

Alaska

S2001. Earnings in the Past 12 Months (In 2009 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

Data Set: 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey

NOTE. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.

Subject	Total	Margin of Error	Male	Margin of Error	Female	Margin of Error
Population 16 years and over with earnings	412,218	+/-4,322	224,830	+/-2,863	187,388	+/-3,271
Median earnings (dollars)	30,878	+/-909	37,474	+/-1,746	26,279	+/-1,129
Full-time, year-round workers with earnings	218,646	+/-5,679	125,938	+/-3,660	92,708	+/-3,900
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	3.2%	+/-0.8	2.4%	+/-0.8	4.2%	+/-1.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.4%	+/-0.5	2.0%	+/-0.7	3.0%	+/-0.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11.1%	+/-1.2	10.4%	+/-1.7	12.1%	+/-1.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16.3%	+/-1.4	12.6%	+/-1.8	21.3%	+/-2.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	24.2%	+/-1.3	21.1%	+/-1.9	28.4%	+/-2.3
\$50,000 to \$64,999	16.0%	+/-1.4	17.5%	+/-1.9	13.9%	+/-2.0
\$65,000 to \$74,999	7.9%	+/-1.0	8.9%	+/-1.3	6.5%	+/-1.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.0%	+/-1.1	12.3%	+/-1.6	6.8%	+/-1.3
\$100,000 or more	8.9%	+/-0.9	12.8%	+/-1.4	3.7%	+/-0.9
Median earnings (dollars)	(X)	(X)	51,019	+/-1,369	39,017	+/-1,013
Mean earnings (dollars)	56,138	+/-1,959	64,177	+/-3,256	45,218	+/-1,471
MEDIAN EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population 25 years and over with earnings	37,754	+/-1,048	46,259	+/-2,312	30,013	+/-1,414
Less than high school graduate	17,793	+/-3,317	21,411	+/-4,792	13,251	+/-1,218
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28,949	+/-1,557	37,148	+/-3,062	21,850	+/-1,542
Some college or associate's degree	36,038	+/-1,373	47,820	+/-2,137	28,837	+/-1,299
Bachelor's degree	48,038	+/-2,268	59,100	+/-3,562	40,459	+/-1,775
Graduate or professional degree	61,858	+/-2,636	68,447	+/-5,363	58,615	+/-2,833
PERCENT IMPUTED						
Earnings in the past 12 months	12.7%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey

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 [Accuracy of the Data](#)). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Notes:

- The methodology for calculating median income and median earnings changed between 2008 and 2009. Medians over \$75,000 were most likely affected. The underlying income and earning distribution now uses \$2,500 increments up to \$250,000 for households, non-family households, families, and individuals and employs a linear interpolation method for median calculations. Before 2009 the highest income category was \$200,000 for households, families and non-family households (\$100,000 for individuals) and portions of the income and earnings distribution contained intervals wider than \$2,500. Those cases used a Pareto Interpolation Method.
- The Census Bureau introduced an improved sequence of labor force questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, we recommend using caution when making labor force data comparisons from 2008 or later with data from prior years. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the "Evaluation Report Covering Employment Status" at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content_test/P6a_Employment_Status.pdf, and the "Evaluation Report Covering Weeks Worked" at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content_test/P6b_Weeks_Worked_Final_Report.pdf. Additional information can also be found at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborforce.html>.
- While the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2008 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions 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 definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.
- Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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