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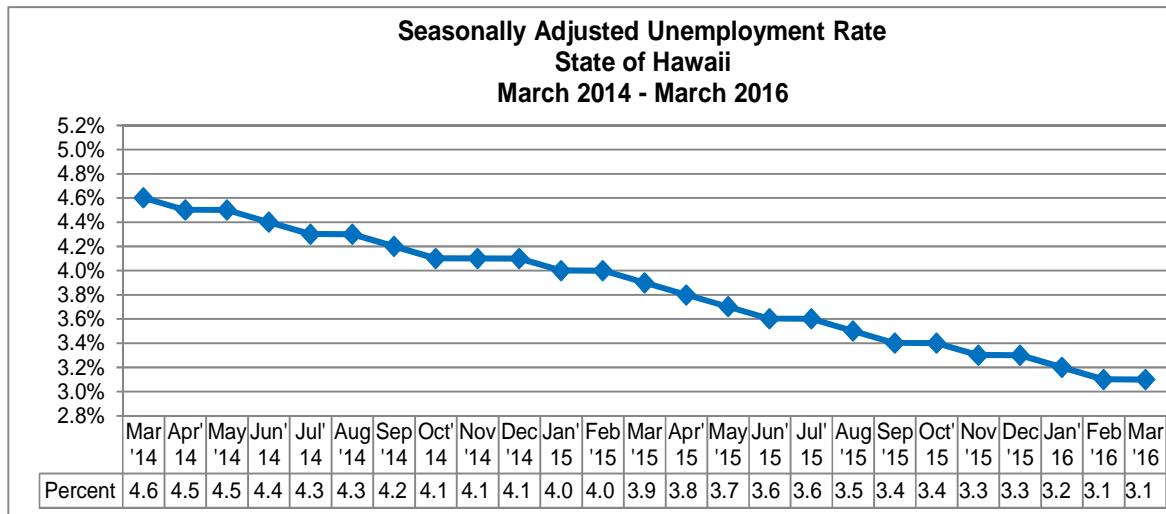
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 15, 2016

HAWAII'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS AT 3.1 PERCENT IN MARCH

Non-Agricultural Jobs up 4,400 Over the Month

HONOLULU — the Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations (DLIR) today announced that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for March was 3.1 percent, the same as in February. Statewide, 668,800 were employed and 21,550 unemployed in March for a total seasonally adjusted labor force of 690,300. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in March, up from 4.9 percent in February. The 3.1% unemployment rate and labor force numbers track DLIR's current employment growth projection of 2.9%.



Both initial claims and weeks claims decreased by 231 or -17.0 percent and 2,035 or -23.6 percent respectively for unemployment benefits compared to one year ago. Over-the-month both initial claims and weeks claims increased by 4.5 percent and 0.3 percent respectively from February 2016.

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 3.2 percent in March, up from 3.1 percent in February.

State of Hawaii Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Data**			
	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015*
Labor Force	690,300	687,550	674,650
Employment	668,800	666,350	648,450
Unemployment	21,550	21,200	26,200

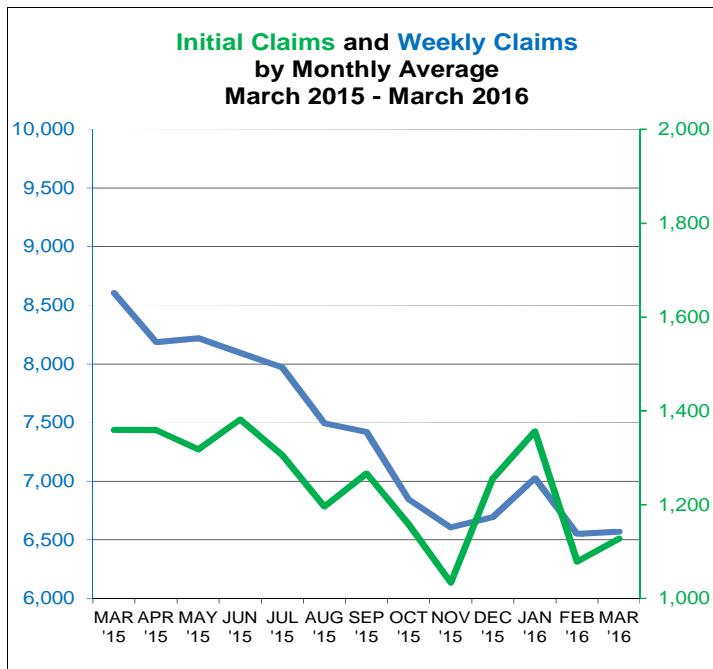
* benchmarked data **totals may not add due to rounding

	MAR 2016	FEB 2016	MAR* 2015
Seasonally Adjusted			
STATE	3.1	3.1	3.9
U. S.	5.0	4.9	5.5
Not Seasonally Adjusted			
STATE	3.2	3.1	3.8
HONOLULU	3.0	2.9	3.5
HAWAII COUNTY	3.9	3.8	4.7
KAUAI	3.5	3.6	4.2
MAUI COUNTY	3.4	3.3	4.1
Maui Island	3.3	3.1	4.0
Molokai	5.6	8.3	7.9
Lanai	5.3	5.8	3.8
U. S.	5.1	5.2	5.6

county & island rates are not seasonally adjusted
* benchmarked data

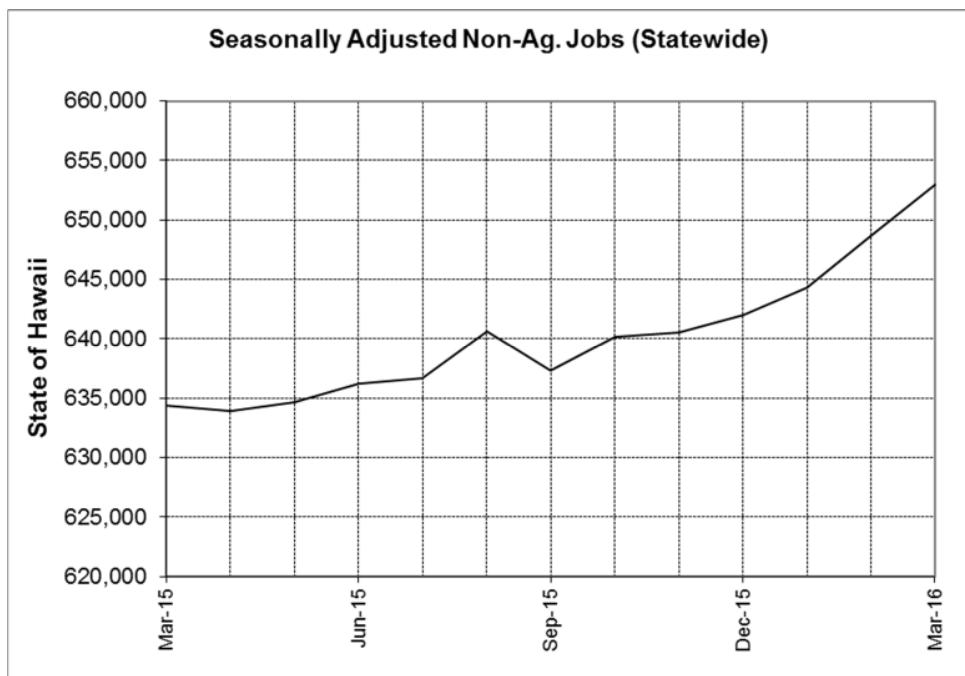
Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey)

In another measure of employment, there was an increase of 4,400 total nonagricultural jobs over-the-month. Within major industry sectors, there were job gains in Construction (+1,300), Professional & Business Services (+1,300), Educational & Health Services (+1,200), Leisure & Hospitality (+400), Other Services (+300), and Financial Activities (+200). Within Construction, employment was particularly strong in Special Trade Construction. The bulk of the rise in jobs in Professional & Business Services occurred in the Administrative/Support/Waste Management/Remediation Services sector. Educational & Health Services job gains were roughly split between the two title sectors. Job losses were experienced in Manufacturing (-300) and Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (-300). Government employment rose by 300 jobs. In comparison with one year ago, total nonfarm jobs have gone up by 18,600, or 2.9 percent.



Seasonally Adjusted Non-Ag. Jobs (Statewide)

SELECTED SERIES:	Mar-16	Feb-16	Mar-15*
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	40,500	39,200	33,500
MANUFACTURING	14,000	14,300	14,100
Non-Durable Goods	10,500	10,500	10,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	119,600	119,900	119,400
Wholesale Trade	17,700	17,800	17,900
Retail Trade	70,600	71,000	70,800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	28,700	28,500	28,100
Finance & Insurance	16,500	16,400	16,100
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	12,200	12,100	12,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	85,400	84,100	83,300
Professional, Scientific, Tech Svcs	24,500	24,700	24,600
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt	52,100	50,800	50,300
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	84,500	83,300	80,800
Educational Services	15,000	14,500	14,200
Health Care & Social Assistance	69,500	68,800	66,600
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	117,600	117,200	113,700
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12,100	12,100	11,800
Accommodation & Food Services	105,500	105,100	101,900
OTHER SERVICES	27,400	27,100	26,900
GOVERNMENT	126,500	126,200	126,000
Federal Government	33,200	33,100	33,100
State Government	74,300	74,000	74,000
Local Government	19,000	19,100	18,900
TOTAL: STATEWIDE	653,000	648,600	634,400



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 2011-2015 have been re-estimated to reflect revised population controls, model re-estimation and for seasonally adjusted data, new seasonal adjustment.

Change to Monthly Employment Estimates

This release incorporates revised job count figures from 1990 through 2015 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.

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force and Unemployment Estimates for Honolulu

Effective with the release of metropolitan area data for May 2011, the BLS is publishing smoothed seasonally adjusted civilian labor force and unemployment estimates for all metropolitan areas, which includes the City and County of Honolulu. BLS releases this data each month in the *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment* news release. The schedule is available at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausched.htm>.

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States, 2015 Annual Averages.

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for US and Hawaii, 2015 Annual Averages (percent)

State	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
United States	2.3	2.6	5.3	5.7	6.4	10.4
Hawaii	1.5	1.6	3.7	4.1	5.3	9.7

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.

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