



(1) Sales and Related Occupations	13%	(2) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	11%
Retail Salespersons	22%	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	65%
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	21%	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	10%
Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg, Exc Tech & Sci Prod	11%	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	7%
Insurance Sales Agents	9%	1st-Line Superv of Transp & Material-Moving Mach & Veh Oper	5%
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	7%	Driver/Sales Workers	4%
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	5%	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	2%
1st-Line Superv of Non-Retail Sales Workers	4%	Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	1%
Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg, Tech & Sci Prod	4%	Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	1%

(3) Office and Administrative Support Occupations	10%	(4) Computer and Mathematical Occupations	8%	(5) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	8%	(6) Management Occupations	7%
Customer Service Representatives	23%	Computer User Support Specialists	17%	Registered Nurses	31%	Marketing Managers	15%
1st-Line Superv of Office & Admin Support Workers	12%	Software Developers, Applications	17%	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	9%	Medical and Health Services Managers	10%
Exec Secretaries & Exec Adm Assts	9%	Computer Systems Analysts	13%	Physical Therapists	7%	General and Operations Managers	9%
Tellers	6%	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	9%	Occupational Therapists	5%	Food Service Managers	6%
Office Clerks, General	6%	Web Developers	8%	Speech-Language Pathologists	4%	Sales Managers	6%
Secs & Admin Assts, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	5%	Computer Systems Engineers/Architects	5%	Family and General Practitioners	3%	Human Resources Managers	6%
Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	4%	Information Security Analysts	5%	Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	3%	Managers, All Other	6%
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	4%	Information Technology Project Managers	5%	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	2%	Computer and Information Systems Managers	5%

(7) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	6%	(8) Production Occupations	6%	(9) Architecture and Engineering Occupations	5%	(10) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	4%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	32%	1st-Line Superv of Prod & Oper Workers	29%	Industrial Engineers	37%	1st-Line Superv of Food Prep & Serving Workers	34%
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	13%	Helpers--Production Workers	12%	Mechanical Engineers	15%	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	18%
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	10%	Machinists	11%	Electrical Engineers	9%	Waiters and Waitresses	12%
Automotive Specialty Technicians	9%	Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	6%	Aerospace Engineers	8%	Cooks, Restaurant	11%
Automotive Master Mechanics	6%	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	4%	Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	7%	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	4%
Heating and Air Conditioning Mechanics and Installers	6%	Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters	4%	Industrial Engineering Technicians	3%	Dishwashers	4%
Automotive Body and Related Repairers	3%	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	4%	Electronics Engineering Technicians	3%	Bartenders	3%
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	3%	Printing Press Operators	4%	Industrial Safety and Health Engineers	3%	Hosts & Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, & Coffee Shop	3%

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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