S1701: POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Universe: None

2021 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables

	Alaska						
	Tota	ıl	Below pove		Percent below poverty level		
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	
Population for whom poverty status is determined AGE	716,769	±1,016	75,165	±6,814	10.5%	±0.9	
Under 18 years	176,588	±1,213	21,833	±3,985	12.4%	±2.3	
Under 5 years	45,602	$\pm 1,503$	5,257	$\pm 1,278$	11.5%	±2.7	
5 to 17 years	130,986	$\pm 1,626$	16,576	$\pm 3,342$	12.7%	±2.6	
Related children of householder under 18 years	175,688	$\pm 1,419$	20,990	$\pm 3,968$	11.9%	±2.3	
18 to 64 years	443,093	$\pm 1,618$	45,045	$\pm 3,531$	10.2%	±0.8	
18 to 34 years	171,034	$\pm 2,416$	20,239	$\pm 2,709$	11.8%	±1.6	
35 to 64 years	272,059	$\pm 2,408$	24,806	$\pm 2,296$	9.1%	±0.9	
60 years and over	143,301	±2,929	12,435	$\pm 1,728$	8.7%	±1.2	
65 years and over	97,088	$\pm 1,411$	8,287	$\pm 1,417$	8.5%	±1.4	
SEX							
Male	369,788	±2,427	38,028	$\pm 4,345$	10.3%	±1.2	
Female	346,981	$\pm 2,429$	37,137	±3,631	10.7%	±1.1	
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN							
White alone	425,946	±3,626	32,397	$\pm 4,489$	7.6%	±1.0	
Black or African American alone	19,749	$\pm 2,359$	3,298	$\pm 1,657$	16.7%	±8.0	
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	97,879	±4,329	21,461	±2,284	21.9%	±2.3	
Asian alone	47,028	$\pm 2,563$	3,723	$\pm 1,437$	7.9%	±3.0	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Some other race alone	18,639	±3,128	1,794	±967	9.6%	±5.4	
Two or more races	96,373	±6,719	9,704	±2,429	10.1%	±2.4	
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	51,016	±686	4,467	±1,599	8.8%	±3.1	
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	415,174	$\pm 2,656$	31,638	$\pm 4,375$	7.6%	±1.0	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	450 404	2 412	15 150	2.545	0.50	0.0	
Population 25 years and over	479,101	±2,412	45,458	±3,646	9.5%	±0.8	
Less than high school graduate	30,714	±2,865	6,995	±1,367	22.8%	±3.9	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	131,946	±5,954	18,834	±2,684	14.3%	±1.9	
Some college, associate's degree	157,510	±6,316	13,183	±1,949	8.4%	±1.2	
Bachelor's degree or higher EMPLOYMENT STATUS	158,931	±6,061	6,446	±1,658	4.1%	±1.1	
Civilian labor force 16 years and over	352,241	±6,110	23,161	±2,728	6.6%	±0.8	
Employed	327,638	±6,208	16,273	±2,306	5.0%	±0.7	
Male	173,713	±4,195	8,204	±1,505	4.7%	±0.9	
Female	153,925	±4,327	8,069	±1,722	5.2%	±1.1	
Unemployed Male	24,603 13,608	±2,254	6,888	±1,539 ±922	28.0% 26.5%	±4.8 ±5.9	
Female	10,995	±1,558 ±1,504	3,602 3,286	±922 ±1,137	29.9%	±3.9 ±7.9	
WORK EXPERIENCE	10,773	±1,504	3,200	±1,137	27.770	±1.7	
Population 16 years and over	558,541	±1,726	55,459	±4,099	9.9%	±0.7	
Worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months	230,536	±5,615	4,800	±1,464	2.1%	±0.7 ±0.6	
Worked part-time, year round in the past 12 months Worked part-time or part-year in the past 12 months	159,967	±6,169	18,435	±2,376	11.5%	±1.4	
Did not work	168,038	±5,685	32,224	±3,056	19.2%	±1.6	
ALL INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME BELOW THE FOLLOWING POVERTY RATIOS	100,030	13,003	32,221	_5,050	17.270	21.0	
50 percent of poverty level	36,394	±4,908	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	
125 percent of poverty level	96,558	±7,028	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	(X) (X)	
150 percent of poverty level	122,283	±7,458	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	
185 percent of poverty level	155,691	±8,567	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	
200 percent of poverty level	172,262	±9,522	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	
300 percent of poverty level	296,422	±10,865	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	
400 percent of poverty level	401,614	±11,245	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	
500 percent of poverty level	471,044	±9,524	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	

UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS						
DETERMINED	156,078	$\pm 6,339$	31,404	$\pm 2,943$	20.1%	±1.6
Male	85,543	±4,513	15,881	$\pm 2,247$	18.6%	±2.2
Female	70,535	$\pm 4,048$	15,523	$\pm 2,328$	22.0%	±2.9
15 years	94	±89	64	±76	68.1%	± 47.3
16 to 17 years	779	±472	779	±472	100.0%	± 16.4
18 to 24 years	15,947	$\pm 2,241$	5,385	$\pm 1,352$	33.8%	±7.5
25 to 34 years	36,636	$\pm 3,200$	6,421	$\pm 1,540$	17.5%	±4.0
35 to 44 years	23,091	$\pm 2,573$	3,935	$\pm 1,191$	17.0%	±4.6
45 to 54 years	21,560	$\pm 2,426$	4,062	±918	18.8%	±4.4
55 to 64 years	27,955	$\pm 2,182$	5,600	±908	20.0%	±3.4
65 to 74 years	19,747	$\pm 2,070$	3,856	$\pm 1,205$	19.5%	±5.5
75 years and over	10,269	$\pm 1,452$	1,302	±435	12.7%	±3.7
Mean income deficit for unrelated individuals (dollars)	8,044	±540	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months	70,151	$\pm 4,194$	2,736	±949	3.9%	±1.3
Worked less than full-time, year-round in the past 12 months	43,041	$\pm 3,350$	10,542	$\pm 1,944$	24.5%	±3.9
Did not work	42,886	$\pm 3,439$	18,126	$\pm 2,150$	42.3%	±3.6
Population in housing units for whom poverty status is determined	704,390	$\pm 1,016$	72,878	$\pm 6,799$	10.3%	±1.0

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for 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, 2021 American Community Survey 1-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.

Dollar amounts are adjusted to respective calendar years. For more information, see: Change to Income Deficit.

The 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the March 2020 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 delineations 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. For a 5-year median estimate, the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.
- 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.