

Estimated Daytime Population and Employment-Residence Ratios for Selected Places by County for the State of Hawaii: 2000

NOTE: Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm>.

County / Place name ^{1/}	Total resident population (1)	Total workers working in the place (2)	Total workers living in the place (3)	Estimated daytime population (4) = (1)+(2)-(3)	Daytime population change due to commuting		Workers who lived and worked in the same place		Employment residence ratio (9) = (2)/(3)	Number of commuters (10) = (2)-(7)	Percent of commuters (11) = (10)/(2)*100
					Number (5) = (4)-(1)	Percent (6) = (5)/(1)*100	Number (7)	Percent (8) = (7)/(3)*100			
Hawaii	1,211,537	562,982	563,154	1,211,365	-172	0.0	555,995	98.7	1.00	6,987	1.2
Hawaii County	148,677	63,233	63,401	148,509	-168	-0.1	62,122	98.0	1.00	1,111	1.8
Hawaiian Paradise Park CDP	7,051	184	2,755	4,480	-2,571	-36.5	180	6.5	0.07	4	2.2
Hilo CDP	40,759	22,608	16,578	46,789	6,030	14.8	13,588	82.0	1.36	9,020	39.9
Holualoa CDP	6,107	841	3,316	3,632	-2,475	-40.5	364	11.0	0.25	477	56.7
Kailua CDP	9,870	9,992	4,826	15,036	5,166	52.3	2,921	60.5	2.07	7,071	70.8
Kalaoa CDP	6,794	965	3,723	4,036	-2,758	-40.6	486	13.1	0.26	479	49.6
Waikoloa Village CDP	4,806	2,430	2,523	4,713	-93	-1.9	878	34.8	0.96	1,552	63.9
Waimea CDP	7,028	1,774	3,336	5,466	-1,562	-22.2	902	27.0	0.53	872	49.2
C & C Honolulu	876,156	411,890	412,250	875,796	-360	0.0	407,722	98.9	1.00	4,168	1.0
Ahuimanu CDP	8,506	333	4,312	4,527	-3,979	-46.8	166	3.8	0.08	167	50.2
Aiea CDP	9,019	2,599	4,137	7,481	-1,538	-17.1	498	12.0	0.63	2,101	80.8
Ewa Beach CDP	14,650	2,173	6,196	10,627	-4,023	-27.5	666	10.7	0.35	1,507	69.4
Ewa Gentry CDP	4,939	157	2,619	2,477	-2,462	-49.8	71	2.7	0.06	86	54.8
Halawa CDP	13,891	5,635	6,690	12,836	-1,055	-7.6	622	9.3	0.84	5,013	89.0
Hickam Housing CDP	5,471	7,597	2,386	10,682	5,211	95.2	1,387	58.1	3.18	6,210	81.7
Honolulu CDP	371,657	266,374	173,069	464,962	93,305	25.1	147,888	85.5	1.54	118,486	44.5
Kailua CDP	36,513	8,965	18,344	27,134	-9,379	-25.7	4,505	24.6	0.49	4,460	49.7
Kaneohe CDP	34,970	8,262	16,699	26,533	-8,437	-24.1	3,043	18.2	0.49	5,219	63.2
Kaneohe Station CDP	11,827	8,299	7,420	12,706	879	7.4	5,089	68.6	1.12	3,210	38.7
Laie CDP	4,585	2,507	2,103	4,989	404	8.8	1,350	64.2	1.19	1,157	46.2
Makaha CDP	7,753	879	2,601	6,031	-1,722	-22.2	292	11.2	0.34	587	66.8
Makakilo City CDP	13,156	612	6,525	7,243	-5,913	-44.9	252	3.9	0.09	360	58.8
Mililani Town CDP	28,608	4,230	15,444	17,394	-11,214	-39.2	1,511	9.8	0.27	2,719	64.3
Nanakuli CDP	10,814	969	3,428	8,355	-2,459	-22.7	315	9.2	0.28	654	67.5
Pearl City CDP	30,976	6,330	15,568	21,738	-9,238	-29.8	1,338	8.6	0.41	4,992	78.9
Schofield Barracks CDP	14,428	12,999	7,724	19,703	5,275	36.6	5,452	70.6	1.68	7,547	58.1
Village Park CDP	9,625	803	4,944	5,484	-4,141	-43.0	238	4.8	0.16	565	70.4
Wahiawa CDP	16,151	5,140	6,419	14,872	-1,279	-7.9	1,112	17.3	0.80	4,028	78.4
Waianae CDP	10,506	2,619	3,861	9,264	-1,242	-11.8	585	15.2	0.68	2,034	77.7
Waimalu CDP	29,371	9,001	16,481	21,891	-7,480	-25.5	1,611	9.8	0.55	7,390	82.1
Waipahu CDP	33,108	6,883	12,594	27,397	-5,711	-17.2	1,515	12.0	0.55	5,368	78.0
Waipio CDP	11,672	2,465	6,590	7,547	-4,125	-35.3	300	4.6	0.37	2,165	87.8
Waipio Acres CDP	5,298	188	2,505	2,981	-2,317	-43.7	116	4.6	0.08	72	38.3
Kauai County	58,463	26,138	26,183	58,418	-45	-0.1	25,739	98.3	1.00	399	1.5
Kapaa CDP	9,472	2,891	4,107	8,256	-1,216	-12.8	1,274	31.0	0.70	1,617	55.9
Lihue CDP	5,674	8,193	2,632	11,235	5,561	98.0	1,664	63.2	3.11	6,529	79.7

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Maui County^{2/}	128,241	61,721	61,320	128,642	401	0.3	60,412	198.5	1.01	1,309	2.1
Haiku-Pauwela CDP	6,578	1,139	3,071	4,646	-1,932	-29.4	652	21.2	0.37	487	42.8
Kaanapali CDP	1,375	2,844	615	3,604	2,229	162.1	154	25.0	4.62	2,690	94.6
Kahului CDP	20,146	12,992	8,203	24,935	4,789	23.8	3,496	42.6	1.58	9,496	73.1
Kihei CDP	16,749	6,117	8,819	14,047	-2,702	-16.1	2,878	32.6	0.69	3,239	53.0
Lahaina CDP	9,118	6,568	4,562	11,124	2,006	22.0	2,256	49.5	1.44	4,312	65.7
Makawao CDP	6,327	1,356	3,252	4,431	-1,896	-30.0	492	15.1	0.42	864	63.7
Napili-Honokowai CDP	6,788	890	3,941	3,737	-3,051	-44.9	465	11.8	0.23	425	47.8
Pukalani CDP	7,380	1,119	3,812	4,687	-2,693	-36.5	486	12.7	0.29	633	56.6
Waihee-Waiehu CDP	7,310	238	3,392	4,156	-3,154	-43.1	112	3.3	0.07	126	52.9
Wailea-Makena CDP	5,671	4,441	3,176	6,936	1,265	22.3	990	31.2	1.40	3,451	77.7
Wailuku CDP	12,296	8,271	5,602	14,965	2,669	21.7	1,901	33.9	1.48	6,370	77.0

^{1/}Based on data for places with either 2,500 workers living in the place or 2,500 workers working in the place.

^{2/}Maui County includes Kalawao County.

NOTES

Workers – people 16 years and over who were employed and at work during the reference week. The estimate of workers includes part-time and full-time civilian personnel and people in the Armed Forces.

(Col. 1) Total resident population – the total number of persons living in the place, as shown in Census 2000 100-percent data such as Summary File 1.

(Col. 2) Total workers working in the place – this is the number of workers who reported working in the place, regardless of their place of residence. In other words, it is the total that worked there no matter where they lived. Residence locations are not considered, only workplace locations are reflected in this number.

(Col. 3) Total workers living in the place – this is sometimes referred to as the number of resident workers. It is the number of people living in the place who are workers. It includes workers who live there regardless of where they worked, or in other words, no matter where their workplace was located. Place of work location is not considered, only residence location is reflected in this number.

(Col. 4) Estimated daytime population – this is the estimate arrived at by adjusting the total resident population by the number of incommuters and outcommuters to the place, using data from Census 2000. It does not adjust for people entering or leaving the place for purposes other than commuting, nor does the commuting adjustment take the time of day of the work trips into account. The estimate is calculated by adding the total resident population (col. 1) and the total workers working in the place (col. 2), and then subtracting from that result the total workers living in the place (col. 3). This method yields the same result as would be obtained by adding the incommuters and subtracting the outcommuters from the total resident population.

(Col. 5) Daytime population change due to commuting: number – this is the numeric increase or decrease in the population of the place as a result of work-related commuting. It is the net change in the population due to work travel and is computed by subtracting the total resident population (col. 1) from the estimated daytime population (col. 4). Positive numbers indicate more commuters entering the place than leaving it. Negative numbers occur when more workers leave the place to go to work than enter it to come to work.

(Col. 6) Daytime population change due to commuting: percent – this is the percentage increase or decrease in the population of the place as a result of work-related commuting. It is calculated by dividing the numeric change due to commuting (col. 5) by the total resident population (col. 1), and multiplying the result by 100. Positive figures denote the percentage increase experienced by the population, while negative numbers show the percentage decrease in the population as a result of commuting.

(Col. 7) Workers who lived and worked in the same place: number – this value shows how many workers who lived in a particular place also worked in that same place. It is derived from place of residence location information and responses to the question on workplace location during the week prior to filling out the census questionnaire.

(Col. 8) Workers who lived and worked in the same place: percent – this measure is sometimes used as an indicator of worker retention, but it does not reflect variation in area size or other attributes very well. It is computed by dividing the number of workers who lived and worked in the same place (col. 7) by the total workers living there (col. 3) and multiplying the result by 100.

(Col. 9) Employment-residence (E-R) ratio – this is a measure of the total number of workers working in a place (col. 2), relative to the total number of workers living in the place (col. 3). It is often used as a rough indication of the jobs-workers balance in a place, although it does not take into account whether the resident workers possess the skills needed for the jobs that are available. E-R ratios greater than 1.00 occur when there are more workers working in the place than living there. These places can be considered as net importers of labor. For example, an E-R ratio of 1.19 means that there are 19 percent more workers working in the place than living in the place. Values less than 1.00 indicate places that send more workers to other areas than they receive, i.e., they are net exporters of labor.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Journey to Work and Migration Statistics Branch, Census 2000; calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Research and Economic Analysis Division.