

Median Household Income (In 2008 Inflation-Adjusted Dollar:
 Universe: Households
 Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
 Survey: American Community Survey
 Geographic Area: United States and State

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

Rank	State	Median	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	Maryland	70,545	622
2	New Jersey	70,378	516
3	Connecticut	68,595	1,131
4	Alaska	68,460	1,917
5	Hawaii	67,214	1,868
6	Massachusetts	65,401	597
7	New Hampshire	63,731	1,642
8	Virginia	61,233	435
9	California	61,021	236
10	Washington	58,078	575
11	Delaware	57,989	1,601
12	District of Columbia	57,936	2,402
13	Minnesota	57,288	520
14	Colorado	56,993	623
15	Utah	56,633	705
16	Nevada	56,361	793
17	Illinois	56,235	363
18	New York	56,033	380
19	Rhode Island	55,701	1,791
20	Wyoming	53,207	1,992
21	Vermont	52,104	980
22	Wisconsin	52,094	357
	United States	52,029	73
23	Arizona	50,958	511
24	Georgia	50,861	410
25	Pennsylvania	50,713	260
26	Kansas	50,177	478
27	Oregon	50,169	523
28	Texas	50,043	220
29	Nebraska	49,693	811
30	Iowa	48,980	643
31	Michigan	48,591	421
32	Ohio	47,988	317
33	Indiana	47,966	539
34	Florida	47,778	351
35	Idaho	47,576	961
36	Missouri	46,867	373
37	Maine	46,581	892
38	North Carolina	46,549	423
39	South Dakota	46,032	1,172

40	North Dakota	45,685	974
41	South Carolina	44,625	633
42	Louisiana	43,733	631
43	Montana	43,654	1,263
44	Tennessee	43,614	425
45	New Mexico	43,508	912
46	Oklahoma	42,822	713
47	Alabama	42,666	682
48	Kentucky	41,538	446
49	Arkansas	38,815	702
50	West Virginia	37,989	1,017
51	Mississippi	37,790	676
	Puerto Rico	18,401	316

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 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.

Notes:

·While the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2007 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 2008 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the November 20 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.