



United States and States

R2001. Median Earnings for Male Full-Time, Year-Round Workers (In 2009 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

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

Data Set: 2009 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	61,993	+/-2,965
2	Connecticut	59,387	+/-663
3	New Jersey	57,738	+/-569
4	Massachusetts	56,902	+/-923
5	Maryland	55,116	+/-866
6	Washington	51,305	+/-498
7	Alaska	51,019	+/-1,369
8	New Hampshire	50,837	+/-726
9	Virginia	50,236	+/-466
10	Rhode Island	49,439	+/-1,025
11	Illinois	49,336	+/-323
12	New York	49,174	+/-279
13	Minnesota	48,492	+/-313
14	California	48,389	+/-232
15	Michigan	48,066	+/-350
16	Delaware	48,038	+/-1,287
17	Colorado	47,983	+/-446
18	Wyoming	47,828	+/-1,270
19	Pennsylvania	46,747	+/-473
20	Hawaii	45,911	+/-2,055
21	Utah	45,800	+/-1,010
	United States	45,485	+/-128
22	Vermont	45,234	+/-1,305
23	Wisconsin	44,812	+/-401
24	Oregon	44,572	+/-836
25	Ohio	44,563	+/-431
26	Louisiana	44,174	+/-679
27	Indiana	43,631	+/-483
28	Nevada	43,425	+/-1,057
29	Georgia	42,667	+/-537
30	Iowa	42,634	+/-611
31	Kansas	42,494	+/-794
32	Maine	42,156	+/-862
33	Arizona	41,916	+/-446
34	Missouri	41,660	+/-442
35	Alabama	41,331	+/-481
36	Kentucky	40,748	+/-527
37	North Dakota	40,693	+/-736
38	Texas	40,621	+/-291
39	Idaho	40,440	+/-762
40	North Carolina	40,359	+/-419
41	West Virginia	40,231	+/-799
42	Montana	39,830	+/-926
43	South Carolina	39,648	+/-518
44	New Mexico	39,562	+/-950
45	Nebraska	39,516	+/-608
46	Tennessee	39,509	+/-356
47	Oklahoma	39,174	+/-494
48	Florida	39,122	+/-244
49	Mississippi	37,528	+/-780
50	South Dakota	36,977	+/-1,263

Rank	State	Median	Margin of Error
51	Arkansas	36,465	+/-826
	Puerto Rico	19,906	+/-450

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 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 prior 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/Downloads/methodology/content_test/P6a_Employment_Status.pdf, and the "Evaluation Report Covering Weeks Worked" at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2008 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.

.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.

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