S2502

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
2013 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.

Versions of this table are available for the following years:

2013
2012
2011
2010
2009
2008
2007
2006
2005

Subject	Alaska					
	Occupied housing units		Owner-occupied housing units		Renter-occupied housing units	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Occupied housing units	246,015	+/-2,720	156,107	+/-3,268	89,908	+/-3,375
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER						
One race --						
White	74.8%	+/-0.9	80.6%	+/-1.0	64.7%	+/-2.1
Black or African American	3.1%	+/-0.5	1.6%	+/-0.4	5.7%	+/-1.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	11.6%	+/-0.6	10.1%	+/-0.6	14.3%	+/-1.5
Asian	3.8%	+/-0.4	3.4%	+/-0.5	4.6%	+/-0.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.7%	+/-0.2	0.3%	+/-0.2	1.5%	+/-0.7
Some other race	1.0%	+/-0.3	0.7%	+/-0.2	1.4%	+/-0.6
Two or more races	5.0%	+/-0.8	3.4%	+/-0.6	7.8%	+/-1.8
Hispanic or Latino origin	5.3%	+/-0.5	3.8%	+/-0.6	7.8%	+/-1.3
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	71.5%	+/-0.9	77.8%	+/-1.1	60.5%	+/-2.1
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Under 35 years	23.1%	+/-0.9	12.3%	+/-1.0	41.8%	+/-1.9
35 to 44 years	17.5%	+/-0.8	15.6%	+/-1.2	20.8%	+/-1.7
45 to 54 years	22.1%	+/-0.9	24.8%	+/-1.1	17.2%	+/-1.7
55 to 64 years	21.2%	+/-0.7	26.2%	+/-1.1	12.4%	+/-1.4
65 to 74 years	10.6%	+/-0.5	13.6%	+/-0.8	5.3%	+/-1.3
75 to 84 years	4.2%	+/-0.5	5.6%	+/-0.8	1.9%	+/-0.6
85 years and over	1.4%	+/-0.3	1.8%	+/-0.5	0.7%	+/-0.3
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLDER						
Less than high school graduate	7.5%	+/-0.7	6.5%	+/-0.7	9.2%	+/-1.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24.3%	+/-1.3	23.5%	+/-1.5	25.6%	+/-2.3
Some college or associate's degree	38.6%	+/-1.4	36.0%	+/-1.9	43.2%	+/-2.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	29.6%	+/-1.4	34.0%	+/-2.0	22.0%	+/-1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Moved in 2010 or later	36.5%	+/-1.4	16.8%	+/-1.5	70.6%	+/-2.4
Moved in 2000 to 2009	35.4%	+/-1.2	41.8%	+/-1.5	24.3%	+/-2.2
Moved in 1990 to 1999	14.8%	+/-0.9	21.3%	+/-1.3	3.4%	+/-0.8
Moved in 1980 to 1989	8.0%	+/-0.6	12.0%	+/-1.0	1.0%	+/-0.4
Moved in 1970 to 1979	3.7%	+/-0.5	5.5%	+/-0.7	0.6%	+/-0.3
Moved in 1969 or earlier	1.6%	+/-0.4	2.6%	+/-0.7	0.0%	+/-0.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 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.

In data year 2013, there were a series of changes to data collection operations that could have affected some estimates. These changes include the addition of Internet as a mode of data collection, the end of the content portion of Failed Edit Follow-Up interviewing, and the loss of one monthly panel due to the Federal Government shut down in October 2013. For more information, see: User Notes

While the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 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 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.