Median Earnings for Male Full-Time, Year-Round Workers (In 2006 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars): 2006
Universe: Male full-time, year-round workers with earnings
Data Set: 2006 American Community Survey
Survey: 2006 American Community Survey, 2006 Puerto Rico Community Survey
Geographic Area: United States and States

NOTE. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.

Rank	State	Median	Margin of Error
1	New Jersey	52,487	+/-591
2	Connecticut	52,372	+/-715
3	Massachusetts	51,960	+/-312
4	Maryland	51,316	+/-331
5	District of Columbia	49,544	+/-3,053
6	Alaska	48,703	+/-2,063
7	Washington	48,331	+/-631
8	New Hampshire	48,254	+/-1,752
9	Michigan	47,329	+/-427
10	Virginia	47,063	+/-444
11	Illinois	46,526	+/-399
12	Minnesota	46,349	+/-354
13	Delaware	46,043	+/-798
14	New York	45,833	+/-293
15	Rhode Island	45,544	+/-1,143
16	Colorado	45,017	+/-691
17	California	44,905	+/-375
18	Pennsylvania	43,402	+/-403
19	Wisconsin	42,380	+/-242
20	Ohio	42,346	+/-260
	United States	42,210	+/-51
21	Indiana	41,991	+/-285
22	Wyoming	41,913	+/-869
23	Hawaii	41,821	+/-458
24	Nevada	41,717	+/-452
25	Oregon	41,536	+/-399
26	Utah	41,475	+/-431
27	Louisiana	40,765	+/-350
28	Georgia	40,646	+/-258
29	Kansas	40,595	+/-341

30	Missouri	40,443	+/-268
31	Vermont	40,119	+/-678
32	Maine	40,116	+/-629
33	Arizona	40,056	+/-526
34	Iowa	39,753	+/-690
35	Kentucky	39,595	+/-736
36	Alabama	39,528	+/-1,024
37	Texas	38,797	+/-532
38	Idaho	38,278	+/-1,345
39	North Dakota	38,179	+/-1,540
40	Florida	38,005	+/-598
41	Nebraska	37,828	+/-757
42	West Virginia	37,622	+/-1,400
43	Tennessee	37,589	+/-709
44	North Carolina	37,545	+/-560
45	South Carolina	37,194	+/-451
46	New Mexico	37,064	+/-663
47	Oklahoma	36,655	+/-547
48	Montana	36,378	+/-825
49	Mississippi	35,617	+/-583
50	Arkansas	35,144	+/-632
51	South Dakota	34,937	+/-892
	Puerto Rico	19,744	+/-410

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.

Explanation of Symbols:

1. 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.

2. 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.

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

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

5. 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.

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

7. 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.

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