

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR

LINDA CHU TAKAYAMA DIRECTOR

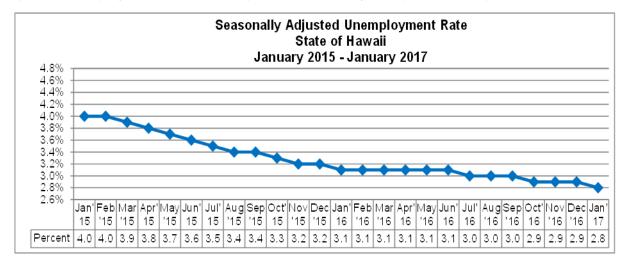
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 10, 2017

HAWAII'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT 2.8 PERCENT IN JANUARY

Lowest Rate since July 2007

HONOLULU — The Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations (DLIR) today announced that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January was 2.8 percent, compared to 2.9 percent in December. The last time Hawaii's unemployment rate was 2.8 percent was in July 2007. Statewide, 673,850 were employed and 19,700 unemployed in January for a total seasonally adjusted labor force of 693,550. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in January, compared to 4.7 percent in December.



Both initial claims and weeks claims increased by 170 or 12.5 percent and 1,534 or 21.8 percent respectively for unemployment benefits compared to one year ago. Over-the-month, both initial claims and weeks claims also grew by 10.5 percent and 9.9 percent respectively in January 2017.

The unemployment rate figures for the State of Hawaii and the U.S. in this release are seasonally adjusted, in accordance with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) methodology. The not seasonally adjusted rate for the State was 2.9 percent in January, compared to 2.6 percent in December.

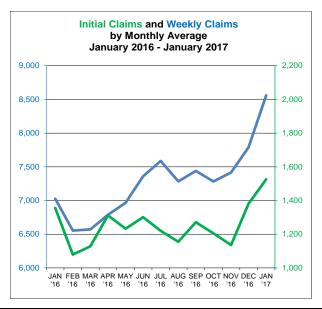
State of Hawaii Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Data**								
	<u>Jan 2017</u>		<u>Dec 2016*</u>		<u>Jan 2016*</u>			
Labor Force	693,550		691,550			679,950		
Employment	673,850	673,850		671,700		658,750		
Unemployment	19,700		19,850			21,200		
* benchmarked data								

	JAN 2017	DEC*	JAN*
Seasonally Adjusted			
STATE	2.8	2.9	3.1
U. S.	4.8	4.7	4.9
Not Seasonally Adjuste	<u>d</u>		
STATE	2.9	2.6	3.1
HONOLULU	2.8	2.4	2.9
HAWAII COUNTY	3.4	3.1	3.8
KAUAI	3.1	2.8	3.6
MAUI COUNTY	3.3	2.7	3.3
Maui Island	3.3	2.6	3.2
Molokai	4.0	5.3	6.0
Lanai	3.3	2.0	2.8
U. S.	5.1	4.5	5.3
county & island rates are n	ot seasonally a	djusted	

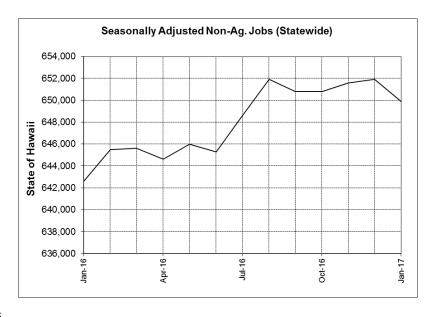
Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey)

* benchmarked data

In another measure of employment, total nonagricultural jobs decreased in January over December by 2,000 jobs. Among the major industries, there were job gains in Other Services (+300), Construction (+200), Information (+100), and Financial Activities (+100). Employment in Manufacturing remained stable. Job losses were experienced in Professional & Business Services (-200), Leisure & Hospitality (-500), Educational & Health Services (-700), and Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (-1,200). Within Educational & Health Services, job contraction occurred in all sub-sectors of Health Care & Social Assistance (Ambulatory Health Care, Hospitals, Nursing & Residential Care, Social Assistance). In the Trade, Transportation, & Utilities grouping, the job decline was split between Transportation & Warehousing (in particular Courier & Express Delivery Services) and Wholesale Trade. Government employment dipped by 100 jobs. Compared with one year ago, total nonfarm jobs are up 7,300, or 1.1 percent.



Seasonally Adjusted Non-Ag. Jobs (Statewide)						
SELECTED SERIES:	Jan-17	Dec-16	Jan-16*			
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	37,900	37,700	37,900			
MANUFACTURING	13,800	13,800	14,100			
Durable Goods	3,600	3,600	3,700			
Non-Durable Goods	10,200	10,200	10,400			
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	120,700	121,900	119,400			
Wholesale Trade	17,600	18,100	17,700			
Retail Trade	71,900	71,800	70,600			
INFORMATION	9,200	9,100	8,300			
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES Finance & Insurance	28,600 16,100	28,500 16,100	28,300			
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	12,500	12,400	16,200 12,100			
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	84,100	84,300	83,000			
Professional, Scientific, Tech Svcs	24,700	24,400	24,500			
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt	50,900	50,800	50,100			
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	82,600	83,300	83,000			
Educational Services	15,800	15,400	15,100			
Health Care & Social Assistance	66,800	67,900	67,900			
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	119,600	120,100	116,800			
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12,000	12,100	11,900			
Accommodation & Food Services	107,600	108,000	104,900			
OTHER SERVICES	27,300	27,000	27,200			
GOVERNMENT	126,100	126,200	124,600			
Federal Government	33,200	33,300	33,000			
State Government	73,700	74,000	72,700			
Local Government	19,200	18,900	18,900			
TOTAL: STATEWIDE	649,900	651,900	642,600			



Technical Notes

Seasonal Adjustment

The seasonal fluctuations in the number of employed and unemployed persons reflect hiring and layoff patterns that accompany regular events such as the winter holiday season and the summer vacation season. These variations make it difficult to tell whether month-to-month changes in employment and unemployment are due to normal seasonal patterns or to changing economic conditions. Therefore, the BLS uses a statistical technique called seasonal adjustment to address these issues. This technique uses the history of the labor force data and the job count data to identify the seasonal movements and to calculate the size and direction of these movements. A seasonal adjustment factor is then developed and applied to the estimates to eliminate the effects of regular seasonal fluctuations on the data. Seasonally adjusted statistical series enable more meaningful data comparisons between months or with an annual average.

Current Population (Household) Survey (CPS)

A survey conducted for employment status in the week that includes the 12th day of each month generates the unemployment rate statistics, which is a separate survey from the Establishment Survey that yields the industry job counts. The CPS survey contacts approximately 1,000 households in Hawaii to determine an individual's current employment status. Employed persons consist of: 1) all persons who did any work for pay or profit during the survey reference week, 2) all persons who did at least 15 hours of unpaid work in a family-owned enterprise operated by someone in their household, and 3) all persons who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs, whether they were paid or not. Persons considered unemployed are ones that do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior four weeks and are available for work. Temporarily laid off workers are counted as unemployed, whether they have engaged in a specific job seeking activity. Persons not in the labor force are those who are not classified as employed or unemployed during the survey reference week.

Benchmark Changes to Local Area Unemployment Statistics Data

Statewide and substate data for 2012-2016 have been re-estimated to reflect revised population controls, model reestimation and for seasonally adjusted data, new seasonal adjustment.

Change to Monthly Employment Estimates

This release incorporates revised job count figures from 1990 through 2016 for the seasonally adjusted series. The reconstructed data reflects data from historical corrections applied to

unadjusted supersector or sector level series. For years, analysts with the State DLIR's Research and Statistics Office have developed monthly employment estimates for Hawaii and our metropolitan areas. These estimates were based on a monthly survey of Hawaii businesses and analysts' knowledge about our local economies. Beginning with the production of preliminary estimates for March 2011, responsibility for the production of State and metropolitan area (MSA) estimates was transitioned from individual state agencies to the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

For Hawaii, this means the transition of statewide, Honolulu and Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina MSA areas. State agencies will continue to provide the BLS with information on local events that may affect the estimates, such as strikes or large layoffs/hiring at businesses not covered by the survey and to disseminate and analyze the Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates for local data users. BLS feels this change is designed to improve the cost efficiency of the CES program and to reduce the potential bias in state and area estimates. A portion of the cost savings generated by this change is slated to be directed towards raising survey response rates in future years, which will decrease the level of statistical error in the CES estimates. Until then, state analysts feel this change could result in increased month-to-month variability for the industry employment numbers particularly for Hawaii's counties and islands.

<u>Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force & Unemployment Estimates for Honolulu & Maui County</u> BLS publishes smoothed seasonally adjusted civilian labor force and unemployment estimates for all metropolitan areas, which includes the City and County of Honolulu and Maui County. BLS releases this data each month in the *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment* news release. The schedule is available at http://www.bls.gov/news.release/metro.toc.htm.

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States, 2016 annual averages.

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for US and					
Hawaii, 2016 annual averages (percent)					
	Measure				

	Measure					
State	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
United States	2.0	2.3	4.9	5.2	5.9	9.6
Hawaii	1.1	1.4	3.0	3.4	4.2	7.5

The six alternative labor underutilization state measures based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) and compiled on a 4-quarter moving average basis defined:

- U-1, persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force;
- U-2, job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force:
- U-3, total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (this is the definition used for the official unemployment rate);
- U-4, total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers;

U-5, total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers*, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers; and U-6, total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.

* Individuals who want, and are available for work, and who have looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the four weeks preceding the survey, for such reasons as child care or transportation problems, for example. Discouraged workers are a subset of the marginally attached.

Note that, the state unemployment rates (U-3) that are shown are derived directly from the CPS. As a result, these U-3 measures may differ from the official state unemployment rates for the latest 4-quarter period. The latter are estimates developed from statistical models that incorporate CPS estimates, as well as input data from other sources, such as state unemployment claims data.

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

TDD/TTY Dial 711 then ask for (808) 586-8866

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Media Contact:

Bill Kunstman
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
(808) 586-8845
william.g.kunstman@hawaii.gov
http://labor.hawaii.gov