



United States and States

R2002. Median Earnings for Female Full-Time, Year-Round Workers (In 2009 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

Universe: Female 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	54,698	+/-3,599
2	Massachusetts	45,062	+/-627
3	Maryland	44,937	+/-709
4	New Jersey	44,166	+/-572
5	Connecticut	43,900	+/-974
6	New York	40,584	+/-311
7	California	40,019	+/-276
8	Virginia	39,354	+/-363
9	Rhode Island	39,248	+/-1,028
10	Alaska	39,017	+/-1,013
11	Washington	38,521	+/-483
12	Colorado	38,058	+/-420
13	Minnesota	38,025	+/-379
14	Illinois	37,841	+/-281
15	Delaware	37,645	+/-1,435
16	New Hampshire	37,527	+/-950
17	Hawaii	35,977	+/-979
18	Nevada	35,691	+/-794
	United States	35,549	+/-79
19	Pennsylvania	35,301	+/-385
20	Vermont	35,276	+/-1,439
21	Arizona	34,651	+/-551
22	Michigan	34,542	+/-410
23	Oregon	34,121	+/-550
24	Georgia	33,665	+/-457
25	Ohio	33,616	+/-304
26	Wisconsin	33,611	+/-382
27	Texas	32,578	+/-267
28	North Carolina	32,576	+/-384
29	Kansas	32,341	+/-548
30	Maine	32,314	+/-676
31	Florida	32,109	+/-253
32	Missouri	31,993	+/-334
33	Indiana	31,762	+/-298
34	Iowa	31,431	+/-416
35	Wyoming	31,308	+/-1,216
36	Tennessee	31,222	+/-379
37	Utah	31,186	+/-491
38	South Carolina	31,010	+/-386
39	Alabama	30,658	+/-499
40	New Mexico	30,578	+/-734
41	Nebraska	30,562	+/-561
42	Kentucky	30,481	+/-498
43	North Dakota	29,742	+/-662
44	Oklahoma	29,413	+/-436
45	Louisiana	29,350	+/-407
46	Idaho	29,122	+/-715
47	Arkansas	28,640	+/-493
48	South Dakota	28,515	+/-555
49	Mississippi	28,506	+/-627
50	Montana	28,461	+/-741

Rank	State	Median	Margin of Error
51	West Virginia	27,855	+/-677
	Puerto Rico	20,563	+/-420

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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