Median Housing Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units (Dollars): 2006
Universe: Owner-occupied housing units
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	California	535,700	+/-1,835
2	Hawaii	529,700	+/-9,321
3	District of Columbia	437,700	+/-13,590
4	Massachusetts	370,400	+/-1,766
5	New Jersey	366,600	+/-1,910
6	Maryland	334,700	+/-2,268
7	Nevada	315,200	+/-3,238
8	New York	303,400	+/-2,428
9	Connecticut	298,900	+/-3,072
10	Rhode Island	295,700	+/-4,636
11	Washington	267,600	+/-2,713
12	New Hampshire	253,200	+/-4,575
13	Virginia	244,200	+/-1,998
14	Oregon	236,600	+/-1,803
15	Arizona	236,500	+/-1,661
16	Colorado	232,900	+/-1,321
17	Florida	230,600	+/-1,013
18	Delaware	227,100	+/-3,696
19	Alaska	213,200	+/-4,020
20	Minnesota	208,200	+/-953
21	Illinois	200,200	+/-1,449
22	Vermont	193,000	+/-3,906
23	Utah	188,500	+/-1,860
	United States	185,200	+/-489
24	Maine	170,500	+/-2,582
25	Idaho	163,900	+/-2,315
26	Wisconsin	163,500	+/-749
27	Georgia	156,800	+/-863
28	Montana	155,500	+/-2,621
29	Michigan	153,300	+/-701
30	Wyoming	148,900	+/-2,960

31	Pennsylvania	145,200	+/-765
32	New Mexico	141,200	+/-2,524
33	North Carolina	137,200	+/-975
34	Ohio	135,200	+/-690
35	Missouri	131,900	+/-879
36	Tennessee	123,100	+/-1,065
37	South Carolina	122,400	+/-1,401
38	Indiana	120,700	+/-719
39	Nebraska	119,200	+/-1,195
40	Louisiana	114,700	+/-1,579
41	Kansas	114,400	+/-1,358
42	Texas	114,000	+/-498
43	Iowa	112,600	+/-955
43	South Dakota	112,600	+/-1,810
45	Kentucky	111,000	+/-1,118
46	Alabama	107,000	+/-1,296
47	North Dakota	99,700	+/-2,385
48	Oklahoma	94,500	+/-1,006
49	Arkansas	93,900	+/-1,328
50	West Virginia	89,700	+/-1,155
51	Mississippi	88,600	+/-1,064
	Puerto Rico	98,700	+/-681

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 observ

3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribu

4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribu

5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper in

6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for

7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cann

8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.