

Median Earnings for Female Full-Time, Year-Round Workers (In 2008 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

Universe: Female full-time, year-round workers with earnings
 Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
 Survey: American Community Survey
 Geographic Area: United States and State

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	50,519	1,325
2	Connecticut	44,625	620
3	New Jersey	44,343	666
4	Maryland	44,188	644
5	Massachusetts	43,452	593
6	California	40,521	181
7	New York	40,490	241
8	Washington	37,932	635
9	Alaska	37,861	1,836
10	Virginia	37,859	560
11	Minnesota	37,281	276
12	Delaware	37,049	1,072
13	Illinois	36,968	257
14	New Hampshire	36,946	755
15	Hawaii	36,709	661
16	Colorado	36,618	360
17	Rhode Island	36,536	1,075
	United States	35,471	58
18	Pennsylvania	35,265	227
19	Michigan	35,260	303
20	Nevada	34,724	759
21	Arizona	34,556	558
22	Georgia	34,513	531
23	Vermont	34,424	1,509
24	Oregon	33,959	646
25	Wisconsin	33,640	445
26	Ohio	33,628	334
27	Maine	32,613	721
28	Texas	32,530	314
29	Florida	32,506	310
30	North Carolina	32,397	254
31	Kansas	32,066	409
32	Indiana	31,935	297
33	Iowa	31,903	303
34	Missouri	31,820	246
35	Wyoming	31,204	839
36	Utah	31,183	448
37	Tennessee	31,091	228
38	Kentucky	31,089	333

39	South Carolina	31,063	349
40	Nebraska	30,885	312
41	Alabama	30,681	359
42	New Mexico	30,623	674
43	Oklahoma	30,123	341
44	Idaho	29,730	863
45	Montana	29,634	1,001
46	North Dakota	29,589	834
47	Louisiana	29,147	661
48	South Dakota	28,431	899
49	Mississippi	27,697	676
50	Arkansas	27,487	611
51	West Virginia	27,472	754
	Puerto Rico	20,165	429

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 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/AdvMeth/content_test/P6a_Employment_Status.pdf, and the "Evaluation Report Covering Weeks Worked" at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/AdvMeth/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 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2007 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 2008 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the November 2007 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.