

POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER
Universe: Households
2017 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 [Technical 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:

- 2017**
- 2016**
- 2015**
- 2014**
- 2013**
- 2012**
- 2011**
- 2010**
- 2009**
- 2008**
- 2007**
- 2006**
- 2005**

	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	250,741	+/-3,074
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	23,464	+/-2,350
Family households:	12,388	+/-1,464
Married-couple family:	5,212	+/-876
Householder under 25 years	141	+/-151
Householder 25 to 44 years	2,514	+/-865
Householder 45 to 64 years	1,671	+/-376
Householder 65 years and over	886	+/-381
Other family:	7,176	+/-1,230
Male householder, no wife present:	2,056	+/-670
Householder under 25 years	367	+/-380
Householder 25 to 44 years	1,046	+/-522
Householder 45 to 64 years	550	+/-208
Householder 65 years and over	93	+/-52
Female householder, no husband present:	5,120	+/-1,123
Householder under 25 years	257	+/-178
Householder 25 to 44 years	3,404	+/-1,035
Householder 45 to 64 years	1,134	+/-429
Householder 65 years and over	325	+/-90
Nonfamily households:	11,076	+/-1,919
Male householder:	5,081	+/-983
Householder under 25 years	377	+/-339
Householder 25 to 44 years	1,456	+/-565
Householder 45 to 64 years	2,654	+/-776
Householder 65 years and over	594	+/-265
Female householder:	5,995	+/-1,523
Householder under 25 years	903	+/-601
Householder 25 to 44 years	1,124	+/-604
Householder 45 to 64 years	2,272	+/-837
Householder 65 years and over	1,696	+/-728
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level:	227,277	+/-3,239
Family households:	155,013	+/-3,917
Married-couple family:	118,613	+/-4,050
Householder under 25 years	2,699	+/-860
Householder 25 to 44 years	45,883	+/-2,844
Householder 45 to 64 years	48,344	+/-2,368
Householder 65 years and over	21,687	+/-1,389
Other family:	36,400	+/-2,549
Male householder, no wife present:	12,946	+/-1,688
Householder under 25 years	495	+/-331
Householder 25 to 44 years	5,405	+/-1,123
Householder 45 to 64 years	5,116	+/-1,064
Householder 65 years and over	1,930	+/-604
Female householder, no husband present:	23,454	+/-2,079
Householder under 25 years	2,010	+/-967
Householder 25 to 44 years	10,377	+/-1,904
Householder 45 to 64 years	7,911	+/-1,182
Householder 65 years and over	3,156	+/-620
Nonfamily households:	72,264	+/-2,841
Male householder:	41,513	+/-2,400
Householder under 25 years	2,613	+/-885
Householder 25 to 44 years	15,755	+/-1,919
Householder 45 to 64 years	14,362	+/-1,459
Householder 65 years and over	8,783	+/-1,122

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	Alaska	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Female householder:	30,751	+/-1,847
Householder under 25 years	1,287	+/-473
Householder 25 to 44 years	7,600	+/-1,261
Householder 45 to 64 years	12,075	+/-1,408
Householder 65 years and over	9,789	+/-1,024

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 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.

One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person or one of the people in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed on line one of the survey questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

To determine poverty status of a householder in family households, one compares the total income in the past 12 months of all family members with the poverty threshold appropriate for that family size and composition. If the total family income is less than the threshold, then the householder together with every member of his or her family are considered as having income below the poverty level.

In determining poverty status of a nonfamily householder, only the householder's own personal income is compared with the appropriate threshold for a single person. The poverty status of a nonfamily householder does not affect the poverty status of the other unrelated individuals living in the household and the incomes of people living in the household who are not related to the householder are not considered when determining the poverty status of a householder. The income of each unrelated individual is compared to the appropriate threshold for a single person.

While the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the July 2015 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineations 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 delineations due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, 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.