Median Earnings for Male Full-Time, Year-Round Workers (In 2008 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)
Universe: Male full-time, year-round workers with earnings
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 Surv Methodology.

Rank	State	Median	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	Connecticut	58,838	1,630
2	District of Columbia	57,393	4,725
3	New Jersey	55,980	631
4	Massachusetts	55,555	675
5	Maryland	53,189	943
6	New Hampshire	51,655	699
7	Alaska	51,500	1,091
8	Washington	51,272	285
9	Virginia	50,203	250
10	Illinois	50,022	365
11	Rhode Island	49,265	1,740
12	New York	48,882	567
13	Michigan	48,720	660
14	Minnesota	48,637	618
15	Wyoming	48,555	1,831
16	California	47,758	415
17	Colorado	47,270	549
18	Delaware	46,898	1,107
19	Pennsylvania	46,455	250
20	Hawaii	45,577	956
	United States	45,556	73
21	Wisconsin	45,266	361
22	Ohio	45,214	334
23	Nevada	45,178	928
24	Utah	45,028	718
25	Indiana	44,906	597
26	Kansas	43,346	1,000
27	Louisiana	43,326	1,071
28	Oregon	43,226	935
29	Georgia	42,391	344
30	Missouri	42,106	305
31	Vermont	41,778	544
32	Iowa	41,677	317
33	Texas	41,539	174
34	Arizona	41,524	414
35	Idaho	41,461	621
36	Alabama	41,411	378
37	North Dakota	41,249	716
38	South Carolina	40,998	321

39	Kentucky	40,977	312
40	West Virginia	40,941	671
41	Maine	40,908	503
42	North Carolina	40,875	297
43	Nebraska	40,860	474
44	Florida	40,672	195
45	Tennessee	40,458	347
46	New Mexico	40,359	605
47	Oklahoma	39,860	664
48	Montana	38,440	1,823
49	South Dakota	37,493	1,385
50	Mississippi	37,436	963
51	Arkansas	36,839	522
	Puerto Rico	19,942	357

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:

·The Census Bureau introduced an improved sequence of labor force questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, we recommend using caution when making labor force data comparisons from 2008 or later with data from pri years. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the "Evaluation Report Covering Employment Status" at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/AdvMeth/content_test/P6a_Employment_Status.pdf, and the "Evaluation Report Covering Weeks Worked" at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/AdvMeth/content_test/P6b_Weeks_Worked_Final_Report.pdf. Additional information can also be found at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborforce.html.

·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.