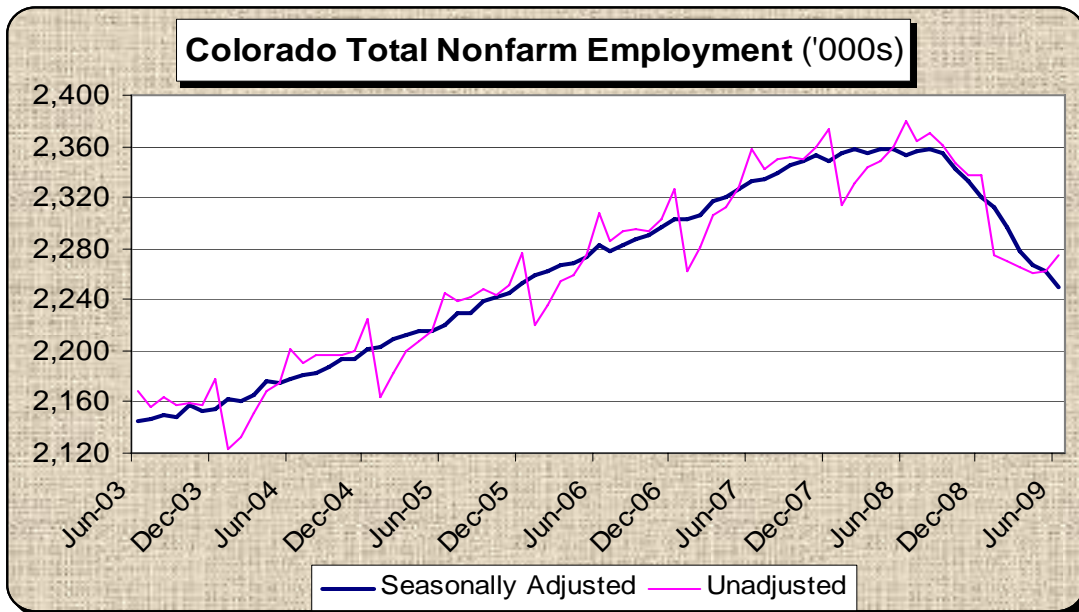


**Colorado Preliminary Estimates By: Chris Akers**

**Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment: - 12,500 (0.6%)**

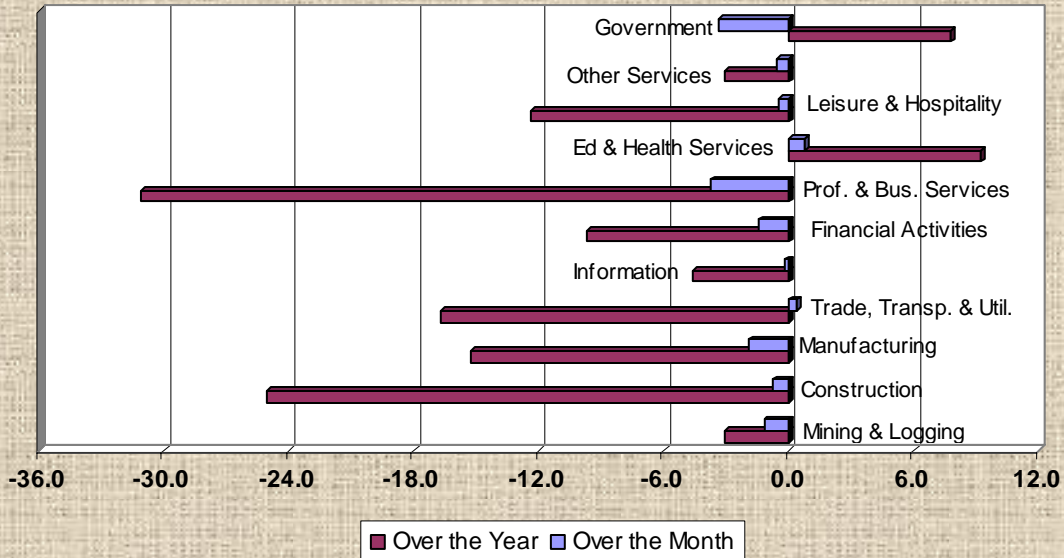
Seasonally adjusted



Total nonfarm employment in Colorado declined for the tenth consecutive month as payrolls fell 12,500 in June. Changes in the major industries groups were predominately negative, with nine supersectors paring workers and only two adding jobs. Education & health services experienced the largest increase with growth in its health care & social services component leading to a 900 position advance; trade, transportation & utilities (TTU) added 400 new hires over the month. Professional & business services experienced the largest losses, off 3,700, and was followed closely by government, down 3,400. Manufacturing continued its long-term decline, paring 1,900, as did financial activities with the loss of 1,400. Mining & logging shed 1,200 and construction trended down 800 jobs. Other services lost 600, leisure & hospitality eliminated 500, and information employment fell 200 in June.

In the past twelve months, statewide payrolls have shrunk by 104,100. The number of jobs lost since last June is about equal to the number pared over thirty months' time during the last recession. This 4.4% year over year contraction marks the most severe rate of decline seen in the State since November 1944. Education and health services, up 9,200, and government, rising 7,800, were the only two industries with over the year employment growth. Professional & business services had been the driver of the state's expansion from 2004 through the middle of 2008, but the 31,100 jobs it has eliminated over the past twelve months surpasses all other industries. Construction experienced the fastest rate of decline in the state, at 15.4%; it now employs 25,100 fewer people than one year ago. TTU employment has fallen by 16,700, manufacturers have eliminated 15,300 positions, and leisure & hospitality has pared 12,400 jobs. Payrolls in financial activities have fallen 9,700, while information is off 4,600. Mining & logging and other services each have pared 3,100 jobs in the past twelve months. Mining & logging was the fastest growing industry one year ago, but it is now the second fastest declining industry.

**Colorado Supersectors: June Over the Month and Over the Year Changes ('000s, seasonally adjusted)**

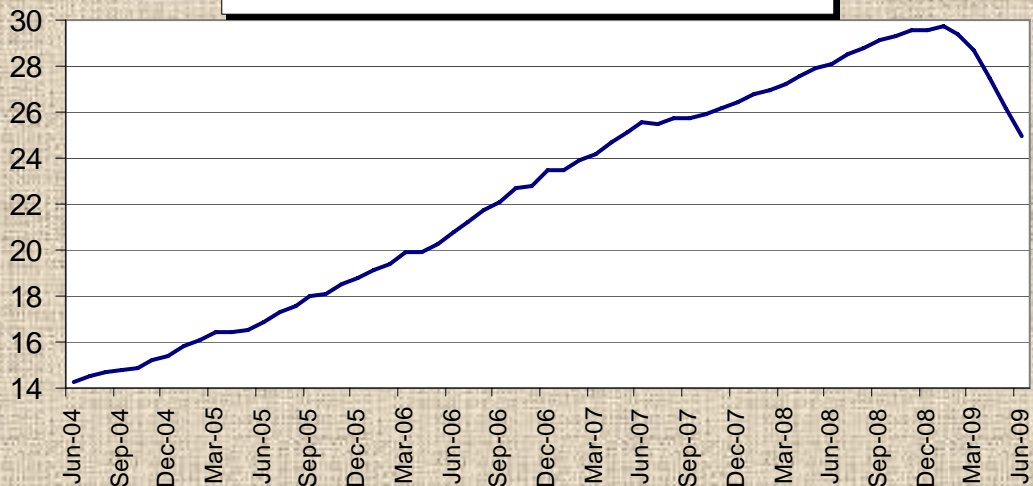


**Mining & Logging: - 1,200 (4.6%)**

Mining & logging employment declined for the fifth straight month, falling 1,200 in June. This industry experienced unabated growth from 2004 through the end of 2008, but it is now shedding jobs at a rapid pace. Discoveries of deposits of natural gas in areas of the country that are more accessible and closer to major population centers has led to the steep job losses in this industry. With the number of Baker-Hughes rigs working in Colorado having declined by nearly two-thirds since November, it can be deduced that many of the recent losses have occurred in support activities for mining, a component that includes the drilling of oil and gas wells. This component fueled much of this industry's growth and it is likely responsible for most of the 3,100 positions lost in this supersector since last June. This 11.0% contraction over the past year is surpassed only by construction.

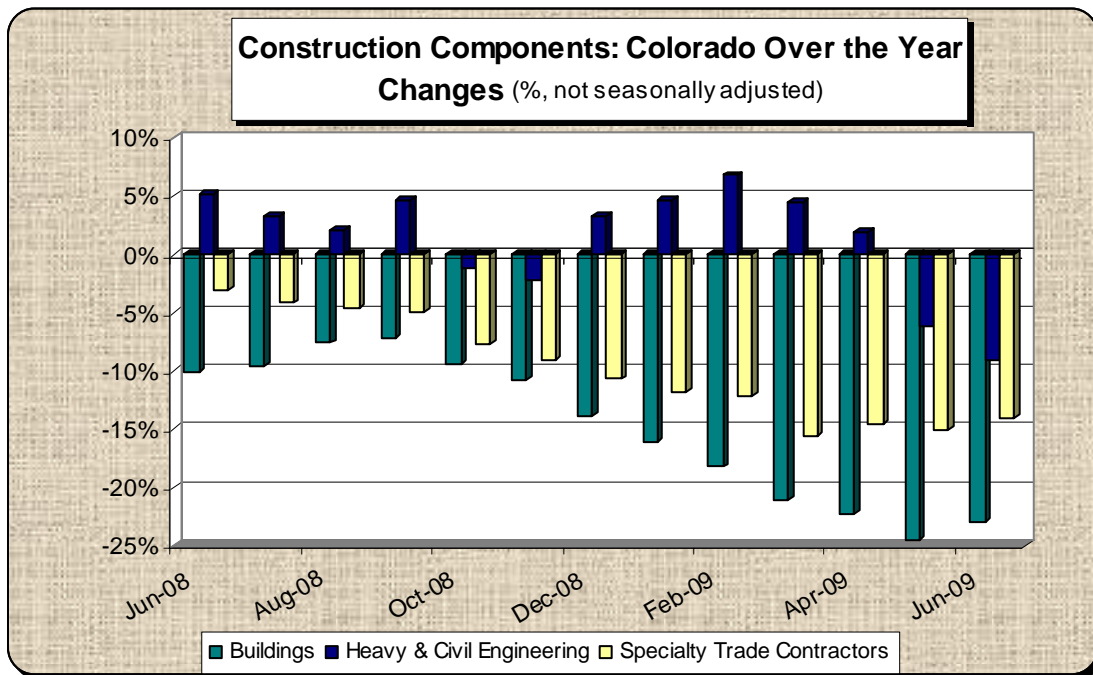
**Mining & Logging Employment in Colorado**

('000s, seasonally adjusted)



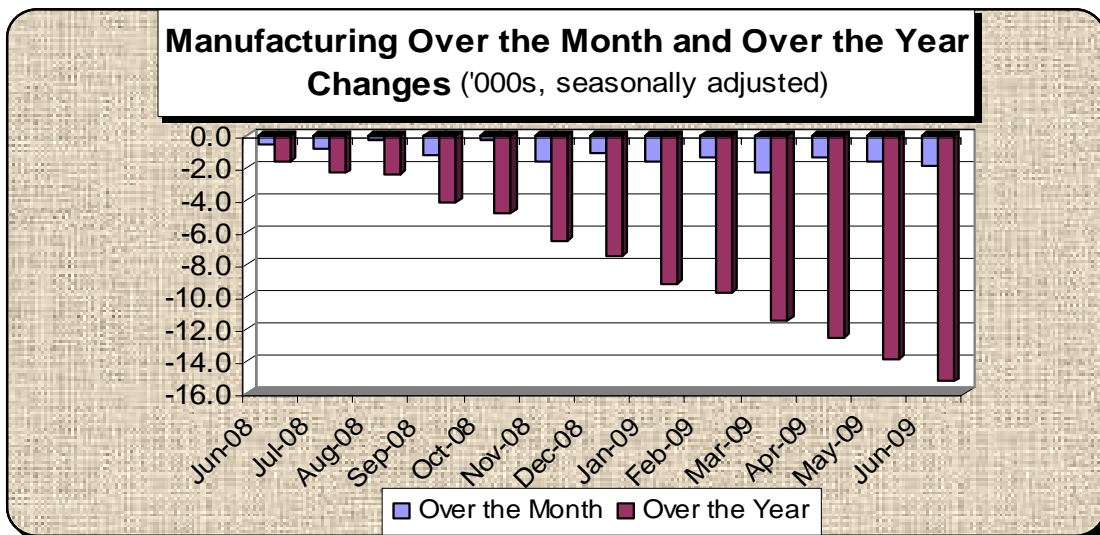
## Construction: - 800 (0.6%)

Construction employment fell by 800 in June, marking the third smallest monthly decline this industry has seen over the past year. Specialty trade contractors posted a slightly smaller than normal increase this month by adding an unadjusted 3,500 positions; growth of 1,000 in construction of buildings and 500 in heavy in civil engineering was also slightly less robust than usual for June. A moribund housing market and lack of access to credit has caused the number of people working in construction to decline by 25,100 in the past twelve months. This 15.4% year over year contraction marks this industry's fastest contraction in its nineteen year history. On an unadjusted basis, construction of buildings appears to have suffered the most from the housing downturn as this component has pared 7,200 (23.0%) workers over the year. Specialty trade contractors has eliminated 15,900 (14.0%) from its payrolls. The completion of pipeline work and the lack of subdivision building has caused heavy & civil engineering payrolls to fall 2,200 (9.1%) below last June's level.



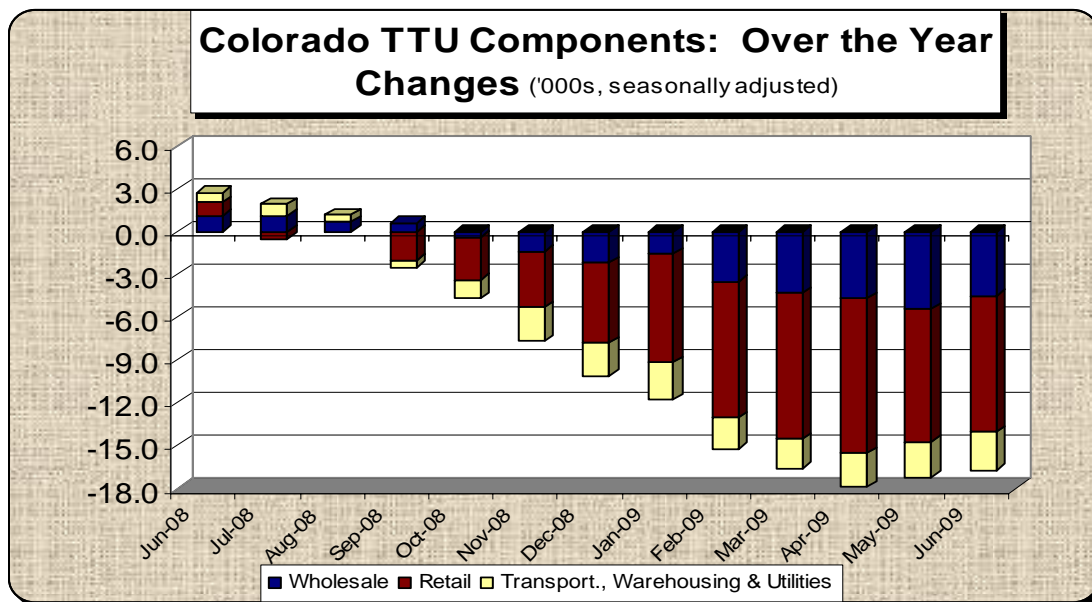
## Manufacturing: - 1,900 (1.4%)

Manufacturing payrolls contracted for the seventeenth consecutive month, falling 1,900 in June. The losses were proportionately split between the component sectors with employment in durable goods declining 1,300 and non-durable goods trending down 600. On an unadjusted basis, transportation equipment manufacturers pared 200 positions, while computer & electronic products inched up 100. Since this time last year, manufacturing employment has fallen by 15,300, a 10.5% contraction. This represents the largest twelve-month decline since March 2002, and it is more than two times faster than the prior year trend. The brunt of this decline occurred in durable goods as payrolls in this sector have fallen by 11,700 or 12.2% over the past twelve months. Fabricated metal producers shed an unadjusted 1,200 positions and computer & electronic products fell by 1,600. Non-durable goods has eliminated 3,600 workers in the past year, with an unadjusted 300 positions eliminated by beverage manufacturers.



### Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (TTU): + 400 (0.1%)

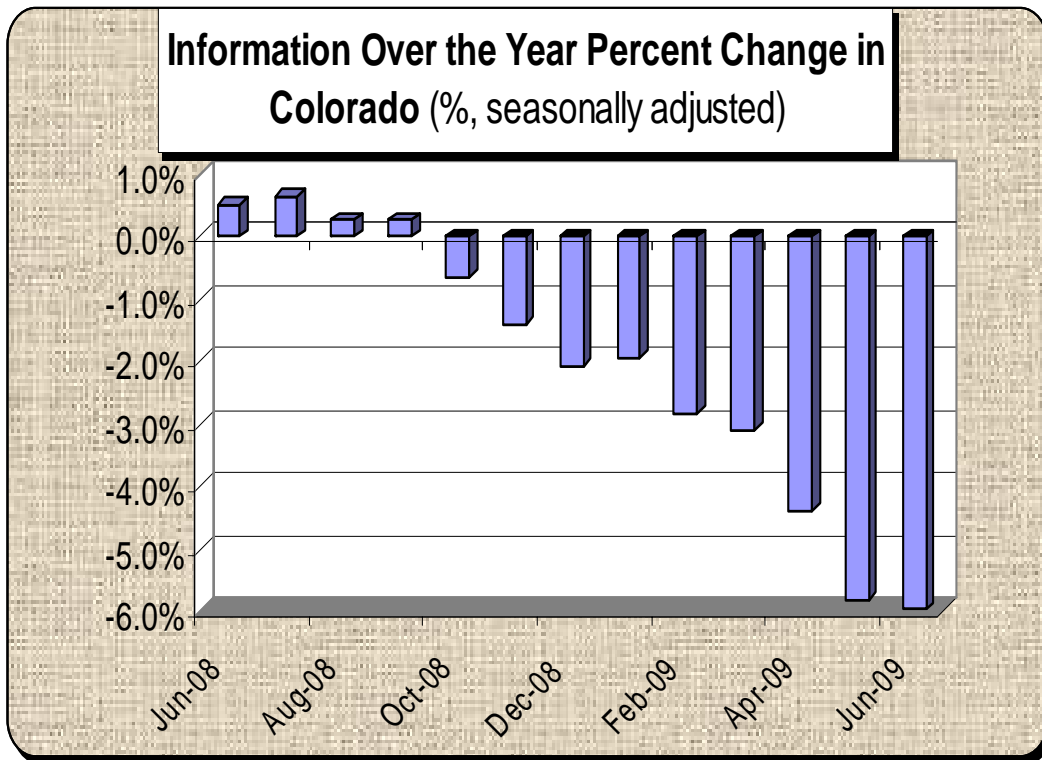
The number of people working in TTU edged up 400 in June. Wholesale trade realized employment growth of 700, with unadjusted gains of 600 in durable goods wholesalers and 400 in its non-durable counterpart. Transportation, warehousing & utilities (TWU) shed 300; air and truck transportation each notched down an unadjusted 100 jobs. Retail trade payrolls were flat, despite unadjusted increases of 100 in both food & beverage stores and motor vehicle & parts dealers.



Sixteen thousand seven hundred fewer people are working in this industry than at this time one year ago. This 3.9% year over year decrease represents a marginal improvement over last month, but it is still twice the average over the prior twelve months. Wholesale trade has experienced the fastest rate of decline among the component industries at 4.5%, having lost 4,500 jobs over the year. Retail trade has 9,500 fewer people on its payrolls than twelve months ago; this 3.7% contraction mirrors the prior five-month trend. Motor vehicles & parts dealers showed unadjusted job losses of 3,100 (9.7%); general merchandise stores pared 900 (1.8%). TWU employment has fallen by 2,700 over the past twelve months, a drop of 3.5%. Air and truck transport accounted for a majority of this loss, having shed 1,600 and 900, respectively since last June.

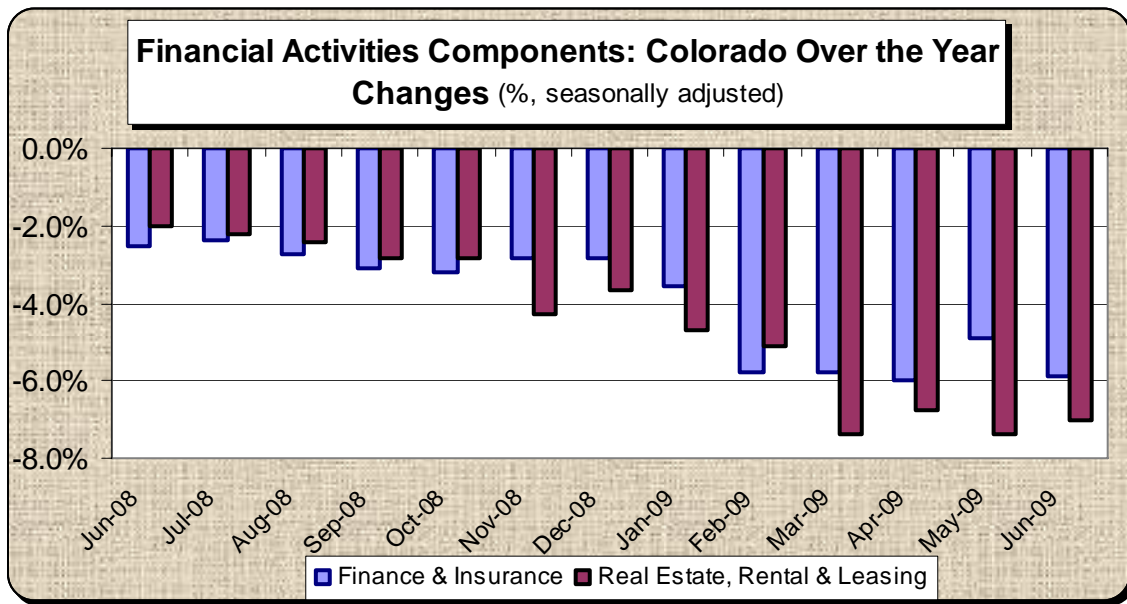
**Information: - 200 (0.3%)**

Information payrolls fell for the fifth straight month, but the 200 drop in June was the smallest over this period of time. Publishing industries had an unadjusted 100 new hires and telecommunications was flat over the month. Information payrolls have contracted by 4,600 since this time last year. This 6.0% decline matches the fastest year over year rate of decline in the past five and one-half years and it is four times greater than the average over the prior year. Telecommunications edged down an unadjusted 800 (2.6%) positions, while publishing industries now employs 1,600 (6.0%) fewer people than one year ago.



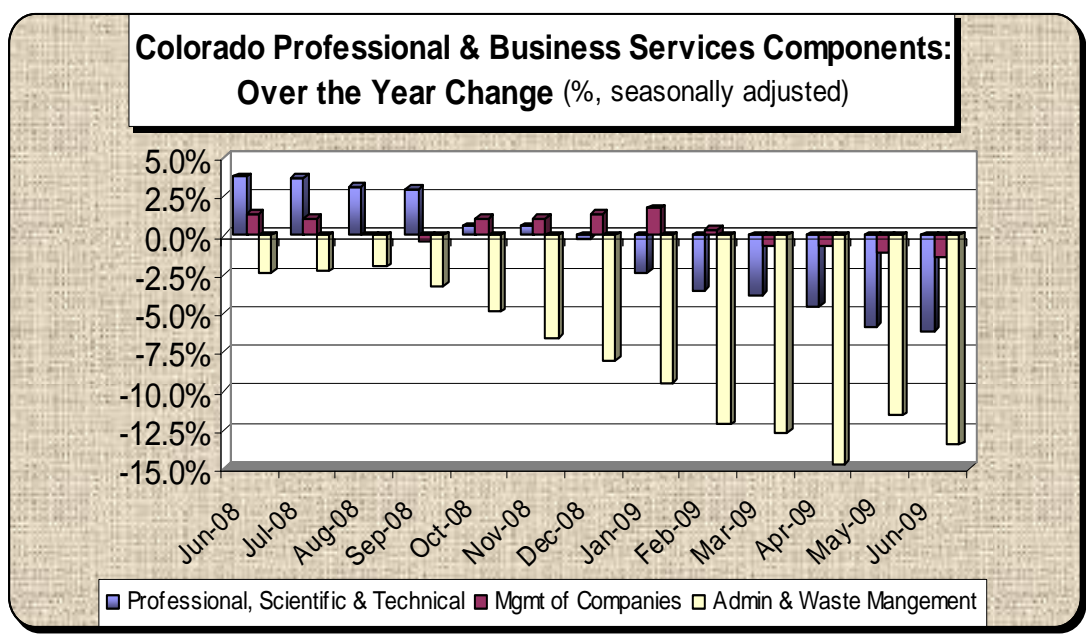
**Financial Activities: - 1,400 (0.9%)**

Financial activities shed 1,400 positions in June; this industry has now pared workers in sixteen of the past seventeen months. Most of this decline occurred in finance & insurance, down 1,300, with real estate, rental & leasing inching down 100. Over the last twelve months, industry employment has fallen 9,700, for a 6.2% decrease. Real estate, rental & leasing accounted for a disproportionate amount of the drop as its payrolls have fallen by 7.0%, or 3,400, since last June. The rental and leasing component has seen a small increase over the past year as the real estate component has fallen by an unadjusted 3,800 over the year. Finance & insurance has trimmed 6,300 workers in the past year. Credit intermediation employment has retreated an unadjusted 3,900, or 8.1%, and insurance carriers & related have lost 1,800, or 4.6%.



### Professional & Business Services: - 3,700 (1.1%)

After posting its first gain in the past nine months in May, professional & business services relinquished 3,700 jobs this month. The catchall administrative, support, waste management & remediation services sector accounted for the lion's share of this decline by eliminating 3,000 positions. Unadjusted changes within published components of this sector were uncharacteristically flat, with employment services trending down 200 over the month. Management of companies remained unchanged over the month, while professional, scientific & technical services trended down 700. On an unadjusted basis, legal services and computer systems design & related were up 300 and 200, respectively, while architecture, engineering & related services edged down 200.

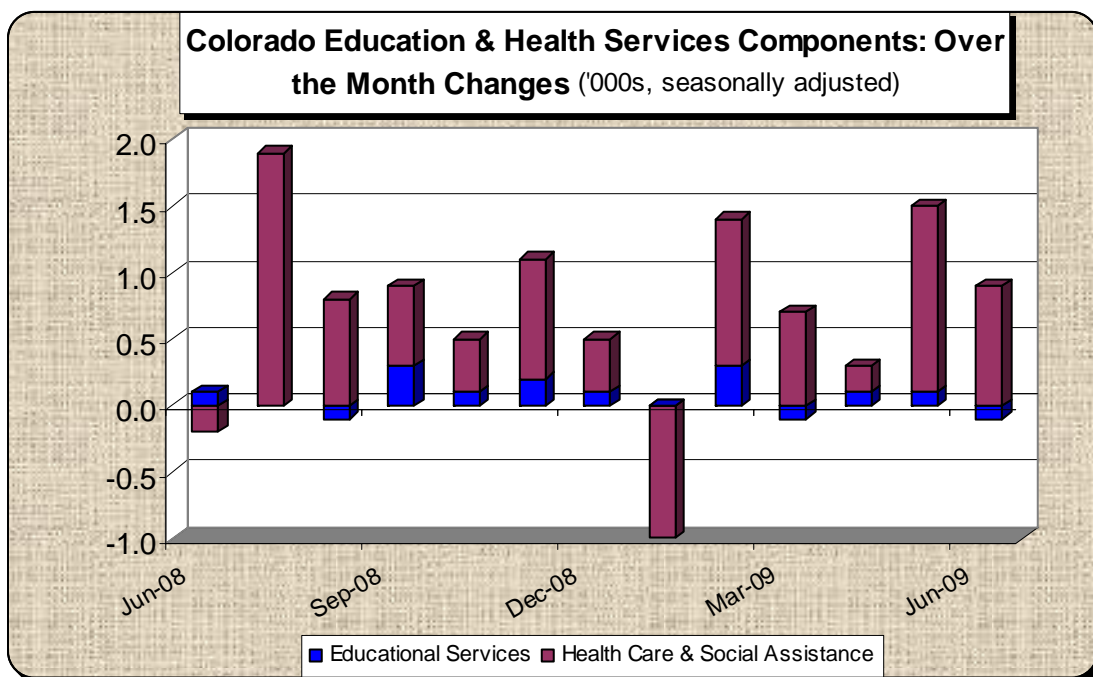


Since last June, the number of people working in professional & business services has contracted by 31,100. The year over year rate of decline in this industry has worsened in nine of the past ten months and it now stands at 8.8%. Over half of the industry's decline has occurred in the catchall

administrative sector as its payrolls have fallen by 19,800, or 13.5%, over the year. Employment services eliminated an unadjusted 10,300 positions, while services to buildings & dwellings trimmed 5,500. The professional, scientific & technical sector has seen payrolls retreat by 10,900 (6.2%) since last June. Unadjusted payrolls in architecture, engineering & related services and computer systems design have fallen by 4,300 (9.5%) and 1,600 (3.9%), respectively. Employment in management of companies has declined by 400, or 1.4%.

### Education & Health Services: + 800 (0.3%)

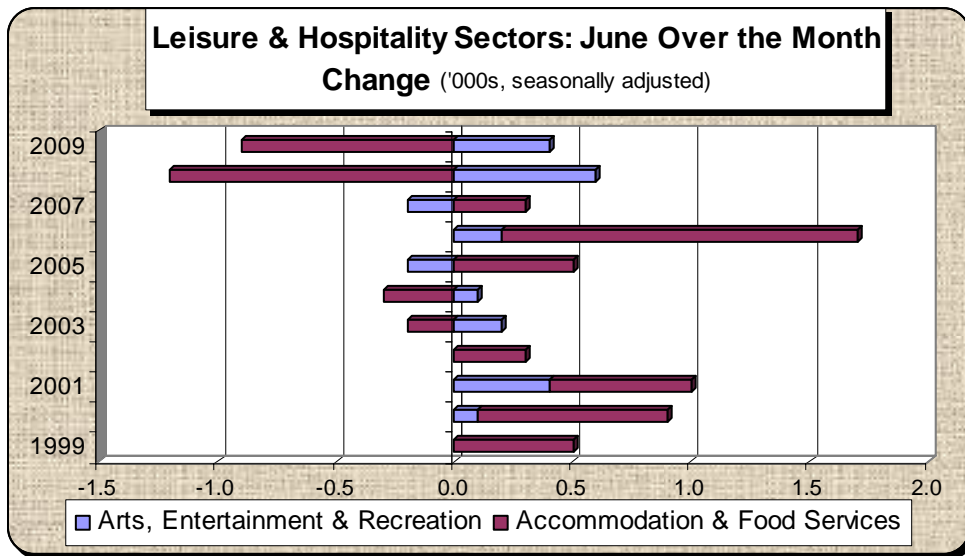
Education & health services experienced payroll growth of 800 in June. This entire increase occurred in health care & social assistance, up 900, while educational services edged down 100. On an unadjusted basis, both hospitals and ambulatory care realized growth of 400, while social assistance declined by 300. Over the year, education & health services payrolls have grown by 9,200 (3.7%), marking the fastest year over year growth this industry has seen in 2009. However, educational services experienced its slowest twelve-month advance in the past seventeen months at 2.9% (900 positions). Health care & social assistance recorded a 3.8% (8,300 jobs) year over year expansion; this matches the sector's fastest rate of growth in the past eight months. Ambulatory care saw the most unadjusted growth with 3,800 new hires, for a 4.2% increase. Social assistance and hospitals have added 1,900 and 1,500 jobs, respectively. Nursing & residential care employment has trended up 1,000 (2.7%) since last June.



### Leisure & Hospitality: - 500 (0.2%)

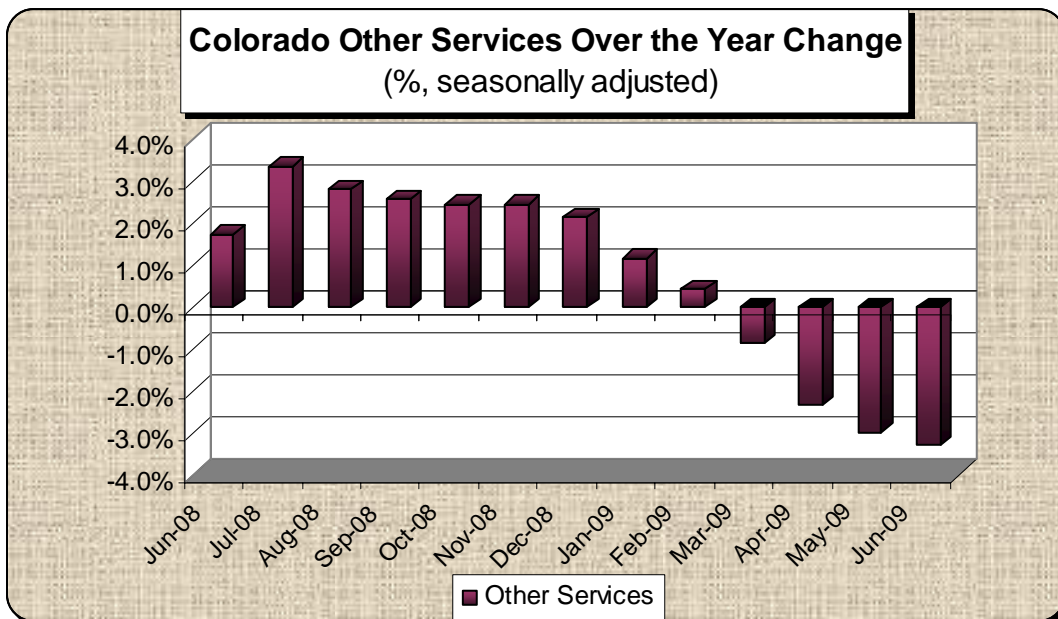
Leisure & hospitality experienced its smallest employment decline in the past four months by shedding 500 in June. Arts, entertainment & recreation gained 400 positions this month after losing 1,000 or more over the prior three months; the start of the summer recreation season helped to spur this growth. Accommodation & food services shed 900 jobs, equaling its average loss over the prior six months. Accommodation posted unadjusted growth of 4,500 and food services & drinking places recorded a 5,000 payroll increase. Since this time last year, leisure & hospitality has lost 12,400 positions, for a 4.5% contraction. Arts, entertainment & recreation has lost 4,600 workers over the past year. Accommodation & food services has pared 7,800, or 3.4%. On an unadjusted basis, employment in food service & drinking places has fallen by 5,000 (2.6%), with a 3,400 decrease in full

service restaurants and a drop of 1,100 limited service eating places. Accommodation payrolls are off 3,100, or 7.0%, from the previous June level. In the first half of 2009, this industry has averaged a year over year decline of 7,500, compared to an average increase of 5,500 in the same period of 2008.



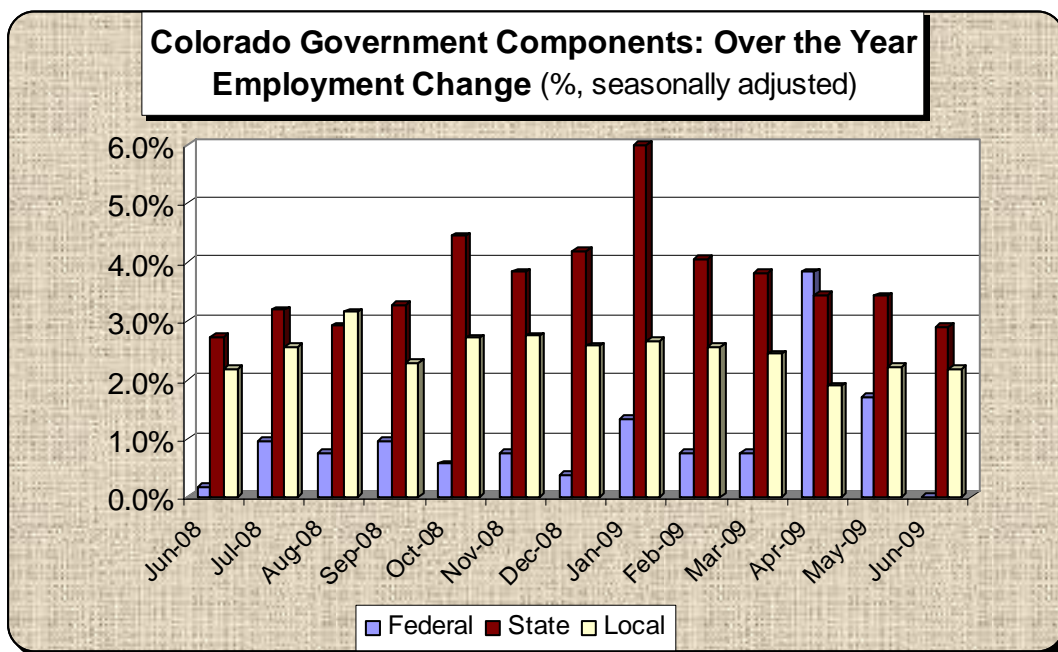
**Other Services: - 600 (0.2%)**

With the loss of 600 in June, it has now been eight months since other services has realized an over the month employment gain. Both repair & maintenance and personal & laundry services were flat over the month, while the catchall religious, grantmaking, civic, professional & similar organizations gained 800 positions. Since this time last year, the number of people working in other services has fallen by 3,100, or 3.3%. The majority of this decline occurred in repair & maintenance as this component has shed an unadjusted 1,900 (8.3%) over the year. Personal & laundry services has shed 500 (2.1%) and the catchall organizations sector has experienced the loss of 600 (1.2%) jobs since last June.



## Government: - 3,400 (0.9%)

Government experienced its largest over the month employment drop in nine years with the loss of 3,400 in June. The Federal government's 1,200 drop was partially attributable to the completion of some Census mapping work. State government payrolls fell by 1,700 and local government trimmed 500 jobs over the month. Large losses occurred in the unadjusted education sectors as they experienced typical seasonal declines that coincided with the end of the school year. State education fell 12,700 and a 5,000 position decline was recorded in local education. In the past twelve months, government employment has grown by 7,800, or 2.0%. This marks the slowest year over year gain in the past twelve months. State government employment expanded by 2,500, or 2.9%. Local government expanded slightly faster than the supersector, at 2.2%, on the strength of 5,300 new hires. The majority of the jobs in both components were created in education, as local education payrolls edged up an unadjusted 2,800 (2.2%) and state education trended up 1,900 (4.1%). As a result of this month's sizable decline, Federal government payrolls are now unchanged from one year ago.



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