

Median Family Income (In 2006 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars): 2006

Universe: Families

Data Set: 2006 American Community Survey

Survey: 2006 American Community Survey, 2006 Puerto Rico Community Survey

Geographic Area: United States and States

NOTE. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.

Rank	State	Median	Margin of Error
1	Connecticut	78,154	+/-951
2	New Jersey	77,875	+/-649
3	Maryland	77,839	+/-851
4	Massachusetts	74,463	+/-753
5	New Hampshire	71,176	+/-1,111
6	Hawaii	70,277	+/-1,454
7	Alaska	69,872	+/-2,371
8	Virginia	66,886	+/-623
9	Minnesota	66,809	+/-485
10	Rhode Island	64,733	+/-1,971
11	Colorado	64,614	+/-975
12	California	64,563	+/-413
13	Washington	63,705	+/-650
14	Illinois	63,121	+/-529
15	Delaware	62,623	+/-2,217
16	New York	62,138	+/-364
17	Nevada	61,466	+/-837
18	District of Columbia	61,105	+/-4,029
19	Wisconsin	60,634	+/-462
	<b>United States</b>	58,526	+/-100
20	Vermont	58,163	+/-1,411
21	Pennsylvania	58,148	+/-361
22	Utah	58,141	+/-835
23	Michigan	57,996	+/-535
24	Wyoming	57,505	+/-1,708
25	Nebraska	56,940	+/-649
26	Kansas	56,857	+/-698
27	Ohio	56,148	+/-388
28	Georgia	56,112	+/-609
29	Oregon	55,923	+/-757
30	Indiana	55,781	+/-459

31	Iowa	55,735	+/-577
32	Arizona	55,709	+/-646
33	North Dakota	55,385	+/-1,467
34	Florida	54,445	+/-402
35	South Dakota	53,806	+/-936
36	Missouri	53,026	+/-561
37	Maine	52,793	+/-973
38	Texas	52,355	+/-275
39	North Carolina	52,336	+/-481
40	Idaho	51,640	+/-1,028
41	Montana	51,006	+/-829
42	South Carolina	50,334	+/-657
43	Tennessee	49,804	+/-564
44	Alabama	49,207	+/-747
45	Kentucky	48,726	+/-682
46	Louisiana	48,261	+/-794
47	New Mexico	48,199	+/-1,352
48	Oklahoma	47,955	+/-776
49	Arkansas	45,093	+/-813
50	West Virginia	44,012	+/-823
51	Mississippi	42,805	+/-1,008
	Puerto Rico	20,425	+/-414

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 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.

#### 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 a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
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.
6. An '\*\*\*\*\*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area are not available.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.