S2001: EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2022 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)
Universe: None
2022 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables

	Alaska											
	Total		Percent		Male		Percent Male		Female		Percent Female	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over with earnings	407,800	±5,353	407,800	±5,353	230,522	±3,337	230,522	±3,337	177,278	±4,074	177,278	±4,074
Median earnings (dollars)	47,357	±1,505	(X)	(X)	53,127	±2,144	(X)	(X)	41,567	±1,556	(X)	(X)
FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WITH EARNINGS	255,724	±5,015	255,724	±5,015	152,785	±3,867	152,785	±3,867	102,939	±3,994	102,939	±3,994
$1 to $9,999 or loss	3,189	±866	1.2%	±0.3	2,161	±589	1.4%	±0.4	1,028	±483	1.0%	±0.5
$10,000 to $14,999	4,024	±1,088	1.6%	±0.4	2,498	±845	1.6%	±0.6	1,526	±618	1.5%	±0.6
$15,000 to $24,999	12,662	±1,841	5.0%	±0.7	7,048	±1,387	4.6%	±0.9	5,614	±1,212	5.5%	±1.2
$25,000 to $34,999	29,440	±3,222	11.5%	±1.3	16,218	±2,161	10.6%	±1.4	13,222	±2,168	12.8%	±2.0
$35,000 to $49,999	42,610	±3,437	16.7%	±1.3	22,373	±2,367	14.6%	±1.5	20,237	±2,255	19.7%	±2.1
$50,000 to $64,999	44,456	±3,789	17.4%	±1.4	25,261	±2,550	16.5%	±1.6	19,195	±2,788	18.6%	±2.5
$65,000 to $74,999	18,865	±2,416	7.4%	±1.0	11,111	±1,895	7.3%	±1.2	7,754	±1,400	7.5%	±1.4
$75,000 to $99,999	42,360	±2,824	16.6%	±1.0	25,199	±2,269	16.5%	±1.4	17,161	±1,990	16.7%	±1.8
$100,000 or more	58,118	±4,289	22.7%	±1.6	40,916	±3,352	26.8%	±2.0	17,202	±2,056	16.7%	±2.0
Median earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers with earnings	62,595	±1,220	(X)	(X)	66,109	±3,650	(X)	(X)	57,087	±2,558	(X)	(X)
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers with earnings	78,850	±2,358	(X)	(X)	82,965	±2,787	(X)	(X)	72,742	±4,231	(X)	(X)
MEDIAN EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
Population 25 years and over with earnings	53,582	±1,470	(X)	(X)	61,327	±1,961	(X)	(X)	47,601	±1,771	(X)	(X)
Less than high school graduate	41,145	±3,279	(X)	(X)	44,078	±6,545	(X)	(X)	32,000	±5,293	(X)	(X)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	40,651	±2,478	(X)	(X)	44,861	±3,200	(X)	(X)	32,330	±2,775	(X)	(X)
Some college or associate's degree	51,499	±2,127	(X)	(X)	59,395	±2,949	(X)	(X)	44,106	±3,655	(X)	(X)
Bachelor's degree	67,321	±5,978	(X)	(X)	79,622	±5,147	(X)	(X)	56,933	±7,067	(X)	(X)
Graduate or professional degree	89,202	±4,757	(X)	(X)	97,504	±8,392	(X)	(X)	85,703	±2,861	(X)	(X)

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, the decennial census is the official source of population totals for April 1st of each decennial year. In between censuses, the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program 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

Information about the American Community Survey (ACS) can be found on the ACS website. Supporting documentation including code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing, and a full list of ACS tables and table shells (without estimates) can be found on the Technical Documentation section of the ACS website. 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, 2022 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.

Beginning in data year 2019, respondents to the Weeks Worked question provided an integer value for the number of weeks worked. For data years 2008 through 2018, respondents selected a category corresponding to the number of weeks worked.

The 2022 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 2020 Census 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.