

**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  
2015 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:

**2015**  
**2014**  
**2013**  
**2012**  
**2011**  
**2010**  
**2009**  
**2008**  
**2007**  
**2006**  
**2005**

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
1 73 of 73	Total:	34,153 +/-2,020
	Male:	16,347 +/-1,499
	Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	3,171 +/-702
	Management, business, and financial occupations:	1,551 +/-522
	Management occupations	1,441 +/-493
	Business and financial operations occupations	110 +/-124
	Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	603 +/-379
	Computer and mathematical occupations	142 +/-115
	Architecture and engineering occupations	350 +/-316
	Life, physical, and social science occupations	111 +/-157
	Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	992 +/-285
	Community and social service occupations	411 +/-206
	Legal occupations	7 +/-12
	Education, training, and library occupations	340 +/-139
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	234 +/-146
	Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	25 +/-24
	Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	16 +/-18
	Health technologists and technicians	9 +/-15
	Service occupations:	3,117 +/-687
	Healthcare support occupations	96 +/-69
	Protective service occupations:	672 +/-302
	Fire fighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	441 +/-274
	Law enforcement workers including supervisors	231 +/-130
	Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,063 +/-510
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,061 +/-270
	Personal care and service occupations	225 +/-95
	Sales and office occupations:	2,431 +/-750
	Sales and related occupations	700 +/-270
	Office and administrative support occupations	1,731 +/-676
	Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	4,389 +/-687
	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	996 +/-256
	Construction and extraction occupations	2,253 +/-504
	Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,140 +/-394
	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	3,239 +/-704
	Production occupations	1,034 +/-382
	Transportation occupations	1,022 +/-376
	Material moving occupations	1,183 +/-447
	Female:	17,806 +/-1,617
	Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	5,635 +/-823
	Management, business, and financial occupations:	1,854 +/-534
	Management occupations	1,358 +/-491
	Business and financial operations occupations	496 +/-269
	Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	433 +/-337
	Computer and mathematical occupations	35 +/-28
	Architecture and engineering occupations	141 +/-158
	Life, physical, and social science occupations	257 +/-255
	Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	2,756 +/-441
	Community and social service occupations	634 +/-207
	Legal occupations	27 +/-44
	Education, training, and library occupations	1,851 +/-378
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	244 +/-202
	Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	592 +/-329
	Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	431 +/-299
	Health technologists and technicians	161 +/-92
	Service occupations:	4,549 +/-906
	Healthcare support occupations	1,047 +/-537
	Protective service occupations:	171 +/-126

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Fire fighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	48	+/-42
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	123	+/-119
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,082	+/-474
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,061	+/-376
Personal care and service occupations	1,188	+/-352
Sales and office occupations:	6,989	+/-1,181
Sales and related occupations	1,761	+/-521
Office and administrative support occupations	5,228	+/-1,044
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	222	+/-151
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	50	+/-44
Construction and extraction occupations	136	+/-150
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	36	+/-47
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	411	+/-315
Production occupations	99	+/-52
Transportation occupations	257	+/-307
Material moving occupations	55	+/-41

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

**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 2015 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.