



United States and States



R1901. Median Household Income (In 2007 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars): 2007

Universe: Households



Data Set: 2007 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	Maryland	68,080	+/-740
2	New Jersey	67,035	+/-573
3	Connecticut	65,967	+/-815
4	Alaska	64,333	+/-1,594
5	Hawaii	63,746	+/-1,923
6	New Hampshire	62,369	+/-1,147
7	Massachusetts	62,365	+/-510
8	California	59,948	+/-295
9	Virginia	59,562	+/-589
10	Minnesota	55,802	+/-605
11	Washington	55,591	+/-501
12	Colorado	55,212	+/-650
13	Utah	55,109	+/-762
14	Nevada	55,062	+/-936
15	Delaware	54,610	+/-1,581
16	District of Columbia	54,317	+/-1,984
17	Illinois	54,124	+/-370
18	Rhode Island	53,568	+/-1,353
19	New York	53,514	+/-349
20	Wyoming	51,731	+/-1,322
	United States	50,740	+/-75
21	Wisconsin	50,578	+/-364
22	Vermont	49,907	+/-1,176
23	Arizona	49,889	+/-508
24	Georgia	49,136	+/-488
25	Oregon	48,730	+/-681
26	Pennsylvania	48,576	+/-297
27	Michigan	47,950	+/-386
28	Florida	47,804	+/-341
29	Texas	47,548	+/-308
30	Kansas	47,451	+/-640
31	Indiana	47,448	+/-378
32	Iowa	47,292	+/-577
33	Nebraska	47,085	+/-689
34	Ohio	46,597	+/-304
35	Idaho	46,253	+/-755
36	Maine	45,888	+/-710
37	Missouri	45,114	+/-489
38	North Carolina	44,670	+/-432
39	North Dakota	43,753	+/-1,205
40	Montana	43,531	+/-1,028
41	South Dakota	43,424	+/-944
42	South Carolina	43,329	+/-635
43	Tennessee	42,367	+/-345
44	Oklahoma	41,567	+/-395
45	New Mexico	41,452	+/-677
46	Louisiana	40,926	+/-457
47	Alabama	40,554	+/-428
48	Kentucky	40,267	+/-522

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Rank 	State 	Median	Margin of Error
49	Arkansas	38,134	+/-739
50	West Virginia	37,060	+/-760
51	Mississippi	36,338	+/-686
	Puerto Rico	17,741	+/-390

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 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.

While the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2006 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 2007 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the December 2005 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. Selected migration, earnings, and income data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with group quarters data collection and imputation. See [Errata Note #44](#) for details.

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