

Table 1.69-- TOP DOMESTIC IN-MIGRATION STATES: 2016

[Ranked by largest estimate. Population 1 year and over. State of residence in 2016 was Hawaii, but different state of residence in 2015. Data based on a sample]

Rank	State	Estimate	Margin of error 1/	Percent 2/	Percent margin of error 1/
	Total in-migrants 3/	57,229	+/-6,791	(X)	(X)
1	California	13,047	+/-3,210	22.8	+/-4.9
2	Texas	4,485	+/-1,946	7.8	+/-3.3
3	Washington	4,355	+/-1,964	7.6	+/-3.3
4	South Carolina	2,528	+/-2,391	4.4	+/-4.1
5	Georgia	2,487	+/-1,286	4.3	+/-2.2
6	North Carolina	2,395	+/-1,134	4.2	+/-1.9
7	Illinois	2,301	+/-1,816	4.0	+/-3.1
8	Florida	2,113	+/-1,267	3.7	+/-2.2
9	Virginia	2,033	+/-870	3.6	+/-1.5
10	Arizona	1,852	+/-1,155	3.2	+/-2.0
11	New York	1,654	+/-953	2.9	+/-1.6
12	Colorado	1,643	+/-860	2.9	+/-1.5
13	Tennessee	1,582	+/-1,734	2.8	+/-3.0
14	Nevada	1,491	+/-1,033	2.6	+/-1.8
15	Alabama	1,182	+/-903	2.1	+/-1.6
16	Maryland	1,098	+/-1,053	1.9	+/-1.8
17	Indiana	930	+/-1,033	1.6	+/-1.8
18	Oregon	883	+/-490	1.5	+/-0.8
19	New Mexico	841	+/-969	1.5	+/-1.7
20	Pennsylvania	836	+/-542	1.5	+/-0.9
21	New Jersey	723	+/-747	1.3	+/-1.3
22	Kansas	706	+/-468	1.2	+/-0.8
23	Alaska	672	+/-597	1.2	+/-1.0
24	Ohio	602	+/-398	1.1	+/-0.7
25	Utah	589	+/-531	1.0	+/-0.9

X Not applicable.

1/ 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. Caution should be taken, however, when using estimates which have large margin of errors because their reliability may be questionable. In addition to sampling variability, the estimates are subject to nonsampling error. The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

2/ Calculated figures were based on more precise figures than those shown in the table. Therefore, figures such as percentages may differ from expected values due to rounding.

3/ Total includes in-migrants to Hawaii coming from any of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Only states comprising of 1% or more of the total in-migrant population are listed in this table.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, "Table 1. State-to-State Migration Flows: 2016" <<http://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/state-to-state-migration.html>> accessed January 11, 2018; and calculations by the Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism.