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AMERICAN TIME USE SURVEY—2005 RESULTS ANNOUNCED BY BLS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today that in 2005:

- Employed persons worked 7.5 hours on average on the days that they worked. They also worked longer hours on weekdays than on weekend days—7.9 versus 5.5 hours.
- On weekend days that they worked, employed individuals (ages 25 and over) with a bachelor's degree or higher worked about half as many hours as those with less than a high school diploma—3.7 versus 7.1 hours.
- On the days they worked, employed men worked about an hour more than employed women—7.9 versus 7.1 hours.
- Married persons spent more time doing household activities than unmarried persons—2.1 versus 1.4 hours per day—and women, regardless of marital status, spent more time doing these activities than men.
- Watching TV was the leisure activity that occupied the most time (2.6 hours per day), accounting for about half of leisure time, on average, for both men and women. By contrast, the next most common leisure activity, socializing—such as visiting with friends or attending or hosting social events—accounted for only about three-quarters of an hour per day for both men and women.

BLS has long produced statistics about the labor market, such as employment, hours of work, and earnings. To provide a more complete picture of the context of employment, BLS also conducts the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). The ATUS collects data on what activities people do during the day and how much time they spend doing them.

This third annual release of ATUS data focuses on the time Americans worked, did household activities, cared for household children, and participated in leisure and sports activities in 2005.

ATUS data collection began in January 2003. The survey is sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. ATUS estimates for 2005 are based on interviews of about 13,000 individuals. Respondents were interviewed only once and reported their activities for the 24-hour period from 4 a.m. on the day before the interview until 4 a.m. on the day of the interview—their “diary day.” If respondents reported doing more than one activity at a time, they were asked to identify which

activity was primary. Except for secondary childcare, activities done simultaneously with primary activities were not collected. Activities were then grouped into categories for analysis. For a further description of the survey, see the Technical Note.

“Average Day” Measures

“Average day” measures for the entire population provide a mechanism for seeing the overall distribution of time allocation for society as a whole. The ATUS collects data about daily activities from all segments of the population age 15 and over, including persons who are employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force (such as students or retirees). Data also are collected for both weekdays and weekends. Thus, “average day” measures developed for the entire population reflect the average distribution of time across all persons and days. Activity profiles will differ based upon age, employment status, gender, and other characteristics. On an “average day” in 2005, persons in the U.S. age 15 and over slept about 8.6 hours, spent 5.1 hours doing leisure and sports activities, worked for 3.7 hours, and spent 1.8 hours doing household activities. The remaining 4.7 hours were spent in a variety of other activities, including eating and drinking, attending school, and shopping. (See table 1.) By comparison, persons employed full time who worked on an average weekday spent 9.1 hours working, 7.6 hours sleeping, 3.0 hours doing leisure and sports activities, and 0.9 hours doing household activities. The remaining 3.4 hours were spent in other activities, such as those described above.

Many activities typically are not done on a daily basis, and some activities only are done by a subset of the population. For example, only 46 percent of all persons age 15 and over reported working on an average day because some were not employed and others were employed but did not work on their diary day. For this reason, much of the analysis that follows uses time-use estimates that are restricted to specific population groups, such as employed persons or adults in households with children.

Working (by Employed Persons)

- Many more people worked on weekdays than on weekend days. About 83 percent of employed persons worked on an average weekday, compared with 32 percent on an average weekend day. (See table 4.)
- Employed persons worked 7.5 hours, on average, on the days that they worked. They also worked more hours on weekdays than on weekend days—7.9 versus 5.5 hours. (See table 4.)
- Multiple jobholders were about twice as likely to work on a weekend day or holiday as single jobholders. (See table 4.)
- On the days they worked, employed men worked about three-quarters of an hour more than employed women. The difference partly reflects women’s greater likelihood of working part time. However, even among full-time workers (those usually working 35 hours or more per week), men worked slightly longer than women—8.3 versus 7.7 hours. (See tables 4 and 6.)
- About 74 percent of persons employed in management, business, and financial operations occupations reported working on a given day—a greater share than those employed in any other occupation. Ninety-one percent of people in these occupations worked on a given weekday, as compared to 83 percent of all workers. (See tables 4 and 5.)

- Employed women living with a child under age 6 spent about an hour less per day working than employed women living in households with no children. On the other hand, employed men living with a child under age 6 worked about the same amount of time as those living in households with no children. (See table 8.)

Household Activities

- On an average day in 2005, 84 percent of women and 65 percent of men spent some time doing household activities, such as housework, cooking, lawn care, or financial and other household management. (See table 1.)
- Women who reported doing household activities on the diary day spent 2.7 hours on such activities while men spent 2.1 hours. (See table 1.)
- On an average day, 19 percent of men reported doing housework—such as cleaning or doing laundry—compared with 53 percent of women. Thirty-seven percent of men did food preparation or cleanup versus 66 percent of women. (See table 1.)

Care of Household Children (by Adults in Households with Children)

- In households with the youngest child under age 6, time spent providing primary childcare averaged 2.5 hours for women and 1.3 hours for men. Physical care, playing with children, and travel related to childcare accounted for most of the time spent in primary childcare activities. (See table 9.)
- For adults living with children under age 6, women provided an average of 1.1 hours of physical care—such as bathing, dressing, or feeding a child—per day to household children, while men provided about one-half of this amount—0.5 hour (about 30 minutes). (See table 9.)
- Adults living in households where the youngest child was under the age of 6 spent 1.8 hours—nearly three times as much time—per day caring for and helping household children compared with adults living in households where the youngest child was between the ages of 6 and 17. (See table 8.)
- Among adults living with children under age 6, those who were not employed spent about 1 hour more per day than employed adults, 2.5 versus 1.5 hours, caring for and helping household children. (See table 8.)
- Adults living in households where the youngest child was under age 6 spent 25 more minutes per day playing and doing hobbies with a household child than adults living in households where the youngest child was between the ages of 6 and 17. (See table 9.)
- Adults living in households with a child under age 6 spent 4.0 hours per day doing leisure and sports activities. A little more than half of this time also was spent providing childcare as a secondary activity. That is, they had at least one child under age 13 in their care while doing leisure and sports activities. (See tables 8 and 10.)

Leisure Activities

- On an average day in 2005, nearly everyone (96 percent) age 15 and over reported some sort of leisure or sports activity, such as watching TV, socializing, or exercising. Among this group of participants, men spent more time doing leisure activities (5.7 hours) than women (5.0 hours). (See table 1.)

- Men were slightly more likely than women to participate in sports on any given day, 19 versus 16 percent. Men also spent more time in sports activities on the days they participated, 2.0 versus 1.3 hours. (See table 1.)
- Among individuals age 25 and over, those with less than a high school diploma spent 1.9 more hours per day engaged in leisure and sports activities than those who had earned a bachelor's degree or higher. (See table 11.)
- Married women spent 4.5 hours per day participating in leisure and sports activities. On average, this amounted to less leisure time than married men (0.6 hour less), unmarried women (0.7 hour less), and unmarried men (1.7 hours less). (See table 11.)
- Among full-time wage and salary workers, low earners (those earning \$450 or less per week) spent 50 more minutes per weekday doing leisure and sports activities than the highest earners (those earning more than \$1,076 per week). However, these groups spent about the same amount of time in leisure activities on weekend days. (See table 11.)
- On average, individuals spent 33 percent more time (1.8 additional hours) in leisure and sports activities on weekend days than weekdays. The biggest proportional gain was in socializing time; individuals spent double the time socializing and communicating on weekend days than on weekdays. In absolute terms, individuals increased their TV watching and socializing times by about the same amount; they watched TV for 42 more minutes and socialized for 35 more minutes on weekend days than on weekdays. (See table 11.)
- Employed adults living in households without children (under age 18) engaged in leisure and sports activities for 4.5 hours, about 50 more minutes per day than employed adults living with a child under age 6. Almost half of their additional leisure time was spent watching TV. (See table 8.)

Microdata Release

Today, BLS also released six 2005 ATUS microdata files from the basic survey for users who wish to do their own tabulations and analyses: the Respondent file, the Roster file, the Activity file, the Who file, the ATUS-CPS file, and the Activity summary file. In addition to the 2005 basic survey files, four additional files were released: the Case history file, the Call history file, the Trips file, and the Replicate weights file. In accordance with BLS and Census Bureau policies that protect respondents' privacy, identifying fields were removed from the microdata files and some responses have been edited. Microdata files are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/tus/home.htm>. A brief description of the files follows:

- The Respondent file contains case-specific information, such as each respondent's labor force status, earnings, and total time spent providing secondary childcare.
- The Roster file contains information about each member of the respondent's household, such as age, sex, and relationship to the respondent.
- The Activity file contains detail about each respondent's diary day; it includes activity codes, start and stop times for each activity, and information about where activities took place.
- The Who file includes codes that indicate who was present during each activity.

- The ATUS-CPS file contains information for all households selected to participate in the ATUS and includes most of the variables from the Current Population Survey (CPS) Public Use file.
- The Activity summary file contains the total amount of time respondents spent doing each activity (calculated from the Activity file), and selected variables from the Respondent file and the ATUS-CPS file.
- The Case history file contains information about the interview process, such as interviewer identifiers and interview outcome codes.
- The Call history file contains information about each call attempt, including the call date and outcome.
- The Trips file contains information about times the respondent was away from home for 2 nights or more in a specific reference month.
- The Replicate weights file contains ATUS replicate weights and replicate base weights.

For More Information

For additional information, please see the Technical Note or the ATUS Web site. Additional information about the ATUS also may be obtained by e-mailing ATUSinfo@bls.gov or by calling 202-691-6339. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Technical Note

Survey methodology

Data collection for the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) began in January 2003. Sample cases for the survey are selected monthly and interviews are conducted continuously throughout the year. In 2005, approximately 13,000 individuals were interviewed. Estimates are released annually.

ATUS sample households are chosen from the households that completed their eighth (final) interview for the Current Population Survey (CPS), the nation's monthly household labor force survey. ATUS sample households are selected to ensure that estimates will be nationally representative.

One individual age 15 or older is randomly chosen from each sampled household. This "designated person" is interviewed by telephone once about his or her activities on the day before the interview—the "diary day."

All ATUS interviews are conducted using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing. Procedures are in place to collect information from the small number of households that did not provide a telephone number during the CPS interview.

ATUS designated persons are preassigned a day of the week about which to report. Preassignment is designed to reduce variability in response rates across the week and to allow oversampling of weekend days, so that accurate weekend day measures can be developed. Interviews occur on the day following the assigned day. For example, a person assigned to report about a Monday would be contacted on the following Tuesday. Ten percent of designated persons are assigned to report about each of the five weekdays. Twenty-five percent are assigned to report about each weekend day. Households are called for up to 8 consecutive weeks (for example, 8 Tuesdays) in order to secure an interview.

About the questionnaire

In the time diary portion of the ATUS interview, respondents sequentially report activities they did between 4 a.m. on the day before the interview ("yesterday") until 4 a.m. on the day of the interview. For each activity, respondents are asked how long the activity lasted. For activities other than personal care activities (such as sleeping and grooming), interviewers also ask respondents where they were and who was in the room with them (if at home) or who accompanied them (if away from home). If respondents report doing more than one activity at a time, they are asked to identify which one was the "main" (primary) activity. If none can be identified, it is assumed to be the first one mentioned. After completing the time diary, interviewers ask respondents additional questions to collect more information to assist coders in clearly identifying work, volunteering, and secondary childcare activities. Secondary childcare is defined as having a child under age 13 in one's care while doing other things.

In addition, the ATUS includes an update of the household roster information from the last CPS interview (2-5 months prior

to the ATUS interview) and the employment status information of the designated person and his or her spouse or unmarried partner. For designated persons who became employed or changed jobs between the last CPS interview and the ATUS interview, information also is collected on industry, occupation, class of worker, and earnings. For those who are unemployed or on layoff, CPS questions on job search activities and layoff are asked. Finally, a question about current school enrollment status is asked of all respondents ages 15 to 49.

After completing the interview, primary activity descriptions are assigned a single 6-digit code using the ATUS Coding Lexicon. The 3-tier coding system consists of 17 major activity categories, each with multiple second- and third-tier subcategories. These coding lexicon categories are then combined into composite categories for publication, such as in this news release. Descriptions of categories shown in this release can be found in the Major activity category definitions section of this Technical Note. The 2005 ATUS Coding Lexicon can be accessed at <http://www.bls.gov/tus/>.

Concepts and definitions

Average hours per day. The average number of hours spent in a 24-hour day (between 4 a.m. on the diary day and 4 a.m. on the interview day) doing a specified activity.

- *Average hours per day, population.* The average number of hours per day is computed using all responses from a given population, including respondents who did not do a particular activity on their diary day. These estimates reflect how many population members engaged in an activity and the amount of time they spent doing it.

Average hours per day, persons reporting the activity on the diary day. The average number of hours per day is

- computed using only responses from those who engaged in a particular activity on their diary day.

Diary day. The diary day is the day about which the designated person reports. For example, the diary day of a designated person interviewed on Tuesday is Monday.

Earnings

- *Usual weekly earnings.* Data represent the earnings of full-time wage and salary workers before taxes and other deductions and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received (at the main job in the case of multiple jobholders). Respondents are asked to identify the easiest way for them to report earnings (hourly, weekly, biweekly, twice monthly, monthly, annually, other) and how much they usually earn in the reported time period. Earnings reported on a basis other than weekly are converted to a weekly equivalent. The term "usual" is as perceived by the respondent. If the respondent asks for a definition of usual, interviewers are instructed to define the term as

more than half the weeks worked during the past 4 or 5 months.

- *Weekly earnings ranges.* The ranges used represent approximately 25 percent of full-time wage and salary workers. For example, 25 percent of full-time wage and salary workers had weekly earnings of \$450 or less. These dollar values may vary from year to year.

Employment status

- *Employed.* All persons who, at any time during the 7 days prior to the interview:
 - 1) Did any work at all as paid employees; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or usually worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise; and
 - 2) All those who were not working but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, vacation, childcare problems, labor-management dispute, maternity or paternity leave, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.
- *Employed full time.* Full-time workers are those who usually worked 35 hours or more per week at all jobs combined.
- *Employed part time.* Part-time workers are those who usually worked fewer than 35 hours per week at all jobs combined.
- *Not employed.* Persons are not employed if they do not meet the conditions for employment. The not employed include those classified as unemployed as well as those classified as not in the labor force (using CPS definitions).

The numbers of employed and not employed persons in this report do not correspond to published totals from the CPS for several reasons. First, the reference population for the ATUS is 15 years and older, whereas it is 16 years and older for the CPS. Second, ATUS data are collected continuously, the employment reference period being the 7 days prior to the interview. By contrast, CPS data are always collected during the week including the 19th of the month and refer to employment during the week containing the 12th of the month. Third, ATUS response rates in 2005 were slightly higher for employed than for non-employed designated persons, and this difference is not accounted for by weighting. Finally, the CPS accepts answers from household members about other household members, whereas such proxy responses are not allowed in the ATUS. One consequence of the difference in proxy reporting is that a significantly higher proportion of teenagers report employment in the ATUS than in the CPS. While the information on employment from the ATUS is useful for assessing work in

the context of other daily activities, the employment data are not intended for analysis of current employment trends. Compared with the CPS and other estimates of employment, the ATUS estimates are based on a much smaller sample and are only available with a substantial lag. Moreover, because the ATUS has only been in operation since the beginning of 2003, there is insufficient data for time series analysis.

Household children. Household children are children under age 18 residing in the household of the ATUS respondent. The children may be related to the respondent (such as their own children, grandchildren, nieces or nephews, or brothers or sisters) or not related (such as foster children or children of roommates). For secondary childcare calculations, respondents are asked about care for own and non-own household children under age 13.

Primary activity. A primary activity is the main activity a respondent was doing at a specified time. With the exception of secondary childcare in table 10, the estimates presented in this release reflect time spent in primary activities only.

Secondary/simultaneous activities. A secondary activity is an activity done at the same time as a primary activity. With the exception of the care of children under age 13, information on secondary activities is not systematically collected in the ATUS.

Secondary childcare. Secondary childcare is care for children under age 13 that is done while doing something else, such as cooking dinner. Secondary childcare estimates are derived by summing the durations of activities during which respondents had a household child or their own non-household child under age 13 in their care while doing other things. It is restricted to times the respondent was awake. Secondary childcare time for household children is further restricted to the time between when the first household child under age 13 woke up and the last household child under age 13 went to bed. If respondents report providing both primary and secondary care at the same time, the time is attributed to primary care only.

Weekday, weekend, and holiday estimates. Estimates for weekdays are an average of reports about Monday through Friday. Estimates for weekend days and holidays are an average of reports about Saturdays, Sundays, and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Easter, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

In 2005, the telephone call center was closed the Friday after Thanksgiving, so data were not collected about Thanksgiving Day.

Major activity category definitions

The following definitions describe the activity categories shown in this report. All major time-use categories in the tables include related travel time and waiting time. For example, time spent "driving to the stadium" and time spent "waiting to get

into the stadium to play ball” are included in *Participating in sports* under *Leisure and sports*.

Personal care activities. Personal care activities include sleeping, bathing, dressing, health-related self-care, and personal or private activities. Receiving unpaid personal care from others (for example, “my sister put polish on my nails”) also is captured in this category. Respondents are not asked who they were with or where they were for personal care activities, as such information can be sensitive.

Eating and drinking. All time spent eating or drinking (except when identified by the respondent as part of a work or volunteer activity), whether alone, with others, at home, at a place of purchase, in transit, or somewhere else, is classified here. Time spent purchasing or talking related to purchasing meals, snacks, or beverages is not counted as part of this category; time spent doing these activities is counted in *Purchasing goods and services*.

Household activities. Household activities are those done by respondents to maintain their households. These include housework; cooking; yard care; pet care; vehicle maintenance and repair; and home maintenance, repair, decoration, and renovation. Food preparation, whether or not reported as done specifically for another household member, is always classified as a household activity, unless the respondent identified it as a volunteer, work, or income-generating activity. For example, “making breakfast for my son” is coded as a household activity, not as childcare. Household management and organizational activities—such as filling out paperwork, balancing a checkbook, or planning a party—also are included in this category.

Purchasing goods and services. This category includes the purchase of consumer goods as well as the purchase or use of professional and personal care services, household services, and government services. Most purchases and rentals of consumer goods, regardless of the mode or place of purchase or rental (in person, via telephone, over the Internet, at home, or in a store) are classified in this category. Gasoline, grocery, other food purchases, and all other shopping are further broken out in subcategories.

Time spent obtaining, receiving, and purchasing professional and personal care services provided by someone else also is classified in this category. Professional services include childcare, financial services and banking, legal services, medical and adult care services, real estate services, and veterinary services. Personal care services include day spas, hair salons and barbershops, nail salons, and tanning salons. Activities classified here include time respondents spent paying, meeting with, or talking to service providers, as well as time spent receiving the service or waiting to receive the service.

Time spent arranging for and purchasing household services provided by someone else also is classified here. Household services include housecleaning; cooking; lawn care and

landscaping; pet care; tailoring, laundering, and dry cleaning; vehicle maintenance and repairs; and home repairs, maintenance, and construction.

This category also captures the time spent obtaining government services—such as applying for food stamps—and purchasing government-required licenses or paying fines or fees.

Caring for and helping household members. Time spent doing activities to care for or help any child or adult in the respondent’s household, regardless of the relationship to the respondent or the physical or mental health status of the person being helped, are classified here. Caring for and helping activities for household children and adults are coded separately in subcategories. Household members are considered children if they are under age 18.

Primary childcare activities include physical care; playing with children; reading to children; assistance with homework; attending children’s events; taking care of children’s health care needs; and dropping off, picking up, and waiting for children. Passive childcare done as a primary activity (such as “keeping an eye on my son while he swam in the pool”) also is included. A child’s presence during the respondent’s activity is not enough in itself to classify the activity as childcare. For example, “watching television with my child” is coded as a leisure activity, not as childcare.

Secondary childcare is care for children that is done while doing something else. For a complete definition, see the Concepts and definitions section of this Technical Note.

Caring for and helping household members also includes a range of activities done to benefit adult members of households, such as providing physical and medical care or obtaining medical services. Doing something as a favor for or helping another household adult does not automatically result in classification as a helping activity. For example, a report of “helping my wife cook dinner” is considered a household activity (food preparation), not a helping activity, because cooking dinner benefits the household as a whole. By contrast, doing paperwork for another person usually benefits the individual, so a report of “filling out an insurance application for my husband” is considered a helping activity.

Caring for and helping non-household members. Activities done to care for and help any child or adult who is not part of the respondent’s household, regardless of the relationship to the respondent or the physical or mental health status of the person being helped, are classified here. Caring for and helping activities for non-household children and adults are coded separately in subcategories. Non-household members are considered children if they are under age 18. When done for or through an organization, time spent helping non-household individuals is classified as volunteering, rather than as helping non-household members. Non-household childcare, even when done as a favor or helping activity for another adult, is always

classified as non-household childcare, not as helping another adult.

Working and work-related activities. This category includes time spent working, doing activities as part of one's job, engaging in income-generating activities (not as part of one's job), and job search activities. "Working" includes hours spent doing the specific tasks required of one's main or other job, regardless of location or time of day. Activities done outside of regular work hours are classified as work if identified by respondents as part of their jobs. "Work-related activities" include activities that are not obviously work but are identified by the respondent as being done as part of one's job, such as having a business lunch or playing golf with clients. "Other income-generating activities" are those done "on the side" or under informal arrangement and are not part of the respondent's regular job. Such activities might include selling homemade crafts, babysitting, maintaining a rental property, or having a yard sale. Respondents identify these activities as ones they "are paid for or will be paid for."

Travel time related to working and work-related activities includes time spent commuting to and from one's job, as well as time spent traveling for work-related, income-generating, and job search activities.

Educational activities. Educational activities include taking classes (including Internet and other distance-learning courses); doing research and homework; and taking care of administrative tasks, such as registering for classes or obtaining a school ID. For high school students, before- and after-school extracurricular activities (except sports) also are classified as educational activities. Activities are classified separately by whether the educational activity was for a degree or for personal interest. Educational activities do not include time spent for classes or training that respondents identified as part of their jobs. Time spent helping others with their education-related activities is classified in the *Caring for and helping* categories.

Organizational, civic, and religious activities. This category captures time spent volunteering for or through an organization, performing civic obligations, and participating in religious and spiritual activities. Civic obligations include government-required duties, such as serving jury duty or appearing in court, and activities that assist or influence government processes, such as voting or attending town hall meetings. Religious activities include those normally associated with membership in or identification with specific religions or denominations, such as attending religious services; participating in choirs, youth groups, orchestras, or unpaid teaching (unless identified as volunteer activities); and engaging in personal religious practices, such as praying.

Leisure and sports. The leisure and sports category includes sports, exercise, and recreation; socializing and communicating; and other leisure activities. Socializing and communicating includes face-to-face social communication and hosting or

attending social functions. Leisure activities include watching television; reading; relaxing or thinking; playing computer, board, or card games; using a computer or the Internet for personal interest; playing or listening to music; and other activities, such as attending arts, cultural, and entertainment events.

Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail. This category captures telephone communication and handling household or personal mail or e-mail. Telephone and Internet purchases are classified in *Purchasing goods and services*. Telephone calls, mail, or e-mail identified as related to work or volunteering are classified as work or volunteering.

Other activities, not elsewhere classified. This residual category includes security procedures related to traveling, not associated with a specific activity category, ambiguous activities that could not be coded, and missing activities. Missing activities result when respondents did not remember what they did for a period of time, or when they considered an activity too private or personal to report.

Processing and estimation

After ATUS data are collected, they go through an editing and imputation procedure. Responses to CPS questions that are reasked in the ATUS go through the regular CPS edit and imputation procedures. Some item nonresponses for questions unique to the ATUS (such as where an activity took place or how much time was spent doing secondary childcare) also are imputed. Missing activities and missing values for who was present during an activity are never imputed.

ATUS records are weighted to reduce bias in estimates due to differences in sampling and response rates across subpopulations and days of the week. Specifically, the data are weighted to ensure the following:

- Weekdays represent about 5/7 of the weighted data, and weekend days each represent about 1/7 for the population as a whole. The actual proportions depend on the number of weekdays, Saturdays, and Sundays in a given month (in 2003 and 2004) and the number of weekdays and weekend days in a given quarter (in 2005).
- The sum of the weights is equal to the number of person-days in the month (in 2003 and 2004) or the quarter (in 2005), for the population as a whole and, in 2004 and 2005, for selected subpopulations, too.

Different methods were used to produce weights for the 2003, 2004, and 2005 data. In 2003, the ATUS weights add up to the number of person-days in the month (or the number of days in the month times the total population) only for the population as a whole. In 2004 and 2005, the ATUS weights add up to the number of person-days for selected subpopulations as well as for the general population. The 2004 and 2005 weighting methods differ slightly from one another. In 2004, ATUS weights add up to the number of persons-days in the

month for the selected subpopulations and for the population as a whole. Weighted totals also correspond to the number of weekdays, Saturdays, and Sundays in each month. In 2005, ATUS weights add up to the number of person-days in the quarter rather than the month for these groups, and weighted totals for the quarter correspond to the number of weekdays and weekend days rather than Saturdays and Sundays separately.

Although there are differences in the 2004 and 2005 weighting methods, the 2004 and 2005 weights are comparable and do not result in substantially different estimates. The 2004 weighting methodology, when applied to the 2003 data, had little or no effect on the estimates presented in table 12.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the ATUS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample

estimates may differ from the “true” population values they represent. The exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the “true” population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The ATUS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. Errors also could occur if nonresponse is correlated with time use.

Table 1. Average hours per day spent in primary activities¹ for the total population and for persons reporting the activity on the diary day by activity category and sex, 2005 annual averages

Activity	Hours per day, total population			Percent of population reporting the activity on the diary day			Hours per day, persons reporting the activity on the diary day		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total, all activities ²	24.00	24.00	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal care activities	9.43	9.22	9.62	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.43	9.22	9.62
Sleeping	8.63	8.54	8.70	99.9	99.9	100.0	8.63	8.55	8.71
Eating and drinking	1.24	1.30	1.19	97.1	97.4	96.8	1.28	1.33	1.23
Household activities	1.82	1.35	2.27	74.6	64.5	84.0	2.45	2.09	2.70
Housework .....	.61	.24	.96	36.9	19.4	53.3	1.66	1.22	1.81
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.51	.26	.75	52.0	37.1	66.0	.98	.70	1.13
Lawn and garden care .....	.20	.27	.14	10.4	11.8	9.0	1.95	2.28	1.56
Household management .....	.15	.12	.17	18.0	15.1	20.7	.81	.83	.80
Purchasing goods and services .....	.80	.63	.96	45.8	40.0	51.2	1.74	1.57	1.87
Consumer goods purchases .....	.41	.31	.50	41.4	36.0	46.5	.98	.85	1.07
Professional and personal care services .....	.08	.06	.11	8.9	6.7	10.9	.93	.83	.99
Caring for and helping household members .....	.54	.34	.72	26.2	20.5	31.5	2.04	1.63	2.29
Caring for and helping household children .....	.42	.25	.57	22.2	16.4	27.7	1.88	1.51	2.08
Caring for and helping non-household members .....	.23	.21	.25	13.7	12.1	15.2	1.70	1.78	1.65
Caring for and helping non-household adults .....	.08	.08	.08	9.0	8.6	9.4	.87	.92	.83
Working and work-related activities	3.69	4.44	3.00	46.1	52.6	40.1	8.01	8.45	7.47
Working	3.35	4.02	2.73	44.5	50.9	38.6	7.52	7.89	7.07
Educational activities .....	.45	.47	.43	8.6	8.3	8.9	5.22	5.62	4.87
Attending class .....	.27	.28	.25	6.0	6.1	5.9	4.45	4.61	4.29
Homework and research .....	.14	.15	.14	5.3	5.1	5.5	2.70	2.86	2.56
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.31	.27	.35	13.3	11.7	14.9	2.31	2.30	2.33
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.12	.10	.15	7.4	5.6	9.1	1.67	1.71	1.65
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.14	.14	.15	7.3	7.0	7.7	1.97	1.98	1.96
Leisure and sports	5.14	5.50	4.80	96.4	96.7	96.1	5.33	5.69	5.00
Socializing and communicating .....	.75	.71	.78	40.4	37.6	43.0	1.86	1.89	1.82
Watching television	2.58	2.80	2.37	79.8	80.7	78.9	3.23	3.47	3.00
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.29	.39	.20	17.5	19.4	15.7	1.67	1.98	1.30
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.18	.12	.23	24.3	18.0	30.2	.73	.69	.76
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.17	.16	.18	12.3	11.4	13.3	1.37	1.39	1.35

¹ Primary activities are those respondents identify as their main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included.

² All major activity categories include related travel time. See Technical Note for activity category definitions.

NOTE: Data refer to respondents 15 years and over.

Table 2. Average hours per day spent in primary activities¹ for the total population and for persons reporting the activity on the diary day by activity category and weekdays and weekends, 2005 annual averages

Activity	Hours per day, total population		Percent of population reporting the activity on diary day		Hours per day, persons reporting the activity on the diary day	
	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays ²	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays ²	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays ²
Total, all activities ³	24.00	24.00	-	-	-	-
Personal care activities	9.16	10.06	100.0	100.0	9.16	10.06
Sleeping	8.34	9.30	100.0	99.9	8.34	9.32
Eating and drinking	1.20	1.35	97.3	96.8	1.23	1.39
Household activities	1.67	2.18	74.4	75.0	2.25	2.91
Housework .....	.56	.73	35.4	40.4	1.59	1.80
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.49	.56	52.9	49.8	.92	1.13
Lawn and garden care .....	.16	.29	9.6	12.1	1.70	2.44
Household management .....	.14	.17	18.1	17.6	.76	.94
Purchasing goods and services .....	.74	.93	45.3	47.0	1.64	1.97
Consumer goods purchases .....	.34	.55	39.8	45.2	.86	1.22
Professional and personal care services .....	.10	.04	10.9	4.1	.93	.89
Caring for and helping household members .....	.58	.43	27.9	22.3	2.08	1.95
Caring for and helping household children .....	.44	.36	23.8	18.6	1.86	1.93
Caring for and helping non-household members .....	.21	.28	13.1	15.0	1.63	1.85
Caring for and helping non-household adults .....	.07	.11	8.6	10.0	.78	1.06
Working and work-related activities	4.71	1.28	56.3	21.9	8.36	5.85
Working	4.28	1.13	54.6	20.6	7.85	5.47
Educational activities .....	.56	.19	9.8	5.7	5.68	3.34
Attending class .....	.36	.04	7.7	2.2	4.76	1.79
Homework and research .....	.15	.14	6.0	3.7	2.45	3.69
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.21	.53	10.7	19.8	2.01	2.70
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.05	.30	4.1	15.2	1.21	1.97
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.14	.16	7.3	7.4	1.86	2.22
Leisure and sports	4.60	6.43	96.0	97.4	4.79	6.60
Socializing and communicating .....	.58	1.16	37.8	46.6	1.53	2.49
Watching television	2.37	3.07	79.2	81.2	3.00	3.78
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.27	.33	18.0	16.3	1.53	2.04
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.18	.16	25.9	20.6	.71	.80
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.17	.17	12.5	12.0	1.34	1.44

¹ Primary activities are those respondents identify as their main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included.

² Holidays are New Year's Day, Easter, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. In 2005, data were not collected about Thanksgiving Day.

³ All major activity categories include related travel time. See Technical Note for activity category definitions.

NOTE: Data refer to respondents 15 years and over.

Table 3. Average hours per day spent in primary activities¹ for the total population, by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and educational attainment, 2005 annual averages

Characteristic	Hours per day spent in primary activities ²											
	Personal care activities	Eating and drinking	Household activities	Purchasing goods and services	Caring for and helping household members	Caring for and helping non-household members	Working and work-related activities	Educational activities	Organizational, civic, and religious activities	Leisure and sports	Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail	Other activities, not elsewhere classified
Total, 15 years and over	9.43	1.24	1.82	0.80	0.54	0.23	3.69	0.45	0.31	5.14	0.18	0.17
15 to 24 years	10.08	1.04	.91	.64	.35	.22	2.59	1.92	.30	5.55	.23	.17
25 to 34 years	9.34	1.20	1.54	.83	1.08	.20	4.71	.34	.21	4.29	.12	.13
35 to 44 years	9.16	1.19	1.90	.83	1.01	.17	4.88	.11	.28	4.19	.13	.16
45 to 54 years	9.02	1.24	2.12	.76	.38	.23	5.09	.08	.29	4.50	.15	.13
55 to 64 years	9.13	1.40	2.24	.84	.15	.36	3.72	(⁵)	.32	5.40	.19	.18
65 years and over	9.83	1.47	2.40	.91	.09	.26	.69	.04	.47	7.31	.26	.27
Men, 15 years and over	9.22	1.30	1.35	.63	.34	.21	4.44	.47	.27	5.50	.12	.16
15 to 24 years	9.92	1.00	.75	.48	.14	.22	2.60	1.96	.34	6.23	.21	.15
25 to 34 years	9.07	1.28	1.07	.61	.60	.23	5.69	(⁵)	.20	4.66	.07	.10
35 to 44 years	9.06	1.26	1.34	.66	.64	.16	5.90	(⁵)	.22	4.47	.09	.14
45 to 54 years	8.71	1.32	1.57	.57	.30	.18	6.19	(⁵)	.22	4.64	.12	.13
55 to 64 years	8.95	1.55	1.80	.70	.12	.28	4.43	(⁵)	.25	5.60	.12	.18
65 years and over	9.63	1.53	1.80	.83	.09	.25	.88	(⁵)	.41	8.15	.13	.29
Women, 15 years and over	9.62	1.19	2.27	.96	.72	.25	3.00	.43	.35	4.80	.23	.18
15 to 24 years	10.24	1.07	1.08	.81	.56	.22	2.58	1.88	.27	4.85	.25	.19
25 to 34 years	9.62	1.12	2.01	1.05	1.57	.17	3.74	.27	.22	3.92	.17	.15
35 to 44 years	9.26	1.11	2.44	1.00	1.36	.18	3.88	.16	.34	3.92	.17	.18
45 to 54 years	9.32	1.17	2.64	.95	.46	.27	4.04	.11	.37	4.36	.18	.14
55 to 64 years	9.31	1.27	2.65	.97	.18	.43	3.07	(⁵)	.40	5.21	.27	.18
65 years and over	9.97	1.43	2.84	.97	.09	.27	.55	(⁵)	.51	6.70	.36	.25
White, 15 years and over	9.32	1.29	1.91	.81	.54	.24	3.74	.43	.29	5.08	.17	.17
Men	9.11	1.34	1.42	.64	.34	.22	4.54	.46	.25	5.39	.11	.16
Women	9.52	1.23	2.37	.97	.72	.26	2.99	.40	.33	4.79	.23	.18
Black or African American, 15 years and over	10.09	.88	1.29	.73	.45	.23	3.30	.50	.47	5.69	.21	.15
Men	9.87	.93	.92	.56	.24	.24	3.57	(⁵)	.43	6.46	.20	.15
Women	10.27	.84	1.60	.87	.63	.22	3.09	.55	.50	5.06	.22	.15
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 15 years and over	9.78	1.18	1.75	.79	.65	.17	3.89	.44	.28	4.80	.10	.18
Men	9.59	1.18	.97	.69	.35	.16	5.04	(⁵)	.25	5.12	.07	.17
Women	9.99	1.18	2.57	.90	.95	.18	2.67	.47	.31	4.46	.13	.19

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Average hours per day spent in primary activities¹ for the total population, by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and educational attainment, 2005 annual averages — Continued

Characteristic	Hours per day spent in primary activities ²											
	Personal care activities	Eating and drinking	Household activities	Purchasing goods and services	Caring for and helping household members	Caring for and helping non-household members	Working and work-related activities	Educational activities	Organizational, civic, and religious activities	Leisure and sports	Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail	Other activities, not elsewhere classified
Marital status and sex:												
Married, spouse present	9.14	1.34	2.14	0.88	0.75	0.22	4.01	0.12	0.33	4.75	0.14	0.17
Men	8.93	1.40	1.54	.70	.51	.19	5.06	.10	.29	5.04	.08	.16
Women	9.36	1.28	2.73	1.06	.98	.26	2.97	.15	.37	4.46	.20	.18
Other marital statuses	9.77	1.13	1.44	.70	.28	.24	3.30	.85	.28	5.61	.23	.17
Men	9.60	1.16	1.09	.53	.10	.25	3.62	.96	.24	6.11	.18	.16
Women	9.92	1.09	1.74	.84	.42	.24	3.03	.75	.32	5.19	.27	.18
Educational attainment, 25 years and over:												
Less than a high school diploma	9.91	1.17	2.12	.75	.44	.17	2.62	(⁵)	.31	6.16	.11	.17
High school graduates, no college ³ ...	9.48	1.23	2.11	.81	.44	.27	3.55	.06	.25	5.50	.15	.17
Some college or associate degree	9.05	1.26	2.03	.88	.63	.29	4.12	.21	.32	4.87	.17	.17
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	9.00	1.43	1.87	.85	.74	.18	4.78	.18	.37	4.22	.21	.16

¹ Primary activities are those respondents identify as their main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included.

² All major activity categories include related travel time. See Technical Note for activity category definitions.

³ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

⁴ Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

⁵ Data not shown where base is less than 800,000.

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, data refer to persons 15 years and over. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race, and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Table 4. Average hours worked per day at all jobs by employed persons on weekdays and weekend days by selected characteristics, 2005 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Employed persons									
	Total employed	Worked on an average day			Worked on an average weekday			Worked on an average Saturday, Sunday, and holiday ¹		
		Number	Percent	Hours per day ²	Number ³	Percent	Hours per day ²	Number ⁴	Percent	Hours per day ²
Full- and part-time status and sex										
Total, 15 years and over ⁵	150,748	102,146	67.8	7.53	124,653	82.7	7.86	47,788	31.7	5.48
Full-time workers	117,521	84,285	71.7	8.04	103,716	88.3	8.39	37,291	31.7	5.67
Part-time workers	33,227	17,861	53.8	5.13	20,926	63.0	5.20	10,497	31.6	4.81
Men ⁵	79,988	56,302	70.4	7.90	68,486	85.6	8.26	27,144	33.9	5.74
Full-time workers	68,598	50,167	73.1	8.27	61,384	89.5	8.65	23,283	33.9	5.89
Part-time workers	11,390	6,135	53.9	4.85	7,093	62.3	4.85	3,861	33.9	4.86
Women ⁵	70,760	45,844	64.8	7.08	56,181	79.4	7.37	20,620	29.1	5.13
Full-time workers	48,923	34,117	69.7	7.69	42,337	86.5	8.02	13,985	28.6	5.29
Part-time workers	21,837	11,727	53.7	5.28	13,832	63.3	5.38	6,633	30.4	4.78
Multiple jobholding status										
Single jobholders	135,474	90,399	66.7	7.53	111,479	82.3	7.83	38,647	28.5	5.40
Multiple jobholders	15,274	11,746	76.9	7.57	13,201	86.4	8.13	8,696	56.9	5.78
Educational attainment, 25 years and over										
Less than a high school diploma	10,635	7,244	68.1	7.90	9,244	86.9	8.03	3,009	28.3	7.08
High school graduates, no college ⁶	38,739	25,726	66.4	7.84	32,291	83.4	8.01	9,584	24.7	6.46
Some college or associate degree	33,489	23,158	69.2	7.59	28,265	84.4	7.84	11,079	33.1	6.09
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁷	44,026	32,495	73.8	7.37	39,121	88.9	7.97	16,014	36.4	3.74

¹ Holidays are New Year's Day, Easter, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. In 2005, data were not collected about Thanksgiving Day.

² Includes work at main and other job(s), and excludes travel related to work.

³ Number was derived by multiplying the "Total employed" by the percent of employed persons who worked on an average weekday.

⁴ Number was derived by multiplying the "Total employed" by the percent of employed persons who worked on an average Saturday, Sunday, and holiday.

⁵ Includes workers whose hours vary.

⁶ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

⁷ Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, data refer to persons 15 years and over.

Table 5. Average hours worked per day at main job only by employed persons on weekdays and weekend days by selected characteristics, 2005 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Employed persons									
	Total employed	Worked on an average day			Worked on an average weekday			Worked on an average Saturday, Sunday, and holiday ¹		
		Number	Percent	Hours per day ²	Number ³	Percent	Hours per day ²	Number ⁴	Percent	Hours per day ²
Class of worker (main job only)										
Wage and salary workers	138,354	91,574	66.2	7.55	113,696	82.2	7.85	38,623	27.9	5.39
Self-employed workers	12,154	8,640	71.1	6.74	9,950	81.9	7.10	5,176	42.6	4.89
Occupation (main job only)										
Management, business, and financial operations	22,156	16,437	74.2	7.66	20,223	91.3	8.14	6,968	31.5	4.20
Professional and related	31,532	21,365	67.8	7.23	26,375	83.6	7.78	9,801	31.1	3.79
Services	23,699	14,177	59.8	6.94	16,735	70.6	7.01	8,584	36.2	6.64
Sales and related	17,502	12,117	69.2	7.40	13,935	79.6	7.70	6,919	39.5	5.72
Office and administrative support	20,721	12,977	62.6	7.20	17,032	82.2	7.37	3,321	16.0	5.16
Farming, fishing, and forestry	1,578	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Construction and extraction	9,073	6,120	67.5	8.13	7,877	86.8	8.36	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5,197	3,583	68.9	8.44	4,412	84.9	8.62	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Production	10,878	7,208	66.3	7.89	9,324	85.7	7.97	2,265	20.8	7.17
Transportation and material moving	8,413	5,236	62.2	8.01	6,550	77.9	8.19	2,150	25.6	6.70
Earnings of full time wage and salary workers (main job only) ⁵										
0 - \$450	27,781	18,149	65.3	7.81	22,860	82.3	7.99	7,598	27.3	6.57
\$451 - \$700	27,279	19,173	70.3	7.93	24,617	90.2	8.07	5,903	21.6	6.53
\$701 - \$1,075	23,863	16,201	67.9	7.99	20,366	85.3	8.35	5,863	24.6	4.91
\$1,076 and higher	26,594	19,563	73.6	7.99	24,039	90.4	8.59	8,927	33.6	4.10

¹ Holidays are New Year's Day, Easter, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. In 2005, data were not collected about Thanksgiving Day.

² Includes work at main job only, and excludes travel related to work.

³ Number was derived by multiplying the "Total employed" by the percent of employed persons who worked on an average weekday.

⁴ Number was derived by multiplying the "Total employed" by the percent of employed persons who worked on an average Saturday, Sunday, and holiday.

⁵ These values are based on usual weekly earnings. Each earnings range represents approximately 25 percent of full-time wage and salary workers.

⁶ Data not shown where base is less than 800,000.

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, data refer to persons 15 years and over.

Table 6. Average hours worked per day at all jobs by employed persons at workplace or home by selected characteristics, 2005 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed	Employed persons who reported working on the diary day ¹								
		Number	Percent	Hours of work	Location of work ²					
					Persons who reported working at workplace on diary day			Persons who reported working at home on the diary day ³		
					Number	Percent	Hours of work at workplace	Number	Percent	Hours of work at home
Full- and part-time status and sex										
Total, 15 years and over ⁴	150,748	102,146	67.8	7.53	89,154	87.3	7.81	20,048	19.6	2.58
Full-time workers	117,521	84,285	71.7	8.04	74,904	88.9	8.23	16,142	19.2	2.70
Part-time workers	33,227	17,861	53.8	5.13	14,251	79.8	5.61	3,906	21.9	2.10
Men ⁴	79,988	56,302	70.4	7.90	49,417	87.8	8.13	11,781	20.9	2.57
Full-time workers	68,598	50,167	73.1	8.27	44,759	89.2	8.42	10,308	20.5	2.60
Part-time workers	11,390	6,135	53.9	4.85	4,658	75.9	5.31	1,472	24.0	2.38
Women ⁴	70,760	45,844	64.8	7.08	39,737	86.7	7.41	8,267	18.0	2.59
Full-time workers	48,923	34,117	69.7	7.69	30,145	88.4	7.93	5,834	17.1	2.86
Part-time workers	21,837	11,727	53.7	5.28	9,593	81.8	5.76	2,434	20.8	1.94
Multiple jobholding status										
Single jobholders	135,474	90,399	66.7	7.53	79,492	87.9	7.80	16,376	18.1	2.57
Multiple jobholders	15,274	11,746	76.9	7.57	9,663	82.3	7.90	3,672	31.3	2.62
Educational attainment, 25 years and over										
Less than a high school diploma	10,635	7,244	68.1	7.90	6,798	93.9	7.95	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
High school graduates, no college ⁵	38,739	25,726	66.4	7.84	23,694	92.1	7.95	2,907	11.3	2.71
Some college or associate degree	33,489	23,158	69.2	7.59	19,877	85.8	7.90	4,676	20.2	3.02
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁶	44,026	32,495	73.8	7.37	26,196	80.6	7.88	11,120	34.2	2.31

¹ Includes work at main and other job(s) and at locations other than home or workplace. Excludes travel related to work.

² Respondents can report working at more than one location during the diary day.

³ "Working at home" includes any time the respondent reported doing activities that were identified as "part of one's job," and is not restricted to persons whose usual workplace is their home.

⁴ Includes workers whose hours vary.

⁵ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

⁶ Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

⁷ Data not shown where base is less than 800,000.

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, data refer to respondents 15 years and over.

Table 7. Average hours worked per day at main job only by employed persons at workplace or home by selected characteristics, 2005 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed	Employed persons who reported working on the diary day ¹								
		Number	Percent	Hours of work	Location of work ²					
					Persons who reported working at workplace on diary day			Persons who reported working at home on the diary day ³		
					Number	Percent	Hours of work at workplace	Number	Percent	Hours of work at home
Class of worker (main job only)										
Wage and salary workers	138,354	91,574	66.2	7.55	82,519	90.1	7.81	14,118	15.4	2.19
Self-employed workers	12,154	8,640	71.1	6.74	5,229	60.5	7.24	4,245	49.1	3.92
Occupation (main job only)										
Management, business, and financial operations	22,156	16,437	74.2	7.66	12,968	78.9	8.20	5,031	30.6	3.02
Professional and related	31,532	21,365	67.8	7.23	17,618	82.5	7.82	5,999	28.1	2.24
Services	23,699	14,177	59.8	6.94	12,628	89.1	7.14	1,634	11.5	3.16
Sales and related	17,502	12,117	69.2	7.40	10,654	87.9	7.57	2,400	19.8	2.57
Office and administrative support	20,721	12,977	62.6	7.20	12,168	93.8	7.44	1,224	9.4	1.57
Farming, fishing, and forestry	1,578	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction and extraction	9,073	6,120	67.5	8.13	5,743	93.8	8.09	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5,197	3,583	68.9	8.44	3,411	95.2	8.49	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Production	10,878	7,208	66.3	7.89	6,827	94.7	7.81	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation and material moving	8,413	5,236	62.2	8.01	4,915	93.9	8.20	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Earnings of full time wage and salary workers (main job only) ⁴										
0 - \$450	27,781	18,149	65.3	7.81	16,976	93.5	7.90	1,230	6.8	3.59
\$451 - \$700	27,279	19,173	70.3	7.93	17,990	93.8	8.14	1,823	9.5	2.23
\$701 - \$1,075	23,863	16,201	67.9	7.99	14,845	91.6	8.29	2,435	15.0	1.64
\$1,076 and higher	26,594	19,563	73.6	7.99	16,729	85.5	8.45	5,236	26.8	1.83

¹ Includes work at main and other job(s) and at locations other than home or workplace. Excludes travel related to work.

² Respondents can report working at more than one location during the diary day.

³ "Working at home" includes any time the respondent reported doing activities that were identified as "part of one's job," and is not restricted to persons whose usual workplace is their home.

⁴ These values are based on usual weekly earnings. Each earnings range represents approximately 25 percent of full-time wage and salary workers.

⁵ Data not shown where base is less than 800,000.

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, data refer to respondents 15 years and over.

Table 8. Average hours per day spent in primary activities¹ for the total population ages 18 years and older by activity category, employment status, presence and age of household children, and sex, 2005 annual averages

Activity	Hours per day spent in primary activities								
	Household children under 6			Household children 6-17			No household children under 18		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total, all activities ²	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Personal care activities	9.28	9.01	9.50	9.23	9.02	9.41	9.44	9.24	9.63
Sleeping	8.59	8.41	8.73	8.47	8.38	8.56	8.59	8.54	8.65
Eating and drinking	1.17	1.26	1.10	1.19	1.28	1.11	1.31	1.35	1.27
Household activities	1.89	1.17	2.46	1.92	1.32	2.45	1.90	1.49	2.30
Housework .....	.76	.26	1.15	.70	.27	1.07	.58	.23	.93
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.67	.28	.97	.57	.27	.84	.49	.27	.70
Lawn and garden care .....	.12	.18	.08	.18	.26	.12	.25	.32	.18
Household management .....	.11	.09	.12	.16	.13	.19	.16	.14	.18
Purchasing goods and services .....	.85	.70	.96	.83	.62	1.03	.80	.64	.95
Consumer goods purchases .....	.47	.38	.54	.42	.29	.55	.39	.31	.47
Professional and personal care services .....	.07	.06	.09	.07	.06	.08	.09	.06	.13
Caring for and helping household members	1.98	1.31	2.50	.84	.52	1.13	.06	.05	.07
Caring for and helping household children	1.75	1.17	2.22	.62	.36	.85	—	—	—
Caring for and helping non-household members .....	.14	.13	.15	.19	.18	.19	.28	.26	.31
Caring for and helping non-household adults .....	.06	.06	.06	.07	.08	.06	.09	.09	.09
Working and work-related activities	3.98	5.58	2.72	4.48	5.60	3.50	3.62	4.15	3.11
Working	3.60	5.01	2.48	4.04	5.01	3.18	3.30	3.78	2.83
Educational activities .....	.23	(³)	.27	.33	.32	.33	.23	.26	.20
Attending class .....	.11	(³)	.13	.19	(³)	.18	.09	.10	.09
Homework and research .....	.10	(³)	(³)	.11	(³)	.12	.12	.14	.10
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.25	.24	.26	.33	.26	.39	.31	.26	.35
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.11	.07	.13	.12	.08	.15	.13	.10	.16
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.11	.13	.09	.17	.15	.19	.13	.12	.15
Leisure and sports	3.99	4.27	3.77	4.39	4.70	4.13	5.66	5.98	5.35
Socializing and communicating .....	.83	.80	.86	.71	.73	.70	.73	.67	.78
Watching television	2.04	2.19	1.92	2.16	2.30	2.04	2.90	3.15	2.65
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.20	.26	.16	.26	.33	.19	.29	.37	.20
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.09	.03	.13	.13	.08	.17	.20	.14	.26
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.15	.13	.18	.14	.11	.17	.19	.18	.19

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Average hours per day spent in primary activities¹ for the total population ages 18 years and older by activity category, employment status, presence and age of household children, and sex, 2005 annual averages — Continued

Employed

Activity	Hours per day spent in primary activities								
	Household children under 6			Household children 6-17			No household children under 18		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total, all activities ²	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Personal care activities	9.11	8.90	9.37	8.97	8.76	9.19	9.14	8.99	9.31
Sleeping	8.40	8.29	8.53	8.24	8.16	8.33	8.32	8.28	8.35
Eating and drinking	1.19	1.28	1.09	1.20	1.32	1.07	1.29	1.35	1.22
Household activities	1.52	1.11	2.01	1.70	1.29	2.13	1.52	1.27	1.80
Housework .....	.54	.24	.89	.58	.25	.93	.44	.21	.70
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.51	.27	.79	.48	.26	.72	.35	.23	.50
Lawn and garden care .....	.14	.18	.09	.18	.26	.09	.20	.27	.13
Household management .....	.10	.08	.12	.15	.12	.18	.12	.11	.13
Purchasing goods and services .....	.80	.67	.95	.77	.58	.96	.72	.58	.88
Consumer goods purchases .....	.44	.36	.53	.38	.27	.50	.35	.28	.43
Professional and personal care services .....	.07	.06	.09	.07	.05	.08	.08	.05	.11
Caring for and helping household members	1.70	1.31	2.17	.74	.50	.99	.04	.05	.04
Caring for and helping household children	1.49	1.16	1.88	.54	.36	.74	—	—	—
Caring for and helping non-household members .....	.11	.11	.11	.18	.18	.19	.25	.22	.28
Caring for and helping non-household adults .....	.05	.06	.04	.07	.08	.07	.08	.08	.08
Working and work-related activities	5.33	6.12	4.41	5.67	6.46	4.84	5.79	6.17	5.37
Working	4.84	5.51	4.06	5.17	5.85	4.46	5.32	5.65	4.94
Educational activities .....	.11	(³)	(³)	.27	(³)	.26	.21	.20	.21
Attending class	(³)	(³)	(³)	.15	(³)	(³)	.07	(³)	.08
Homework and research	(³)	(³)	(³)	.10	(³)	(³)	.12	(³)	.11
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.24	.24	.24	.33	.27	.39	.23	.21	.25
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.10	.08	.14	.11	.08	.14	.10	.08	.13
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.10	.12	.07	.18	.16	.20	.09	.10	.09
Leisure and sports	3.69	4.02	3.30	3.92	4.19	3.64	4.52	4.73	4.27
Socializing and communicating .....	.73	.73	.72	.63	.64	.63	.66	.60	.73
Watching television	1.88	2.05	1.67	1.91	2.05	1.76	2.27	2.46	2.06
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.21	.25	.16	.25	.32	.18	.27	.34	.19
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.07	.04	.10	.12	.08	.17	.17	.13	.21
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.12	.11	.13	.13	.10	.17	.14	.12	.16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Average hours per day spent in primary activities¹ for the total population ages 18 years and older by activity category, employment status, presence and age of household children, and sex, 2005 annual averages — Continued

Not employed

Activity	Hours per day spent in primary activities								
	Household children under 6			Household children 6-17			No household children under 18		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total, all activities ²	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Personal care activities	9.76	10.05	9.71	10.12	10.47	9.96	9.93	9.75	10.06
Sleeping	9.13	9.62	9.04	9.29	9.60	9.15	9.04	9.05	9.04
Eating and drinking	1.10	1.03	1.11	1.15	1.06	1.20	1.35	1.36	1.35
Household activities	2.94	1.80	3.16	2.68	1.49	3.23	2.53	1.94	2.98
Housework	1.38	(³)	1.56	1.09	(³)	1.45	.82	.26	1.24
Food preparation and cleanup	1.13	(³)	1.26	.88	.29	1.15	.70	.36	.96
Lawn and garden care .....	.08	(³)	(³)	.21	(³)	.18	.32	.42	.25
Household management .....	.13	(³)	.12	.21	(³)	.23	.23	.21	.24
Purchasing goods and services .....	.98	(³)	.98	1.07	.82	1.19	.93	.77	1.06
Consumer goods purchases .....	.56	(³)	.55	.58	.39	.67	.45	.35	.52
Professional and personal care services .....	.08	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	.12	.08	.16
Caring for and helping household members	2.75	1.38	3.00	1.19	.61	1.46	.09	.06	.10
Caring for and helping household children	2.51	1.27	2.74	.90	.39	1.14	—	—	—
Caring for and helping non-household members .....	.22	(³)	.20	.20	(³)	.20	.34	.33	.35
Caring for and helping non-household adults	(³)	(³)	(³)	.06	(³)	(³)	.11	.11	.11
Working and work-related activities	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	.09	(³)	(³)
Working	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Educational activities .....	.56	(³)	(³)	.53	(³)	(³)	.26	(³)	.17
Attending class	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	.12	(³)	.09
Homework and research	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.29	(³)	.29	.33	(³)	.39	.43	.37	.48
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.12	(³)	.13	.15	(³)	.17	.17	.14	.20
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.14	(³)	.13	.15	(³)	.18	.20	.18	.22
Leisure and sports	4.85	6.75	4.50	6.06	7.59	5.35	7.53	8.47	6.81
Socializing and communicating	1.12	(³)	1.07	1.00	1.24	.89	.84	.81	.85
Watching television	2.52	3.57	2.32	3.06	3.71	2.76	3.91	4.52	3.45
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.18	(³)	.14	.27	(³)	.22	.30	.43	.21
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.16	(³)	.19	.16	(³)	.19	.26	.17	.34
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.26	(³)	.26	.17	(³)	.16	.26	.31	.23

¹ Primary activities are those respondents identify as their main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included.

² All major activity categories include related travel time. See Technical Note for activity category definitions.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 800,000.

— Data not available.

Table 9. Average hours per day spent by persons 18 years and over caring for household children under 18 years, by sex of respondent and age of youngest household child, 2005 annual averages

Childcare activities	Hours per day spent caring for household children		
	Total	Men	Women
Persons in households with children under 18, total:			
Caring for household children as a primary activity	1.32	0.82	1.73
Physical care .....	.44	.23	.61
Education-related activities .....	.10	.06	.14
Reading to/with children .....	.04	.02	.06
Talking to/with children .....	.05	.03	.08
Playing/doing hobbies with children .....	.24	.21	.27
Looking after children .....	.08	.07	.10
Attending children's events .....	.06	.06	.07
Travel related to care of household children .....	.18	.10	.24
Other childcare activities .....	.12	.05	.18
Persons in households with youngest child 6 to 17 years:			
Caring for household children as a primary activity .....	.80	.46	1.09
Physical care .....	.14	.06	.21
Education-related activities .....	.13	.07	.17
Reading to/with children .....	.02	(¹)	.03
Talking to/with children .....	.07	.03	.10
Playing/doing hobbies with children .....	.05	.05	.05
Looking after children .....	.04	(¹)	.05
Attending children's events .....	.08	.07	.09
Travel related to care of household children .....	.17	.10	.24
Other childcare activities .....	.09	.04	.15
Persons in households with youngest child under 6:			
Caring for household children as a primary activity	1.94	1.28	2.46
Physical care .....	.79	.45	1.06
Education-related activities .....	.07	(¹)	.10
Reading to/with children .....	.06	.04	.09
Talking to/with children .....	.03	(¹)	.05
Playing/doing hobbies with children .....	.47	.41	.51
Looking after children .....	.14	.12	.15
Attending children's events .....	.04	(¹)	.04
Travel related to care of household children .....	.19	.11	.25
Other childcare activities .....	.15	.06	.21

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 800,000.

NOTE: Universe includes respondents 18 years and over living in households with children under 18 years, even if they did not report doing childcare on the diary day.

Table 10. Average hours per day spent by persons 18 years and over caring for household children under 13 as a secondary activity, by sex of respondent and age of youngest child, 2005 annual averages

Childcare activities ¹	Hours per day spent caring for household children ²		
	Total	Men	Women
Persons in households with children under 13, total	5.42	4.19	6.38
Caring for household children as a secondary activity in conjunction with:			
Personal care activities .....	.29	.20	.36
Household activities	1.29	.69	1.76
Purchasing goods and services .....	.41	.26	.52
Working and work-related activities .....	.19	.18	.19
Eating and drinking .....	.67	.59	.73
Leisure and sports	2.17	2.01	2.29
Other activities .....	.40	.25	.52
Persons in households with children 6 to 12, total	4.87	3.93	5.59
Caring for household children as a secondary activity in conjunction with:			
Personal care activities .....	.26	.17	.33
Household activities	1.17	.75	1.49
Purchasing goods and services .....	.29	.19	.36
Working and work-related activities .....	.19	.19	.19
Eating and drinking .....	.57	.51	.62
Leisure and sports	2.02	1.87	2.13
Other activities .....	.37	.25	.47
Persons in households with children under 6, total	5.80	4.36	6.94
Caring for household children as a secondary activity in conjunction with:			
Personal care activities .....	.31	.21	.39
Household activities	1.38	.66	1.95
Purchasing goods and services .....	.49	.31	.64
Working and work-related activities .....	.18	.17	.19
Eating and drinking .....	.74	.65	.80
Leisure and sports	2.28	2.11	2.41
Other activities .....	.43	.25	.56

¹ All major activity categories include related travel time. See Technical Note for activity category definitions.

² Secondary childcare time is defined as time one has a child under 13 "in his or her care" while doing something else as a main activity; information on secondary childcare is not collected for children over 12 years. Estimates include a small amount of care provided to own, non-household children.

NOTE: Universe includes all respondents 18 years and over living in households with children under 13 years, even if they did not report doing any childcare on the diary day.

Table 11. Average hours per day spent in leisure and sports activities for the total population by selected characteristics, 2005 annual averages

Characteristic	Hours per day spent in leisure and sports activities																
	Total, all leisure and sports activities			Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation		Socializing and communicating		Watching TV		Reading		Relaxing/ thinking		Playing games and computer use for leisure		Other leisure and sports activities, including travel ¹	
	Total, all days	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²
Sex																	
Men	5.50	4.83	7.10	0.34	0.49	0.55	1.09	2.51	3.47	0.29	0.38	0.34	0.40	0.35	0.50	0.44	0.76
Women	4.80	4.39	5.80	.21	.18	.60	1.22	2.24	2.68	.39	.52	.30	.29	.27	.28	.37	.62
Age																	
Total, 15 years and over	5.14	4.60	6.43	.27	.33	.58	1.16	2.37	3.07	.34	.45	.32	.35	.31	.39	.41	.69
15 to 24 years	5.55	5.03	6.82	.51	.57	.77	1.51	2.18	2.66	.14	.16	.19	.21	.57	.71	.68	1.00
25 to 34 years	4.29	3.55	5.91	.24	.29	.53	1.21	1.94	2.89	.13	.20	.17	.25	.24	.41	.30	.65
35 to 44 years	4.19	3.59	5.59	.22	.29	.50	1.15	1.91	2.72	.21	.30	.20	.21	.22	.29	.32	.63
45 to 54 years	4.50	3.84	6.15	.20	.35	.47	1.03	2.12	3.17	.30	.37	.25	.31	.15	.29	.36	.63
55 to 64 years	5.40	4.87	6.66	.22	.27	.56	1.09	2.59	3.27	.43	.68	.41	.39	.32	.31	.33	.64
65 years and over	7.31	7.11	7.81	.25	.19	.65	.91	3.73	3.89	.92	1.18	.77	.80	.36	.31	.43	.53
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity																	
White	5.08	4.53	6.42	.28	.35	.58	1.18	2.30	2.98	.36	.49	.28	.33	.31	.39	.42	.70
Black or African American	5.69	5.29	6.63	.21	.25	.67	1.04	2.92	3.82	.24	.15	.59	.52	.30	.29	.37	.56
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	4.80	4.18	6.16	.20	.30	.58	1.53	2.50	2.96	.12	.20	.25	.29	.15	.22	.37	.64
Employment status																	
Employed	4.23	3.55	5.87	.23	.36	.47	1.15	1.84	2.72	.22	.34	.23	.27	.23	.36	.34	.67
Full-time workers	4.06	3.31	5.86	.21	.38	.43	1.13	1.75	2.77	.21	.33	.22	.27	.20	.34	.29	.64
Part-time workers	4.84	4.41	5.89	.31	.27	.62	1.23	2.14	2.56	.27	.38	.24	.25	.32	.43	.51	.78
Not employed	6.86	6.60	7.47	.36	.28	.78	1.17	3.40	3.70	.57	.66	.50	.49	.46	.45	.54	.72
Earnings of full time wage and salary workers ³																	
0 - \$450	4.34	3.68	5.82	.17	.30	.51	1.26	1.95	2.85	.18	.19	.30	.23	.28	.39	.28	.60
\$451 - \$700	4.24	3.52	6.01	.23	.28	.41	1.15	1.90	3.02	.19	.27	.27	.37	.18	.31	.34	.60
\$701 - \$1,075	4.10	3.38	5.88	.21	.43	.50	1.17	1.76	2.64	.20	.38	.16	.24	.24	.40	.32	.63
\$1,076 and higher	3.72	2.85	5.79	.25	.54	.30	.90	1.51	2.63	.25	.46	.15	.23	.14	.34	.26	.69

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Average hours per day spent in leisure and sports activities for the total population by selected characteristics, 2005 annual averages — Continued

Characteristic	Hours per day spent in leisure and sports activities																
	Total, all leisure and sports activities			Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation		Socializing and communicating		Watching TV		Reading		Relaxing/ thinking		Playing games and computer use for leisure		Other leisure and sports activities, including travel ¹	
	Total, all days	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days ²
Presence and age of children																	
No household children under 18	5.66	5.13	6.91	0.29	0.32	0.57	1.12	2.68	3.34	0.44	0.59	0.38	0.43	0.34	0.41	0.44	0.70
Household children under 18	4.37	3.80	5.72	.26	.34	.59	1.22	1.92	2.66	.19	.25	.22	.22	.26	.36	.36	.66
Children 13 to 17 years, none younger	4.90	4.44	6.14	.35	.32	.60	1.19	2.13	2.95	.26	.30	.23	.21	.35	.39	.53	.78
Children 6 to 12 years, none younger	4.37	3.74	5.81	.27	.42	.53	1.10	1.83	2.64	.20	.29	.25	.26	.29	.40	.38	.70
Youngest child under 6 years	4.07	3.48	5.43	.19	.30	.64	1.33	1.87	2.53	.14	.18	.20	.20	.19	.32	.26	.57
Marital status and sex																	
Married, spouse present	4.75	4.18	6.13	.23	.29	.54	1.17	2.20	2.91	.33	.52	.30	.35	.26	.31	.33	.60
Men	5.04	4.37	6.71	.25	.43	.48	1.07	2.36	3.34	.31	.47	.37	.43	.26	.34	.35	.63
Women	4.46	3.99	5.57	.20	.16	.60	1.26	2.04	2.49	.35	.56	.23	.27	.26	.27	.31	.56
Other marital statuses	5.61	5.11	6.79	.33	.38	.63	1.15	2.58	3.25	.35	.37	.34	.34	.37	.49	.50	.79
Men	6.11	5.45	7.57	.46	.56	.65	1.12	2.72	3.64	.25	.27	.31	.37	.48	.70	.57	.91
Women	5.19	4.83	6.06	.22	.21	.61	1.18	2.47	2.90	.44	.47	.37	.32	.27	.30	.45	.69
Educational attainment, 25 years and over																	
Less than a high school diploma	6.16	5.82	6.90	.21	.16	.56	1.17	3.36	3.92	.33	.23	.84	.68	.18	(⁶)	.34	.60
High school graduates, no college ⁴	5.50	4.95	6.83	.17	.26	.58	1.09	2.79	3.67	.35	.43	.42	.48	.31	.28	.33	.61
Some college or associate degree	4.87	4.35	6.08	.23	.24	.57	1.12	2.32	2.96	.37	.49	.24	.26	.24	.43	.38	.57
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁵	4.22	3.58	5.78	.29	.40	.45	1.00	1.68	2.36	.45	.76	.15	.21	.22	.37	.34	.69

¹ Includes other leisure and sports activities, not elsewhere classified, and travel related to leisure and sports activities.

² Holidays are New Year's Day, Easter, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. In 2005, data were not collected about Thanksgiving Day.

³ These values are based on usual weekly earnings. Each earnings range represents approximately 25 percent of full-time wage and salary workers.

⁴ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

⁵ Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

⁶ Data not shown where base is less than 800,000.

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, data refer to respondents 15 years and over. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Table 12. Average hours per day spent in primary activities¹ for the total population by activity category, 2003, 2004, and 2005 averages

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Activity	Quarterly averages								
	I			II			III		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Total, all activities ²	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Personal care activities	9.39	9.43	9.50	9.27	9.34	9.36	9.35	9.33	9.42
Sleeping	8.65	8.64	8.67	8.49	8.59	8.53	8.53	8.54	8.64
Eating and drinking	1.14	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.29	1.27	1.21	1.25	1.25
Household activities	1.73	1.74	1.66	1.92	1.90	1.96	1.88	1.88	1.90
Housework .....	.63	.59	.60	.60	.61	.59	.60	.61	.63
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.56	.56	.52	.52	.49	.48	.52	.50	.50
Lawn and garden care .....	.08	.08	.08	.34	.31	.36	.26	.26	.23
Household management .....	.12	.13	.15	.13	.15	.14	.13	.13	.14
Purchasing goods and services .....	.76	.78	.73	.82	.78	.81	.82	.81	.79
Consumer purchases .....	.37	.38	.37	.39	.37	.40	.38	.40	.39
Professional and personal care services .....	.10	.09	.08	.10	.09	.09	.10	.08	.07
Caring for and helping household members .....	.56	.56	.56	.52	.54	.54	.52	.56	.50
Caring for and helping household children .....	.44	.43	.44	.39	.41	.42	.37	.44	.39
Caring for and helping non-household members .....	.24	.23	.22	.31	.31	.24	.31	.29	.21
Caring for and helping non-household adults .....	.09	.08	.07	.12	.11	.09	.12	.14	.07
Working and work-related activities	3.60	3.45	3.68	3.81	3.76	3.71	3.75	3.64	3.83
Working	3.25	3.10	3.33	3.43	3.43	3.37	3.38	3.28	3.47
Educational activities .....	.56	.66	.55	.43	.45	.44	.33	.28	.27
Attending class .....	.35	.42	.34	.26	.28	.27	.18	.16	.16
Homework and research .....	.15	.19	.17	.12	.13	.12	.10	.08	.08
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.30	.33	.33	.31	.33	.31	.33	.31	.28
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.14	.12	.13	.13	.13	.11	.16	.13	.12
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.12	.16	.15	.14	.16	.16	.14	.14	.12
Leisure and sports	5.26	5.23	5.23	4.99	4.97	5.04	5.13	5.35	5.19
Socializing and communicating .....	.71	.65	.73	.83	.76	.70	.85	.87	.81
Watching television	2.84	2.83	2.78	2.39	2.43	2.45	2.40	2.54	2.43
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.26	.25	.22	.29	.32	.35	.38	.32	.32
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.20	.19	.18	.17	.19	.16	.19	.16	.18
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.26	.17	.13	.18	.14	.15	.19	.13	.18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Average hours per day spent in primary activities¹ for the total population by activity category, 2003, 2004, and 2005 averages — Continued

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Activity	Quarterly averages			Annual averages		
	IV			2003	2004	2005
	2003	2004	2005			
Total, all activities ²	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Personal care activities	9.36	9.27	9.43	9.34	9.34	9.43
Sleeping	8.60	8.47	8.66	8.57	8.56	8.63
Eating and drinking	1.22	1.19	1.21	1.21	1.24	1.24
Household activities	1.81	1.70	1.77	1.83	1.80	1.82
Housework .....	.63	.56	.63	.62	.59	.61
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.53	.50	.54	.53	.51	.51
Lawn and garden care .....	.12	.14	.14	.20	.19	.20
Household management .....	.15	.14	.15	.13	.14	.15
Purchasing goods and services .....	.84	.88	.86	.81	.81	.80
Consumer purchases .....	.46	.47	.45	.40	.41	.41
Professional and personal care services .....	.08	.09	.09	.09	.09	.08
Caring for and helping household members .....	.61	.58	.54	.55	.56	.54
Caring for and helping household children .....	.47	.42	.42	.42	.43	.42
Caring for and helping non-household members .....	.29	.26	.26	.29	.27	.23
Caring for and helping non-household adults .....	.10	.08	.09	.11	.10	.08
Working and work-related activities	3.57	3.75	3.55	3.68	3.65	3.69
Working	3.23	3.44	3.23	3.32	3.31	3.35
Educational activities .....	.58	.60	.54	.48	.50	.45
Attending class .....	.36	.38	.31	.29	.31	.27
Homework and research .....	.17	.17	.20	.13	.14	.14
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.34	.30	.32	.32	.32	.31
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.14	.11	.13	.14	.12	.12
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.16	.14	.14	.14	.15	.14
Leisure and sports	5.06	5.15	5.11	5.11	5.18	5.14
Socializing and communicating .....	.73	.72	.76	.78	.75	.75
Watching television	2.63	2.76	2.66	2.57	2.64	2.58
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.26	.29	.28	.30	.30	.29
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.19	.19	.20	.19	.18	.18
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.13	.12	.21	.19	.14	.17

¹ Primary activities are those respondents identify as their main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included.

² All major activity categories include related travel time. See Technical Note for activity category definitions.

NOTE: Data refer to respondents 15 years and over.