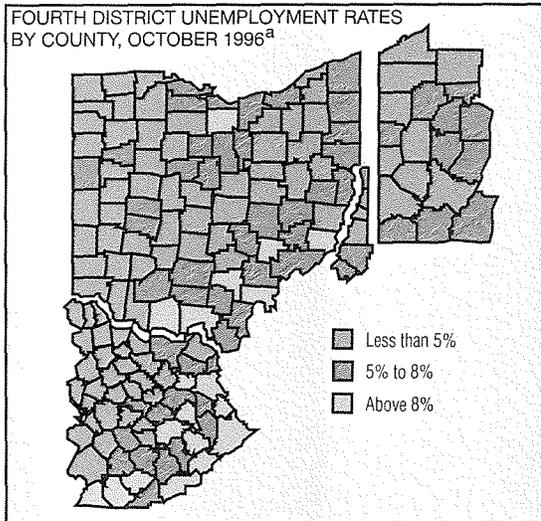
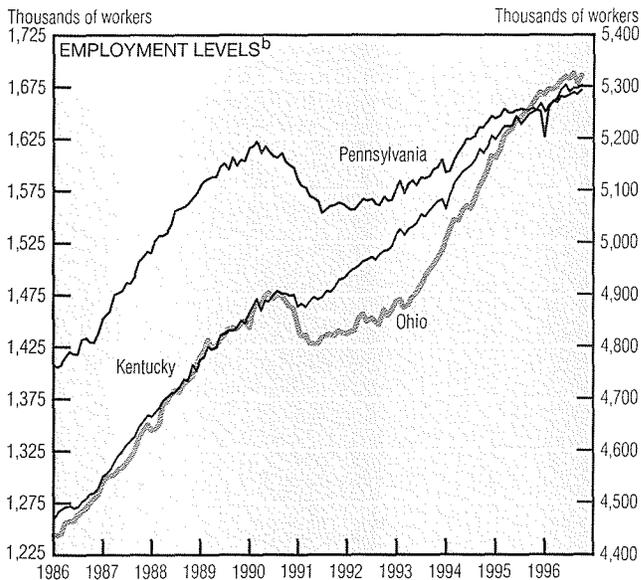


Regional Conditions



Unemployment Rates by Metropolitan Area^a (Percent of labor force)

	October 1996	October 1995
Akron	4.1	4.1
Canton–Massillon	4.6	4.6
Cincinnati	3.7	4.2
Cleveland–Lorain–Elyria	4.8	4.9
Columbus	2.8	3.0
Dayton–Springfield	4.0	3.8
Hamilton–Middletown	3.6	3.8
Lima	5.5	5.7
Mansfield	5.3	6.0
Pittsburgh	4.6	5.7
Steubenville–Weirton	5.5	5.8
Toledo	4.1	4.3
Youngstown–Warren	5.3	7.0



Ohio Employment by Industry (Number of workers)

	1996:IIQ	1996:IQ
Total	5,184,202	5,021,011
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	47,792	33,375
Mining	14,128	13,365
Construction	227,832	188,560
Manufacturing	1,103,076	1,090,693
Durables	739,889	734,641
Nondurables	356,512	356,233
Transportation	222,638	219,162
Trade	1,309,620	1,272,671
FIRE ^c	272,129	265,985
Services	1,358,366	1,304,640
Government	628,621	632,560

a. Not seasonally adjusted.

b. Seasonally adjusted.

c. Finance, insurance, and real estate.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; and Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Division.

Although more than half of the Fourth Federal Reserve District's counties posted unemployment rates at or below the national average in October, many others continued to exceed it, one by as much as 8.8 percentage points (Knox County, Kentucky). Morgan County recorded Ohio's highest jobless rate (11.6%), while Franklin and Delaware counties, in the Columbus metropolitan area, shared the state's lowest posting (2.7%).

October unemployment rates in

the District's metropolitan areas were comparable to those of October 1995. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Pittsburgh all saw their rates go down. The largest improvement came in the Youngstown–Warren area, which cut its jobless rate from 7% in October 1995 to 5.3% a year later.

In recent years, Pennsylvania has seen less robust jobs growth than Ohio and Kentucky. In fact, Pennsylvania employment is only slightly higher now than in 1990, whereas Ohio and Kentucky have posted

gains of about 6% and 12%, respectively.

Ohio's quarterly employment figures show an increase in total employment between the first and second quarters of 1996. Gains occurred in every sector except government, which lost almost 4,000 workers. The biggest quarterly improvement came in services, which added more than 53,000 jobs, but large increases were also seen in construction and in wholesale and retail trade (up nearly 40,000 and 37,000, respectively).