

Hawaii

S0902. Characteristics of Teenagers 15 to 19 Years Old

Data Set: 2009 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	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	Margin of Error	Black or African American	Margin of Error	Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	Margin of Error
Population 15 to 19 years	79,144	+/-1,804	13,835	+/-1,087	1,606	+/-1,055	9,433	+/-741
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT								
Enrolled in school	65,117	+/-2,695	10,449	+/-1,327	N	N	7,252	+/-666
Public	78.0%	+/-3.7	68.5%	+/-7.8	71.5%	+/-24.9	80.9%	+/-8.1
Private	22.0%	+/-3.7	31.5%	+/-7.8	28.5%	+/-24.9	19.1%	+/-8.1
Not enrolled in school	14,027	+/-2,853	3,386	+/-1,216	N	N	2,181	+/-750
MARITAL STATUS AND FERTILITY								
Male	41,498	+/-1,378	8,430	+/-1,049	620	+/-505	4,702	+/-445
Ever married	2.7%	+/-1.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
Female	37,646	+/-1,526	5,405	+/-594	986	+/-870	4,731	+/-622
Ever married	4.8%	+/-2.7	N	N	N	N	N	N
Female with a birth in the past 12 months	4.4%	+/-2.0	N	N	N	N	7.0%	+/-6.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE								
Population 15 to 19 years in households	72,843	+/-3,110	12,470	+/-1,435	1,355	+/-1,030	8,146	+/-987
In married-couple family households	65.2%	+/-3.7	67.2%	+/-7.8	N	N	57.1%	+/-11.3
In male householder, no wife present, family households	10.2%	+/-1.9	14.5%	+/-5.2	N	N	10.2%	+/-5.2
In female householder, no husband present, family households	21.7%	+/-3.4	16.4%	+/-6.7	N	N	23.3%	+/-9.7
In nonfamily households	2.9%	+/-1.2	1.8%	+/-2.6	N	N	9.4%	+/-6.9
Population 16 to 19 years	64,156	+/-2,294	11,219	+/-1,379	1,118	+/-919	7,840	+/-748
IDLENESS								
Not enrolled in school and not in the labor force	8.7%	+/-3.2	5.9%	+/-4.8	N	N	7.6%	+/-6.9
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
In the labor force	37.0%	+/-3.0	45.1%	+/-8.5	N	N	39.8%	+/-8.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2008 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.
- 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.