



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR

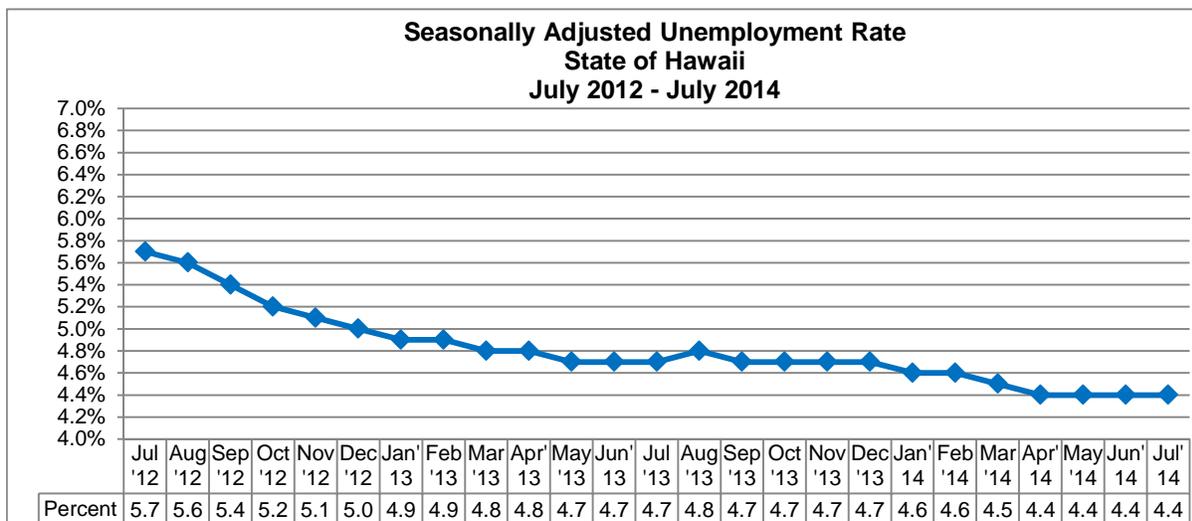
DWIGHT TAKAMINE
DIRECTOR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Aug. 14, 2014

HAWAII'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED AT 4.4 PERCENT IN JULY Civilian Labor Force at Record 662,150

HONOLULU — The Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations (DLIR) today announced that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for July was at 4.4 percent for the fourth consecutive month. Statewide, 632,950 were employed and 29,250 unemployed in July for a total seasonally adjusted labor force of 662,150. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 6.2 percent in July from 6.1 percent in June.



Both initial claims and weeks claims decreased by 272 or -15.3% and 1,637 or -13.6% respectively for unemployment benefits compared to one year ago. Over the month, both initial claims and weeks claims also decreased by -14.5% and -2.4% respectively from June 2014.

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 4.6 percent in July, down from 4.9 percent in June.

State of Hawaii Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Data**			
	<u>Jul 2014</u>	<u>Jun 2014</u>	<u>Jul 2013*</u>
Labor Force	662,150	661,550	647,600
Employment	632,950	632,500	616,900
Unemployment	29,250	29,050	30,700

* benchmarked data

**totals may not add due to rounding

	JUL 2014	JUN 2014	JUL* 2013
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	4.4	4.4	4.7
U. S.	6.2	6.1	7.3
<u>Not Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	4.6	4.9	4.9
HONOLULU	4.3	4.5	4.4
HAWAII COUNTY	6.1	6.5	7.1
KAUAI	5.2	5.4	5.5
MAUI COUNTY	4.8	5.0	5.1
Maui Island	4.6	4.8	4.9
Molokai	12.1	13.6	13.1
Lanai	2.7	3.3	2.1
U. S.	6.5	6.3	7.7

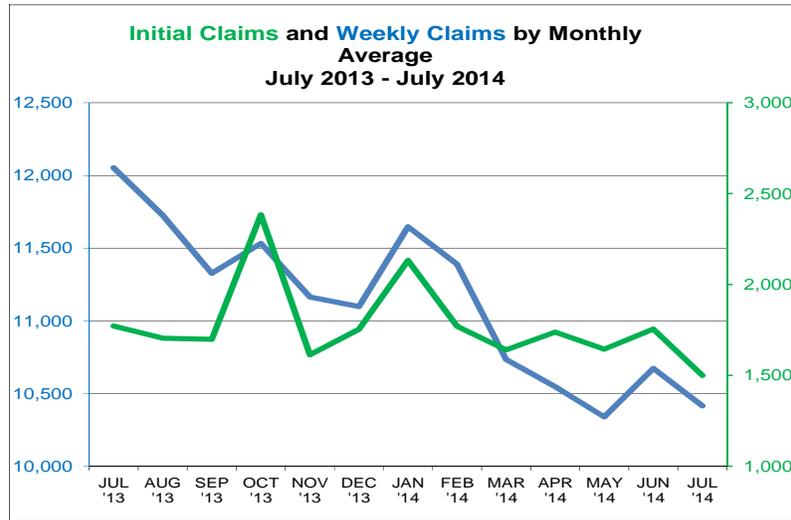
county & island rates are not seasonally adjusted

* benchmarked data

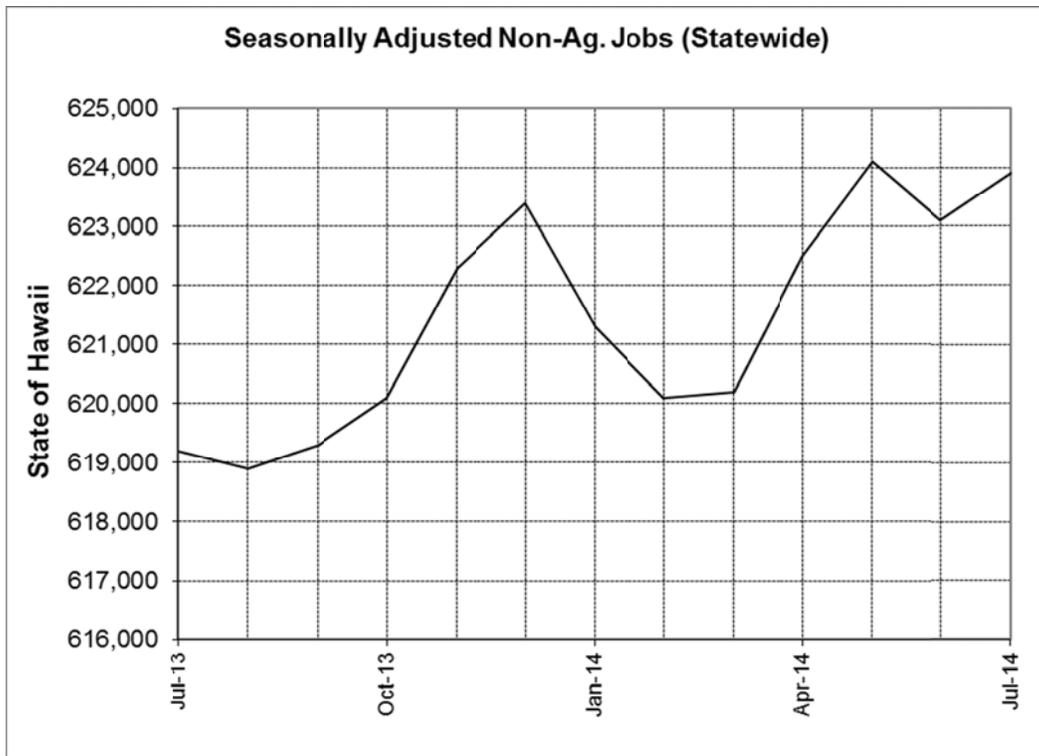
Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey)

In another measure of employment, total seasonally adjusted nonagricultural jobs increased by 800 in July over June. Among the major industry groupings, job expansion occurred in Educational & Health Services (+1,400), Leisure & Hospitality (+700), Construction (+200), and Financial Activities (+200). Within Educational & Health Services, most of the job gains were concentrated in Health Services, in particular an area of decline last month (Ambulatory Health Care). Employment remained unchanged in Other Services. Job contraction was experienced in Manufacturing (-100), Professional & Business Services (-1,000), and Trade, Transportation, &

Utilities (-1,100). Within Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, the bulk of job losses were in Trade (Retail -600, Wholesale -400). Jobs in Government rose by 600, mostly due to variation in seasonal hiring at the Department of Education and the University of Hawaii system. In comparison with July 2013, there has been an increase of 4,700 nonfarm jobs.



Seasonally Adjusted Non-Ag. Jobs (Statewide)			
SELECTED SERIES:	Jul-14	Jun-14	Jul-13*
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	30,500	30,300	30,900
MANUFACTURING	13,800	13,900	13,600
Non-Durable Goods	10,100	10,200	9,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	117,200	118,300	116,800
Wholesale Trade	17,700	18,100	17,700
Retail Trade	69,200	69,800	69,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	27,500	27,300	27,100
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	12,100	12,100	11,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	80,200	81,200	79,700
Professional, Scientific, Tech Svcs	23,800	24,600	24,200
Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	8,400	8,600	8,200
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt	48,000	48,000	47,300
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80,600	79,200	79,100
Educational Services	15,300	15,500	15,100
Health Care & Social Assistance	65,300	63,700	64,000
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	113,900	113,200	110,900
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12,000	12,000	11,900
Accommodation & Food Services	101,900	101,200	99,000
OTHER SERVICES	26,000	26,000	26,400
GOVERNMENT	126,100	125,500	125,100
Federal Government	33,400	33,400	33,800
State Government	74,000	73,400	72,600
Local Government	18,700	18,700	18,700
TOTAL: STATEWIDE	623,900	623,100	619,200



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

Revisions to the 2013 labor force estimates included incorporating 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 2013 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 and Honolulu 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, Third Quarter of 2013 through Second Quarter of 2014 Averages.

**Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for US and Hawaii,
Third Quarter of 2013 through Second Quarter of 2014 Averages**
(percent)

State	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
United States	3.5	3.5	6.8	7.2	8.1	12.9
Hawaii	2.2	2.0	4.8	5.3	6.2	11.1

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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Media Contact:

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