Colorado Employment Situation
June 2012

Nonfarm payroll jobs decreased 6,900 from May to June for a total of 2,284,400 jobs, according to the survey of business establishments. Private sector payroll jobs declined 5,200 and government decreased 1,700.

According to the survey of households, the unemployment rate increased one-tenth of one percentage point over the month to 8.2 percent. The increase in the unemployment rate was caused by an increase in the number of people actively participating in the labor force without a corresponding increase in the number of people reporting their status as employed. The national unemployment rate remained unchanged over the same period at 8.2 percent.

Over the year, the average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased from 34.5 to 35.0 hours and average hourly earnings increased from $23.53 to $24.46.

The largest over the month private sector job gains were in information. The largest declines were in manufacturing, construction, and education and health services.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs increased 33,600. Private sector payroll jobs increased 35,700 and government declined 2,100. The largest private sector job gains were in professional and business services, construction, and education and health services. The only significant declines in private sector payroll jobs were in information.

Over the year, the unemployment rate is down two-tenths of one percentage point from 8.4 percent in June 2011. The number of Coloradans participating in the labor force increased 23,900, total employment increased 26,100 and the number of unemployed decreased
2,200. The national unemployment rate declined from 9.1 percent in June 2011 to 8.2 percent in June 2012.


The July 2012 Colorado Employment Situation will be released at 8:00 AM on Friday, August 17, 2012.

Nonfarm payroll jobs estimates are based on a survey of business establishments and government agencies, and are intended to measure the number of jobs, not the number of people employed. Other series based on this survey include private sector average weekly hours, average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings.

The unemployment rate, labor force, labor force participation, total employment and the number of unemployed are based on a survey of households. The total employment estimate derived from this survey is intended to measure the number of people employed.

The business establishment survey covers about seven times the number of households surveyed and is therefore considered a more reliable indicator of economic conditions. Because the estimates are based on two separate surveys, one measuring jobs by worksite and the other measuring employment and unemployment by household, estimates based on these surveys may provide seemingly conflicting results.