	7.3%	±3.5
Two or more races	40 890	±1,606	68.6%	±1.9	59.5%	±2.0	9.8%	±1.5
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	36 283	±185	74.8%	±1.7	62.2%	±2.1	7.0%	±1.4
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	363 227	±707	68.0%	±0.6	61.0%	±0.6	5.4%	±0.4
Population 20 to 64 years	448 582	±642	78.3%	±0.4	69.2%	±0.5	6.9%	±0.3
SEX								
Male	237 384	±565	81.9%	±0.6	69.6%	±0.7	7.7%	±0.5
Female	211 198	±519	74.2%	±0.7	68.8%	±0.7	5.9%	±0.4
With own children under 18 years	76 386	±1,660	71.8%	±1.1	66.8%	±1.1	5.7%	±0.6
With own children under 6 years only	19 321	±1,034	66.5%	±2.4	60.6%	±2.6	6.2%	±1.7
years	18 032	±909	62.3%	±2.8	56.9%	±3.0	6.9%	±1.4
With own children 6 to 17 years only	39 033	±1,279	78.7%	±1.4	74.5%	±1.5	5.0%	±0.9
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS								
Below poverty level	41 446	±1,674	50.4%	±1.8	34.5%	±2.0	30.2%	±2.4
At or above the poverty level	396 793	±1,774	81.9%	±0.5	74.5%	±0.5	5.4%	±0.3
DISABILITY STATUS								
With any disability	48 014	±1,846	50.7%	±1.8	43.5%	±1.8	12.8%	±1.7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Population 25 to 64 years	395 807	±600	78.2%	±0.5	70.8%	±0.6	6.2%	±0.3
Less than high school graduate	24 831	±1,347	56.6%	±1.8	48.0%	±2.0	14.4%	±2.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	113 965	±2,293	72.0%	±0.9	64.4%	±1.0	9.1%	±0.7
Some college or associate's degree	139 901	±2,518	80.8%	±0.8	72.1%	±1.0	5.9%	±0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	117 110	±2,367	85.8%	±0.8	80.3%	±1.0	2.8%	±0.5

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.

Employment and unemployment estimates may vary from the official labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because of differences in survey design and data collection. For guidance on differences in employment and unemployment estimates from different sources go to Labor Force Guidance.

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.