U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

United States and States
R1902. Median Family Income (In 2007 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars): 2007
Universe: Families
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	Maryland	82,404	+/-856
2	New Jersey	81,823	+/-755
3	Connecticut	81,421	+/-1,081
4	Massachusetts	78,497	+/-771
5	New Hampshire	74,625	+/-1,538
6	Hawaii	73,879	+/-1,983
7	Alaska	72,865	+/-2,630
8	Virginia	70,894	+/-588
9	Rhode Island	70,187	+/-2,284
10	Minnesota	69,172	+/-754
11	Colorado	67,491	+/-916
12	California	67,484	+/-375
13	District of Columbia	66,672	+/-3,043
14	Washington	66,642	+/-655
15	Delaware	66,198	+/-2,182
16	Illinois	65,761	+/-393
17	New York	64,602	+/-548
18	Wyoming	63,947	+/-2,594
19	Nevada	62,842	+/-1,280
20	Wisconsin	62,804	+/-499
21	Utah	62,432	+/-752
22	Vermont	61,561	+/-1,597
	United States	61,173	+/-101
23	Pennsylvania	60,825	+/-308
24	Kansas	60,510	+/-718
25	Michigan	59,618	+/-513
26	Iowa	59,587	+/-670
27	Oregon	59,152	+/-870
28	North Dakota	58,827	+/-1,563
29	Arizona	58,627	+/-757
30	Nebraska	58,587	+/-961
31	Georgia	58,403	+/-646
32	Ohio	58,374	+/-459
33	Indiana	57,734	+/-593
34	Florida	56,966	+/-328
35	Maine	56,266	+/-1,058
36	Missouri	55,947	+/-584
37	Texas	55,742	+/-416
38	North Carolina	55,028	+/-552
39	Idaho	54,342	+/-907
40	South Dakota	53,910	+/-1,444
41	Montana	53,497	+/-1,489
42	South Carolina	52,913	+/-835
43	Tennessee	51,945	+/-536
44	Oklahoma	51,787	+/-632
45	Alabama	50,770	+/-703

Rank ↓	State ↓	Median	Margin of Error
46	Louisiana	50,727	+/-656
47	Kentucky	50,291	+/-581
48	New Mexico	49,658	+/-1,059
49	Arkansas	47,021	+/-871
50	West Virginia	46,338	+/-1,076
51	Mississippi	44,769	+/-1,015
	Puerto Rico	20,900	+/-456

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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