Mean Travel Time to Work of Workers 16 Years and Over Who Did Not Work at Home (Minutes)
Universe: Workers 16 Years and Over Who Did Not Work at Home
Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
Survey: American Community Survey
Geographic Area: United States and State

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

Rank	State	Average	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	New York	31.6	0.1
2	Maryland	31.5	0.3
3	New Jersey	30.1	0.2
4	District of Columbia	29.5	0.6
5	Illinois	28.5	0.2
6	Massachusetts	27.3	0.2
7	California	27	0.1
7	Georgia	27	0.3
9	Virginia	26.9	0.2
10	Hawaii	26.1	0.4
11	New Hampshire	26	0.4
12	Florida	25.9	0.1
13	Pennsylvania	25.8	0.2
	United States	25.5	0.1
14	Washington	25.4	0.2
14	West Virginia	25.4	0.4
16	Louisiana	25.3	0.3
17	Connecticut	25.1	0.3
17	Texas	25.1	0.1
19	Arizona	25	0.2
19	Delaware	25	0.6
21	Colorado	24.6	0.3
22	Mississippi	24.1	0.5
23	Alabama	24	0.3
23	Michigan	24	0.2
23	Nevada	24	0.4
23	Tennessee	24	0.2
27	Missouri	23.8	0.2
28	North Carolina	23.4	0.2
29	Maine	23.3	0.5
29	South Carolina	23.3	0.2
31	Indiana	23.2	0.2
32	Rhode Island	23.1	0.5
33	Ohio	22.9	0.1
34	Kentucky	22.6	0.3
34	Minnesota	22.6	0.2
36	Oregon	22.5	0.3
37	New Mexico	21.9	0.4
37	Vermont	21.9	0.5

39	Wisconsin	21.7	0.2
40	Arkansas	21.3	0.3
40	Utah	21.3	0.3
42	Oklahoma	21.2	0.3
43	Idaho	20.2	0.4
44	Kansas	19.1	0.2
45	Wyoming	18.7	0.8
46	Iowa	18.5	0.2
47	Alaska	18.4	0.6
48	Nebraska	18	0.3
49	Montana	17.9	0.4
50	South Dakota	16.4	0.4
51	North Dakota	16	0.5
	Puerto Rico	29.9	0.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Notes:

·While the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2007 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities. The 2008 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the November 20 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in PRCS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

·Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

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

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

5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

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