



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

News Release

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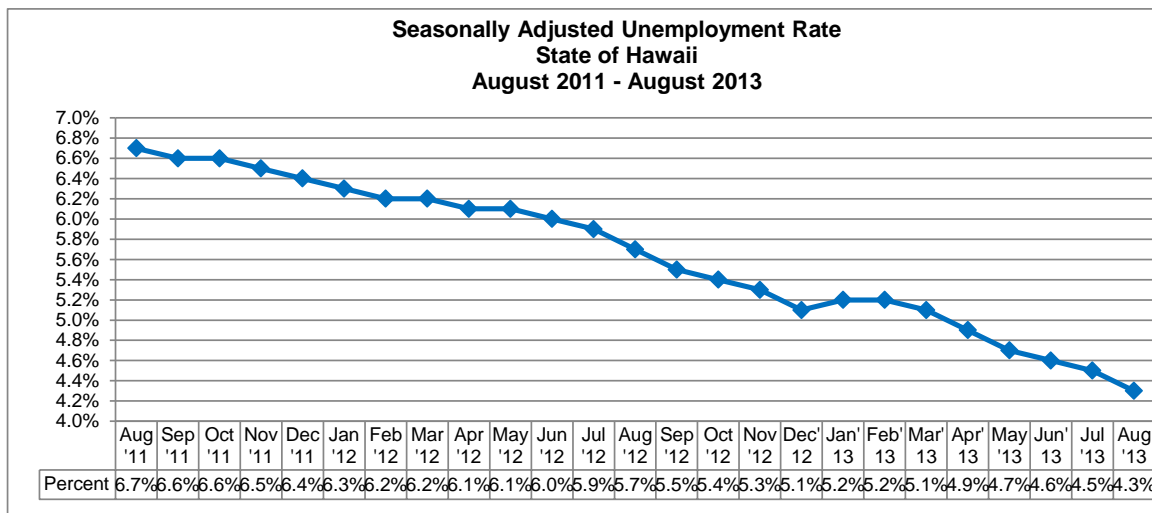
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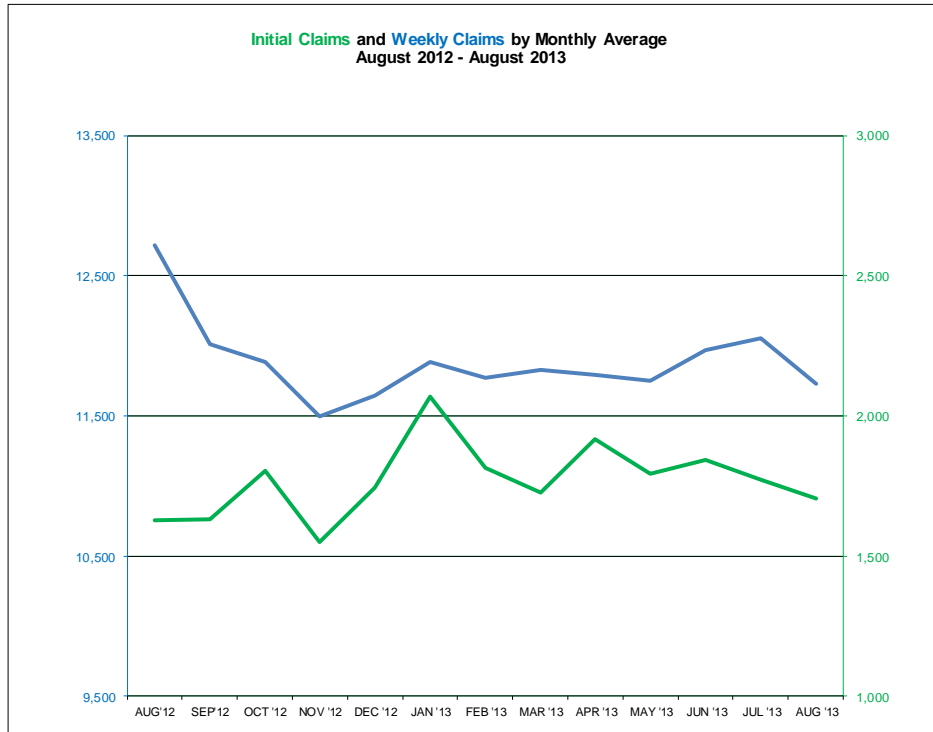
HAWAII'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO 4.3 PERCENT IN AUGUST

Tourism Related Jobs Increase by 4,100 Over the Year

HONOLULU—The Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) today announced that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for August declined to 4.3 percent from 4.5 percent in July. The last time the unemployment rate was 4.3 percent or less was in July 2008. State wide, there were 614,850 employed and 27,850 unemployed in August, for a total seasonally adjusted labor force of 642,600. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.3 percent in August, down from 7.4 percent in July.



Initial claims increased by 77 or 4.7%, while weeks claims decreased by 995 or 7.8% for unemployment benefits compared to one year ago. Over the month, initial claims and weeks claims dropped by 3.8% and 2.7%.



	<u>Aug 2013</u>	<u>Jul 2013</u>	<u>Aug 2012*</u>
Labor Force	642,600	643,850	649,200
Employment	614,750	615,000	612,100
Unemployment	27,850	28,800	37,100

* benchmarked data

**totals may not add due to rounding

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 decreased to 4.2 percent in August from the revised rate of 4.6 percent in July.

	AUG 2013	JUL 2013	AUG* 2012
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	4.3	4.5	5.7
U. S.	7.3	7.4	8.1
<u>Not Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	4.2	4.6	5.8
HONOLULU HAWAII COUNTY	3.8	4.2	5.1
KAUAI	5.8	6.7	8.3
MAUI COUNTY	4.9	5.2	7.1
U. S.	4.5	4.8	6.2
U. S.	7.3	7.7	8.2

county rates are not seasonally adjusted

* benchmarked data

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey)

In another measure of employment, total seasonally adjusted nonagricultural jobs increased by 600 in August over July. Major industry sector employment gains occurred in Education & Health Services (+1,500), Other Services (+900), Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (+700), Leisure & Hospitality (+600), Manufacturing (+300), and Financial Activities (+200). Within Education & Health Services, most of the job expansion was in Health Services, primarily in ambulatory health care and secondarily in hospitals and social assistance. Over-the-month job declines were experienced in Professional & Business Services (-100), Construction (-1,200) and Government (-2,400). Within Construction, while building construction was stable, on the heels of very strong job gains in the June-July period, there was a drop off in special trade construction, most notably in electrical contractors. The principal factor for the decrease in Government was the continual shifting of Department of Education staffing patterns compared with longer-term seasonal patterns. Over the year, Leisure & Hospitality has added the most jobs (+4,100, +3.8 percent), while Construction (+2,600, +8.8 percent) and Other Services (+2,300, +8.8 percent) has grown by the highest percentage.

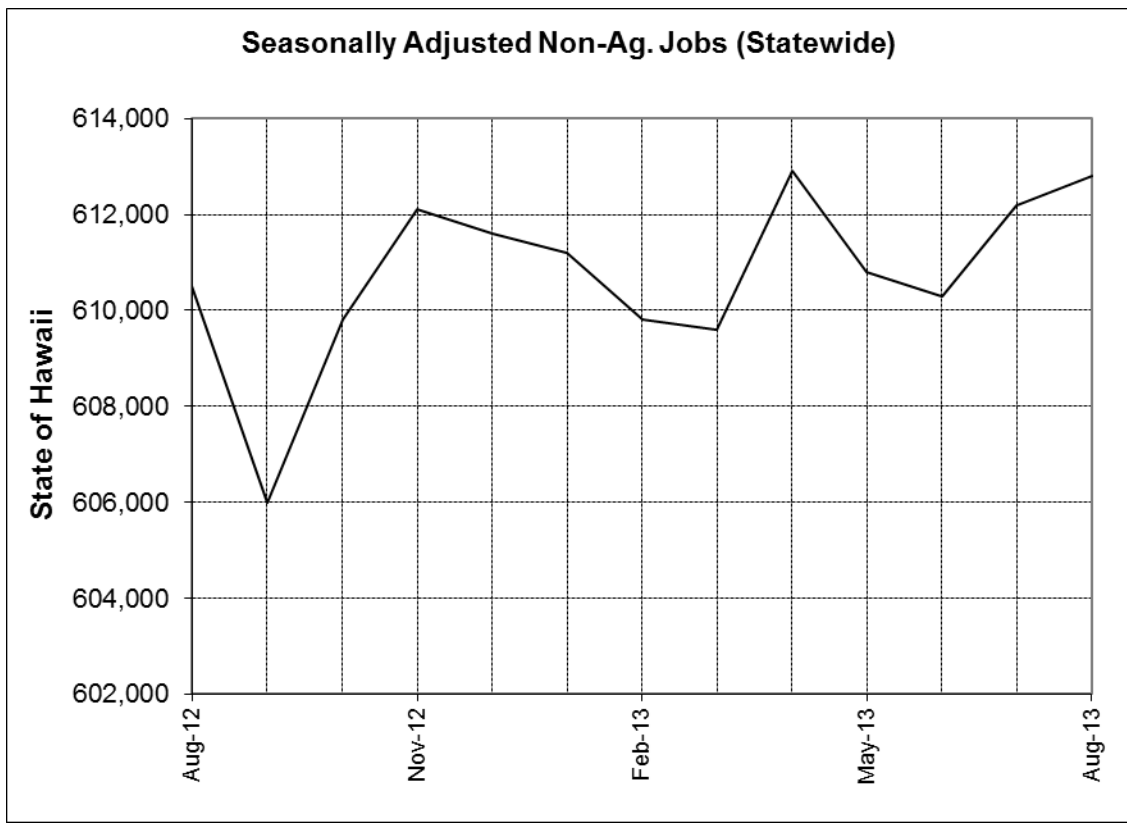
Seasonally Adjusted Non-Ag. Jobs (Statewide)			
SELECTED SERIES:	Aug-13	Jul-13	Aug-12*
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	32,000	33,200	29,400
MANUFACTURING	13,400	13,100	13,300
Non-Durable Goods	9,800	9,500	9,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	115,200	114,500	114,800
Wholesale Trade	17,900	17,700	17,700
Retail Trade	67,900	67,800	68,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	27,400	27,200	27,000
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	11,800	11,700	11,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	77,400	77,500	77,200
Professional, Scientific, Tech Svcs	24,400	24,500	24,400
Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	7,100	7,300	7,500
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt	45,900	45,700	45,300
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	77,900	76,400	76,800
Educational Services	14,300	14,300	14,900
Health Care & Social Assistance	63,600	62,100	61,900
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	111,500	110,900	107,400
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	11,800	11,900	11,200
Accommodation & Food Services	99,700	99,000	96,200
OTHER SERVICES	28,400	27,500	26,100
GOVERNMENT	121,500	123,900	130,200
Federal Government	33,800	33,600	35,100
State Government	69,200	71,700	76,500
Local Government	18,500	18,600	18,600
TOTAL: STATEWIDE	612,800	612,200	610,500

*Benchmarked Data

Technical Notes

Seasonal Adjustment

The seasonal fluctuations in the number of employed and unemployed persons reflect hiring (and layoffs) 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. To deal with such problems, a statistical technique called seasonal adjustment is used. This technique uses the past history of the series 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. When a statistical series has been seasonally adjusted, data for any month can be more meaningfully compared with data from any other month or with an annual average.



Current Population (Household) Survey (CPS)

The labor force statistics are derived from a survey based on the week including the 12th of each month of Hawaii residents with a sample size of about 1,000 households. A series of questions are asked to assess whether a person is currently part of the labor force, and if so, what is their 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 are classified as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior four weeks, and are currently available for work. Workers expecting to be recalled from layoff are counted as unemployed, whether or not 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

The 2012 and 2011 labor force estimates have been revised to incorporate updated inputs, updated population controls, re-estimation of models, and adjustment to new division and national control totals. The updated population controls reflect the annual updating of population

estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Change to Monthly Employment Estimates

This release incorporates revised job count figures from 1990 through 2012 for the seasonally adjusted series. The reconstructed data reflects data from historical corrections applied to unadjusted supersector or sector level series. For years, monthly employment estimates for Hawaii and our metropolitan areas have been developed by analysts with the State Department of Labor - Research and Statistics Office. 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 and Honolulu MSA areas. State agencies will continue to provide the BLS with information on local events that may impact the estimates, such as strikes or large layoffs/hiring at businesses not covered by the survey and to disseminate and analyze the 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics is publishing smoothed seasonally adjusted civilian labor force and unemployment estimates for all metropolitan areas. This includes estimates for Honolulu County. The data will be available on the day of each 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, Third Quarter of 2012 through Second Quarter of 2013 Averages.

Alternative measures of labor underutilization for US and Hawaii, Third Quarter of 2012 through Second Quarter of 2013 Averages

(percent)

State	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
United States	4.2	4.2	7.8	8.3	9.2	14.3
Hawaii	2.7	2.5	5.0	5.6	6.6	11.4

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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