

STATE OF HAWAII
KA MOKU 'ĀINA O HAWAII

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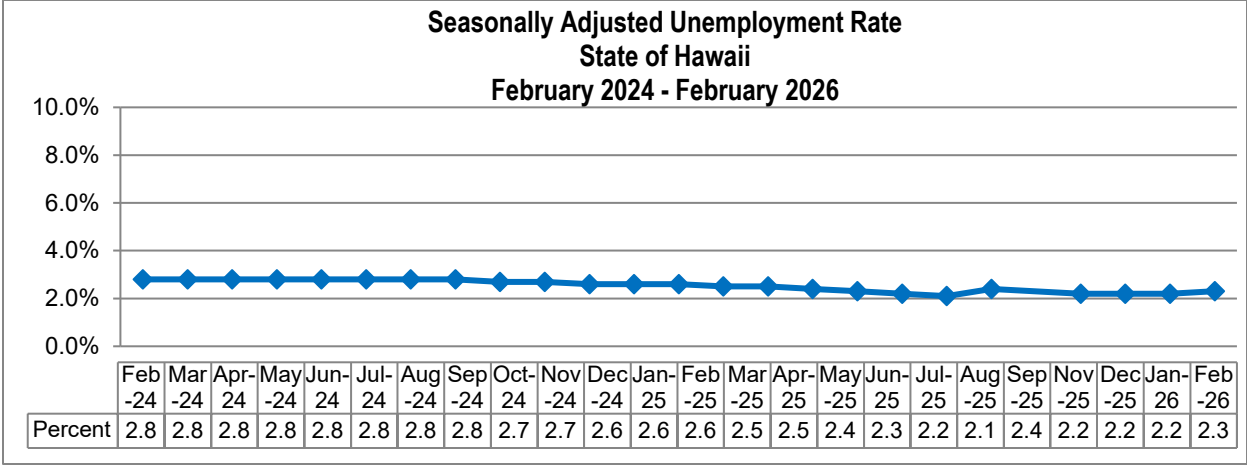
RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS DIVISION

HAWAII FEBRUARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT 2.3 PERCENT
Jobs Increased by 2,100 Year Over Year

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 21, 2026

HONOLULU — The Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) today announced that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for February was 2.3 percent, compared to 2.2 percent in January. In February, 672,150 persons were employed and 15,650 were unemployed, for a total seasonally adjusted labor force of 687,850 statewide. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.4 percent in February, up from 4.3 percent in January.



The unemployment rate figures for the state of Hawaii and the U.S. in this release are seasonally adjusted in accordance with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) methodology. The not-seasonally adjusted rate for the state was 2.3 percent in February, compared to 2.1 percent in January.

State of Hawaii Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Data**			
	<u>Feb 2026</u>	<u>Jan 2026</u>	<u>Feb 2025*</u>
Labor Force	687,850	688,000	688,200
Employment	672,150	672,750	670,650
Unemployment	15,650	15,300	17,550

* benchmarked data

**totals may not add due to rounding

Unemployment Rates			
	FEB 2026	JAN 2026	FEB* 2025
<u>Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	2.3	2.2	2.6
U. S.	4.4	4.3	4.2
<u>Not Seasonally Adjusted</u>			
STATE	2.3	2.1	2.4
HONOLULU	2.2	2.1	2.3
HAWAII COUNTY	2.6	2.4	2.8
KAUAI	2.3	2.1	2.3
MAUI COUNTY	2.5	2.4	2.9
Maui Island	2.4	2.3	2.9
Molokai	2.3	3.0	2.6
Lanai	4.8	3.3	3.1
U. S.	4.7	4.7	4.5

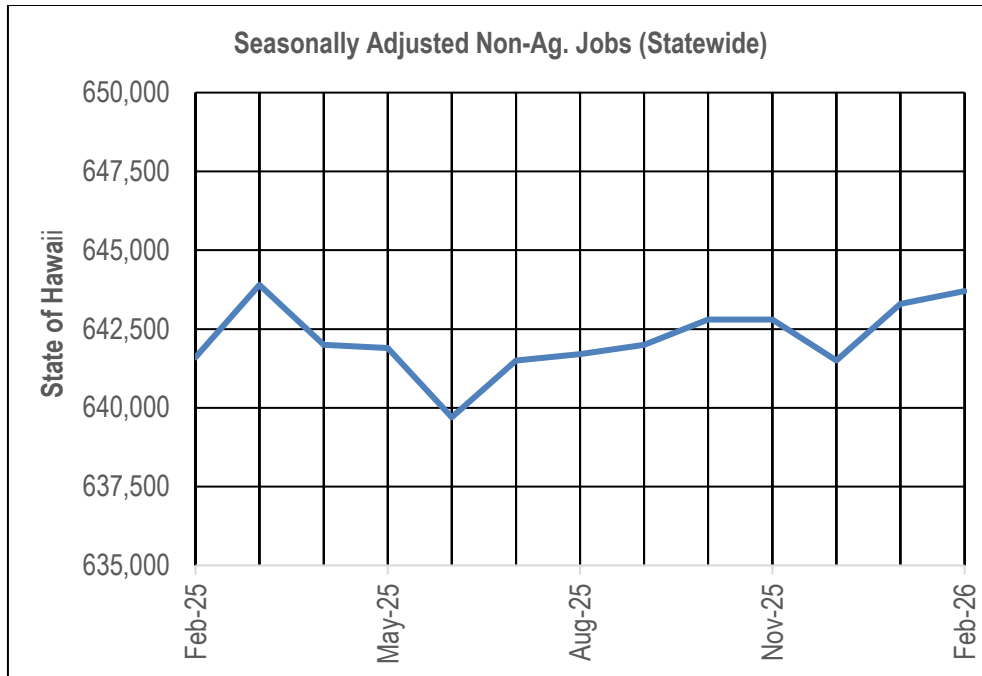
County and island rates are not seasonally adjusted

* benchmarked data

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey)

In a separate measure of employment, total nonagricultural jobs increased by 400 month over month, from January 2026 to February 2026. Job gains were experienced in Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+500); Construction (+200); and Leisure & Hospitality (+100). Employment remained unchanged in Manufacturing; Information; and Financial Activities. Job losses occurred in Professional & Business Services (-100); Private Education & Health Services (-200); and Other Services (-300). Government employment went up by 200 jobs. Year over year, nonfarm jobs have gone up by 2,100, or 0.3 percent.

Seasonally Adjusted Non-Ag. Jobs (Statewide)			
	Feb-26	Jan-26	Feb-25
MINING, LOGGING & CONSTRUCTION	41,500	41,300	39,800
MANUFACTURING	13,100	13,100	13,100
Durable Goods	3,500	3,500	3,600
Non-Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	116,300	115,800	116,300
Wholesale Trade	17,600	17,600	17,300
Retail Trade	64,200	64,000	64,100
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	34,500	34,200	34,900
INFORMATION	7,100	7,100	6,800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	26,600	26,600	27,000
Finance & Insurance	15,000	15,100	15,100
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	11,600	11,500	11,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	73,000	73,100	72,800
Professional, Scientific, Tech Svcs	27,400	27,400	27,000
Management of Companies & Enterprises	8,500	8,400	8,600
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt	37,100	37,300	37,200
PRIVATE EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES	92,500	92,700	90,900
Private Educational Services	14,600	14,500	14,800
Health Care & Social Assistance	77,900	78,200	76,100
LEISURE & HOSPITALITY	121,500	121,400	120,600
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	13,500	13,500	13,400
Accommodation & Food Services	108,000	107,900	107,200
OTHER SERVICES	27,000	27,300	27,100
GOVERNMENT	125,100	124,900	127,200
Federal Government	32,600	32,500	35,700
State Government	72,700	72,600	72,300
Local Government	19,800	19,800	19,200
TOTAL: STATEWIDE	643,700	643,300	641,600
TOTAL: HONOLULU MSA	462,700	463,300	461,800
TOTAL: KAHULUI-WAILUKU MSA	74,900	74,800	74,000



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 sometime during the four-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 those who 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 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

Statewide and sub-state data for 2024 to 2025 have revised inputs and 2016-2025 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 2021 through 2025. For years, analysts with the state of Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations Research and Statistics Office have developed monthly employment estimates for Hawaii and its 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 were 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 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 toward 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 202-691-6555 for any questions about these estimates.

The not-seasonally adjusted job estimates for Hawaii County, Kauai County, Maui, Molokai and Lanai are produced by the state of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism.

Labor Force Estimates for Small Areas

Labor Force estimates for the islands within Maui County (Maui, Moloka'i and Lānai) are produced by the state of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism.

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, 2025 11-month* Averages						
Area	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
United States	1.6	2	4.3	4.6	5.2	8
Hawaii	0.7	1.2	2.5	2.7	3.7	5.7

*Annual estimates for 2025 are 11-month averages that exclude October. Data for October 2025 were not collected due to the federal government shutdown. As a result, these estimates are not strictly comparable with averages for other time periods.

The six alternative labor underutilization state measures based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) and compiled on a four-quarter moving-average basis defined as:

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 had 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 childcare or transportation problems, for example. Discouraged workers are a subset of the marginally attached.

Please 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 four-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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