



## United States -- States; and Puerto Rico

GCT1901. 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](#).

Geographic area	Median	Margin of Error
<b>United States</b>	50,740	+/-75
Alabama	40,554	+/-428
Alaska	64,333	+/-1,594
Arizona	49,889	+/-508
Arkansas	38,134	+/-739
California	59,948	+/-295
Colorado	55,212	+/-650
Connecticut	65,967	+/-815
Delaware	54,610	+/-1,581
District of Columbia	54,317	+/-1,984
Florida	47,804	+/-341
Georgia	49,136	+/-488
Hawaii	63,746	+/-1,923
Idaho	46,253	+/-755
Illinois	54,124	+/-370
Indiana	47,448	+/-378
Iowa	47,292	+/-577
Kansas	47,451	+/-640
Kentucky	40,267	+/-522
Louisiana	40,926	+/-457
Maine	45,888	+/-710
Maryland	68,080	+/-740
Massachusetts	62,365	+/-510
Michigan	47,950	+/-386
Minnesota	55,802	+/-605
Mississippi	36,338	+/-686
Missouri	45,114	+/-489
Montana	43,531	+/-1,028
Nebraska	47,085	+/-689
Nevada	55,062	+/-936
New Hampshire	62,369	+/-1,147
New Jersey	67,035	+/-573
New Mexico	41,452	+/-677
New York	53,514	+/-349
North Carolina	44,670	+/-432
North Dakota	43,753	+/-1,205
Ohio	46,597	+/-304
Oklahoma	41,567	+/-395
Oregon	48,730	+/-681
Pennsylvania	48,576	+/-297
Rhode Island	53,568	+/-1,353

Geographic area	Median	Margin of Error
South Carolina	43,329	+/-635
South Dakota	43,424	+/-944
Tennessee	42,367	+/-345
Texas	47,548	+/-308
Utah	55,109	+/-762
Vermont	49,907	+/-1,176
Virginia	59,562	+/-589
Washington	55,591	+/-501
West Virginia	37,060	+/-760
Wisconsin	50,578	+/-364
Wyoming	51,731	+/-1,322
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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