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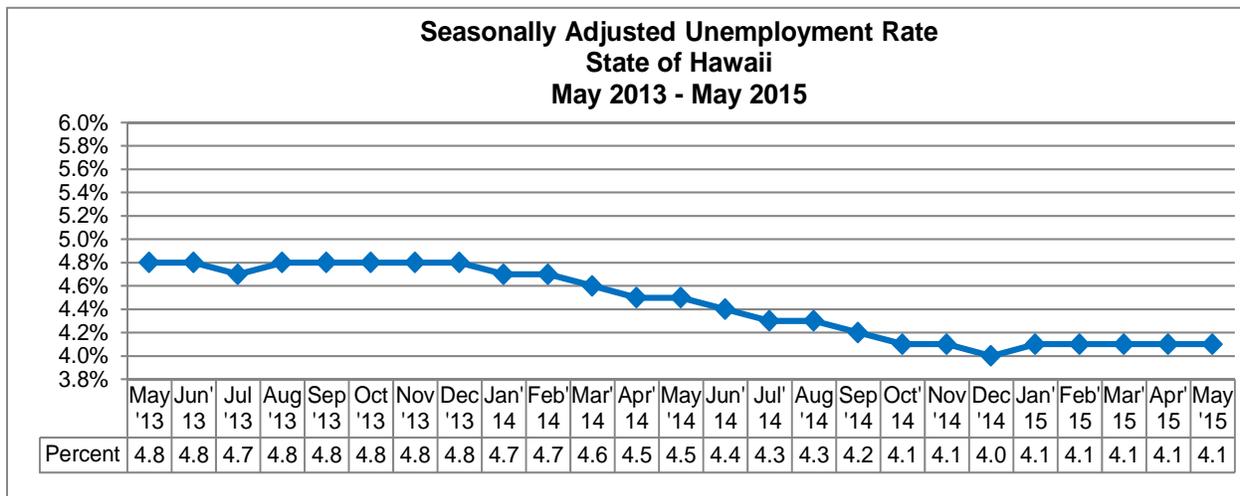
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 18, 2015

HAWAII'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS AT 4.1 PERCENT IN May

Rate Steady for Five Months

HONOLULU — The Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations (DLIR) today announced that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for May was 4.1 percent, the same as in the preceding four months. Statewide, 648,750 were employed and 27,400 unemployed in May for a total seasonally adjusted labor force of 676,200. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in May, up from 5.4 percent in April.



Both initial claims and weeks claims decreased by 327 or -19.9 percent and 2,120 or -20.5 percent respectively for unemployment benefits compared to one year ago. Over-the-month initial claims fell while weeks claims increased by -3.0 percent and 0.4 percent respectively from April 2015.

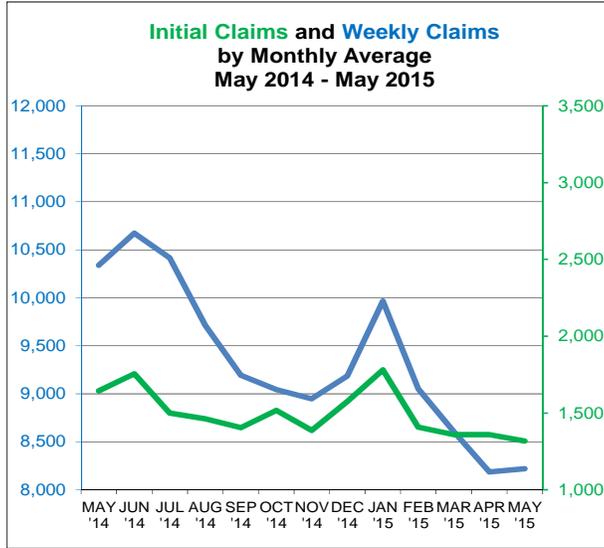
The unemployment rate figures for the State of Hawaii and the U.S. in this release are seasonally adjusted, in accordance with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) methodology. The not seasonally adjusted rate for the State was 3.9 percent in May, the same as in March and April.

State of Hawaii Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Data**			
	<u>May 2015</u>	<u>Apr 2015</u>	<u>May 2014*</u>
Labor Force	676,200	675,850	667,400
Employment	648,750	648,250	637,450
Unemployment	27,400	27,600	29,950
* benchmarked data		**totals may not add due to rounding	

	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY*</u>
	2015	2015	2014
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	4.1	4.1	4.5
U. S.	5.5	5.4	6.3
<u>Not Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	3.9	3.9	4.3
HONOLULU	3.7	3.6	4.0
HAWAII COUNTY	4.8	4.9	5.6
KAUAI	4.3	4.7	4.7
MAUI COUNTY	3.9	4.1	4.5
Maui Island	3.8	4.0	4.4
Molokai	8.8	8.8	8.2
Lanai	2.5	5.8	3.4
U. S.	5.3	5.1	6.1
county & island rates are not seasonally adjusted			
* benchmarked data			

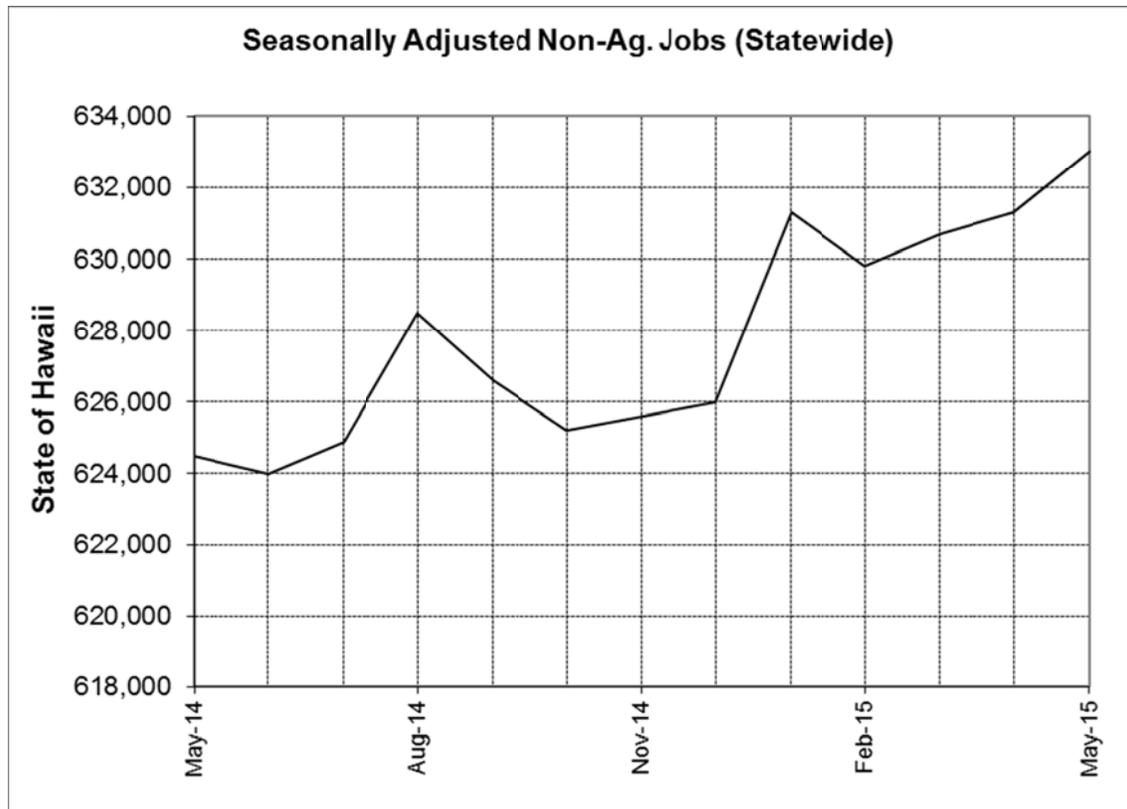
Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey)

In another measure of employment, total seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs rose by 1,700 in May over April. Employment gains among major industries occurred in Professional & Business Services (+800), Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (+700), Other Services (+700), Construction (+600), and Financial Activities (+300). Strong hiring in Professional Employer Organizations provided a significant boost to Professional & Business Services, while the bulk of job gains in Trade, Transportation, & Utilities were in the Trade sector (Retail +300, Wholesale +200). Educational & Health Services remained unchanged. Leisure & Hospitality and Manufacturing contracted by 200 jobs each. Government jobs decreased by 1,100 over-the-month, primarily a result of seasonal variation at the Department of Education and the University of Hawaii system. In comparison with May 2014, there were 8,500 more total seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs.



Seasonally Adjusted Non-Ag. Jobs (Statewide)			
SELECTED SERIES:	May-15	Apr-15	May-14*
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	32,200	31,600	31,500
MANUFACTURING	13,500	13,700	13,800
Non-Durable Goods	9,900	9,900	10,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	121,000	120,300	117,400
Wholesale Trade	18,100	17,900	17,700
Retail Trade	71,800	71,500	69,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	27,700	27,400	27,400
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	12,300	12,000	12,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	84,600	83,800	82,200
Professional, Scientific, Tech Svcs	24,500	24,300	24,300
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt	51,100	50,900	49,500
EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERVICES	80,100	80,100	79,000
Educational Services	14,200	14,400	14,200
Health Care & Social Assistance	65,900	65,700	64,800
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	114,400	114,600	113,000
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12,600	12,400	12,000
Accommodation & Food Services	101,800	102,200	101,000
OTHER SERVICES	27,500	26,800	26,400
GOVERNMENT	123,700	124,800	125,000
Federal Government	32,500	32,700	33,300
State Government	72,200	73,100	73,100
Local Government	19,000	19,000	18,600
TOTAL: STATEWIDE	633,000	631,300	624,500

*Benchmarked Data



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 data for 1976-2014 and substate data for 1990-2014 have been re-estimated using a new generation of time series models. See “Report on Revision to State and Area Time-Series Models” at www.bls.gov/lauschanges2015.htm.

Change to Monthly Employment Estimates

This release incorporates revised job count figures from 1990 through 2014 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, Second Quarter of 2014 through First Quarter of 2015 Averages.

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for US and Hawaii, Second Quarter of 2014 through First Quarter of 2015 Averages (percent)

State	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
United States	2.8	2.9	5.9	6.3	7.2	11.6
Hawaii	1.6	1.8	4.3	4.6	5.5	10.4

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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