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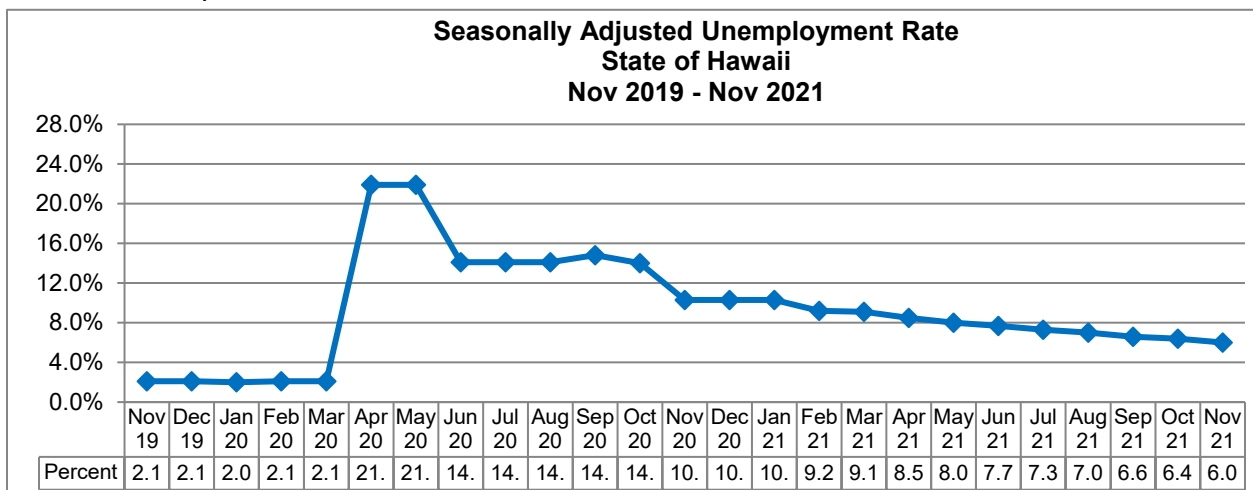
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 16, 2021

HAWAII'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT 6.0 PERCENT IN NOVEMBER

Jobs increased by 44,800 over-the-year

HONOLULU — The Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT) today announced that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November was 6.0 percent compared to the revised rate of 6.4 percent in October. Statewide, 608,000 were employed and 38,450 unemployed in November for a total seasonally adjusted labor force of 646,450. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.2 percent in November, down from 4.6 percent in October.



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 5.4 percent in November, compared to the revised rate of 5.9 percent in October.

State of Hawaii Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Data**			
	<u>Nov 2021</u>	<u>Oct 2021</u>	<u>Nov 2020*</u>
Labor Force	646,450	647,050	655,900
Employment	608,000	605,950	588,350
Unemployment	38,450	41,100	67,550

* benchmarked data

**totals may not add due to rounding

	NOV	OCT	NOV*
	2021	2021	2020
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	6.0	6.4	10.3
U. S.	4.2	4.6	6.7
<u>Not Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	5.4	5.9	10.4
HONOLULU	5.0	5.4	9.1
HAWAII COUNTY	5.2	5.7	10.1
KAUAI	7.2	7.8	14.2
MAUI COUNTY	7.0	7.6	16.4
Maui Island	6.8	7.5	16.4
Molokai	11.9	12.0	6.6
Lanai	6.2	7.6	29.3
U. S.	3.9	4.3	6.4

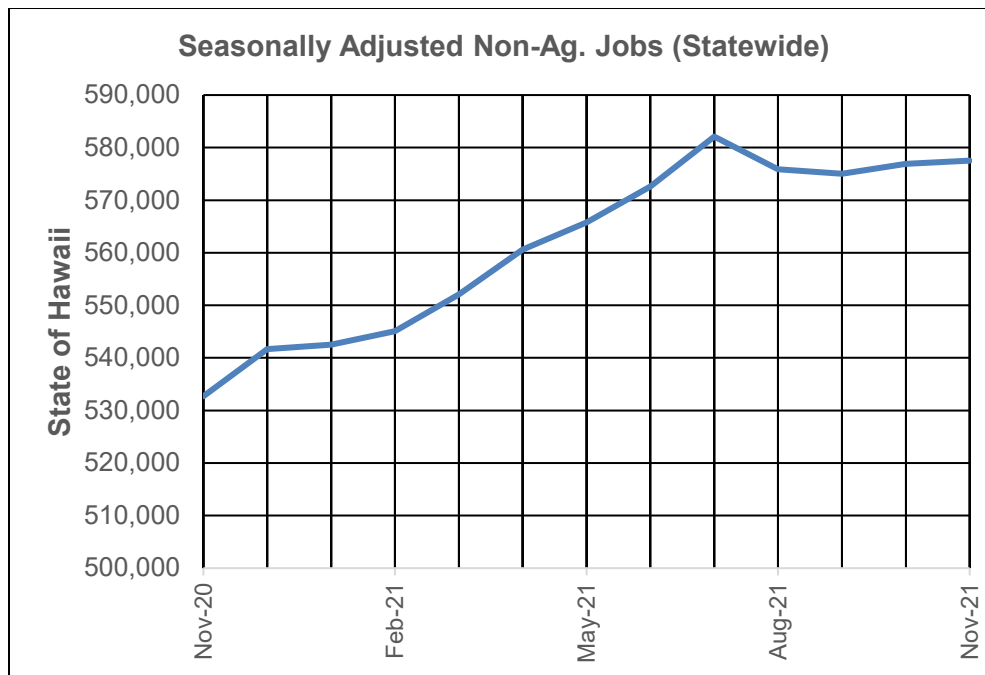
county & island rates are not seasonally adjusted

* benchmarked data

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey)

In another measure of employment, total nonagricultural jobs increased by 600 over-the-month. Job gains occurred in Leisure & Hospitality (+1,200); Education & Health Services (+300); Professional & Business Services (+200); and Manufacturing (+100). The bulk of the rise in Leisure & Hospitality was in Accommodation. Employment remained unchanged in Trade, Transportation, & Utilities. Job losses were experienced in Information (-100); Construction (-300); Financial Activities (-300); and Other Services (-400). Government employment dipped by 100 jobs. Over-the-year (November 2020 was the 8th month of pandemic effects), nonfarm jobs have gone up by 44,800, or 8.4 percent. However, in comparison with March 2020 (last month prior to pandemic effects), nonfarm jobs were down by 77,700, or -11.9 percent.

Seasonally Adjusted Non-Ag. Jobs (Statewide)			
	Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	37,000	37,300	35,300
MANUFACTURING	11,600	11,500	11,200
Durable Goods	3,300	3,300	3,500
Non-Durable Goods	8,300	8,200	7,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	106,900	106,900	100,000
Wholesale Trade	17,500	17,500	16,300
Retail Trade	60,400	60,500	59,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	29,000	28,900	24,600
INFORMATION	6,600	6,700	6,400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	27,200	27,500	26,100
Finance & Insurance	17,100	17,200	16,400
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	10,100	10,300	9,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	71,000	70,800	64,000
Professional, Scientific, Tech Svcs	24,000	24,000	23,800
Management of Companies & Enterprises	8,500	8,500	7,900
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt	38,500	38,300	32,300
EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES	82,000	81,700	81,000
Educational Services	12,800	12,700	11,600
Health Care & Social Assistance	69,200	69,000	69,400
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	95,500	94,300	69,300
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8,500	8,100	7,400
Accommodation & Food Services	87,000	86,200	61,900
OTHER SERVICES	22,700	23,100	21,000
GOVERNMENT	117,000	117,100	118,400
Federal Government	33,900	33,800	34,700
State Government	64,900	65,100	64,600
Local Government	18,200	18,200	19,100
TOTAL: STATEWIDE	577,500	576,900	532,700
TOTAL: HONOLULU MSA	424,400	423,800	392,700
TOTAL: KAHULUI-WAILUKU-LAHAINA MSA	64,700	64,800	56,700



Technical Notes

Labor Force Components

The concepts and definitions used by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program are the same as those used in the Current Population Survey for the national labor force data:

- *Civilian labor force.* Included are all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older classified as either employed or unemployed. (See the definitions below.)
- *Employed persons.* These are all persons who, during the reference week (the week including the 12th day of the month), (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.
- *Unemployed persons.* Included are all persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4 week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.
- *Unemployment rate.* The unemployed percent of the civilian labor force [i.e., 100 times (unemployed/civilian labor force)].

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 2010-2020 have revised inputs and have been re-estimated to reflect revised population controls and model re-estimation.

Change to Monthly Employment Estimates

This release incorporates revised job count figures for the seasonally adjusted series. The revised data reflects historical corrections applied to unadjusted super sector or sector level series dating back from 2004 through 2020. 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 estimates for both the seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted areas are produced by BLS. 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. BLS can be reached at (202) 691-6533 for any questions about these estimates.

The not seasonally adjusted job estimates for Hawaii County, Kauai County, Maui Island, Molokai, and Lānai are produced by the State of Hawaii Department of Labor & Industrial Relations.

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force & Unemployment Estimates for Honolulu & Maui Co.

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, fourth quarter of 2020 through third quarter of 2021 averages (percent).

State	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
United States	3.2	3.8	6.0	6.3	7.1	10.4
Hawaii	5.9	6.3	8.1	8.6	9.4	14.8

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 4th-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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