



United States and States

R2002. Median Earnings for Female Full-Time, Year-Round Workers (In 2007 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars): 2007

Universe: Female full-time, year-round workers with earnings

Data Set: 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey, Puerto Rico Community Survey

NOTE. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [Survey Methodology](#).

Rank 	State 	Median	Margin of Error
1	District of Columbia	49,364	+/-2,451
2	Maryland	44,022	+/-716
3	New Jersey	42,221	+/-395
4	Massachusetts	42,062	+/-355
5	Connecticut	41,868	+/-514
6	California	38,903	+/-353
7	New York	38,830	+/-438
8	Delaware	38,543	+/-1,501
9	Alaska	37,835	+/-1,913
10	Rhode Island	37,475	+/-1,231
11	Washington	37,454	+/-527
12	Virginia	36,971	+/-435
13	Colorado	36,827	+/-468
14	Minnesota	36,707	+/-343
15	New Hampshire	35,722	+/-694
16	Illinois	35,638	+/-324
17	Hawaii	35,471	+/-780
18	Michigan	34,849	+/-411
19	Vermont	34,341	+/-1,091
	United States	34,278	+/-85
20	Nevada	34,164	+/-809
21	Arizona	33,723	+/-765
22	Pennsylvania	33,438	+/-343
23	Georgia	33,351	+/-557
24	Ohio	32,853	+/-372
25	Oregon	32,538	+/-679
26	Wisconsin	32,265	+/-247
27	Florida	32,150	+/-195
28	Texas	31,845	+/-205
29	North Carolina	31,738	+/-245
30	Maine	31,496	+/-551
31	Indiana	31,158	+/-263
32	Kansas	31,145	+/-387
33	Utah	31,001	+/-467
34	Iowa	30,925	+/-299
35	Missouri	30,827	+/-289
36	Nebraska	30,406	+/-512
37	New Mexico	30,188	+/-573
38	Tennessee	30,178	+/-264
39	South Carolina	30,124	+/-362
40	Kentucky	29,957	+/-402
41	Alabama	29,756	+/-572
42	Oklahoma	29,378	+/-580
43	Idaho	28,846	+/-835
44	Wyoming	28,540	+/-1,967
45	North Dakota	27,554	+/-753
46	Louisiana	27,469	+/-623
47	South Dakota	26,965	+/-646

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Rank ↓	State ↓	Median	Margin of Error
48	Mississippi	26,838	+/-512
49	Arkansas	26,815	+/-522
50	West Virginia	26,719	+/-538
51	Montana	26,598	+/-635
	Puerto Rico	19,812	+/-414

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey

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.

While the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2006 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. The 2007 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the December 2005 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 PRCS 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 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

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. Selected migration, earnings, and income data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with group quarters data collection and imputation. See [Errata Note #44](#) for details.

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