



(1) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	20%	(2) Sales and Related Occupations	16%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	80%	Retail Salespersons	20%
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	5%	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	19%
Driver/Sales Workers	4%	Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg, Exc Tech & Sci Prod	10%
1st-Line Superv of Transp & Material-Moving Mach & Veh Oper	4%	Insurance Sales Agents	8%
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	2%	Demonstrators and Product Promoters	7%
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	1%	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	5%
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	1%	Sales Agents, Financial Services	5%
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	1%	Cashiers	5%

(3) Office and Administrative Support Occupations	8%	(4) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	8%	(5) Management Occupations	6%	(6) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	6%
Customer Service Representatives	24%	Registered Nurses	34%	Medical and Health Services Managers	16%	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	33%
1st-Line Superv of Office & Admin Support Workers	16%	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	10%	Human Resources Managers	9%	1st-Line Superv of Mech, Installers, & Repairers	13%
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	7%	Pharmacy Technicians	5%	Marketing Managers	9%	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	10%
Office Clerks, General	6%	Physical Therapists	4%	General and Operations Managers	8%	Automotive Specialty Technicians	9%
Exec Secretaries & Exec Adm Assts	5%	Occupational Therapists	4%	Sales Managers	8%	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	5%
Secretaries & Admin Assts, Exc Legal, Medical, & Exec	5%	Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	3%	Food Service Managers	7%	Telecomm Equip Installers & Repairers, Exc Line Installers	4%
Tellers	5%	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	3%	Financial Managers, Branch or Department	4%	Heating and Air Conditioning Mechanics and Installers	3%
Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	4%	Nurse Practitioners	3%	Managers, All Other	4%	Tire Repairers and Changers	3%

(7) Production Occupations	5%	(8) Architecture and Engineering Occupations	4%	(9) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	4%	(10) Business and Financial Operations Occupations	3%
1st-Line Superv of Prod & Oper Workers	38%	Industrial Engineers	50%	1st-Line Superv of Food Prep & Serving Workers	54%	Accountants	21%
Helpers--Production Workers	13%	Mechanical Engineers	12%	Combined Food Prep & Serving Workers, Incl Fast Food	18%	Auditors	8%
Machinists	8%	Electrical Engineers	8%	Cooks, Restaurant	7%	Human Resources Specialists	8%
Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters	7%	Civil Engineers	5%	Waiters and Waitresses	6%	Training and Development Specialists	8%
Computer-Contr Mach Tool Oper, Metal & Plastic	3%	Industrial Safety and Health Engineers	4%	Bartenders	4%	Personal Financial Advisors	7%
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	3%	Industrial Engineering Technicians	4%	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	2%	Tax Preparers	7%
Molding, Coremaking, & Casting Mach Set, Oper, & Tend, Metal & Plastic	3%	Electronics Engineering Technicians	3%	Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helpers	2%	Purchasing Agents, Exc Wholesale, Retail, & Farm Prod	6%
Team Assemblers	3%	Manufacturing Engineers	2%	Baristas	1%	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	5%

EDITOR'S NOTE: The information provided in this report is based on Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) data provided by The Conference Board. The series is compiled with Wanted Analytics software. Duplicate postings, third-party, staffing agency and anonymous employers are not included. Reports for other areas or months are located at <http://ohiolmi.com/asp/omj/hw.htm>.

This information is a snapshot in time and may not represent long-term trends. Any of this data, including historical reports, may vary slightly over time, as minor revisions are continually made to this live database. Some ads may be in two or more occupation codes and may be counted more than once. This information should be used in conjunction with local labor market information to analyze current occupational demand.

This data has not been seasonally adjusted. Sometimes seasonal adjustment is used to remove fluctuations in unemployment and labor force trends that normally occur with changes in the season. Seasonal variation in employment occurs for natural and institutional reasons, including reduced employment involving outdoor activities during winter, changes in labor force and unemployment levels with opening and closing of schools, and layoffs during the automobile model changeover period. Seasonal variations can also affect the number of online job ads, so over the year it will affect the data in this report.

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