

Hawaii

S2303. Work Status in the Past 12 Months

Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [Survey Methodology](#).

Subject	Total	Margin of Error	Male	Margin of Error	Female	Margin of Error
Population 16 to 64 years	847,900	+/-2,286	435,982	+/-1,247	411,918	+/-2,043
WEEKS WORKED						
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	64.3%	+/-0.9	69.6%	+/-1.2	58.8%	+/-1.2
Worked 40 to 49 weeks	6.2%	+/-0.5	6.0%	+/-0.7	6.4%	+/-0.6
Worked 27 to 39 weeks	3.6%	+/-0.4	3.1%	+/-0.5	4.0%	+/-0.6
Worked 14 to 26 weeks	3.2%	+/-0.3	2.6%	+/-0.4	4.0%	+/-0.5
Worked 1 to 13 weeks	4.5%	+/-0.4	4.4%	+/-0.6	4.6%	+/-0.5
Did not work	18.2%	+/-0.7	14.4%	+/-0.9	22.3%	+/-1.1
USUAL HOURS WORKED						
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	64.4%	+/-0.8	72.1%	+/-1.0	56.2%	+/-1.2
40 or more weeks	59.8%	+/-0.8	67.5%	+/-1.0	51.6%	+/-1.2
50 to 52 weeks	55.8%	+/-0.9	63.3%	+/-1.2	47.9%	+/-1.2
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week	13.6%	+/-0.7	10.7%	+/-0.8	16.8%	+/-1.1
40 or more weeks	8.9%	+/-0.5	6.8%	+/-0.6	11.2%	+/-0.8
50 to 52 weeks	7.1%	+/-0.4	5.3%	+/-0.5	9.1%	+/-0.8
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week	3.8%	+/-0.3	2.9%	+/-0.4	4.7%	+/-0.5
40 or more weeks	1.7%	+/-0.2	1.2%	+/-0.3	2.3%	+/-0.4
50 to 52 weeks	1.4%	+/-0.2	1.0%	+/-0.3	1.8%	+/-0.4
Did not work	18.2%	+/-0.7	14.4%	+/-0.9	22.3%	+/-1.1
Mean usual hours worked for workers	39.3	+/-0.3	41.3	+/-0.4	36.8	+/-0.4
PERCENT IMPUTED						
Work status in the past 12 months for the population 16 years and over	6.3%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hours worked per week in the past 12 months for the population 16 years and over	7.7%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Weeks worked in the past 12 months for the population 16 years and over	7.5%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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:

•The Census Bureau introduced an improved sequence of labor force questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, we recommend using caution when making labor force data comparisons from 2008 or later with data from prior years. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the "Evaluation Report Covering Employment Status" at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/AdvMeth/content_test/P6a_Employment_Status.pdf, and the "Evaluation Report Covering Weeks Worked" at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/AdvMeth/content_test/P6b_Weeks_Worked_Final_Report.pdf. Additional information can also be found at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborforce.html>.

•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 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 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.

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