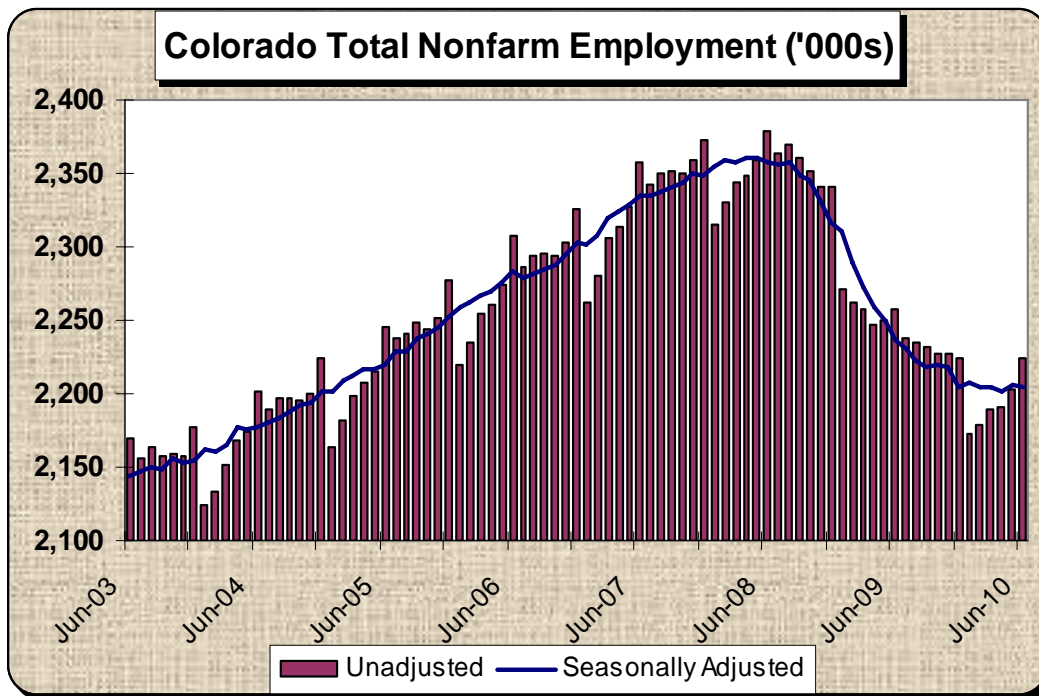


CES Written Comments for Colorado, June 2010

Colorado Preliminary Estimates By: Chris Akers

Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment: - 1,800 (0.1%)

Seasonally adjusted



Colorado nonfarm payrolls fell by 1,800 in June as large job losses in the public sector swamped significant private sector job gains. The state is now exactly seven years out from the employment trough after the 2001 recession and employment is up 60,500, or 2.8%, over this period. However, payrolls remain 155,800 (6.6%) below the May 2008 employment peak.

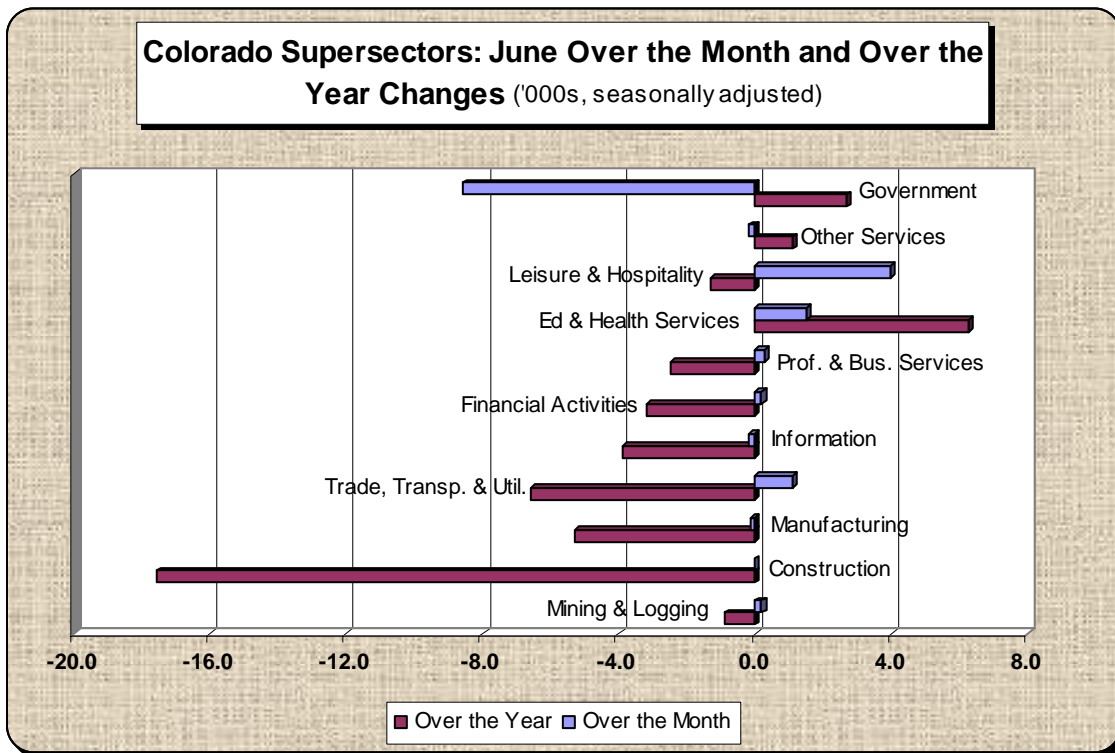
The majority of the supersectors added workers in June, with increases recorded in six of the eleven major industry groups. Leisure & hospitality led with a 4,000 employee gain, but much of this increase is attributable to employment returning to normal levels after larger than usual declines in April and May. Education & health services expanded by 1,500 positions and trade, transportation & utilities (TTU) rose 1,100. Professional & business services saw its payrolls edge up 300, while both financial activities along with mining & logging realized increases of 200 apiece.

The number of people working in construction and manufacturing was essentially unchanged from May.

Government employment fell by 8,600, with about 75% of this loss occurring in Federal government due to the completion of many temporary census jobs. Other services and information each trended down 200 jobs in June.

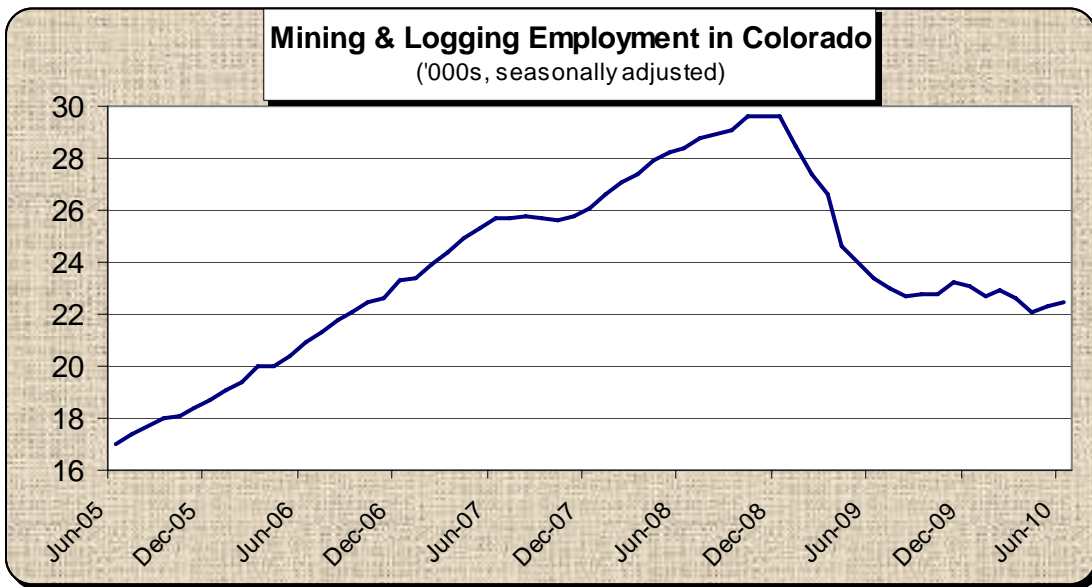
Over the past twelve months, wage and salary employment has declined 31,200, or 1.4%, essentially matching the twelve-month decline posted in December 2008 and marking the slowest rate of contraction in 2009 or 2010. Construction has accounted for over half of these losses as it now employs 17,600 fewer people than one year ago. Employment in TTU has declined 6,600 and manufacturing has dropped 5,300. Payrolls have dropped 3,900 in information, 3,200 in financial activities, and have declined 2,500 in professional & business services. Leisure & hospitality has shed 1,300 workers over the year, while mining & logging has pared 900.

Three supersectors have experienced growth over the past year: education & health services, other services and government. Private education and health care has added 6,300 workers to lead the gaining industries. Due to the large decline in temporary Census workers in June year over year growth in government is down considerably from May; public sector employment is now 2,700 higher than one year ago, and other services has added 1,100.



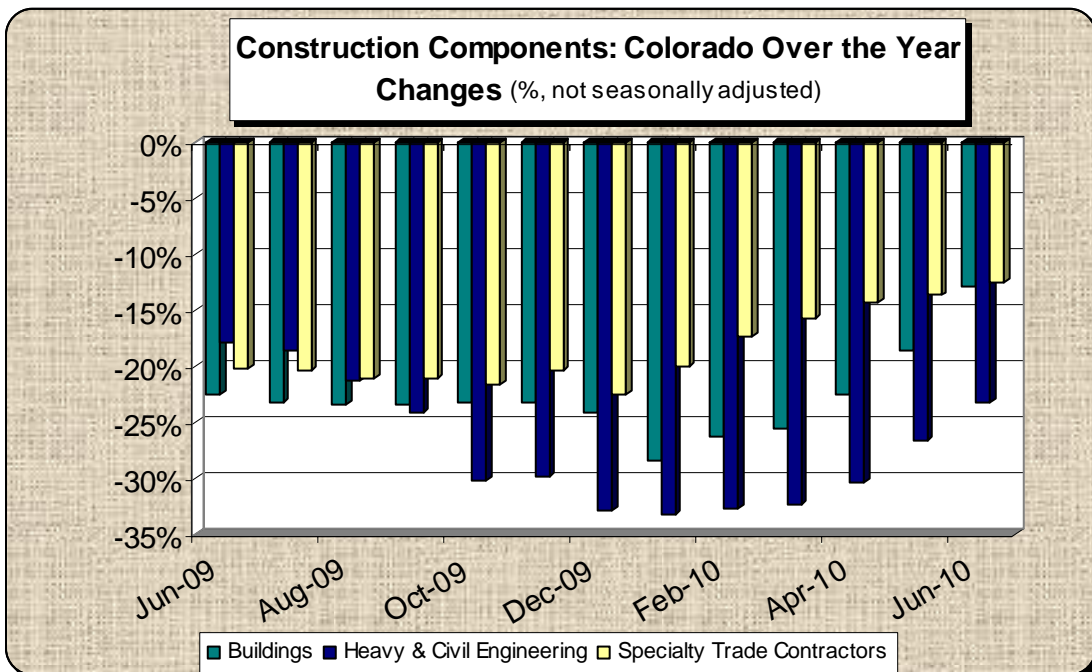
Natural Resources & Mining: + 200 (0.9%)

Employment in natural resources & mining edged up 200 in June. This marks the first time since the end of 2008 that this industry has added jobs for two consecutive months. Since this time last year, payrolls in this industry have contracted by 900, a drop of 3.8%. This compares favorably to June 2009 when industry payrolls were 17.6% below the year-ago level. Natural resources & mining had enjoyed a strong expansion through the end of 2008, but employment declined rapidly over the first eight months of 2009, falling by 6,900. Over the past ten months, employment in this industry has been essentially flat, dipping by a mere 200 from the August 2009 level.



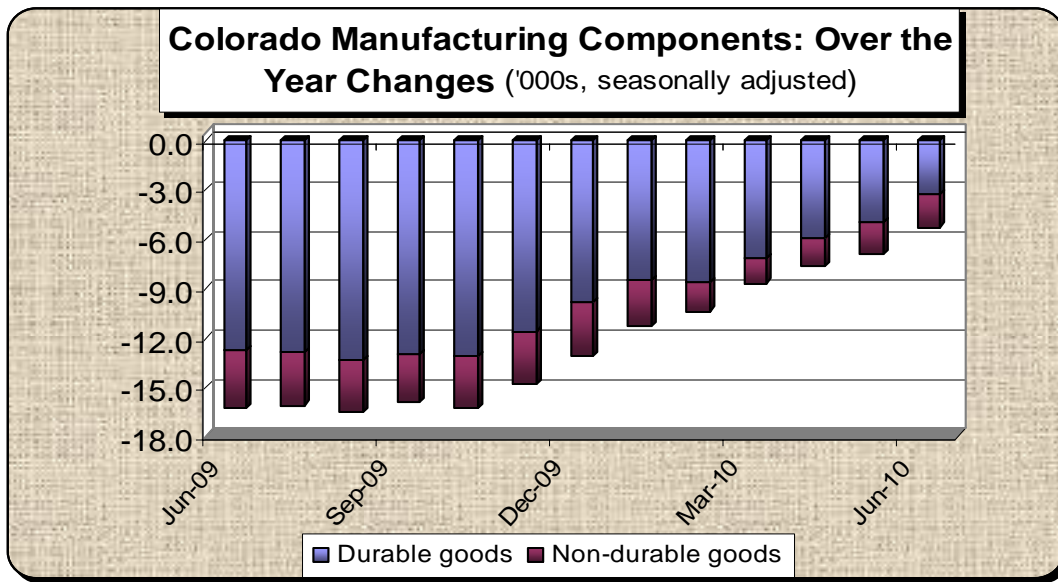
Construction: Unchanged

After construction payrolls rose by 400 to record their first increase of the calendar year in May, employment remained unchanged this month. On an unadjusted basis, construction of buildings and heavy & civil engineering both saw larger than normal June gains, adding 1,600 and 1,100 positions, respectively. Specialty trade contractors complimented these increases with a gain of 2,800, but this was only about 82% of its normal June rise. Since last June, construction payrolls have fallen 17,600. This 13.7% contraction is the slowest twelve-month rate of decline since February 2009, and it is just less than two-thirds of the prior year trend. Each of the industry components have been affected by the sizable slow-down in construction activity. The construction of buildings component has shed an unadjusted 3,200 jobs (12.9%), while heavy & civil engineering has pared 4,600 (23.2%) over the past twelve months. Specialty trade contractors has lost workers at a slightly slower rate than the industry on the whole; there are now 11,300 (12.5%) fewer workers in this component than at one year ago.



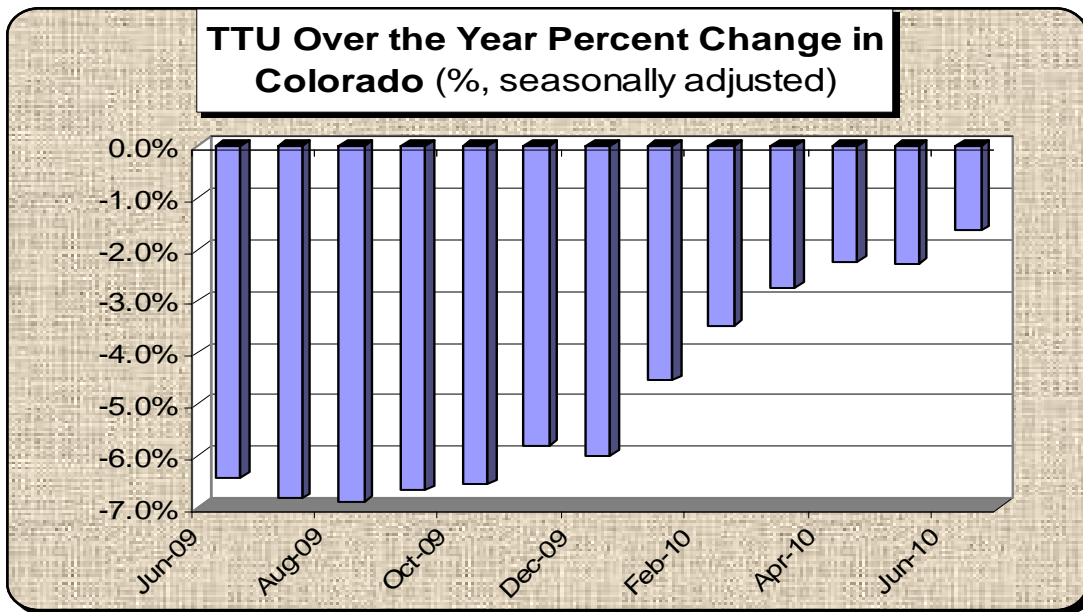
Manufacturing: - 100 (0.1%)

Manufacturing employment was essentially unchanged in June, inching down 100. Durable goods edged up 200 workers, while nondurable goods saw its employment fall by 300. Fabricated metal producers saw its unadjusted employment remain unchanged, while computer & electronic product manufacturers and transportation equipment each gained 100 over the month. Over the year, manufacturing employment has fallen 5,300. This 4.1% contraction is the slowest since October 2008 and is less than half of the prior year average. The majority of this loss has occurred in durable goods as this sector has pared 3,300 (3.9%) jobs since last June, while non-durable goods has shed 2,000 positions and has contracted at a slightly faster rate, 4.4%. Fabricated metal producers and computer & electronic product manufacturers have recorded unadjusted decreases of 1,800 and 1,500, respectively.



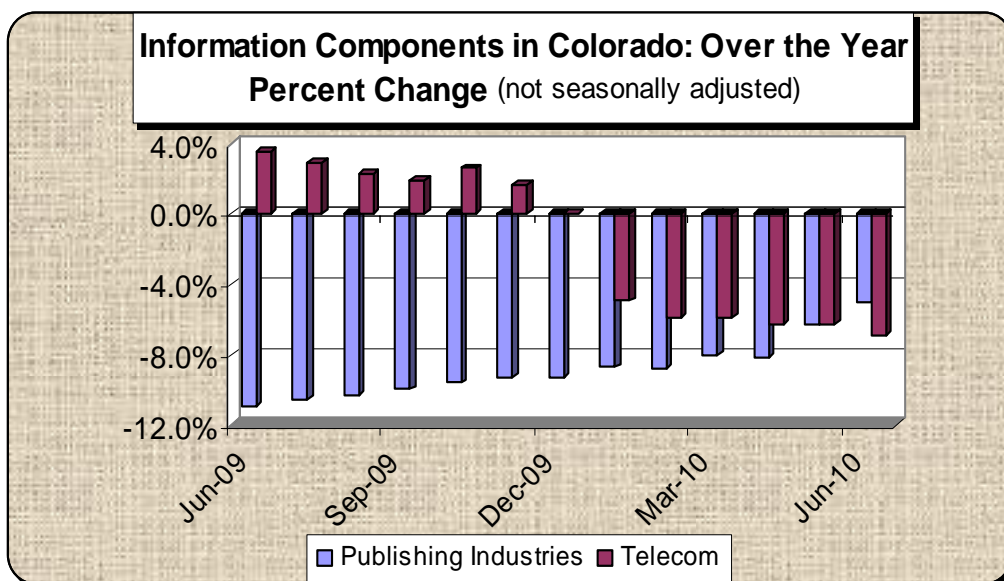
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (TTU): + 1,100 (0.3%)

TTU reversed the trend of job losses recorded over the past three months by adding 1,100 workers in June. Employment rose over the month in all three component sectors, with retail trade adding 600, transportation, warehousing & utilities (TWU) gaining 400, and wholesale trade edging up 100. On an unadjusted basis, food & beverage stores added 1,000 jobs, and general merchandise stores realized a 500 position increase. There are now 6,600 fewer people working in TTU than at this time last year, a decline of 1.6%. Retail trade appears to have gained 3,700 (1.5%) positions over the past twelve months; however, food & beverage stores unadjusted employment has changed little over the year, while payrolls in motor vehicle & parts dealers and general merchandise stores have fallen 900 and 700, respectively. The year over year rate decline in TWU, at 8.6% (6,200 jobs), is almost double that of wholesale trade; unadjusted decreases of 1,400 apiece have occurred in truck and air transportation. Wholesale trade has shed 4,100 (4.4%) positions since last June, with an unadjusted 2,800 (8.9%) positions having been pared from the smaller non-durable goods wholesale and 1,200 (2.4%) fewer durable goods wholesale positions.



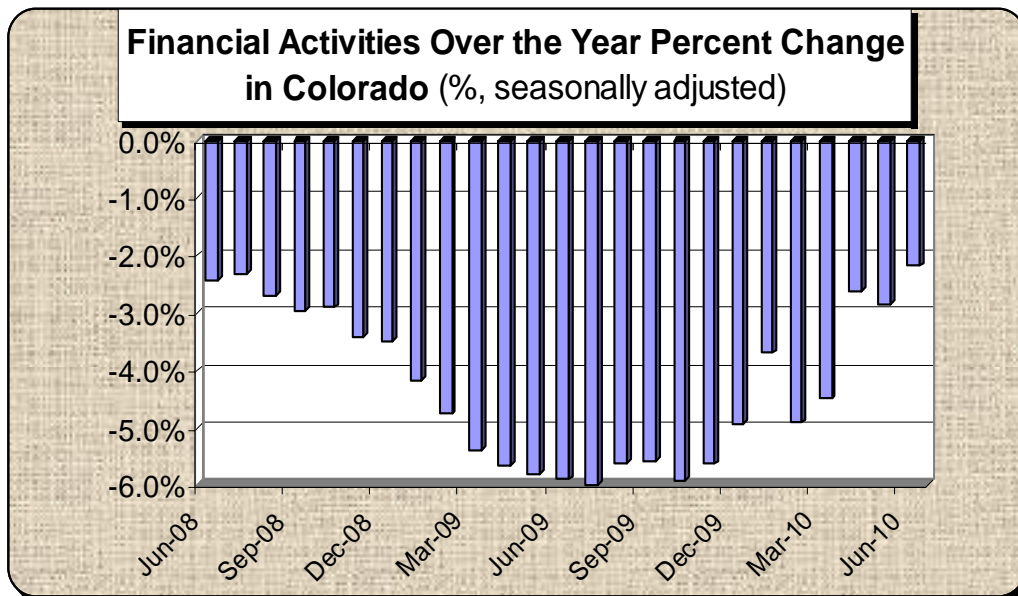
Information: - 200 (0.3%)

Payrolls in information trended down 200 in June. Publishing industries unadjusted employment was unchanged from May, while telecommunications edged down 200. Since this time last year, the number of people working in information has fallen by 3,900. This 5.2% contraction represents a marginal improvement over May, but it is still 30% faster than the previous twelve-month average. Publishing industries has been steadily declining for the past nine years; it now employs an unadjusted 1,500 fewer people than at this time last year. However, this 5.0% contraction is only 55% of the prior year trend and marks the slowest twelve-month rate of decline this component has seen since the summer of 2008. Telecom, on the other hand, had posted year over year growth from the end of 2006 through the end of 2009, but there are now 2,200 fewer workers on telecom payrolls than in June 2009. The 6.9% rate of decline marks the most rapid contraction seen in telecom since April 2006; this also marks the first time since August 2006 that the pace of contraction in telecom has been greater than that of publishing industries.



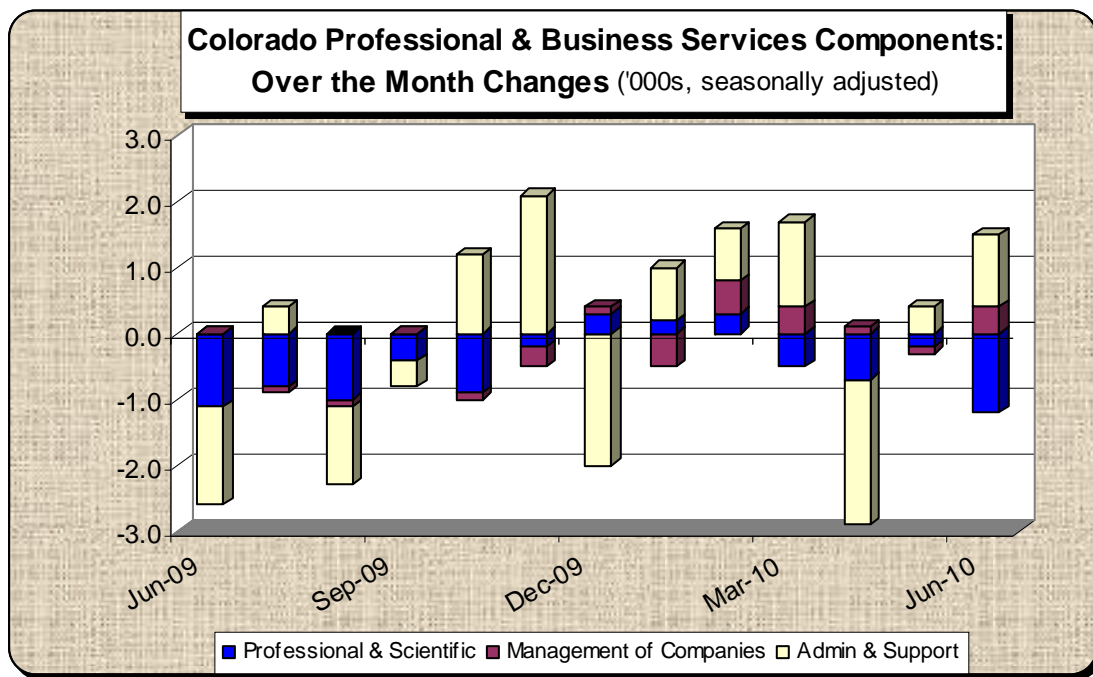
Financial Activities: + 200 (0.1%)

Employment in financial activities inched up 200 in June; this gain was equally split between the finance & insurance and real estate components. An unadjusted gain of 200 occurred in securities, commodities & other financial investments, while a 100 increase in insurance carriers & related was offset by a decline of the same magnitude in credit intermediation. Since this time last year, 3,200 workers have been trimmed from financial activities' ranks. This 2.2% twelve-month rate of contraction is the slowest since May 2008, and it is only 46% of the prior year average. Finance & insurance payrolls have retreated 1,800, or 1.8%, over the past twelve months; each of the three unadjusted published component industries now employ 900 fewer workers than at this time last year. Real estate, rental & leasing has experienced an employment decline of 1,400 (3.2%) over the past year; an unadjusted 1,100 (3.4%) have come from the real estate component.



Professional & Business Services: + 300 (0.1%)

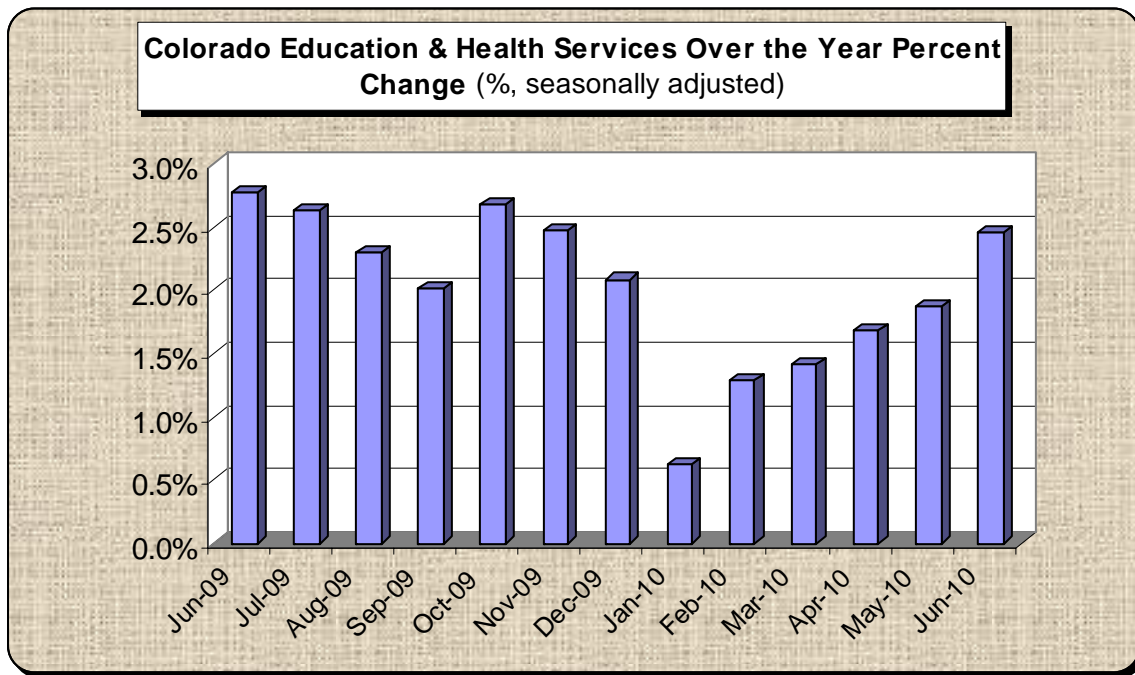
Employment in professional & business services increased for the fifth time in the past six months, rising by 300 in June. Payrolls in the catchall administrative, support, waste management & remediation sector rose by 1,100 (0.8%) on the strength of a larger than normal 2,300 unadjusted increase in employment services, the component that contains temporary help services. Management of companies gained 400 jobs over the month, while professional, scientific & technical services retreated 1,200. Architecture, engineering & related services, along with computer systems design & related were each unchanged on an unadjusted basis, while legal services and the management & technical consulting components added 300 and 200, respectively.



Over the past twelve months, industry employment has declined by 2,500. This 0.8% year over year drop is the slowest since November 2008 and it is only 14% of the prior year trend. Professional, scientific & technical services has been lagging the other component industries as it now employs 5,100 fewer employees than at this time last year, a decrease of 3.0%. Architecture, engineering & related services has shed an unadjusted 1,500 positions, for a 3.6% contraction, while computer systems design & related has trended down 1,200 (3.0%). The catchall administrative sector has gained 2,300 jobs since last June. This 1.8% expansion marks this industry's first year over year increase since April 2008. Employment services has been the driving force behind this sector's employment gains; it now employs 5,300 (18%) more people than in June 2009. Services to buildings & dwellings remains the only estimated component with fewer employees than one year ago; its payrolls have fallen 1,800, or 4.3%; business support services has edged up 600 (2.5%) positions. Management of companies has seen a small increase over the past twelve months and now employs 300 (1.1%) more people than it did one year ago.

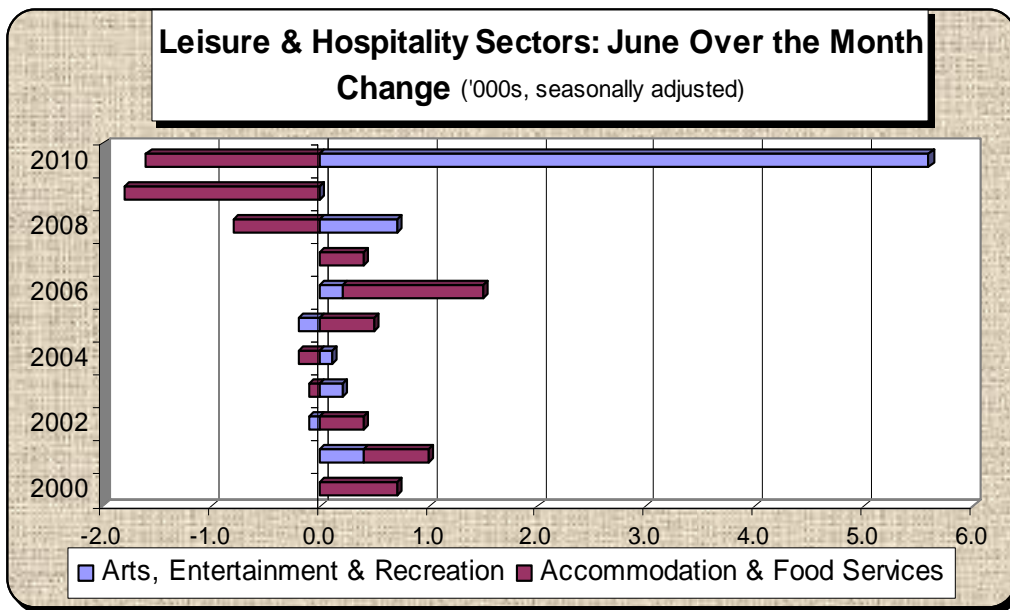
Education & Health Services: + 1,500 (0.6%)

The number of people working in education & health services increased by 1,500 in June. Educational services saw an uncharacteristic 1,500 gain, while health care & social assistance saw its payrolls remain unchanged this month. The educational component's increase would like have been considerably smaller, but the robust estimator excluded the decline of a large private university from the estimate, leading to an unusually large unadjusted June gain in this sector. Payrolls in ambulatory care rose by an unadjusted 700 and hospitals edged up 100, while social assistance and nursing & residential care facilities declined by 400 and 200, respectively. Education & health services has created 6,300 positions over the past twelve months, but this 2.5% advance is suspect due to the noted uncharacteristic behavior of private education. Educational services would appear to have grown by 8.5%, or 2,600 jobs, since last June. Health care & social assistance has expanded by 1.6%, with the addition of 3,700 positions. On an unadjusted basis, ambulatory care payrolls have risen 1,600 (1.6%) and social assistance has gained 1,300 (3.4%). Hospitals have trended up 1,000 (1.8%) and nursing & residential care has gained 600 (1.5%) over the year.



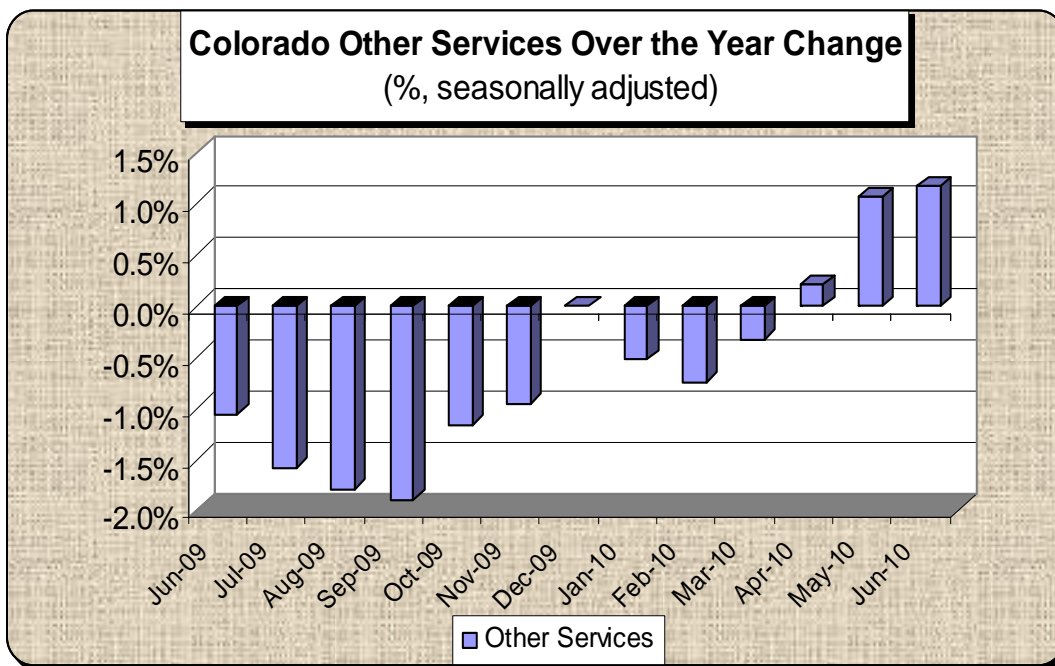
Leisure & Hospitality: + 4,000 (1.6%)

After falling by a total of 5,100 over the previous four months, leisure & hospitality payrolls recovered about 80% of those positions after rising 4,000 in June. Arts, entertainment & recreation, the component containing amusement parks and golf courses, saw its employment jump 5,600 over the month. This component had pared 4,800 positions from February to May; although this month's increase appears to be very volatile, it brings employment in this industry to a level that is 800 higher than it was in January. Accommodation & food services partially offset this increase with the loss of 1,600 jobs. Most of this decline is attributable to a smaller than normal 3,500-position unadjusted gain in accommodation. Food services & drinking places advanced by a slightly less than normal 5,400 unadjusted positions; a 4,300-worker increase in full-service restaurants complimented the addition of 2,000 positions in limited-service eating places. In the past twelve months, leisure & hospitality payrolls have contracted by 1,300 workers. This 0.5% twelve-month rate of decline compares favorably to June 2009 when the pace of loss was 5.1%, and it marks the slowest rate of contraction since October 2008. Thanks to the large gain this month, arts, entertainment & recreation now employs 1,100 (2.5%) more employees than in last June. Accommodation & food services has seen its employment decline by 2,400 or 1.1%. Unadjusted employment in accommodation has edged down 400 jobs, while payrolls in both full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places have fallen by 2,000 and 800, respectively.



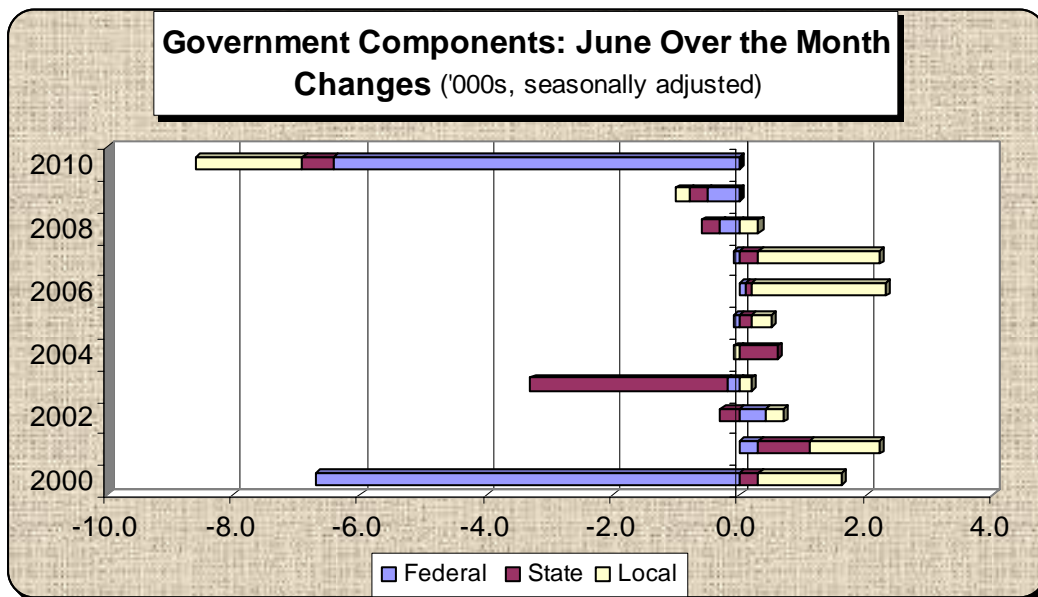
Other Services: - 200 (0.2%)

Payrolls in other services retreated 200 in June. All three component industries posted unadjusted increases, with a typical gain of 300 in repair & maintenance, and an anticipated seasonal increase of 200 in personal & laundry services; however, the catchall religious, grantmaking, civic, professional & similar organizations rose by a smaller than normal 900 jobs. Over the year, employment in other services has risen by 1,100. This 1.2% increase matches January 2009 for the fastest twelve-month advance in the past 19 months. Repair & maintenance has seen unadjusted payroll growth of 1,000 positions over the year and personal & laundry has added 200 workers. Employment in the catchall organizations sector has contracted by 500 since last June.



Government: - 8,600 (2.1%)

Government payrolls experienced the largest monthly decline in their twenty-year seasonally adjusted history with the loss of 8,600 positions in June. The Federal government pared 6,400 workers, with the vast majority of this drop attributable to a decrease in the number of temporary workers for the 2010 Census. The contraction in public sector payrolls is slightly more than two-thirds larger than it was in June 2000 when operations from the last decennial census were nearing completion. A decade ago, employment gains at the State and local levels partially offset the Federal drop; however, this June State government posted a loss of 500 and 1,700 were pared from local. In the unadjusted education components, the State shed 12,800 reflecting the beginning of summer break at State Universities and 4,400 local educators were trimmed from payrolls in June. Since this time last year, the number of people working in government has grown by 2,700 or 0.7%. Government payrolls have been bolstered by the Census over the past four months, distorting the year over year growth rate in the public sector. With the Census work nearing completion, the trend of anemic twelve-month growth is resuming; as State and local governments continue to face declining revenues, it is likely that the public sector will see negative growth in the near future. The Federal government has experienced year over year employment increases in every month of 2010, and it now employs 4,200 (7.9%) more workers than it did one year ago. State government has added 1,600 (1.8%) new hires over the year, but this entire advance has occurred in its educational component as it now employs 1,600 (3.3%) more educators than at this time last year. Local government employment has retreated 3,100 (1.3%) over the year, continuing the trend of annual losses that began to occur in February. Local government education payrolls have inched up an unadjusted 700 (0.5%) from one year ago.



Produced By:

State of Colorado: Bill Ritter, Governor

Colorado Department of Labor & Employment: Donald J. Mares, Executive Director

Labor Market Information: Alexandra E. Hall, Director

Current Employment Statistics (CES): Joseph F. Winter, Program Manager

Contact Information:

Visit the CES Home Page: <http://www.coworkforce.com/Imi/CES/ceshome.asp>

Phone: Labor Market Information (303) 318-8850

Email: Imi@state.co.us

These Current Employment Statistics data and any accompanying analysis are in the public domain and, with appropriate credit, may be reproduced without permission.

Please reference, Source: "Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information".