U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

United States and States
R2510. Median Housing Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units (Dollars)
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units
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	Hawaii	517,600	+/-9,372
2	District of Columbia	443,700	+/-12,985
3	California	384,200	+/-1,371
4	New Jersey	348,300	+/-1,823
5	Massachusetts	338,500	+/-1,674
6	Maryland	318,600	+/-2,029
7	New York	306,000	+/-2,562
8	Connecticut	291,200	+/-2,103
9	Washington	287,200	+/-1,621
10	Rhode Island	267,100	+/-3,837
11	Oregon	257,400	+/-2,383
12	Virginia	252,600	+/-2,033
13	New Hampshire	249,700	+/-3,029
14	Delaware	249,400	+/-4,319
15	Colorado	237,800	+/-1,626
16	Alaska	232,900	+/-3,781
17	Utah	224,700	+/-1,992
18	Vermont	216,300	+/-3,443
19	Nevada	207,600	+/-2,750
20	Illinois	202,200	+/-1,300
21	Minnesota	200,400	+/-1,188
22	Arizona	187,700	+/-1,966
	United States	185,200	+/-329
23	Wyoming	184,000	+/-4,352
24	Florida	182,400	+/-1,053
25	Maine	177,500	+/-2,903
26	Montana	176,300	+/-4,201
27	Idaho	171,700	+/-2,087
28	Wisconsin	170,800	+/-794
29	Pennsylvania	164,700	+/-751
30	Georgia	162,800	+/-1,035
31	New Mexico	160,900	+/-2,078
32	North Carolina	155,500	+/-1,169
33	Missouri	139,700	+/-1,122
34	South Carolina	137,500	+/-1,431
35	Tennessee	137,300	+/-1,195
36	Louisiana	135,400	+/-1,838
37	Ohio	134,600	+/-721
38	Michigan	132,200	+/-982
39	South Dakota	126,200	+/-3,161
40	Texas	125,800	+/-722
41	Kansas	125,500	+/-1,884
42	Nebraska	123,300	+/-1,446
43	Indiana	123,100	+/-844
44	Iowa	122,000	+/-1,451
45	Alabama	119,600	+/-1,503
46	Kentucky	117,800	+/-1,240
47	North Dakota	116,800	+/-1,984
48	Oklahoma	107,700	+/-1,414
49	Arkansas	102,900	+/-1,874
50	Mississippi	98,000	+/-1,587
51	West Virginia	94,500	+/-2,071

Rank ↓	State ↓	Median	Margin of Error
	Puerto Rico	118,500	+/-955

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:
·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.