



**B24012. SEX BY OCCUPATION AND MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2009 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER - Universe: CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS**

Data Set: 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey

NOTE. 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](#).

For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [Survey Methodology](#).

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Male:		
Management, professional, and related occupations:	43,162	+/-1,517
Management, business, and financial occupations:	60,359	+/-2,601
Management occupations	70,378	+/-4,428
Business and financial operations occupations	78,934	+/-8,986
Professional and related occupations:	60,726	+/-11,076
Computer and mathematical occupations	55,334	+/-3,747
Architecture and engineering occupations	64,431	+/-10,750
Life, physical, and social science occupations	68,532	+/-16,939
Community and social services occupations	58,366	+/-5,932
Legal occupations	46,577	+/-2,648
Education, training, and library occupations	58,690	+/-3,349
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	53,523	+/-3,083
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations:	29,994	+/-17,614
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	71,366	+/-34,191
Health technologists and technicians	110,588	+/-29,254
Service occupations:	28,735	+/-36,426
Healthcare support occupations	23,485	+/-2,789
Protective service occupations:	32,944	+/-11,087
Fire fighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	53,162	+/-12,253
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	39,637	+/-7,702
Food preparation and serving related occupations	69,226	+/-9,453
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	15,537	+/-4,317
Personal care and service occupations	19,985	+/-5,076
Sales and office occupations:	17,157	+/-8,439
Sales and related occupations	36,748	+/-5,067
Office and administrative support occupations	42,803	+/-4,544
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	28,075	+/-2,701
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations:	29,302	+/-21,314
Construction and extraction occupations	46,476	+/-4,144
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	46,836	+/-5,652
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	46,198	+/-4,651
Production occupations	34,598	+/-5,270
Transportation and material moving occupations:	35,875	+/-3,866
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers, and other transportation workers except motor vehicle operators	32,069	+/-6,040
Motor vehicle operators	72,457	+/-10,509
Material moving workers	37,173	+/-6,827
Material moving workers	17,088	+/-5,232
Female:	29,177	+/-1,155
Management, professional, and related occupations:	42,042	+/-2,274
Management, business, and financial occupations:	46,436	+/-3,888
Management occupations	45,806	+/-6,798
Business and financial operations occupations	47,028	+/-4,370
Professional and related occupations:	40,094	+/-2,383
Computer and mathematical occupations	41,435	+/-31,554
Architecture and engineering occupations	72,654	+/-18,307
Life, physical, and social science occupations	44,631	+/-9,208
Community and social services occupations	38,672	+/-3,008
Legal occupations	45,260	+/-19,029
Education, training, and library occupations	32,370	+/-7,590
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	21,738	+/-15,095
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations:	49,394	+/-6,723
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	65,558	+/-6,045
Health technologists and technicians	32,931	+/-8,109
Service occupations:	32,931	+/-2,302
Healthcare support occupations	17,206	+/-4,328
Protective service occupations:	26,341	+/-26,117
Fire fighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	59,695	+/-16,431
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	22,474	+/-55,276
Food preparation and serving related occupations	16,411	+/-2,170
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12,877	+/-5,568
Personal care and service occupations	14,122	+/-2,354
Sales and office occupations:	26,600	+/-1,219
Sales and related occupations	19,610	+/-2,409
Office and administrative support occupations	28,601	+/-1,263
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	18,000	+/-37,722
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations:	28,606	+/-13,406
Construction and extraction occupations	51,118	+/-64,552
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	28,051	+/-2,271
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	20,922	+/-5,409
Production occupations	17,552	+/-11,429
Transportation and material moving occupations:	27,551	+/-11,961
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers, and other transportation workers except motor vehicle operators	49,217	+/-33,549
Motor vehicle operators	21,276	+/-16,431
Material moving workers	21,421	+/-9,808

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.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2000.

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.

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 'L' 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 'L' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An 'U' 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.

**Standard Error/Variance documentation for this dataset:**

[Accuracy of the Data](#)