



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

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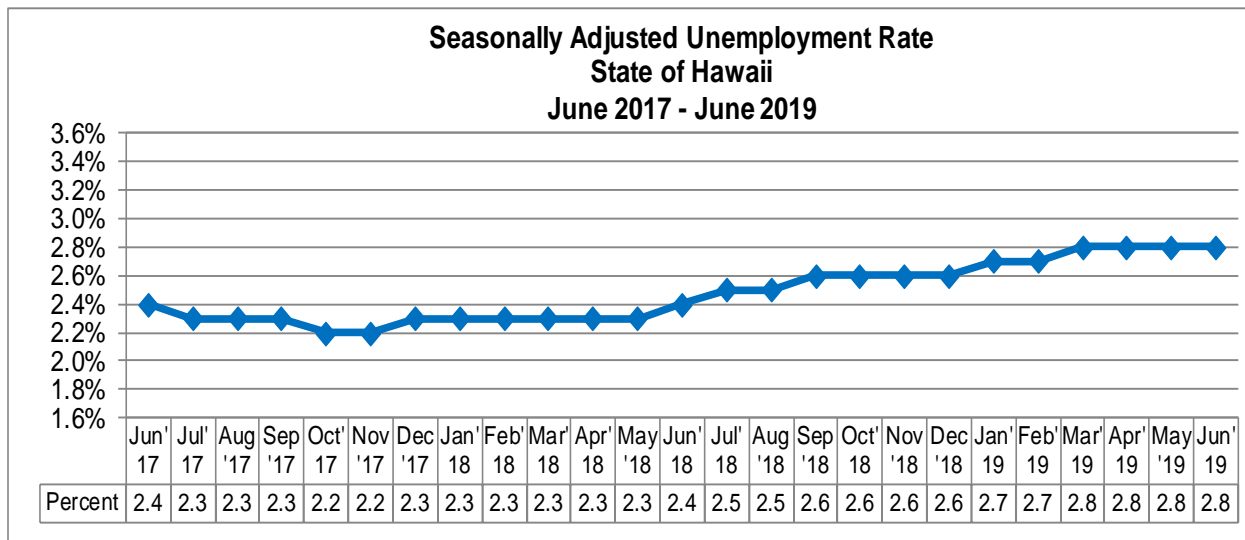
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 18, 2019

HAWAII'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT 2.8 PERCENT IN JUNE

Jobs Increase by 1,200 Over-the-Year

HONOLULU — The Hawaii State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations (DLIR) today announced that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for June was 2.8 percent, the same for the fourth consecutive month. Statewide, 645,550 were employed and 18,650 unemployed in June for a total seasonally adjusted labor force of 665,200. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in June, compared to 3.6 percent in May.



Initial claims and weeks claims both decreased by 43 or -3.3 percent and 73 or -1.0 percent respectively for unemployment benefits compared to one year ago. Over-the-month both initial claims and weeks claims increased by 3.5 percent and 4.6 percent respectively in June 2019.

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 June, compared to 2.6 percent in May.

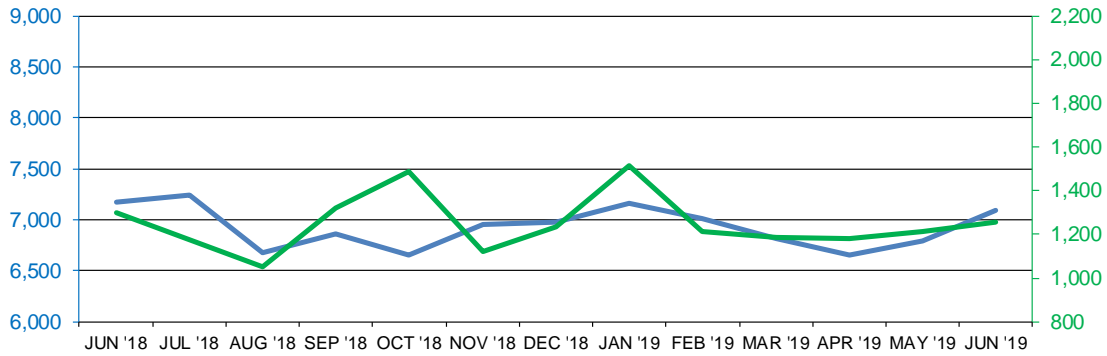
State of Hawaii Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Data**				
	<u>Jun 2019</u>	<u>May 2019</u>	<u>Jun 2018*</u>	
Labor Force	665,200	667,800	679,000	
Employment	646,550	648,850	662,700	
Unemployment	18,650	18,950	16,300	
* benchmarked data **totals may not add due to rounding				

	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN*</u>
	2019	2019	2018
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	2.8	2.8	2.4
U. S.	3.7	3.6	4.0
<u>Not Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	3.2	2.6	3.0
HONOLULU	3.1	2.5	2.9
HAWAII COUNTY	4.1	3.4	3.7
KAUAI	3.1	2.5	3.2
MAUI COUNTY	3.1	2.5	3.0
Maui Island	3.1	2.5	2.8
Molokai	7.4	5.3	8.0
Lanai	1.0	0.9	2.9
U. S.	3.8	3.4	4.2
county & island rates are not seasonally adjusted			
* benchmarked data			

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey)

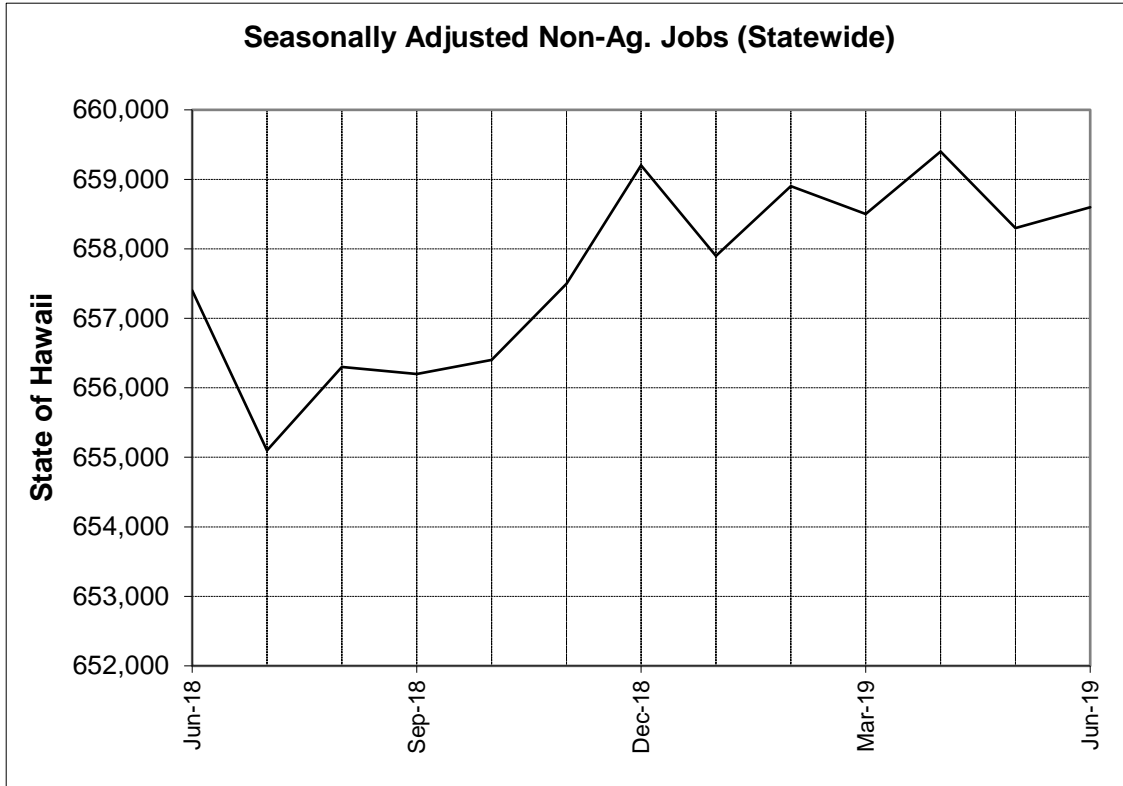
In a separate measure of employment, total nonagricultural jobs increased by 300 in June over May. Among the major industries, there were job gains in Professional & Business Services (+400), Construction (+200), Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (+100), and Leisure & Hospitality (+100). Employment in Manufacturing, Information, and Other Services remained unchanged. Job losses occurred in Financial Activities (-100) and Education & Health Services (-600). Within Education & Health Services, declines in several subsectors of Health Services accounted for the bulk of the job contraction. Government went up by 200 jobs. In comparison with one year ago, total nonfarm jobs have expanded by 1,200, or 0.2 percent.

**Initial Claims and Weekly Claims
by Monthly Average
June 2018 - June 2019**



Seasonally Adjusted Non-Ag. Jobs (Statewide)

	Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	37,000	36,800	36,000
MANUFACTURING	13,800	13,800	14,100
Durable Goods	3,800	3,800	3,800
Non-Durable Goods	10,000	10,000	10,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	120,300	120,200	123,100
Wholesale Trade	17,600	17,700	17,800
Retail Trade	69,500	69,500	71,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	33,200	33,000	33,400
INFORMATION	9,200	9,200	9,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	28,700	28,800	28,600
Finance & Insurance	15,800	15,900	15,900
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	12,900	12,900	12,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	83,600	83,200	82,500
Professional, Scientific, Tech Svcs	24,400	24,300	24,600
Management of Companies & Enterprises	9,100	9,200	9,000
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt	50,100	49,700	48,900
EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES	85,600	86,200	86,300
Educational Services	14,200	14,300	14,500
Health Care & Social Assistance	71,400	71,900	71,800
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	125,100	125,000	124,100
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12,700	12,700	13,000
Accommodation & Food Services	112,400	112,300	111,100
OTHER SERVICES	28,600	28,600	27,900
GOVERNMENT	126,700	126,500	125,200
Federal Government	34,100	33,900	33,600
State Government	73,600	73,600	72,700
Local Government	19,000	19,000	18,900
TOTAL: STATEWIDE	658,600	658,300	657,400
TOTAL: HONOLULU MSA	481,400	480,400	478,400
TOTAL: KAHULUI-WAILUKU-LAHAINA MSA	78,100	77,700	77,700



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 2014-2018 have been re-estimated to reflect revised population controls and model reestimation, and for seasonally adjusted data, new seasonal adjustment.

Change to Monthly Employment Estimates

This release incorporates revised job count figures for 2014-2018 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 and Maui County

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, second quarter of 2018 through first quart of 2019 averages.

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for US and Hawaii, second quarter of 2018 through first quarter of 2019 averages (percent)

State	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
United States	1.4	1.8	3.8	4.1	4.7	7.6
Hawaii	0.9	1.4	2.8	3.0	3.9	6.8

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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