

Usual Hours Worked in the Past 12 Months for Workers 16 to 64: 2008 and 2009

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INTRODUCTION

Since the onset of the recession in December of 2007, work hours have trended downward because of increasing involuntary part-time work and a reduction in overtime hours.¹ These trends vary by metropolitan statistical area (metro area) and by type of employment.² This report will show where work-hour cuts have been most prevalent. It highlights changes in usual hours worked per week by sex, occupation, industry, and class of worker.

While work hours typically vary little from year to year, they tend to decline during periods of recession. They can also be a leading indicator of changes in employment, because employers may increase or decrease work hours for current employees prior to layoffs or hiring.³ An increase in part-time work and a reduction in usual work hours are some of the indicators of underemployment, and as such, are important measures of the overall employment situation.⁴

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2009. "The Employment Situation: January 2009." Available online at <www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/empisit_02062009.pdf>.

² For more information on metropolitan statistical areas please see <www.whitehouse.gov/omb/assets/omb/bulletins/fy2009/09-01.pdf>.

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2008. "Involuntary Part-Time Work on the Rise." *Issues in Labor Statistics*, December 2008.

⁴ Underemployed individuals are those who wanted full-time jobs but worked less than 35 hours per week due to slack work (a reduction in hours in response to unfavorable business conditions) or because they were only able to find part-time work.

Usual Hours: Usual hours refer to the usual number of hours worked during a week at all jobs held. Mean usual hours is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of hours worked by the total number of workers aged 16 to 64 who have worked within the past 12 months.

Occupation: Occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job.

Industry: Industry describes the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. Individuals provide descriptions of what is made, what is sold, or what service is provided by their employer.

Class of worker: Class of worker categorizes people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization.

Universe: Usual hours are provided for individuals aged 16 to 64 who have worked within the past 12 months. Individuals provide occupation, industry, and class of worker data for the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to their primary job. For people who are not currently employed but report having a job within the last 12 months, the data refer to their last job.

By
Christin Hilgeman

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

CHANGE IN USUAL WORK HOURS

Work hours in the United States fell by about 36 minutes per week from 39.0 hours in 2008 to 38.4 hours in 2009. Work hours fell in 46 of the 50 largest U.S. metro areas. None of the 50 metro areas reported an increase in work hours.

Men experienced larger work-hour reductions than women. Men's work hours declined by 48 minutes per week, from 41.7 hours to 40.9 hours per week. Women's work hours declined by 24 minutes per week, from 36.1 hours to 35.7 hours per week. In addition to experiencing a larger reduction in work hours, men's work hours declined in a larger number of metro areas, falling in 43 metro areas compared with 19 for women.

USUAL WORK HOURS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

In 2009, residents of Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX, and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX, worked the longest number of hours at 40.3 and 39.8 hours per week, respectively. Work hours were longest in Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX, with men working 42.4 hours per week and women working 37.6 hours per week.⁵

Work hours were shortest in Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY at 36.9 hours per week. Men worked the shortest number of hours in Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA, at 39.6 hours per

⁵ Work hours for men in Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX, are not statistically different from work hours for men in Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC. Work hours for women in Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX, are not statistically different from work hours for women in Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX, and San Antonio, TX.

week while women worked the shortest number of hours in Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, at 34.1 hours per week.⁶

USUAL WORK HOURS BY OCCUPATION⁷

Workers in construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations, production, transportation, and material moving occupations, and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations experienced the largest decrease in work hours. In each of these occupations work hours declined by about an hour per week. Workers in sales and office occupations and managerial, professional, and related occupations worked 24 minutes less in 2009.

USUAL WORK HOURS BY INDUSTRY⁸

Work hours declined by about 74 minutes per week in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, and mining industries and by about 67 minutes per week in construction industries.⁹ The smallest decrease in work hours was registered in the finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing industries with a decrease of 5 minutes per week between 2008 and 2009.

⁶ Work hours for men in Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA, are not statistically different from work hours for men in Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA. Work hours for women in Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, are not statistically different from work hours for women in Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA.

⁷ Occupational categories are based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2000. For more information, see <www.bls.gov/soc>.

⁸ Industry categories are based on the North American Industry Classification System 2007. For more information, see <www.census.gov/naics>.

⁹ The estimate for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, and mining is not statistically different from the estimate for construction.

USUAL WORK HOURS BY CLASS OF WORKER

Self-employed workers experienced a greater reduction in work hours between 2008 and 2009 than workers in other types of employment. Workers who were self-employed in their own unincorporated businesses worked 66 minutes less in 2009 while those self-employed in their own incorporated businesses worked 49 minutes less in 2009.¹⁰ Government workers were the least likely to work reduced hours between 2008 and 2009 with a reduction of 17 minutes per week.¹¹

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

Data presented in this report are based on people and households that responded to the ACS in 2008 and 2009. The resulting estimates are representative of the entire population. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. Due to rounding, some details may not sum to totals. For information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, please see the "2009 ACS Accuracy of the Data" document located at <www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2009.pdf>.

¹⁰ The estimates for self-employed in own not incorporated business workers and self-employed in own incorporated business workers are not statistically different from the estimate for unpaid family workers.

¹¹ The estimate for government workers is not statistically different from the estimate for unpaid family workers.

Table 1.

Usual Hours Worked in the Past 12 Months for Workers Aged 16 to 64 by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2008 and 2009¹

| Area | 2008 | | 2009 | | Change in usual hours worked in minutes | Margin of error ² (±) |
|--|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Estimate | Margin of error ² (±) | Estimate | Margin of error ² (±) | | |
| United States | 39.0 | 0.1 | 38.4 | 0.1 | *-36 | 8 |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 39.9 | 0.2 | 39.1 | 0.2 | *-48 | 17 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 39.7 | 0.2 | 39.0 | 0.2 | *-42 | 17 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 39.3 | 0.2 | 38.8 | 0.2 | *-30 | 17 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 39.9 | 0.2 | 39.2 | 0.3 | *-42 | 22 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 38.5 | 0.2 | 37.9 | 0.1 | *-36 | 13 |
| Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY | 37.4 | 0.3 | 36.9 | 0.3 | *-30 | 25 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 39.8 | 0.3 | 39.2 | 0.2 | *-36 | 22 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 38.9 | 0.1 | 38.3 | 0.1 | *-36 | 8 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 38.6 | 0.2 | 38.2 | 0.2 | *-24 | 17 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 38.5 | 0.2 | 37.6 | 0.2 | *-54 | 17 |
| Columbus, OH | 39.0 | 0.2 | 38.4 | 0.3 | *-36 | 22 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 40.5 | 0.2 | 39.8 | 0.1 | *-42 | 13 |
| Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO | 39.4 | 0.2 | 39.0 | 0.2 | *-24 | 17 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 38.5 | 0.2 | 37.5 | 0.2 | *-60 | 17 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 38.3 | 0.3 | 37.6 | 0.2 | *-42 | 22 |
| Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX | 41.0 | 0.2 | 40.3 | 0.2 | *-42 | 17 |
| Indianapolis-Carmel, IN | 39.5 | 0.2 | 38.8 | 0.2 | *-42 | 17 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 39.9 | 0.3 | 39.4 | 0.3 | *-30 | 25 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 39.7 | 0.2 | 39.0 | 0.2 | *-42 | 17 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 39.7 | 0.3 | 38.9 | 0.2 | *-48 | 22 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 38.7 | 0.1 | 38.1 | 0.1 | *-36 | 8 |
| Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN | 38.9 | 0.2 | 38.4 | 0.3 | *-30 | 22 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 39.3 | 0.3 | 38.5 | 0.3 | *-48 | 25 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL | 39.5 | 0.2 | 38.8 | 0.1 | *-42 | 13 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 38.2 | 0.2 | 37.9 | 0.2 | *-18 | 17 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 38.2 | 0.1 | 37.8 | 0.3 | *-24 | 19 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN | 39.4 | 0.2 | 39.0 | 0.2 | *-24 | 17 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 39.7 | 0.3 | 39.4 | 0.3 | -18 | 25 |
| New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 39.2 | 0.2 | 39.1 | 0.1 | -6 | 13 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 39.7 | 0.2 | 39.1 | 0.2 | *-36 | 17 |
| Orlando-Kissimmee, FL | 39.3 | 0.2 | 38.6 | 0.3 | *-42 | 22 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 38.8 | 0.2 | 38.5 | 0.2 | *-18 | 17 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | 39.5 | 0.1 | 38.8 | 0.2 | *-42 | 13 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 38.5 | 0.2 | 38.1 | 0.2 | *-24 | 17 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 38.4 | 0.2 | 37.6 | 0.2 | *-48 | 17 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 37.5 | 0.2 | 37.6 | 0.3 | 6 | 22 |
| Raleigh-Cary, NC | 39.7 | 0.3 | 39.0 | 0.3 | *-42 | 25 |
| Richmond, VA | 39.4 | 0.3 | 38.5 | 0.3 | *-54 | 25 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 38.5 | 0.2 | 37.6 | 0.2 | *-54 | 17 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 38.1 | 0.3 | 37.7 | 0.3 | -24 | 25 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 38.3 | 0.2 | 38.0 | 0.2 | *-18 | 17 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 38.5 | 0.3 | 37.8 | 0.3 | *-42 | 25 |
| San Antonio, TX | 39.8 | 0.2 | 39.2 | 0.3 | *-36 | 22 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 39.0 | 0.2 | 38.5 | 0.2 | *-30 | 17 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 38.5 | 0.2 | 38.1 | 0.2 | *-24 | 17 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 39.2 | 0.2 | 38.4 | 0.2 | *-48 | 17 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 39.0 | 0.2 | 38.5 | 0.2 | *-30 | 17 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 39.6 | 0.2 | 39.1 | 0.2 | *-30 | 17 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 39.8 | 0.3 | 39.2 | 0.3 | *-36 | 25 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 40.0 | 0.2 | 39.5 | 0.2 | *-30 | 17 |

* Statistically different at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹Fifty most populous metropolitan statistical areas based on population estimates as of July 1, 2009. Metropolitan statistical area boundaries defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of November 2008.

²Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Surveys, 2008 and 2009.

Table 2.

Usual Hours Worked in the Past 12 Months for Workers Aged 16 to 64 by Sex and by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2008 and 2009¹

| Area | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | 2008 | | 2009 | | Change in usual hours worked in minutes | Margin of error ² (±) | 2008 | | 2009 | | Change in usual hours worked in minutes | Margin of error ² (±) |
| | Estimate | Margin of error ² (±) | Estimate | Margin of error ² (±) | | | Estimate | Margin of error ² (±) | Estimate | Margin of error ² (±) | | |
| United States | 41.7 | 0.1 | 40.9 | 0.1 | *-48 | 8 | 36.1 | 0.1 | 35.7 | 0.1 | *-24 | 8 |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 42.3 | 0.2 | 41.2 | 0.2 | *-66 | 17 | 37.3 | 0.2 | 36.8 | 0.2 | *-30 | 17 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 42.0 | 0.4 | 41.0 | 0.3 | *-60 | 30 | 36.9 | 0.3 | 36.7 | 0.3 | -12 | 25 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 41.8 | 0.2 | 41.2 | 0.3 | *-36 | 22 | 36.8 | 0.3 | 36.5 | 0.3 | -18 | 25 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 42.7 | 0.4 | 41.6 | 0.3 | *-66 | 30 | 36.9 | 0.4 | 36.5 | 0.4 | -24 | 34 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 41.6 | 0.2 | 40.8 | 0.2 | *-48 | 17 | 35.3 | 0.2 | 34.9 | 0.2 | *-24 | 17 |
| Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY | 40.1 | 0.4 | 39.7 | 0.4 | -24 | 34 | 34.6 | 0.4 | 34.1 | 0.3 | -30 | 30 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 42.6 | 0.3 | 41.5 | 0.3 | *-66 | 25 | 36.8 | 0.3 | 36.7 | 0.4 | -6 | 30 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 41.5 | 0.2 | 40.6 | 0.2 | *-54 | 17 | 36.0 | 0.1 | 35.7 | 0.2 | *-18 | 13 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 41.7 | 0.3 | 40.7 | 0.3 | *-60 | 25 | 35.4 | 0.3 | 35.5 | 0.3 | 6 | 25 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 41.5 | 0.3 | 40.2 | 0.3 | *-78 | 25 | 35.3 | 0.3 | 35.0 | 0.3 | -18 | 25 |
| Columbus, OH | 41.6 | 0.3 | 40.6 | 0.3 | *-60 | 25 | 36.3 | 0.3 | 36.0 | 0.3 | -18 | 25 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 42.8 | 0.2 | 41.9 | 0.2 | *-54 | 17 | 37.6 | 0.2 | 37.3 | 0.2 | *-18 | 17 |
| Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO | 41.8 | 0.2 | 41.2 | 0.2 | *-36 | 17 | 36.7 | 0.3 | 36.4 | 0.3 | -18 | 25 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 41.3 | 0.2 | 40.2 | 0.2 | *-66 | 17 | 35.4 | 0.2 | 34.8 | 0.2 | *-36 | 17 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 40.9 | 0.4 | 40.5 | 0.3 | -24 | 30 | 35.4 | 0.4 | 34.6 | 0.3 | *-48 | 30 |
| Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX | 43.5 | 0.2 | 42.4 | 0.2 | *-66 | 17 | 37.8 | 0.2 | 37.6 | 0.3 | -12 | 22 |
| Indianapolis-Carmel, IN | 42.1 | 0.3 | 41.4 | 0.3 | *-42 | 25 | 36.6 | 0.3 | 36.0 | 0.3 | *-36 | 25 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 42.0 | 0.4 | 41.6 | 0.3 | -24 | 30 | 37.6 | 0.3 | 37.0 | 0.3 | *-36 | 25 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 42.2 | 0.3 | 41.6 | 0.3 | *-36 | 25 | 37.0 | 0.3 | 36.3 | 0.3 | *-42 | 25 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 41.3 | 0.3 | 40.4 | 0.3 | *-54 | 25 | 37.8 | 0.3 | 36.9 | 0.3 | *-54 | 25 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 40.8 | 0.2 | 39.9 | 0.2 | *-54 | 17 | 36.3 | 0.2 | 35.9 | 0.1 | *-24 | 13 |
| Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN | 41.3 | 0.3 | 40.6 | 0.4 | *-42 | 30 | 36.4 | 0.3 | 36.1 | 0.4 | -18 | 30 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 41.3 | 0.4 | 40.6 | 0.5 | *-42 | 38 | 37.2 | 0.4 | 36.5 | 0.4 | *-42 | 34 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL | 41.5 | 0.2 | 40.5 | 0.3 | *-60 | 22 | 37.3 | 0.2 | 36.9 | 0.2 | *-24 | 17 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 40.9 | 0.3 | 40.4 | 0.3 | *-30 | 25 | 35.4 | 0.3 | 35.3 | 0.3 | -6 | 25 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 40.7 | 0.2 | 40.0 | 0.2 | *-42 | 17 | 35.5 | 0.2 | 35.3 | 0.2 | -12 | 17 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN | 41.8 | 0.3 | 41.3 | 0.3 | *-30 | 25 | 36.7 | 0.3 | 36.5 | 0.3 | -12 | 25 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 42.5 | 0.5 | 41.9 | 0.4 | -36 | 38 | 36.9 | 0.4 | 36.8 | 0.4 | -6 | 34 |
| New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 41.8 | 0.2 | 41.6 | 0.2 | -12 | 17 | 36.4 | 0.1 | 36.4 | 0.1 | 0 | 8 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 42.2 | 0.4 | 41.5 | 0.3 | *-42 | 30 | 36.9 | 0.3 | 36.4 | 0.4 | -30 | 30 |
| Orlando-Kissimmee, FL | 41.1 | 0.4 | 40.2 | 0.3 | *-54 | 30 | 37.2 | 0.3 | 36.9 | 0.3 | -18 | 25 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 41.6 | 0.2 | 41.2 | 0.2 | *-24 | 17 | 35.8 | 0.2 | 35.6 | 0.2 | -12 | 17 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | 41.3 | 0.2 | 40.6 | 0.2 | *-42 | 17 | 37.3 | 0.3 | 36.6 | 0.3 | *-42 | 25 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 41.6 | 0.2 | 40.9 | 0.3 | *-42 | 22 | 35.2 | 0.3 | 35.2 | 0.2 | 0 | 22 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 41.1 | 0.3 | 40.0 | 0.2 | *-66 | 22 | 35.4 | 0.3 | 34.9 | 0.3 | *-30 | 25 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 40.6 | 0.4 | 40.5 | 0.3 | -6 | 30 | 34.3 | 0.3 | 34.6 | 0.4 | 18 | 30 |
| Raleigh-Cary, NC | 42.0 | 0.4 | 41.3 | 0.4 | *-42 | 34 | 37.1 | 0.5 | 36.4 | 0.4 | *-42 | 38 |
| Richmond, VA | 41.9 | 0.4 | 40.6 | 0.4 | *-78 | 34 | 36.8 | 0.4 | 36.3 | 0.4 | -30 | 34 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 40.8 | 0.3 | 40.0 | 0.3 | *-48 | 25 | 35.6 | 0.2 | 34.7 | 0.3 | *-54 | 22 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 40.3 | 0.3 | 39.6 | 0.3 | *-42 | 25 | 35.6 | 0.3 | 35.5 | 0.3 | -6 | 25 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 40.6 | 0.2 | 40.2 | 0.2 | *-24 | 17 | 35.8 | 0.2 | 35.6 | 0.3 | -12 | 22 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 41.3 | 0.3 | 40.2 | 0.4 | *-66 | 30 | 35.1 | 0.4 | 34.8 | 0.4 | -18 | 34 |
| San Antonio, TX | 41.9 | 0.3 | 41.2 | 0.3 | *-42 | 25 | 37.4 | 0.3 | 37.1 | 0.4 | -18 | 30 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 41.5 | 0.3 | 40.8 | 0.3 | *-42 | 25 | 35.9 | 0.2 | 35.6 | 0.3 | -18 | 22 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 40.4 | 0.2 | 40.0 | 0.2 | *-24 | 17 | 36.3 | 0.2 | 36.1 | 0.3 | -12 | 22 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 41.4 | 0.3 | 40.5 | 0.3 | *-54 | 25 | 36.4 | 0.4 | 35.7 | 0.3 | *-42 | 30 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 41.7 | 0.3 | 41.0 | 0.2 | *-42 | 22 | 35.9 | 0.2 | 35.6 | 0.3 | -18 | 22 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 41.6 | 0.3 | 41.0 | 0.3 | *-36 | 25 | 37.4 | 0.3 | 37.1 | 0.3 | -18 | 25 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 42.4 | 0.4 | 42.1 | 0.4 | -18 | 34 | 36.9 | 0.3 | 36.2 | 0.5 | *-42 | 35 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 42.1 | 0.2 | 41.4 | 0.2 | *-42 | 17 | 37.7 | 0.2 | 37.5 | 0.2 | -12 | 17 |

* Statistically different at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹Fifty most populous metropolitan statistical areas based on population estimates as of July 1, 2009. Metropolitan statistical area boundaries defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of November 2008.

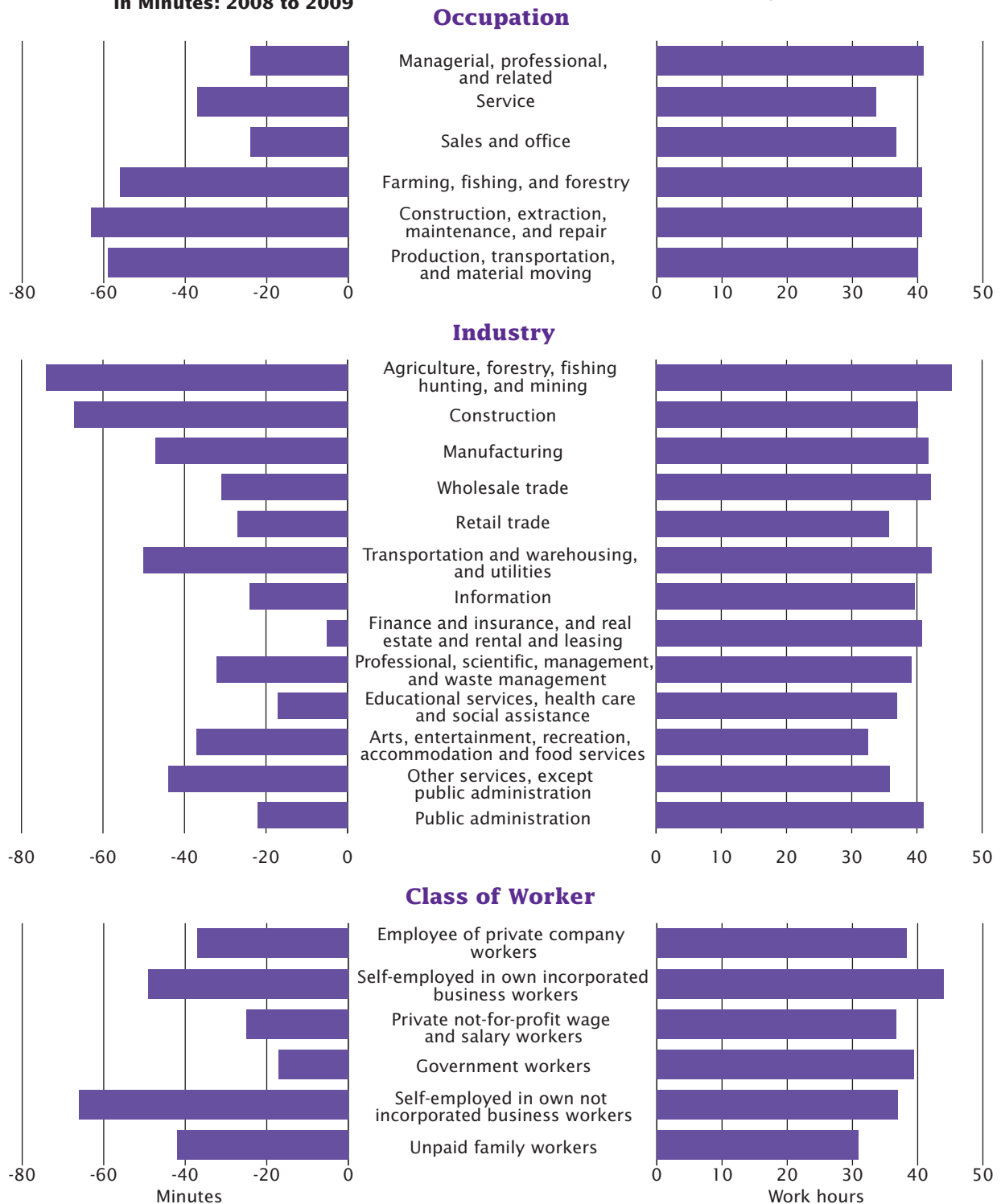
²Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Surveys, 2008 and 2009.

Usual Hours Worked in the Past 12 Months for Workers Aged 16 to 64 by Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker

Change in Usual Weekly Work Hours in Minutes: 2008 to 2009

Usual Weekly Work Hours: 2009



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Surveys, 2008 and 2009.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation, and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data for 2005 were released for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit www.census.gov/acs/www.