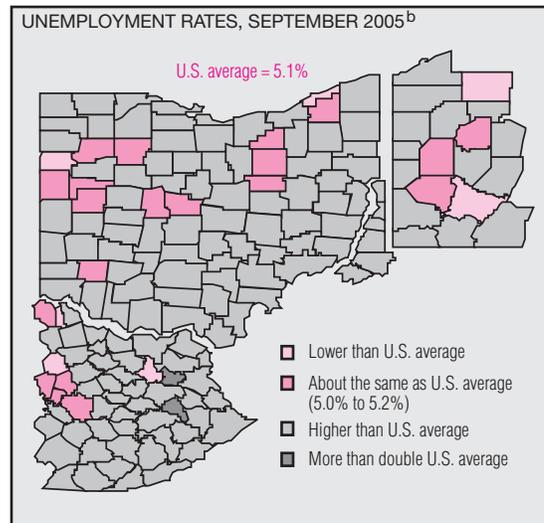
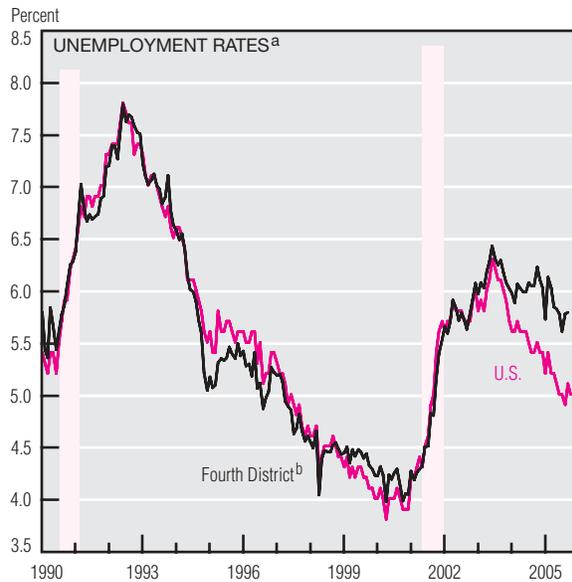


Fourth District Employment



	12-month percent change, October 2005							
	Cleveland	Columbus	Cincinnati	Dayton	Toledo	Pittsburgh	Lexington	U.S.
Total nonfarm	-0.1	0.6	0.9	-1.3	0.5	-0.1	0.7	1.4
Goods-producing	0.4	1.1	2.0	-3.1	-1.6	-3.3	1.3	0.9
Manufacturing	0.7	-0.6	0.5	-3.4	-2.8	-3.6	0.0	-0.7
Natural resources, mining, and construction	-0.4	4.5	5.5	-1.8	1.7	-2.9	4.7	4.0
Service-providing	-0.2	0.5	0.6	-1.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	-1.0	-0.6	-0.5	-2.4	1.8	-0.5	0.9	1.0
Information	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-3.6	-4.2	0.4	-2.2	0.2
Financial activities	0.4	0.1	-0.5	-2.2	0.0	1.2	-0.9	2.4
Professional and business services	-0.3	1.2	2.6	0.0	3.7	0.5	-1.0	2.7
Education and health services	1.2	3.8	2.3	0.5	1.1	2.3	0.7	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	0.6	2.1	-1.9	-2.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7
Other services	0.0	-0.5	1.4	4.0	3.9	1.3	0.0	0.2
Government	-1.5	-1.4	0.9	-1.5	-1.9	-2.8	1.6	0.9
September unemployment rate (percent)	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.7	5.1	4.6	5.1

a. Shaded bars represent recessions.

b. Seasonally adjusted using the Census Bureau's X-11 procedure.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Fourth District unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage point to 5.8% in September. Although employment increased 0.3% over the month, both the labor force and the number of unemployed were estimated to have grown even more (0.4% and 0.6%, respectively). The U.S. unemployment rate fell from 5.1% in September to 5.0% in October.

Unemployment rates in the great majority of the District's counties exceeded the 5.1% U.S. average in September. In 142 counties, unemployment rates exceeded 5.2%; 20

counties had rates that were within 0.1 percentage point of the U.S. average; and only seven counties had unemployment rates of 4.9% or lower. From August to September, rates in the District's major metropolitan areas were little changed, generally remaining above the national rate. Lexington's unemployment rate rose 0.7% on the month; however, its September unemployment rate of 4.6% was still well below the nation's.

In the 12 months ending in October, the Cleveland, Dayton, and Pittsburgh metropolitan areas all lost net

employment. Dayton's nonfarm employment drop was caused by declines in both goods-producing and service-providing industries; Cleveland's nonfarm employment decline resulted from a contraction in service-providing industries alone; and Pittsburgh's decline was traceable to goods-producing industries. A bright spot for the District was the education and health services industry, whose employment increased as much as 3.8% over the year in Columbus.