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AMERICAN TIME USE SURVEY — 2011 RESULTS

In 2011, 16 percent of the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population age 15 and over were eldercare providers, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This and other information about eldercare providers and the time they spent providing care were collected for the first time in the 2011 American Time Use Survey (ATUS). This release also includes the average amount of time per day in 2011 that individuals spent in various activities, such as working, household activities, childcare, and leisure and sports activities. For a further description of ATUS data, concepts, and methodology, see the Technical Note.

Eldercare in 2011

- Of the 39.8 million eldercare providers in the civilian noninstitutional population, the majority (56 percent) were women. Eldercare providers are those who provided unpaid care to someone over the age of 65 who needed help because of a condition related to aging. (See table 13.)
- Individuals ages 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 were the most likely to provide eldercare (23 and 22 percent, respectively), followed by those age 65 and over (16 percent). (See table 13.)
- Sixty-nine percent of eldercare providers cared for only one person in 2011. (See table 14.)
- Forty-two percent of eldercare providers cared for a parent. (See table 14.)
- Twenty-three percent of eldercare providers were parents of 1 or more household children under age 18. (See table 14.)
- On average, 24 percent of eldercare providers cared for at least 1 eldercare recipient per day. Eldercare can involve a range of care activities, such as assisting with grooming, preparing meals, and providing transportation. Eldercare also can involve providing companionship or being available to assist when help is needed, and thus eldercare can be associated with nearly any activity. (See table 15.)
- On days they provided eldercare, persons spent an average of 3.1 hours providing this care. Just over half of this time was associated with leisure activities (1.0 hour) and household activities (42 minutes). (See table 16. Unlike estimates elsewhere in this release, major activity categories do not include related travel time.)

Working (by Employed Persons) in 2011

- On days that they worked, employed persons spent an average of 7.6 hours working. More hours were worked, on average, on weekdays than on weekend days—8.0 hours compared with 5.7 hours. (See table 4.)
- On the days that they worked, employed men worked 47 minutes more than employed women. This 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 longer than women—8.3 hours compared with 7.8 hours. (See table 4.)
- Many more persons worked on weekdays than on weekend days: 82 percent of employed persons worked on an average weekday, compared with 35 percent on an average weekend day. These estimates include individuals who worked on days they were not normally scheduled to work. For example, the 35 percent of workers who worked on a weekend day includes those whose jobs are typically scheduled on weekends, as well as those who usually work on weekdays but spent time working on the weekend. (See table 4.)
- On the days that they worked, 21 percent of employed persons did some or all of their work at home, and 85 percent did some or all of their work at their workplace. Men and women were about equally likely to do some or all of their work at home. (See table 6.)
- Multiple jobholders were more likely to work on an average weekend day than were single jobholders—57 percent compared with 33 percent. Multiple jobholders were also more likely to work at home than single jobholders—31 percent compared with 20 percent. (See tables 4 and 6.)
- Self-employed workers were three times more likely than wage and salary workers to have done some work at home on days worked—56 percent compared with 18 percent. (See table 7.)
- On the days that they worked, 36 percent of employed persons age 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher did some work at home, compared with only 11 percent of those with less than a high school diploma. (See table 6.)

Household Activities in 2011

- On an average day, 83 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. (For a definition of average day, see the Technical Note.) (See table 1.)
- On the days that they did household activities, women spent an average of 2.6 hours on such activities, while men spent 2.1 hours. (See table 1.)
- On an average day, 19 percent of men did housework—such as cleaning or doing laundry—compared with 48 percent of women. Forty percent of men did food preparation or cleanup, compared with 66 percent of women. (See table 1.)

Leisure Activities in 2011

- On an average day, nearly everyone age 15 and over engaged in some sort of leisure activity (95 percent), such as watching TV, socializing, or exercising. Of those who engaged in leisure activities, men spent more time in these activities (5.8 hours) than did women (5.2 hours). (See table 1.)
- Watching TV was the leisure activity that occupied the most time (2.8 hours per day), accounting for about half of leisure time, on average, for those age 15 and over. Socializing, such as visiting with friends or attending or hosting social events, was the next most common leisure activity, accounting for nearly three-quarters of an hour per day. (See table 1.)
- Men were a little more likely than women to participate in sports, exercise, or recreation on any given day—20 percent compared with 17 percent. On the days that they participated, men also spent more time in these activities than did women—1.9 hours compared with 1.3 hours. (See table 1.)
- On an average day, adults age 75 and over spent 7.4 hours engaged in leisure and sports activities—more than any other age group; 25- to 44-year-olds spent 4.2 hours engaged in leisure and sports activities—less than other age groups. (See table 11.)
- Time spent reading for personal interest and playing games or using a computer for leisure varied greatly by age. Individuals age 75 and over averaged 58 minutes of reading per weekend day and 21 minutes playing games or using a computer for leisure. Conversely, individuals ages 15 to 19 read for an average of 7 minutes per weekend day while spending 1.2 hours playing games or using a computer for leisure. (See table 11.)
- Employed adults living in households with no children under age 18 engaged in leisure activities for 4.5 hours per day, an hour more than employed adults living with a child under age 6. (See table 8.)

Care of Household Children (by Adults in Households with Children) for the period 2007-11

- Adults living in households with children under age 6 spent an average of 2.0 hours per day providing primary childcare to household children. Adults living in households where the youngest child was between the ages of 6 and 17 spent less than half as much time providing primary childcare to household children—47 minutes per day. Primary childcare is childcare that is done as a main activity, such as physical care of children and reading to or talking with children. (See table 9.)
- On an average day, among adults living in households with children under age 6, women spent 1.1 hours providing physical care (such as bathing or feeding a child) to household children; by contrast, men spent 26 minutes providing physical care. (See table 9.)
- Adults living in households with at least one child under age 6 spent an average of 5.5 hours per day providing secondary childcare—that is, they had at least one child in their care while doing activities other than primary childcare. Secondary childcare provided by adults living in households with children under age 6 was most commonly provided while doing leisure activities (2.2 hours) or household activities (1.3 hours). (See table 10.)

- Adults living in households with children under age 6 spent more time providing primary childcare on an average weekday (2.1 hours) than on an average weekend day (1.8 hours). However, they spent less time providing secondary childcare on weekdays than on weekend days—4.6 hours compared with 7.7 hours. (See tables 9 and 10.)

Additional Data

ATUS 2011 data files are available for users to do their own tabulations and analyses. In accordance with BLS and Census Bureau policies that protect survey respondents' privacy, identifying information was removed from the data files and some responses have been edited. The 2011 data files are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/tus/data.htm.

Technical Note

The estimates in this release are based on annual average data from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). The ATUS, which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), is a continuous survey about how individuals age 15 and over spend their time.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Survey methodology

Data collection for the ATUS began in January 2003. Sample cases for the survey are selected monthly, and interviews are conducted continuously throughout the year. In 2011, approximately 12,500 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 over 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, survey 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, then the interviewer records the first activity mentioned. After completing the time diary, interviewers ask respondents additional questions to clearly identify work, volunteering, and secondary childcare activities. Secondary childcare is defined as having a child under age 13 in one's care while doing other activities. Questions to identify eldercare providers and activities done as eldercare were added to the survey in 2011.

In addition, the ATUS includes an update of the household composition information from the last CPS interview (2 to 5 months prior to the ATUS interview) and the employment status information of the respondent and his or her spouse or unmarried partner. For respondents 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 are asked. Those who report being on layoff are asked if or when they expect to be recalled to work. 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 2011 ATUS Coding Lexicon can be accessed at www.bls.gov/tus/lexicons.htm.

Concepts and definitions

Average day. The average day measure reflects an average distribution across all persons in the reference population and all days of the week. 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 and not employed. Activity profiles differ based upon age, employment status, gender, and other characteristics. On an average day in 2011, persons in the U.S. age 15 and over did work and work-related activities for 3.6 hours, slept 8.7 hours, spent 5.2 hours doing leisure and sports activities, and spent 1.8 hours doing household activities. The remaining 4.7 hours were spent doing a variety of other activities, including eating and drinking, attending school, and shopping. (See table 1.) By comparison, an average weekday for persons

employed full time on days that they worked included 9.2 hours doing work and work-related activities, 7.6 hours sleeping, 2.9 hours doing leisure and sports activities, and 0.9 hour doing household activities. The remaining 3.4 hours were spent in other activities, such as those described above. (These estimates include related travel time.)

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 42 percent of all persons age 15 years and over worked on an average day in 2011 because some were not employed and those who were employed did not work every day. (See table 1.)

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 those of 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 who did the activity.* The average number of hours per day is computed using only responses from those who engaged in a particular activity on their diary day.

Condition related to aging. An ongoing ailment or physical or emotional limitation that typically affects older people, such as becoming more frail; having difficulty seeing, hearing, or physically moving; becoming more forgetful; tiring more quickly; or having specific medical ailments that are more common among older adults. It also refers to existing conditions that become progressively worse as one ages.

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

Earnings

- *Usual weekly earnings.* Estimates represent the earnings of full-time wage and salary workers with one job only (both incorporated and unincorporated self-employed are excluded), before taxes and other deductions. They include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received. Usual weekly earnings are only updated in ATUS for about a third of employed respondents—if the respondent changed jobs or employment status between the CPS and ATUS

interviews or if the CPS weekly earnings value was imputed. This means that the earnings information could be out of date because the CPS interview was done 2 to 5 months prior to the ATUS interview. Respondents are asked to identify the easiest way for them to report earnings (hourly, weekly, biweekly, twice monthly, annually, or 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 (both incorporated and unincorporated self-employed are excluded) who held only one job. For example, 25 percent of full-time wage and salary workers with one job only had weekly earnings of \$520 or less. These dollar values vary from year to year.

Eldercare. Eldercare is providing unpaid care or assistance to an individual who needed help because of a condition related to aging. This care can be provided by a family member or non-family member. Care can be provided in the recipient's home, the provider's home, or a care facility, such as in a nursing home.

Eldercare can involve a range of care activities, such as assisting with grooming and feeding, preparing meals, arranging medical care, and providing transportation. Eldercare also can involve providing companionship or being available to assist when help is needed, and thus it can be associated with nearly any activity.

Estimates of the time spent providing eldercare are derived by summing the durations of activities during which respondents provided care or assistance for an adult who needed help because of a condition related to aging. These estimates never include times the respondent reported *Personal care activities* or *Personal care services*.

Eldercare provider. An individual who provided eldercare more than one time in the 3 to 4 months prior to the interview day. The time frame varies slightly by respondent because the question asks about care provided between the first day of a given reference month and the interview day. Estimates are restricted to eldercare providers caring for at least one person age 65 or older.

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; or

2) Were not working but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, vacation, childcare problems, labor-management disputes, 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 age 15 years and over, whereas it is age 16 years and over 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 usually collected during the week including the 19th of the month and refer to employment during the week containing the 12th of the month. 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 since ATUS data and estimates are published during the year following data collection.

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 his or her own children, grandchildren, nieces or nephews, or siblings) or not related (such as foster children or children of roommates).

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 and eldercare in table 16, the estimates presented in this release reflect time spent in primary activities only.

Secondary activities. A secondary (or simultaneous) 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 an activity other than primary childcare, 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 nonhousehold child under age 13 in their care while doing activities other than primary childcare. 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 2011, the telephone call center was closed the day after Christmas Day, so data were not collected about this holiday. Data were not collected about New Year's Day in 2007, Christmas Day in 2008, and the Fourth of July in 2010.

Major activity category definitions

The following definitions describe the activity categories shown in this report. All major time-use categories in Tables 1-12 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 *Leisure and sports*. Activity categories in Table 16—which details time spent providing eldercare—are slightly different than those in Tables 1-12: *Traveling* appears as a separate activity rather than being combined with each of the major activity categories, and the composition of *Other activities, not elsewhere classified*, has changed.

Personal care activities. Personal care activities include sleeping, grooming (such as bathing or 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. In general, 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 eating and drinking done as part of a work or volunteer activity), whether alone, with others, at home, at a place of purchase, or somewhere else, is classified here.

Household activities. Household activities are those done by persons to maintain their households. These include housework; cooking; lawn and garden care; pet care; vehicle maintenance and repair; home maintenance, repair, decoration, and renovation; and household management and organizational activities (such as filling out paperwork or planning a party). Food preparation, whether or not reported as done specifically for another household member, is always classified as a household activity unless it was done as a volunteer, work, or income-generating activity. For example, "making breakfast for my son" is coded as a household activity, not as childcare.

Purchasing goods and services. This category includes purchases of consumer goods, professional and personal care services, household services, and government services. Consumer purchases include 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). 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 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 (under age 18) or adult in the household, regardless of relationship to the respondent or the physical or mental health status of the person being helped, is classified here. Caring for and

helping activities for household children and adults are coded separately in subcategories.

Primary childcare activities include time spent providing physical care; playing with children; reading to children; assistance with homework; attending children's events; taking care of children's health 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 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 occurs when persons have a child under age 13 "in their care" while doing activities other than primary childcare. 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 spouse 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 spouse" is considered a helping activity.

Caring for and helping nonhousehold members. Caring for and helping nonhousehold members includes activities persons do to care for or help those—either children (under age 18) or adults—who do not live with them. When done for or through an organization, time spent helping nonhousehold members is classified as volunteering, rather than as helping nonhousehold members. Care of nonhousehold children, even when done as a favor or helping activity for another adult, is always classified as caring for and helping nonhousehold children, 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. "Work-related activities" include activities that are not obviously work but are 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 a regular job. Such activities might include selling homemade crafts, babysitting, maintaining a rental property, or having a yard sale. These activities are those that persons "are paid for or will be paid for."

Travel time related to working and work-related activities includes time spent traveling to and from work, 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) for a degree as well as for personal interest; doing research and homework; and taking care of administrative tasks related to education, 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. Educational activities do not include time spent for classes or training received as part of a job. 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. Sports, exercise, and recreation activities include participating in—as well as attending or watching—sports, exercise, and recreational activities. Recreational activities are leisure activities that are active in nature, such as yard games like croquet or horseshoes. 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.

Traveling. This category includes all travel, regardless of mode or purpose, as well as security procedures related to traveling. All major time-use

categories in Tables 1-12 include related travel time and waiting time; therefore, no *Traveling* category appears in these tables.

Other activities, not elsewhere classified. This is a residual category intended to capture activities not elsewhere classified in each table. These might be ambiguous activities that could not be coded, missing activities, or activities that occurred very infrequently. Missing activities result when respondents do not remember what they did for a period of time, or when they consider an activity too private or personal to report. In Tables 1-12, this category also includes security procedures related to traveling and traveling that is not associated with a specific activity category, as no *Traveling* category appears in these tables. In Table 16, this category includes the small amount of time that was spent in educational activities, as no *Educational activities* category appears in this table.

Processing and estimation

After ATUS data are collected, they go through an editing and imputation procedure. Responses to CPS questions that are re-asked 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 quarterly to reduce bias in the 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 of the weighted data for the population as a whole. The actual proportions depend on the number of weekdays and weekend days in a given quarter.
- The sum of the weights is equal to the number of person-days in the quarter for the population as a whole and for selected subpopulations.

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, estimates differ from the true population values they represent. The component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as *sampling error*, and its variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. Sample estimates from a given survey design are unbiased when an average of the estimates from all possible samples would yield, hypothetically, the true population value. In this case, the sample estimate and its standard error can be used to construct approximate confidence intervals, or ranges of values that include the true population value with

known probabilities. If the process of selecting a sample from the population were repeated many times, an estimate made from each sample, and a suitable estimate of its standard error calculated for each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The ATUS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*, which is the average difference between population and sample values for samples generated by a given process. 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 non-response is correlated with time use.

Nonsampling error and eldercare. Eldercare done for a spouse or partner may be underreported, especially when the care provided has only recently become necessary. For example, a survey respondent who has always prepared the family dinner may not view cooking as an eldercare activity; if her husband is no longer capable of preparing his own meals, though, he depends on this assistance and it meets the definition of eldercare.

Additionally, nonsampling error affects data on the frequency of care. Survey respondents were asked how often they provided eldercare in recent months and whether they provided eldercare on the diary day. Information about care provided on the diary day was used to calculate daily participation rates. There are some inconsistencies between the reported frequency of care and the actual provision of eldercare on an average day. For example, in 2011, only 65 percent of eldercare providers who self-reported providing care “daily” actually provided eldercare on an average day. This discrepancy reflects some respondents’ choice of “daily” rather than “several times a week” or another option to best describe their eldercare frequency, even while acknowledging they had not provided care on the diary day.

Publication requirements

Estimates of average hours per day and participation rates are not published unless there are a minimum number of respondents representing the given population. Additional publication criteria are applied that include the number of respondents who reported doing a specified activity and the standard error or coefficient of variation for the estimate. Estimates that are considered “close to zero” or that round to 0.00, are published as approximately zero or “~0.” For a detailed description of the statistical reliability criteria necessary for publication, please contact ATUS staff at ATUSinfo@bls.gov.

Table 1. Time spent in primary activities¹ and percent of the civilian population engaging in each activity, averages per day by sex, 2011 annual averages

Activity	Average hours per day, civilian population			Average percent engaged in the activity per day			Average hours per day for persons who engaged in the activity		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total, all activities ²	24.00	24.00	24.00	–	–	–	–	–	–
Personal care activities	9.49	9.25	9.72	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.49	9.25	9.73
Sleeping	8.71	8.62	8.80	99.9	99.9	99.9	8.72	8.63	8.81
Eating and drinking	1.24	1.27	1.21	95.9	96.5	95.3	1.29	1.32	1.27
Household activities	1.77	1.37	2.16	74.0	65.0	82.5	2.40	2.11	2.62
Housework .....	.58	.27	.87	33.8	18.9	47.8	1.71	1.43	1.82
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.56	.31	.79	53.4	40.1	66.0	1.04	.76	1.20
Lawn and garden care .....	.19	.26	.13	9.1	11.5	6.8	2.12	2.28	1.85
Household management .....	.12	.10	.14	16.2	13.9	18.4	.76	.73	.78
Purchasing goods and services .....	.72	.62	.82	42.6	38.4	46.6	1.70	1.61	1.77
Consumer goods purchases .....	.37	.31	.43	39.1	35.4	42.5	.95	.87	1.01
Professional and personal care services .....	.07	.05	.10	7.2	5.3	9.0	1.02	.85	1.11
Caring for and helping household members .....	.51	.33	.67	24.4	19.5	29.1	2.08	1.70	2.31
Caring for and helping household children .....	.39	.24	.54	20.8	15.7	25.6	1.90	1.54	2.10
Caring for and helping nonhousehold members .....	.21	.19	.22	11.7	10.9	12.5	1.77	1.75	1.80
Caring for and helping nonhousehold adults .....	.07	.08	.06	7.7	7.5	7.8	.93	1.05	.82
Working and work-related activities	3.57	4.23	2.95	44.6	50.4	39.2	7.99	8.39	7.52
Working	3.20	3.81	2.63	42.1	47.9	36.7	7.60	7.96	7.17
Educational activities .....	.47	.49	.45	8.4	8.5	8.3	5.65	5.83	5.48
Attending class .....	.28	.30	.25	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.12	5.31	4.93
Homework and research .....	.15	.14	.16	5.7	5.7	5.7	2.65	2.55	2.74
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.35	.30	.40	14.0	11.7	16.2	2.53	2.59	2.49
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.15	.12	.19	9.1	7.0	11.0	1.71	1.76	1.69
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.15	.14	.16	6.1	5.6	6.6	2.47	2.48	2.45
Leisure and sports	5.21	5.55	4.89	95.2	95.7	94.8	5.47	5.80	5.16
Socializing and communicating .....	.70	.63	.77	35.6	32.3	38.8	1.97	1.95	1.98
Watching television	2.75	2.99	2.53	78.3	79.7	77.0	3.51	3.75	3.28
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.30	.39	.22	18.6	20.4	16.9	1.64	1.93	1.31
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.16	.11	.20	21.2	16.5	25.7	.73	.66	.78
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.29	.29	.30	16.5	15.4	17.6	1.78	1.88	1.69

¹ A primary activity refers to an individual's 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.

– Not applicable.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 15 years and over.

Table 2. Time spent in primary activities¹ and percent of the civilian population engaging in each activity, averages per day on weekdays and weekends, 2011 annual averages

Activity	Average hours per day, civilian population		Average percent engaged in the activity per day		Average hours per day for persons who engaged in the activity	
	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays
Total, all activities ²	24.00	24.00	–	–	–	–
Personal care activities	9.24	10.08	100.0	100.0	9.24	10.08
Sleeping	8.45	9.35	99.9	100.0	8.45	9.36
Eating and drinking	1.19	1.37	96.2	95.3	1.23	1.43
Household activities	1.63	2.12	73.5	75.2	2.21	2.82
Housework .....	.52	.71	32.6	36.6	1.60	1.96
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.54	.59	54.2	51.5	1.00	1.15
Lawn and garden care .....	.16	.26	8.3	11.1	1.98	2.36
Household management .....	.11	.14	16.2	16.3	.71	.88
Purchasing goods and services .....	.69	.81	42.2	43.5	1.62	1.87
Consumer goods purchases .....	.32	.48	37.8	42.1	.86	1.14
Professional and personal care services .....	.09	.04	8.8	3.4	1.00	1.09
Caring for and helping household members .....	.54	.42	25.8	21.3	2.10	1.99
Caring for and helping household children .....	.41	.35	22.1	17.6	1.86	2.02
Caring for and helping nonhousehold members .....	.20	.23	11.1	13.0	1.76	1.80
Caring for and helping nonhousehold adults .....	.06	.09	7.2	8.8	.87	1.05
Working and work-related activities	4.49	1.38	53.6	23.5	8.39	5.88
Working	4.04	1.23	50.8	21.6	7.95	5.67
Educational activities .....	.60	.18	9.7	5.3	6.17	3.45
Attending class .....	.38	.02	7.4	.6	5.16	4.08
Homework and research .....	.15	.15	6.1	4.6	2.49	3.16
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.25	.61	11.0	21.2	2.25	2.88
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.07	.35	5.7	16.9	1.30	2.04
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.14	.19	5.9	6.6	2.28	2.86
Leisure and sports	4.73	6.34	94.7	96.6	5.00	6.56
Socializing and communicating .....	.55	1.05	33.3	41.0	1.66	2.56
Watching television	2.57	3.19	77.6	80.1	3.31	3.98
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.28	.36	19.0	17.7	1.47	2.06
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.16	.15	22.4	18.5	.71	.80
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.30	.29	16.9	15.7	1.76	1.83

¹ A primary activity refers to an individual's 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.

– Not applicable.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 15 years and over.

Table 3. Time spent in primary activities ¹ for the civilian population by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and educational attainment, 2011 annual averages

Characteristic	Average 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	9.49	1.24	1.77	0.72	0.51	0.21	3.57	0.47	0.35	5.21	0.16	0.29
15 to 19 years	10.29	1.08	.72	.46	.18	.16	.88	3.33	.32	5.98	.18	.42
20 to 24 years	9.95	1.15	1.14	.61	.44	.14	3.83	.98	.32	5.09	.10	.23
25 to 34 years	9.30	1.18	1.47	.61	1.01	.17	4.95	.37	.24	4.24	.12	.34
35 to 44 years	9.18	1.18	1.92	.76	1.05	.20	4.60	.13	.33	4.23	.13	.29
45 to 54 years	9.17	1.19	1.95	.83	.44	.26	4.67	.07	.34	4.69	.14	.25
55 to 64 years	9.30	1.30	2.02	.73	.14	.27	3.83	.03	.36	5.55	.20	.27
65 to 74 years	9.63	1.49	2.32	.90	.08	.25	1.44	~0	.47	6.90	.23	.27
75 years and over	10.17	1.46	2.54	.83	.05	.13	.28	~0	.63	7.39	.20	.31
Men, 15 years and over	9.25	1.27	1.37	.62	.33	.19	4.23	.49	.30	5.55	.11	.29
15 to 19 years	10.14	1.06	.60	.33	.13	.13	.80	3.23	.31	6.77	.10	.40
20 to 24 years	9.78	1.17	.85	.51	.11	.20	4.00	1.03	.32	5.71	.09	.21
25 to 34 years	8.97	1.18	1.03	.51	.51	.21	6.01	.45	.15	4.51	.08	.37
35 to 44 years	8.96	1.22	1.29	.62	.70	.21	5.63	.12	.33	4.51	.13	.28
45 to 54 years	8.94	1.28	1.56	.68	.39	.17	5.33	(³)	.28	4.97	.09	.28
55 to 64 years	9.04	1.35	1.61	.68	.15	.18	4.47	~0	.31	5.82	.13	.24
65 to 74 years	9.40	1.60	2.19	.84	.06	.28	1.70	~0	.33	7.21	.14	.23
75 years and over	9.89	1.49	2.11	.84	.10	.11	.46	(³)	.60	7.96	.13	.27
Women, 15 years and over	9.72	1.21	2.16	.82	.67	.22	2.95	.45	.40	4.89	.20	.30
15 to 19 years	10.45	1.10	.85	.59	.23	.20	.97	3.44	.33	5.14	.26	.44
20 to 24 years	10.13	1.13	1.43	.72	.78	.08	3.65	.93	.32	4.45	.11	.25
25 to 34 years	9.63	1.18	1.91	.71	1.51	.13	3.89	.28	.33	3.98	.15	.30
35 to 44 years	9.40	1.14	2.52	.90	1.39	.19	3.59	.14	.32	3.95	.13	.31
45 to 54 years	9.39	1.11	2.32	.98	.48	.34	4.03	.11	.40	4.41	.18	.23
55 to 64 years	9.54	1.25	2.40	.77	.14	.36	3.24	.04	.40	5.30	.27	.29
65 to 74 years	9.84	1.40	2.44	.96	.10	.22	1.21	~0	.59	6.63	.30	.29
75 years and over	10.36	1.44	2.84	.82	.02	.15	.15	~0	.65	7.00	.25	.34
White, 15 years and over	9.45	1.28	1.85	.73	.52	.21	3.63	.43	.33	5.14	.15	.29
Men	9.22	1.30	1.43	.61	.34	.19	4.32	.47	.30	5.43	.10	.28
Women	9.66	1.25	2.25	.84	.70	.22	2.96	.39	.35	4.86	.19	.31

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Time spent in primary activities ¹ for the civilian population by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and educational attainment, 2011 annual averages — Continued

Characteristic	Average 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
Black or African American, 15 years and over	9.84	0.91	1.36	0.71	0.39	0.23	3.12	0.64	0.52	5.77	0.20	0.30
Men	9.41	1.00	1.07	.63	.26	.19	3.30	.65	.40	6.56	.17	.35
Women	10.18	.84	1.60	.78	.49	.27	2.97	.64	.61	5.13	.22	.26
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 15 years and over	9.90	1.19	1.83	.74	.68	.14	3.39	.71	.27	4.79	.10	.27
Men	9.71	1.21	1.16	.65	.40	.14	4.06	.79	.24	5.25	.09	.28
Women	10.10	1.17	2.53	.83	.98	.14	2.68	.62	.29	4.29	.11	.26
Marital status and sex:												
Married, spouse present	9.28	1.32	2.10	.80	.75	.20	3.87	.09	.38	4.80	.13	.28
Men	9.07	1.35	1.61	.71	.53	.17	4.70	.05	.34	5.10	.09	.29
Women	9.49	1.29	2.60	.88	.98	.22	3.02	.13	.42	4.50	.17	.28
Other marital statuses	9.72	1.15	1.44	.65	.25	.22	3.26	.87	.33	5.63	.18	.30
Men	9.45	1.18	1.09	.51	.11	.21	3.71	.99	.26	6.05	.13	.29
Women	9.95	1.13	1.73	.77	.38	.22	2.88	.76	.39	5.27	.23	.31
Educational attainment, 25 years and over:												
Less than a high school diploma	10.02	1.07	2.20	.66	.47	.20	2.43	.04	.44	6.12	.10	.25
High school graduates, no college	9.50	1.20	2.10	.74	.42	.25	3.29	.06	.32	5.71	.13	.29
Some college or associate degree	9.34	1.24	1.97	.74	.55	.25	4.04	.20	.32	4.93	.15	.27
Bachelor's degree and higher	9.01	1.42	1.71	.85	.70	.17	4.65	.16	.40	4.42	.21	.31

¹ A primary activity refers to an individual's 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 Estimate is suppressed because it does not meet the American Time Use Survey publication standards.

-0 Estimate is approximately zero.

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, data refer to persons 15 years and over. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

Table 4. Employed persons working ¹ and time spent working on days worked by full- and part-time status and sex, jobholding status, educational attainment, and day of week, 2011 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed	Employed persons who worked on an average day			Employed persons who worked on an average weekday			Employed persons who worked on an average Saturday, Sunday, and holiday		
		Number	Percent of employed	Average hours of work	Number ²	Percent of employed	Average hours of work	Number ³	Percent of employed	Average hours of work
Full- and part-time status and sex										
Total, 15 years and over ⁴	149,386	101,723	68.1	7.64	122,234	81.8	7.99	52,421	35.1	5.71
Full-time workers	115,758	83,389	72.0	8.10	101,936	88.1	8.46	39,288	33.9	5.87
Part-time workers	33,628	18,334	54.5	5.55	20,399	60.7	5.64	13,180	39.2	5.22
Men ⁴	80,057	56,108	70.1	8.00	67,181	83.9	8.40	29,684	37.1	5.81
Full-time workers	67,465	49,523	73.4	8.30	60,067	89.0	8.70	24,735	36.7	6.00
Part-time workers	12,592	6,585	52.3	5.72	7,209	57.3	5.97	4,969	39.5	4.79
Women ⁴	69,329	45,616	65.8	7.21	55,061	79.4	7.48	22,719	32.8	5.57
Full-time workers	48,292	33,866	70.1	7.81	41,874	86.7	8.13	14,517	30.1	5.63
Part-time workers	21,036	11,750	55.9	5.46	13,198	62.7	5.45	8,212	39.0	5.47
Jobholding status										
Single jobholders	135,219	90,504	66.9	7.59	109,619	81.1	7.92	44,000	32.5	5.61
Multiple jobholders	14,167	11,219	79.2	8.05	12,654	89.3	8.61	8,135	57.4	6.20
Educational attainment, 25 years and over										
Less than a high school diploma	9,665	6,104	63.2	7.72	7,506	77.7	7.79	2,627	27.2	7.19
High school graduates, no college	35,501	23,603	66.5	7.96	29,206	82.3	8.24	9,866	27.8	5.98
Some college or associate degree	33,149	23,383	70.5	7.83	27,864	84.1	8.13	12,667	38.2	6.26
Bachelor's degree and higher	49,050	35,610	72.6	7.59	43,384	88.4	8.09	17,323	35.3	4.62

¹ Includes work at main and other job(s), and excludes travel related to work.

² Number was derived by multiplying the "Total employed" by the percent of employed persons who worked on an average weekday.

³ Number was derived by multiplying the "Total employed" by the percent of employed persons who worked on an average Saturday, Sunday, and holiday.

⁴ Includes workers whose hours vary.

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

Table 5. Employed persons working ¹ on main job and time spent working on days worked by class of worker, occupation, earnings, and day of week, 2011 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed	Employed persons who worked on an average day			Employed persons who worked on an average weekday			Employed persons who worked on an average Saturday, Sunday, and holiday		
		Number	Percent of employed	Average hours of work	Number ²	Percent of employed	Average hours of work	Number ³	Percent of employed	Average hours of work
Class of worker (main job only)										
Wage and salary workers	139,058	93,326	67.1	7.62	113,625	81.7	7.93	44,910	32.3	5.72
Self-employed workers ⁴	9,965	6,352	63.7	6.54	7,212	72.4	7.02	4,151	41.7	4.39
Occupation (main job only) ⁵										
Management, business, and financial operations	23,525	17,499	74.4	7.86	21,936	93.2	8.39	7,034	29.9	4.01
Professional and related	34,315	23,461	68.4	7.26	28,803	83.9	7.70	10,856	31.6	4.53
Service	27,015	16,484	61.0	7.14	18,467	68.4	7.28	11,621	43.0	6.57
Sales and related	15,467	11,052	71.5	7.21	12,344	79.8	7.45	7,655	49.5	6.19
Office and administrative support	18,628	12,247	65.7	7.48	15,416	82.8	7.67	5,004	26.9	6.16
Farming, fishing, and forestry	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	8.53	(⁷)	(⁷)	8.55	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Construction and extraction	7,815	4,794	61.3	8.26	5,988	76.6	8.34	1,217	15.6	7.04
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5,349	3,690	69.0	8.21	4,811	89.9	8.48	1,342	25.1	6.20
Production	7,865	4,926	62.6	8.22	6,310	80.2	8.51	2,018	25.7	6.30
Transportation and material moving	8,399	5,219	62.1	8.13	6,399	76.2	8.42	2,342	27.9	6.21
Earnings of full-time wage and salary workers (single jobholders only) ⁶										
\$0 - \$520	24,083	16,346	67.9	7.92	20,003	83.1	8.12	7,747	32.2	6.70
\$521 - \$810	23,911	17,134	71.7	8.10	21,474	89.8	8.32	6,566	27.5	6.34
\$811 - \$1,240	23,882	16,508	69.1	8.17	20,659	86.5	8.44	5,954	24.9	5.73
\$1,241 and higher	23,866	17,017	71.3	8.16	21,323	89.3	8.78	7,650	32.1	4.39

¹ Includes work at main job only and excludes travel related to work.

² Number was derived by multiplying the "Total employed" by the percent of employed persons who worked on an average weekday.

³ Number was derived by multiplying the "Total employed" by the percent of employed persons who worked on an average Saturday, Sunday, and holiday.

⁴ Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated. Self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated are classified as wage and salary workers.

⁵ 2011 estimates mark the introduction of the 2010 Census occupational classification system into the American Time Use Survey. This classification system is derived from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2011 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

⁶ These values are based on usual weekly earnings. The earnings data are limited to wage and salary workers (both incorporated and unincorporated self-employed workers are excluded). Each earnings range represents approximately 25 percent of full-time wage and salary workers who held only one job.

⁷ Estimate is suppressed because it does not meet the American Time Use Survey publication standards.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 15 years and over.

Table 6. Employed persons working ¹ at home and at their workplace and time spent working at each location by full- and part-time status and sex, jobholding status, and educational attainment, 2011 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed	Employed persons who worked on an average day			Employed persons who worked at their workplace on an average day ²			Employed persons who worked at home on an average day ^{2, 3}		
		Number	Percent of employed	Average hours of work	Number	Percent of those who worked	Average hours of work at workplace	Number	Percent of those who worked	Average hours of work at home
Full- and part-time status and sex										
Total, 15 years and over ⁴	149,386	101,723	68.1	7.64	86,637	85.2	7.86	21,699	21.3	2.88
Full-time workers	115,758	83,389	72.0	8.10	72,057	86.4	8.27	17,276	20.7	3.00
Part-time workers	33,628	18,334	54.5	5.55	14,580	79.5	5.84	4,423	24.1	2.41
Men ⁴	80,057	56,108	70.1	8.00	48,166	85.8	8.21	11,568	20.6	2.72
Full-time workers	67,465	49,523	73.4	8.30	42,976	86.8	8.47	10,150	20.5	2.75
Part-time workers	12,592	6,585	52.3	5.72	5,190	78.8	6.02	1,418	21.5	2.47
Women ⁴	69,329	45,616	65.8	7.21	38,471	84.3	7.43	10,131	22.2	3.06
Full-time workers	48,292	33,866	70.1	7.81	29,081	85.9	7.97	7,126	21.0	3.34
Part-time workers	21,036	11,750	55.9	5.46	9,390	79.9	5.74	3,005	25.6	2.39
Jobholding status										
Single jobholders	135,219	90,504	66.9	7.59	77,549	85.7	7.82	18,268	20.2	2.82
Multiple jobholders	14,167	11,219	79.2	8.05	9,088	81.0	8.19	3,431	30.6	3.20
Educational attainment, 25 years and over										
Less than a high school diploma	9,665	6,104	63.2	7.72	5,645	92.5	7.49	669	11.0	4.10
High school graduates, no college	35,501	23,603	66.5	7.96	21,327	90.4	8.14	2,640	11.2	3.48
Some college or associate degree	33,149	23,383	70.5	7.83	20,192	86.4	8.01	4,693	20.1	2.94
Bachelor's degree and higher	49,050	35,610	72.6	7.59	27,754	77.9	7.99	12,662	35.6	2.71

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

² Individuals may have worked at more than one location.

³ "Working at home" includes any time persons did work at home and is not restricted to persons whose usual workplace is their home.

⁴ Includes workers whose hours vary.

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

Table 7. Employed persons working on main job¹ at home and at their workplace and time spent working at each location by class of worker, occupation, and earnings, 2011 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed	Employed persons who worked on an average day			Employed persons who worked at their workplace on an average day ²			Employed persons who worked at home on an average day ^{2,3}		
		Number	Percent of employed	Average hours of work	Number	Percent of those who worked	Average hours of work at workplace	Number	Percent of those who worked	Average hours of work at home
Class of worker (main job only)										
Wage and salary workers	139,058	93,326	67.1	7.62	81,347	87.2	7.83	17,012	18.2	2.62
Self-employed workers ⁴	9,965	6,352	63.7	6.54	3,642	57.3	6.84	3,553	55.9	3.95
Occupation (main job only)⁵										
Management, business, and financial operations	23,525	17,499	74.4	7.86	13,803	78.9	8.24	5,981	34.2	3.16
Professional and related	34,315	23,461	68.4	7.26	18,393	78.4	7.84	7,855	33.5	2.34
Service	27,015	16,484	61.0	7.14	14,659	88.9	7.18	1,564	9.5	3.88
Sales and related	15,467	11,052	71.5	7.21	9,314	84.3	7.37	2,214	20.0	3.15
Office and administrative support	18,628	12,247	65.7	7.48	11,205	91.5	7.66	1,564	12.8	2.97
Farming, fishing, and forestry	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	8.53	(⁷)	(⁷)	8.63	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Construction and extraction	7,815	4,794	61.3	8.26	4,535	94.6	8.37	486	10.1	(⁷)
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5,349	3,690	69.0	8.21	3,467	94.0	8.30	416	11.3	2.81
Production	7,865	4,926	62.6	8.22	4,743	96.3	8.21	254	5.2	(⁷)
Transportation and material moving	8,399	5,219	62.1	8.13	4,495	86.1	7.99	274	5.2	(⁷)
Earnings of full-time wage and salary workers (single jobholders only)⁶										
\$0 - \$520	24,083	16,346	67.9	7.92	15,318	93.7	7.94	1,151	7.0	3.08
\$521 - \$810	23,911	17,134	71.7	8.10	15,859	92.6	8.17	1,928	11.3	2.05
\$811 - \$1,240	23,882	16,508	69.1	8.17	14,447	87.5	8.37	3,279	19.9	2.47
\$1,241 and higher	23,866	17,017	71.3	8.16	14,083	82.8	8.52	5,069	29.8	2.68

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

² Individuals may have worked at more than one location.

³ "Working at home" includes any time persons did work at home and is not restricted to persons whose usual workplace is their home.

⁴ Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated. Self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated are classified as wage and salary workers.

⁵ 2011 estimates mark the introduction of the 2010 Census occupational classification system into the American Time Use Survey. This classification system is derived from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2011 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

⁶ These values are based on usual weekly earnings. The earnings data are limited to wage and salary workers (both incorporated and unincorporated self-employed workers are excluded). Each earnings range represents approximately 25 percent of full-time wage and salary workers who held only one job.

⁷ Estimate is suppressed because it does not meet the American Time Use Survey publication standards.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 15 years and over.

Table 8. Time spent in primary activities¹ for the civilian population 18 years and over by employment status, presence and age of youngest household child, and sex, 2011 annual averages

Total

Activity	Average hours per day spent in primary activities								
	Youngest household child under 6			Youngest household child 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	9.24	8.90	9.50	9.29	9.13	9.44	9.56	9.29	9.83
Sleeping	8.56	8.33	8.74	8.52	8.45	8.58	8.76	8.66	8.85
Eating and drinking	1.15	1.25	1.06	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.30	1.32	1.27
Household activities	1.90	1.32	2.34	1.90	1.30	2.45	1.80	1.47	2.13
Housework .....	.70	.32	1.00	.65	.22	1.04	.56	.28	.83
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.72	.38	.98	.66	.33	.96	.51	.30	.73
Lawn and garden care .....	.13	.19	.08	.16	.21	.12	.23	.31	.15
Household management .....	.12	.10	.14	.12	.10	.13	.13	.11	.15
Purchasing goods and services .....	.76	.62	.86	.73	.56	.88	.74	.66	.82
Consumer goods purchases .....	.40	.33	.46	.38	.28	.48	.37	.32	.42
Professional and personal care services .....	.07	.03	.10	.06	.04	.07	.08	.06	.11
Caring for and helping household members	1.94	1.32	2.41	.82	.57	1.04	.06	.05	.07
Caring for and helping household children	1.71	1.14	2.14	.62	.41	.81	—	—	—
Caring for and helping nonhousehold members .....	.11	.13	.10	.17	.17	.17	.25	.22	.28
Caring for and helping nonhousehold adults .....	.04	.05	.02	.08	.09	.06	.08	.09	.08
Working and work-related activities	3.98	5.34	2.96	4.29	5.12	3.52	3.51	4.06	2.96
Working	3.60	4.83	2.67	3.83	4.57	3.15	3.15	3.66	2.64
Educational activities .....	.26	.20	.31	.33	.36	.31	.25	.28	.22
Attending class .....	.09	.06	.12	.19	.23	.15	.10	.13	.08
Homework and research .....	.13	.11	.15	.11	.09	.13	.12	.12	.12
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.28	.29	.27	.38	.39	.38	.36	.27	.45
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.14	.16	.13	.16	.14	.18	.16	.11	.21
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.10	.08	.11	.17	.19	.15	.15	.13	.18
Leisure and sports	3.98	4.25	3.79	4.50	4.81	4.20	5.71	5.98	5.44
Socializing and communicating .....	.76	.78	.75	.64	.60	.68	.68	.58	.78
Watching television	2.09	2.20	2.00	2.31	2.50	2.14	3.13	3.40	2.87
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.21	.26	.18	.32	.41	.23	.28	.36	.21
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.09	.06	.12	.12	.09	.14	.18	.13	.24
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.30	.32	.29	.32	.32	.31	.27	.27	.28

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Time spent in primary activities¹ for the civilian population 18 years and over by employment status, presence and age of youngest household child, and sex, 2011 annual averages — Continued

Employed

Activity	Average hours per day spent in primary activities								
	Youngest household child under 6			Youngest household child 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	8.96	8.77	9.16	9.02	8.93	9.12	9.21	8.96	9.51
Sleeping	8.27	8.18	8.37	8.24	8.26	8.22	8.42	8.33	8.53
Eating and drinking	1.16	1.27	1.05	1.18	1.21	1.14	1.25	1.31	1.19
Household activities	1.48	1.24	1.75	1.66	1.22	2.16	1.46	1.24	1.74
Housework .....	.49	.25	.76	.55	.20	.95	.45	.24	.69
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.53	.36	.71	.54	.31	.80	.39	.25	.55
Lawn and garden care .....	.12	.19	.05	.16	.21	.09	.18	.22	.12
Household management .....	.11	.10	.14	.12	.11	.13	.09	.09	.10
Purchasing goods and services .....	.74	.65	.85	.69	.54	.86	.67	.60	.75
Consumer goods purchases .....	.40	.34	.46	.36	.25	.48	.34	.29	.40
Professional and personal care services .....	.06	.03	.09	.04	.03	.05	.06	.04	.08
Caring for and helping household members	1.65	1.24	2.10	.73	.58	.90	.05	.05	.04
Caring for and helping household children	1.43	1.08	1.82	.53	.41	.67	—	—	—
Caring for and helping nonhousehold members .....	.10	.09	.11	.13	.12	.14	.23	.21	.25
Caring for and helping nonhousehold adults .....	.03	.03	.03	.06	.06	.07	.08	.09	.06
Working and work-related activities	5.66	6.29	4.98	5.80	6.29	5.24	5.78	6.18	5.31
Working	5.17	5.72	4.56	5.27	5.71	4.78	5.29	5.66	4.85
Educational activities .....	.16	.09	.23	.24	.26	.21	.21	.21	.20
Attending class .....	.06	(⁴)	.08	.12	.16	.08	.08	.09	.05
Homework and research .....	.08	.04	.12	.10	.09	.13	.10	.09	.12
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.26	.26	.27	.33	.36	.29	.28	.21	.36
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.12	.13	.11	.14	.13	.15	.11	.09	.14
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.11	.09	.13	.14	.16	.11	.12	.09	.16
Leisure and sports	3.51	3.78	3.21	3.83	4.09	3.54	4.49	4.70	4.25
Socializing and communicating .....	.68	.71	.65	.60	.57	.65	.61	.51	.73
Watching television	1.78	1.97	1.58	1.98	2.18	1.75	2.37	2.64	2.05
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.24	.27	.21	.27	.32	.20	.29	.33	.23
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.07	.06	.08	.10	.07	.14	.14	.10	.19
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.25	.27	.22	.29	.32	.25	.21	.22	.21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Time spent in primary activities¹ for the civilian population 18 years and over by employment status, presence and age of youngest household child, and sex, 2011 annual averages — Continued

Not employed

Activity	Average hours per day spent in primary activities								
	Youngest household child under 6			Youngest household child 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	9.88	9.58	9.97	10.00	9.93	10.04	10.06	9.87	10.20
Sleeping	9.24	9.14	9.26	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.27	9.23
Eating and drinking	1.10	1.17	1.09	1.14	1.03	1.20	1.36	1.35	1.37
Household activities	2.85	1.77	3.16	2.53	1.61	3.02	2.29	1.90	2.60
Housework	1.18	.66	1.33	.90	.30	1.22	.71	.36	.99
Food preparation and cleanup	1.17	.51	1.36	.97	.41	1.27	.70	.40	.93
Lawn and garden care	.14	.19	.13	.19	.21	.17	.32	.48	.19
Household management	.14	.14	.14	.11	.07	.14	.19	.15	.22
Purchasing goods and services	.79	.51	.88	.81	.63	.91	.85	.78	.91
Consumer goods purchases	.42	.29	.46	.44	.36	.48	.41	.37	.45
Professional and personal care services	.10	(⁴)	.12	.09	.05	.11	.12	.08	.15
Caring for and helping household members	2.61	1.77	2.85	1.05	.56	1.31	.07	.05	.09
Caring for and helping household children	2.33	1.43	2.59	.83	.38	1.07	—	—	—
Caring for and helping nonhousehold members	.14	(⁴)	.07	.27	(⁴)	.21	.28	.23	.32
Caring for and helping nonhousehold adults	.05	(⁴)	.02	.11	(⁴)	.05	.09	.08	.11
Working and work-related activities ³	.14	.24	.11	.31	(⁴)	(⁴)	.20	.24	.17
Working ³	~0	(⁴)	~0	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	.04	.07	~0
Educational activities	.51	(⁴)	(⁴)	.58	.75	(⁴)	.32	.41	.25
Attending class	.17	(⁴)	.16	.37	(⁴)	(⁴)	.15	.19	.11
Homework and research	.26	(⁴)	.19	.14	.13	.14	.14	.18	.12
Organizational, civic, and religious activities	.31	.42	.28	.53	.53	.53	.48	.38	.56
Religious and spiritual activities	.19	(⁴)	.15	.21	.18	.23	.22	.13	.29
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities)	.09	(⁴)	.10	.26	(⁴)	.22	.20	.20	.20
Leisure and sports	5.08	6.75	4.60	6.24	7.72	5.46	7.48	8.27	6.86
Socializing and communicating	.95	1.17	.89	.74	.75	.73	.79	.71	.85
Watching television	2.78	3.46	2.59	3.18	3.78	2.86	4.25	4.77	3.84
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation	.16	.25	.13	.45	.75	.29	.28	.40	.18
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail	.15	.09	.17	.15	.15	.15	.24	.17	.30
Other activities, not elsewhere classified	.42	(⁴)	.38	.39	(⁴)	.41	.36	.35	.36

¹ A primary activity refers to an individual's 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 Estimates include a small amount of work time done by persons who do not meet the American Time Use Survey definition for employed.

⁴ Estimate is suppressed because it does not meet the American Time Use Survey publication standards.

~0 Estimate is approximately zero.

— Not applicable.

Table 9. Time spent caring for household children under 18 by sex of adult¹ and age of youngest child by day of week, average for the combined years 2007-11

Childcare activities	Average hours per day spent caring for household children								
	Total			Weekdays			Weekends and holidays		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Persons in households with children under 18 years, total:									
Caring for household children as a primary activity	1.33	0.88	1.71	1.41	0.88	1.87	1.13	0.88	1.34
Physical care .....	.44	.24	.62	.47	.24	.66	.39	.22	.52
Education-related activities .....	.10	.06	.13	.13	.07	.17	.03	.02	.04
Reading to/with children .....	.04	.02	.05	.04	.03	.05	.03	.02	.04
Talking to/with children .....	.05	.03	.06	.05	.03	.07	.03	.02	.04
Playing/doing hobbies with children .....	.29	.26	.32	.27	.23	.31	.34	.33	.34
Looking after children .....	.08	.05	.09	.07	.04	.09	.09	.08	.10
Attending children's events .....	.06	.05	.07	.05	.03	.06	.08	.07	.08
Travel related to care of household children .....	.17	.11	.22	.21	.13	.27	.09	.07	.10
Other childcare activities .....	.11	.06	.15	.13	.07	.19	.06	.04	.07
Persons in households with youngest child 6 to 17 years:									
Caring for household children as a primary activity .....	.78	.53	1.01	.86	.54	1.15	.60	.49	.69
Physical care .....	.15	.08	.21	.17	.09	.25	.10	.06	.14
Education-related activities .....	.11	.07	.16	.15	.08	.20	.04	.03	.05
Reading to/with children .....	.02	.01	.02	.02	.01	.02	.02	.01	.02
Talking to/with children .....	.06	.03	.08	.06	.03	.09	.04	.02	.05
Playing/doing hobbies with children .....	.07	.08	.06	.06	.07	.05	.10	.11	.08
Looking after children .....	.05	.03	.06	.04	.02	.06	.06	.05	.07
Attending children's events .....	.07	.06	.09	.06	.05	.07	.10	.09	.12
Travel related to care of household children .....	.16	.11	.20	.19	.12	.25	.09	.08	.09
Other childcare activities .....	.09	.05	.13	.11	.05	.15	.05	.04	.07
Persons in households with youngest child under 6 years:									
Caring for household children as a primary activity	1.97	1.32	2.50	2.06	1.30	2.68	1.75	1.36	2.08
Physical care .....	.78	.43	1.07	.81	.43	1.11	.72	.42	.97
Education-related activities .....	.08	.05	.11	.11	.06	.14	.02	.01	.03
Reading to/with children .....	.06	.04	.07	.06	.05	.07	.05	.04	.07
Talking to/with children .....	.03	.02	.04	.04	.02	.05	.02	.01	.03
Playing/doing hobbies with children .....	.55	.48	.61	.52	.43	.59	.62	.59	.64
Looking after children .....	.11	.08	.13	.10	.06	.13	.13	.13	.13
Attending children's events .....	.04	.03	.05	.03	.02	.05	.04	.05	.04
Travel related to care of household children .....	.19	.12	.24	.23	.14	.30	.08	.07	.10
Other childcare activities .....	.13	.07	.18	.16	.08	.23	.06	.04	.08

¹ Persons 18 years and over living in households with children under 18, whether or not they provided childcare.

Table 10. Time spent providing secondary childcare for household children under 13 by sex of adult¹ and age of youngest child by day of week, average for the combined years 2007-11

Childcare activities ²	Average hours per day spent caring for household children ³								
	Total			Weekdays			Weekends and holidays		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Persons in households with children under 13 years, total	5.23	4.19	6.10	4.25	3.06	5.24	7.52	6.80	8.13
Caring for household children as a secondary activity in conjunction with:									
Personal care activities .....	.26	.17	.34	.23	.15	.30	.33	.23	.42
Household activities	1.21	.70	1.64	1.03	.49	1.48	1.63	1.19	2.01
Purchasing goods and services .....	.36	.26	.44	.28	.17	.37	.55	.49	.60
Working and work-related activities .....	.20	.18	.22	.23	.19	.26	.14	.16	.13
Eating and drinking .....	.65	.58	.72	.53	.44	.61	.93	.90	.96
Leisure and sports	2.09	1.96	2.20	1.60	1.40	1.78	3.23	3.27	3.19
Other activities .....	.45	.34	.55	.35	.24	.44	.70	.57	.80
Persons in households with youngest child 6 to 12 years, total	4.79	4.01	5.48	3.71	2.92	4.40	7.32	6.56	7.99
Caring for household children as a secondary activity in conjunction with:									
Personal care activities .....	.24	.16	.30	.20	.14	.26	.31	.21	.40
Household activities	1.08	.68	1.44	.83	.44	1.18	1.66	1.23	2.04
Purchasing goods and services .....	.28	.21	.34	.19	.13	.25	.48	.41	.55
Working and work-related activities .....	.21	.20	.22	.23	.21	.25	.16	.17	.15
Eating and drinking .....	.57	.51	.63	.45	.38	.51	.86	.82	.90
Leisure and sports	1.97	1.92	2.02	1.50	1.41	1.58	3.09	3.14	3.05
Other activities .....	.43	.33	.53	.30	.22	.37	.75	.58	.90
Persons in households with youngest child under 6 years, total	5.53	4.32	6.51	4.63	3.17	5.80	7.65	6.97	8.22
Caring for household children as a secondary activity in conjunction with:									
Personal care activities .....	.28	.18	.36	.25	.15	.33	.35	.24	.44
Household activities	1.30	.72	1.77	1.16	.52	1.68	1.62	1.17	1.99
Purchasing goods and services .....	.42	.30	.51	.34	.20	.45	.60	.55	.64
Working and work-related activities .....	.20	.17	.22	.23	.18	.26	.13	.16	.11
Eating and drinking .....	.71	.62	.78	.59	.48	.68	.98	.95	1.01
Leisure and sports	2.17	1.99	2.32	1.68	1.39	1.91	3.32	3.36	3.29
Other activities .....	.46	.34	.56	.38	.25	.48	.66	.56	.74

¹ Persons 18 years and over living in households with children under 13 years, whether or not they provided childcare.

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

³ Secondary childcare time is defined as time one has a child under 13 years "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, nonhousehold children.

Table 11. Time spent in leisure and sports activities for the civilian population by selected characteristics, 2011 annual averages

Characteristic	Average 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 holidays	Week-days	Week-ends and holidays	Week-days	Week-ends and holidays	Week-days	Week-ends and holidays	Week-days	Week-ends and holidays	Week-days	Week-ends and holidays	Week-days	Week-ends and holidays	Week-days	Week-ends and holidays
Sex																	
Men	5.55	5.00	6.84	0.35	0.49	0.51	0.91	2.73	3.60	0.22	0.30	0.28	0.34	0.53	0.55	0.37	0.66
Women	4.89	4.48	5.87	.21	.25	.59	1.18	2.41	2.80	.34	.37	.27	.33	.34	.35	.32	.59
Age																	
Total, 15 years and over	5.21	4.73	6.34	.28	.36	.55	1.05	2.57	3.19	.28	.33	.28	.34	.43	.44	.34	.63
15 to 19 years	5.98	5.53	7.06	.67	.75	.88	1.34	1.95	2.69	.16	.12	.18	.20	1.03	1.15	.66	.81
20 to 24 years	5.09	4.84	5.69	.38	.55	.71	1.13	2.17	2.40	.15	.05	.23	(³) .78	.58	.41	.73	
25 to 34 years	4.24	3.63	5.65	.27	.40	.48	1.24	1.89	2.57	.14	.17	.18	.23	.42	.40	.26	.63
35 to 44 years	4.23	3.60	5.68	.21	.41	.46	1.08	1.93	2.89	.20	.20	.24	.24	.30	.31	.26	.57
45 to 54 years	4.69	4.11	6.05	.19	.28	.46	.87	2.49	3.24	.24	.31	.22	.36	.23	.38	.29	.62
55 to 64 years	5.55	5.14	6.54	.24	.26	.52	.93	3.07	3.51	.33	.49	.31	.36	.31	.34	.35	.63
65 to 74 years	6.90	6.60	7.63	.28	.18	.67	.92	3.77	4.47	.57	.66	.45	.53	.45	.36	.41	.51
75 years and over	7.39	7.07	8.18	.16	.16	.50	.95	4.37	4.54	.73	.97	.61	.69	.38	.35	.32	.52
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity																	
White	5.14	4.64	6.36	.28	.39	.53	1.07	2.51	3.13	.30	.36	.25	.30	.41	.45	.35	.65
Black or African American	5.77	5.45	6.51	.25	.20	.62	.99	3.22	3.74	.15	.11	.41	.57	.48	.40	.33	.51
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	4.79	4.30	5.93	.31	.32	.51	1.22	2.48	3.06	.13	.10	.26	.34	.30	.32	.30	.57
Employment status																	
Employed	4.18	3.57	5.64	.24	.38	.46	1.03	1.92	2.74	.18	.25	.20	.28	.28	.34	.29	.62
Full-time workers	3.95	3.24	5.66	.21	.41	.42	1.03	1.77	2.80	.16	.24	.18	.27	.22	.30	.26	.60
Part-time workers	4.95	4.70	5.58	.34	.27	.59	1.04	2.43	2.52	.23	.26	.26	.31	.46	.47	.38	.71
Not employed	6.85	6.60	7.42	.34	.34	.70	1.08	3.60	3.88	.45	.47	.40	.42	.68	.60	.43	.63
Earnings of full-time wage and salary workers (single jobholders only) ²																	
\$0 - \$520	4.15	3.54	5.57	.18	.36	.40	.96	2.12	2.99	.09	.12	.25	.28	.26	.28	.23	.58
\$521 - \$810	4.10	3.30	6.05	.23	.38	.43	1.31	1.72	3.07	.16	.23	.22	.23	.26	.26	.28	.58
\$811 - \$1,240	4.04	3.27	6.01	.22	.54	.40	1.01	1.85	2.97	.15	.28	.18	.23	.16	.35	.30	.63
\$1,241 and higher	3.77	2.87	5.72	.22	.46	.39	1.05	1.50	2.47	.28	.39	.12	.32	.18	.38	.19	.66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Time spent in leisure and sports activities for the civilian population by selected characteristics, 2011 annual averages — Continued

Characteristic	Average 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	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days	Week-days	Week-ends and holi-days
Presence and age of children																	
No household children under 18	5.74	5.27	6.83	0.27	0.36	0.54	1.04	2.96	3.46	0.35	0.43	0.30	0.37	0.48	0.48	0.38	0.67
Household children under 18	4.36	3.87	5.54	.30	.36	.58	1.07	1.93	2.74	.16	.17	.24	.27	.36	.38	.29	.55
Children 13 to 17 years, none younger	4.87	4.49	5.82	.34	.47	.60	.83	2.22	2.95	.22	.26	.25	.29	.53	.45	.34	.58
Children 6 to 12 years, none younger	4.42	3.81	5.84	.39	.38	.54	1.06	1.82	2.77	.16	.22	.28	.35	.33	.47	.29	.58
Youngest child under 6 years	4.05	3.58	5.17	.21	.29	.60	1.19	1.87	2.61	.14	.09	.20	.20	.29	.28	.27	.51
Marital status and sex																	
Married, spouse present	4.80	4.25	6.10	.23	.32	.51	1.02	2.39	3.14	.28	.37	.26	.35	.28	.30	.30	.59
Men	5.10	4.47	6.60	.26	.43	.48	.89	2.64	3.63	.25	.36	.28	.40	.25	.30	.31	.58
Women	4.50	4.03	5.59	.21	.21	.55	1.15	2.14	2.65	.31	.38	.23	.30	.30	.30	.29	.60
Other marital statuses	5.63	5.23	6.60	.33	.41	.59	1.08	2.74	3.24	.28	.29	.30	.32	.59	.60	.39	.66
Men	6.05	5.61	7.11	.46	.56	.55	.92	2.84	3.55	.18	.23	.28	.27	.85	.82	.44	.75
Women	5.27	4.90	6.15	.21	.27	.63	1.22	2.66	2.96	.36	.35	.31	.36	.37	.40	.35	.59
Educational attainment, 25 years and over																	
Less than a high school diploma	6.12	5.69	7.01	.18	.27	.57	.93	3.78	4.35	.13	.13	.52	.66	.25	.28	.26	.41
High school graduates, no college	5.71	5.28	6.77	.18	.24	.49	.98	3.31	3.81	.29	.37	.40	.44	.30	.36	.32	.56
Some college or associate degree	4.93	4.49	5.99	.23	.27	.45	1.02	2.55	3.13	.32	.34	.25	.26	.38	.36	.32	.62
Bachelor's degree and higher	4.42	3.77	5.94	.30	.41	.53	1.07	1.76	2.62	.38	.53	.14	.24	.36	.38	.30	.68

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

² These values are based on usual weekly earnings. The earnings data are limited to wage and salary workers (both incorporated and unincorporated self-employed workers are excluded). Each earnings range represents approximately 25 percent of full-time wage and salary workers who held only one job.

³ Estimate is suppressed because it does not meet the American Time Use Survey publication standards.

NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, data refer to persons 15 years and over. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

Table 12. Average hours per day spent in primary activities¹ for the civilian population, 2011 quarterly and annual averages

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Activity	2011				
	Quarterly averages				Annual average
	I	II	III	IV	
Total, all activities ²	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Personal care activities	9.54	9.47	9.40	9.56	9.49
Sleeping	8.76	8.66	8.64	8.80	8.71
Eating and drinking	1.23	1.24	1.30	1.19	1.24
Household activities	1.59	1.84	1.91	1.75	1.77
Housework .....	.56	.57	.60	.58	.58
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.57	.53	.56	.57	.56
Lawn and garden care .....	.06	.31	.29	.12	.19
Household management .....	.12	.13	.13	.12	.12
Purchasing goods and services .....	.65	.74	.72	.78	.72
Consumer goods purchases .....	.33	.37	.36	.42	.37
Professional and personal care services .....	.07	.07	.07	.08	.07
Caring for and helping household members .....	.52	.52	.47	.52	.51
Caring for and helping household children .....	.40	.41	.35	.42	.39
Caring for and helping nonhousehold members .....	.17	.22	.29	.15	.21
Caring for and helping nonhousehold adults .....	.06	.09	.10	.04	.07
Working and work-related activities	3.60	3.65	3.51	3.52	3.57
Working	3.24	3.30	3.14	3.15	3.20
Educational activities .....	.56	.46	.33	.55	.47
Attending class .....	.36	.27	.17	.30	.28
Homework and research .....	.15	.15	.11	.19	.15
Organizational, civic, and religious activities .....	.35	.34	.35	.38	.35
Religious and spiritual activities .....	.16	.15	.15	.16	.15
Volunteering (organizational and civic activities) .....	.15	.14	.14	.17	.15
Leisure and sports	5.29	5.12	5.26	5.17	5.21
Socializing and communicating .....	.57	.76	.76	.72	.70
Watching television	2.99	2.67	2.60	2.75	2.75
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.27	.31	.38	.26	.30
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail .....	.18	.14	.15	.16	.16
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	.31	.26	.32	.28	.29

¹ A primary activity refers to an individual's 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 persons 15 years and over.

Table 13. Number and percent of the U.S. population and various subpopulations who were eldercare providers¹ by sex, 2011 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

	Total			Men			Women		
	Total civilian noninstitutional population	Eldercare Providers ¹		Total civilian noninstitutional population	Eldercare Providers ¹		Total civilian noninstitutional population	Eldercare Providers ¹	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of men		Number	Percent of women
Age									
Total, 15 years and over	243,651	39,794	16.3	118,356	17,652	14.9	125,296	22,142	17.7
15 to 24 years	42,225	5,418	12.8	21,512	2,961	13.8	20,713	2,457	11.9
25 to 34 years	41,365	4,185	10.1	20,712	2,076	10.0	20,654	2,109	10.2
35 to 44 years	39,498	5,223	13.2	19,446	2,293	11.8	20,052	2,931	14.6
45 to 54 years	43,850	10,198	23.3	21,455	4,117	19.2	22,395	6,080	27.2
55 to 64 years	36,991	8,303	22.4	17,802	3,527	19.8	19,189	4,776	24.9
65 years and over	39,721	6,468	16.3	17,430	2,679	15.4	22,292	3,789	17.0
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity^{2, 3}									
White	198,911	33,302	16.7	97,631	14,750	15.1	101,280	18,552	18.3
Black or African American	29,347	4,671	15.9	13,178	1,954	14.8	16,169	2,717	16.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	35,267	3,510	10.0	18,176	1,909	10.5	17,091	1,601	9.4
Employment status									
Employed	149,386	25,334	17.0	80,057	12,084	15.1	69,329	13,250	19.1
Full-time workers	115,758	18,916	16.3	67,465	9,981	14.8	48,292	8,935	18.5
Part-time workers	33,628	6,418	19.1	12,592	2,103	16.7	21,036	4,314	20.5
Not employed	94,266	14,460	15.3	38,299	5,568	14.5	55,967	8,892	15.9
Educational attainment, 25 years and over									
High school graduate or less	86,052	11,930	13.9	42,240	5,300	12.5	43,812	6,630	15.1
Some college or associate degree	50,397	9,808	19.5	22,741	3,840	16.9	27,656	5,968	21.6
Bachelor's degree and higher	64,977	12,639	19.5	31,863	5,551	17.4	33,115	7,088	21.4
Parent of household children under 18 years									
Parent of 1 or more household children	67,880	9,040	13.3	29,899	3,707	12.4	37,981	5,333	14.0
Not a parent of a household child	175,772	30,755	17.5	88,457	13,945	15.8	87,315	16,809	19.3

¹ Eldercare providers are those who in the previous 3 to 4 months cared for someone with a condition related to aging. Estimates were calculated for persons who cared for at least one person age 65 or over.

² Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

³ Not all subcategories are shown.

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

Table 14. Number and percent of eldercare providers¹ by sex and selected characteristics, 2011 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

	Eldercare providers ¹					
	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 15 years and over	39,794	100.0	17,652	100.0	22,142	100.0
Parent of household children under 18 years						
Parent of 1 or more household children	9,040	22.7	3,707	21.0	5,333	24.1
Not a parent of a household child	30,755	77.3	13,945	79.0	16,809	75.9
Number of care recipients						
Caring for 1 person	27,416	68.9	11,579	65.6	15,837	71.5
Caring for 2 persons	9,044	22.7	4,470	25.3	4,574	20.7
Caring for 3 or more persons	3,334	8.4	1,604	9.1	1,731	7.8
Relationship to care recipient						
Total, all eldercare providers ²	39,794	100.0	17,652	100.0	22,142	100.0
Caring for a spouse or unmarried partner ³	1,731	4.3	696	3.9	1,035	4.7
Caring for a parent	16,879	42.4	7,097	40.2	9,782	44.2
Caring for a grandparent ⁴	7,605	19.1	3,376	19.1	4,228	19.1
Caring for another related person	8,253	20.7	4,281	24.3	3,971	17.9
Caring for someone else	10,095	25.4	4,499	25.5	5,596	25.3
Eldercare providers caring for 1 person only	27,416	100.0	11,579	100.0	15,837	100.0
Caring for a spouse or unmarried partner ³	1,516	5.5	622	5.4	894	5.6
Caring for a parent	11,436	41.7	4,627	40.0	6,809	43.0
Caring for a grandparent ⁴	4,895	17.9	1,979	17.1	2,916	18.4
Caring for another related person	4,807	17.5	2,377	20.5	2,430	15.3
Caring for someone else	4,762	17.4	1,973	17.0	2,788	17.6
Care of household or nonhousehold members						
Provided eldercare to household members only	5,200	13.1	2,618	14.8	2,583	11.7
Provided eldercare to nonhousehold members only	33,886	85.2	14,628	82.9	19,258	87.0
Provided eldercare to both household and nonhousehold persons	708	1.8	406	2.3	301	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Number and percent of eldercare providers¹ by sex and selected characteristics, 2011 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

	Eldercare providers ¹					
	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Frequency of care⁵						
Provided care daily	8,076	20.3	3,403	19.3	4,674	21.1
Provided care several times a week	9,399	23.6	4,332	24.5	5,067	22.9
Provided care once a week	7,944	20.0	3,866	21.9	4,078	18.4
Provided care several times a month	8,069	20.3	3,458	19.6	4,610	20.8
Provided care once a month	4,513	11.3	1,881	10.7	2,632	11.9
Other	1,793	4.5	712	4.0	1,081	4.9
Duration of care⁶						
Provided care less than 1 year	9,552	24.0	3,755	21.3	5,797	26.2
Provided care 1 to 2 years	10,417	26.2	4,645	26.3	5,772	26.1
Provided care 3 to 4 years	6,095	15.3	2,752	15.6	3,343	15.1
Provided care 5 years or more	13,730	34.5	6,501	36.8	7,230	32.7

¹ Eldercare providers are those who in the previous 3 to 4 months cared for someone with a condition related to aging. Estimates were calculated for persons who cared for at least one person age 65 or over.

² Estimates in relationship subcategories sum to more than 100 percent because some eldercare providers cared for more than one person.

³ Care for a spouse or partner may be underreported. See the Technical Note for more information.

⁴ Persons caring for a grandparent with whom they lived are included in the category "Caring for another related person."

⁵ Survey participants were asked how often they provided care in the past 3 to 4 months; this information was used to categorize them by frequency of care. Corresponding time and percent estimates were measured using information about care provided on the diary day.

⁶ For persons who provided eldercare to more than 1 person, the duration of care is calculated based on the person for whom they had cared the longest.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 15 years and over.

Table 15. Percent of eldercare providers¹ who provided care and the time they provided this care by day of week and selected characteristics, 2011 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

	Number of eldercare providers	Percent of eldercare providers ¹ who provided care per day			Average hours per day eldercare providers ¹ spent providing care			Average hours per day eldercare providers ¹ spent providing care on days they engaged in the activity		
		Total, all days	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays	Total, all days	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays	Total, all days	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays
Total, 15 years and over	39,794	23.6	22.2	26.7	0.74	0.69	0.84	3.12	3.09	3.16
Sex										
Men	17,652	22.2	21.2	24.3	.57	.54	.65	2.58	2.53	2.67
Women	22,142	24.8	23.0	28.5	.87	.81	.99	3.50	3.52	3.47
Age										
15 to 24 years	5,418	14.6	15.0	(⁸)	.14	.12	(⁸)	.97	(⁸)	(⁸)
25 to 34 years	4,185	11.2	9.2	15.0	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	3.40
35 to 44 years	5,223	19.0	18.8	19.6	.46	.46	.46	2.42	2.47	2.33
45 to 54 years	10,198	25.9	24.8	28.0	.93	.95	.90	3.60	3.83	3.20
55 to 64 years	8,303	27.1	22.9	36.0	.92	.73	1.35	3.42	3.17	3.75
65 years and over	6,468	35.0	34.3	36.6	1.13	1.13	1.13	3.23	3.30	3.09
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity^{2,3}										
White	33,302	23.7	22.2	26.8	.71	.65	.84	3.02	2.95	3.13
Black or African American	4,671	24.8	23.6	27.7	.81	.81	.82	3.27	3.41	2.96
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	3,510	29.3	(⁸)	21.2	.73	(⁸)	.55	2.51	2.49	2.57
Employment status										
Employed	25,334	19.0	16.8	23.7	.46	.38	.62	2.41	2.25	2.64
Full-time workers	18,916	17.7	15.8	21.6	.47	.38	.63	2.63	2.42	2.94
Part-time workers	6,418	22.7	19.4	30.6	.43	.36	.59	1.89	1.86	1.94
Not employed	14,460	31.8	31.5	32.3	1.23	1.22	1.24	3.86	3.87	3.85

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Percent of eldercare providers¹ who provided care and the time they provided this care by day of week and selected characteristics, 2011 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

	Number of eldercare providers	Percent of eldercare providers ¹ who provided care per day			Average hours per day eldercare providers ¹ spent providing care			Average hours per day eldercare providers ¹ spent providing care on days they engaged in the activity		
		Total, all days	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays	Total, all days	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays	Total, all days	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays
Educational attainment, 25 years and over										
High school graduate or less	11,930	28.2	27.2	30.2	0.89	0.89	0.88	3.14	3.26	2.93
Some college or associate degree	9,808	22.9	20.2	28.7	.90	.84	1.04	3.93	4.14	3.61
Bachelor's degree and higher	12,639	23.7	22.3	26.6	.72	.64	.89	3.05	2.88	3.35
Parent of household children under 18 years										
Parent of 1 or more household children	9,040	18.0	17.1	19.8	.61	.65	.53	3.39	3.81	2.67
Not a parent of a household child	30,755	25.3	23.6	28.9	.77	.70	.94	3.06	2.95	3.26
Number of care recipients										
Caring for 1 person	27,416	25.2	24.5	26.8	.84	.80	.93	3.32	3.25	3.45
Caring for 2 persons	9,044	20.0	16.1	27.4	.51	.41	.71	2.56	2.52	2.60
Caring for 3 or more persons	3,334	20.2	18.6	23.7	.52	(⁸)	(⁸)	2.56	2.65	(⁸)
Relationship to care recipient										
Eldercare providers caring for 1 person only	27,416	25.2	24.5	26.8	.84	.80	.93	3.32	3.25	3.45
Caring for a spouse or unmarried partner ⁴	1,516	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	3.65	3.90	3.11	5.54	5.77	4.99
Caring for a parent	11,436	31.1	29.5	35.0	1.04	.95	1.24	3.34	3.24	3.54
Caring for a grandparent ⁵	4,895	11.0	12.0	8.6	.12	.09	(⁸)	1.13	(⁸)	2.29
Caring for another related person	4,807	23.4	21.7	27.0	.64	(⁸)	(⁸)	2.72	(⁸)	(⁸)
Caring for someone else	4,762	14.6	14.1	15.5	.39	(⁸)	(⁸)	2.69	2.33	(⁸)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Percent of eldercare providers¹ who provided care and the time they provided this care by day of week and selected characteristics, 2011 annual averages—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

	Number of eldercare providers	Percent of eldercare providers ¹ who provided care per day			Average hours per day eldercare providers ¹ spent providing care			Average hours per day eldercare providers ¹ spent providing care on days they engaged in the activity		
		Total, all days	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays	Total, all days	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays	Total, all days	Weekdays	Weekends and holidays
Care of household or nonhousehold members²										
Providing eldercare to household members only	5,200	64.9	(⁸)	67.4	2.62	2.46	2.98	4.04	3.86	4.42
Providing eldercare to nonhousehold members only	33,886	17.1	15.9	19.7	.44	.42	.50	2.59	2.64	2.51
Frequency of care⁶										
Provided care daily	8,076	64.6	64.1	65.6	2.55	2.54	2.57	3.95	3.97	3.92
Provided care several times a week	9,399	27.4	27.2	28.1	.60	.54	.72	2.17	2.00	2.57
Provided care once a week	7,944	11.7	6.9	21.3	.22	.09	.47	1.85	1.32	2.20
Provided care several times a month	8,069	5.4	4.4	7.5	.08	.05	.14	1.39	1.04	(⁸)
Provided care once a month	4,513	3.5	3.2	4.2	.08	(⁸)	(⁸)	2.38	(⁸)	(⁸)
Duration of care⁷										
Provided care less than 1 year	9,552	16.2	15.0	18.9	.43	(⁸)	(⁸)	2.66	2.73	(⁸)
Provided care 1 to 2 years	10,417	22.9	22.7	23.5	.71	.69	.75	3.08	3.03	3.19
Provided care 3 to 4 years	6,095	30.9	28.4	36.9	.94	1.01	.78	3.04	3.55	2.12
Provided care 5 years or more	13,730	26.0	24.1	30.2	.88	.74	1.19	3.38	3.06	3.93

¹ Eldercare providers are those who in the previous 3 to 4 months cared for someone with a condition related to aging. Estimates were calculated for persons who cared for at least one person age 65 or over.

² Not all subcategories are shown.

³ Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

⁴ Care for a spouse or partner may be underreported. See the Technical Note for more information.

⁵ Persons caring for a grandparent with whom they lived are included in the category "Caring for another related person."

⁶ Survey participants were asked how often they provided care in the past 3 to 4 months; this information was used to categorize them by frequency of care. Corresponding time and percent estimates were measured using information about care provided on the diary day.

⁷ For persons who provided eldercare to more than one person, the duration of care is calculated based on the person for whom they had cared the longest.

⁸ Estimate is suppressed because it does not meet the American Time Use Survey publication standards.

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

Table 16. Time spent providing eldercare and percent of the eldercare provider¹ population engaging in various caregiving activities by sex, 2011 annual averages

	Eldercare providers ¹								
	Eldercare time spent in selected activities, percent distribution			On days they provided care					
				Percent ² who engaged in caregiving activity			Average hours spent providing care		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.12	2.58	3.50
Activities ³ reported as care done for those 65 and over:									
Eating and drinking	7.3	4.5	8.7	22.1	18.2	24.8	.23	.12	.31
Household activities	22.6	23.5	22.0	40.2	33.0	45.3	.70	.61	.77
Purchasing goods and services	4.6	4.7	4.5	16.2	15.3	16.9	.14	.12	.16
Caring for and helping household members	6.3	4.2	7.5	16.6	14.1	18.4	.20	.11	.26
Caring for and helping nonhousehold members	10.0	10.4	9.8	25.2	21.6	27.9	.31	.27	.34
Working and work-related activities	6.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	4.8	5.6	4.2	.20	(⁴)	(⁴)
Organizational, civic, and religious activities	2.5	(⁴)	2.6	4.5	2.7	5.8	.08	(⁴)	.09
Leisure and sports	31.9	32.8	31.5	36.5	32.9	39.0	1.00	.84	1.10
Telephone calls, mail, and e-mail	1.0	.8	1.1	6.4	5.5	7.1	.03	.02	.04
Traveling	5.4	6.0	5.0	25.5	22.6	27.5	.17	.16	.18
Other activities, not elsewhere classified	2.0	(⁴)	1.4	6.0	4.8	6.8	.06	(⁴)	.05

¹ Eldercare providers are those who in the previous 3 to 4 months cared for someone with a condition related to aging. Estimates were calculated for persons who cared for at least one person age 65 or over.

² Percents sum to more than 100 percent because some eldercare providers did more than one care activity on days they provided care.

³ The activity categories appearing on this table are not comparable to those appearing on other tables in the news release. Notably, travel appears as a separate category rather than being included in each major activity category, and the composition of the activity category "Other activities, not elsewhere classified," includes a small amount of time spent in educational activities.

⁴ Estimate is suppressed because it does not meet the American Time Use Survey publication standards.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 15 years and over.