SEX BY OCCUPATION AND MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER

Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over with earnings 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

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 Data and 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.

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	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	39,070	+/-2,30
Male:	47,517	+/-1,95
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	70,675	+/-2,51
Management, business, and financial occupations:	75,663	+/-2,28
Management occupations	76,512	+/-2,23
Business and financial operations occupations	65,567	+/-11,01
Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	72,213	+/-4,48
Computer and mathematical occupations	68,846	+/-15,68
Architecture and engineering occupations	81,069	+/-10,45
Life, physical, and social science occupations	65,637	+/-7,26
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	51,118	+/-2,77
Community and social service occupations	41,042	+/-6,23
Legal occupations	105,184	+/-35,22
Education, training, and library occupations	55,943	+/-8,7
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	48,350	+/-12,50
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	86,109	+/-19,33
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	116,250	+/-34,27
Health technologists and technicians	62,565	+/-19,72
Service occupations:	24,059	+/-2,52
Healthcare support occupations	31,615	+/-4,86
Protective service occupations:	51,383	+/-11,34
Fire fighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	40,569	+/-10,44
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	72,198	+/-10,54
Food preparation and serving related occupations	17.738	+/-2.40
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	26,786	+/-3,99
Personal care and service occupations	25,528	+/-9,3
Sales and office occupations:	36,645	+/-3,78
Sales and related occupations	47,957	+/-8,3
Office and administrative support occupations	33.304	+/-4.98
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	52,251	+/-2.20
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	40,601	+/-12,9
Construction and extraction occupations	51,563	+/-2,48
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	60,081	+/-8,34
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	38.097	+/-3,57
Production occupations	39.065	+/-3.05
Transportation occupations	47,637	+/-6,49
Material moving occupations	21,964	+/-5,8
Female:	32,216	+/-1,00
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	49,996	+/-4,61
Management, business, and financial occupations:	54,564	+/-3,35
Management occupations	56,117	+/-3.19
Business and financial operations occupations	50,983	+/-5,18
Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	55,185	+/-11,74
Computer and mathematical occupations	61,447	+/-53,86
Architecture and engineering occupations	52,342	+/-26,86
Life, physical, and social science occupations	44.514	+/-20,00

	A	laska
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	40,743	+/-5,647
Community and social service occupations	41,563	+/-8,020
Legal occupations	72,608	+/-21,257
Education, training, and library occupations	40,810	+/-10,191
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	22,900	+/-8,148
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	54,688	+/-10,956
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	71,773	+/-9,178
Health technologists and technicians	36,261	+/-7,203
Service occupations:	21,731	+/-2,066
Healthcare support occupations	30,327	+/-4,87
Protective service occupations:	42,728	+/-7,674
Fire fighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	32,302	+/-20,817
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	48,512	+/-7,777
Food preparation and serving related occupations	16,330	+/-1,472
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	15,902	+/-4,192
Personal care and service occupations	22,214	+/-4,258
Sales and office occupations:	29,584	+/-2,990
Sales and related occupations	22,665	+/-2,85
Office and administrative support occupations	31,586	+/-1,24
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	16,763	+/-16,30
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7,114	+/-16,33
Construction and extraction occupations	16,667	+/-23,34
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	46,018	+/-43,47
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	23,278	+/-3,18
Production occupations	22,705	+/-6,43
Transportation occupations	26,628	+/-12,60
Material moving occupations	22,784	+/-6,072

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:

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.

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.

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

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution. 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.

An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

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.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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 2010.

While the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 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.