

Median Housing Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units (Dollars)

Universe: Owner-occupied housing units

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	Hawaii	560,200	8,158
2	District of Columbia	474,100	12,916
3	California	467,000	1,589
4	New Jersey	364,100	1,575
5	Massachusetts	353,600	1,843
6	Maryland	341,200	2,144
7	New York	318,900	2,739
8	Washington	308,100	2,394
9	Connecticut	306,000	4,035
10	Rhode Island	286,000	3,029
11	Oregon	273,300	2,522
12	Nevada	271,500	3,165
13	Virginia	269,600	2,054
14	New Hampshire	264,700	2,550
15	Delaware	250,900	4,317
16	Colorado	242,200	1,499
17	Alaska	237,800	5,634
18	Utah	236,000	1,676
19	Arizona	229,200	1,571
20	Florida	218,700	1,073
21	Illinois	214,900	1,328
22	Vermont	214,700	4,233
23	Minnesota	213,800	1,121
	<b>United States</b>	197,600	453
24	Wyoming	188,200	4,526
25	Idaho	183,700	2,415
26	Montana	180,300	3,535
27	Maine	180,200	3,680
28	Wisconsin	173,300	866
29	Georgia	169,100	1,062
30	New Mexico	165,100	2,391
31	Pennsylvania	164,700	820
32	North Carolina	154,500	1,023
33	Michigan	151,300	725
34	Missouri	141,500	1,214
35	Ohio	140,200	612
36	South Carolina	138,700	1,960
37	Tennessee	138,600	1,163
38	Louisiana	132,400	1,805

39	Texas	126,800	744
40	Nebraska	126,500	1,788
41	South Dakota	126,200	3,513
42	Kansas	125,700	1,679
43	Indiana	125,200	998
44	Alabama	121,500	1,545
45	Iowa	120,700	1,324
46	Kentucky	118,400	1,157
47	North Dakota	112,500	2,418
48	Arkansas	105,700	1,780
49	Oklahoma	105,500	1,449
50	Mississippi	99,700	2,244
51	West Virginia	95,900	1,694
	Puerto Rico	122,000	1,240

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.