

SEX BY OCCUPATION FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER (AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE)
Universe: Civilian employed American Indian and Alaska Native alone population 16 years and over
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](#)

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 of
 73

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	34,558	+/-2,312
Male:	16,227	+/-1,324
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	3,226	+/-544
Management, business, and financial occupations:	1,373	+/-352
Management occupations	1,229	+/-338
Business and financial operations occupations	144	+/-105
Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	930	+/-349
Computer and mathematical occupations	400	+/-242
Architecture and engineering occupations	412	+/-242
Life, physical, and social science occupations	118	+/-116
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	913	+/-267
Community and social service occupations	276	+/-189
Legal occupations	73	+/-81
Education, training, and library occupations	511	+/-158
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	53	+/-46
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	10	+/-16
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	0	+/-147
Health technologists and technicians	10	+/-16
Service occupations:	3,272	+/-656
Healthcare support occupations	270	+/-317
Protective service occupations:	525	+/-152
Fire fighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	228	+/-121
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	297	+/-97
Food preparation and serving related occupations	952	+/-420
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,133	+/-323
Personal care and service occupations	392	+/-169
Sales and office occupations:	2,898	+/-811
Sales and related occupations	1,183	+/-533
Office and administrative support occupations	1,715	+/-620
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	4,639	+/-717
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	691	+/-187
Construction and extraction occupations	2,616	+/-477
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,332	+/-435
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	2,192	+/-427
Production occupations	613	+/-176
Transportation occupations	892	+/-270
Material moving occupations	687	+/-232
Female:	18,331	+/-1,575
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	5,673	+/-883
Management, business, and financial occupations:	2,337	+/-591
Management occupations	1,596	+/-441
Business and financial operations occupations	741	+/-368
Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	179	+/-132
Computer and mathematical occupations	101	+/-115
Architecture and engineering occupations	18	+/-22
Life, physical, and social science occupations	60	+/-47
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	2,738	+/-534
Community and social service occupations	903	+/-318
Legal occupations	124	+/-75
Education, training, and library occupations	1,551	+/-383
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	160	+/-89
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	419	+/-212
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	173	+/-125
Health technologists and technicians	246	+/-180
Service occupations:	5,326	+/-898
Healthcare support occupations	1,565	+/-644
Protective service occupations:	195	+/-134
Fire fighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	48	+/-40
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	147	+/-128
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,072	+/-437
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,060	+/-486
Personal care and service occupations	1,434	+/-367
Sales and office occupations:	6,700	+/-1,170
Sales and related occupations	1,759	+/-747
Office and administrative support occupations	4,941	+/-844
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	181	+/-93
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	54	+/-51
Construction and extraction occupations	127	+/-79
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	0	+/-147
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	451	+/-190
Production occupations	166	+/-134
Transportation occupations	176	+/-124
Material moving occupations	109	+/-86

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](#)

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2010.

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.