



(1) Sales and Related Occupations	14%	(2) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	11%
Retail Salespersons	25%	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	9%	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	6%
Insurance Sales Agents	8%	1st-Line Superv of Transp & Material-Moving Mach & Veh Oper	5%
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	6%	Driver/Sales Workers	4%
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	6%	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	3%
First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	5%	Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	2%
Cashiers	4%	Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	1%

(3) Office and Administrative Support Occupations	11%	(4) Computer and Mathematical Occupations	9%	(5) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	8%	(6) Management Occupations	7%
Customer Service Representatives	21%	Software Developers, Applications	18%	Registered Nurses	30%	Marketing Managers	17%
1st-Line Superv of Office & Admin Support Workers	13%	Computer User Support Specialists	16%	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	8%	Medical and Health Services Managers	11%
Exec Secretaries & Exec Adm Assts	10%	Computer Systems Analysts	11%	Physical Therapists	7%	General and Operations Managers	7%
Office Clerks, General	6%	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	10%	Occupational Therapists	7%	Managers, All Other	7%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	6%	Web Developers	7%	Speech-Language Pathologists	3%	Computer and Information Systems Managers	7%
Tellers	5%	Information Technology Project Managers	6%	Family and General Practitioners	3%	Sales Managers	6%
Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	5%	Computer Systems Engineers/Architects	6%	Pharmacy Technicians	2%	Food Service Managers	6%
Medical Secretaries	5%	Software Developers, Systems Software	5%	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	2%	Human Resources Managers	5%

(7) Production Occupations	5%	(8) Architecture and Engineering Occupations	5%	(9) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	5%	(10) Business and Financial Operations Occupations	4%
1st-Line Superv of Prod & Oper Workers	26%	Industrial Engineers	32%	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	34%	Accountants	16%
Helpers--Production Workers	12%	Mechanical Engineers	19%	1st-Line Superv of Mech, Installers, & Repairers	14%	Management Analysts	11%
Machinists	11%	Electrical Engineers	9%	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	10%	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	10%
Computer-Controlled Mach Tool Oper, Metal & Plastic	7%	Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	8%	Heating and Air Conditioning Mechanics and Installers	8%	Logisticians	9%
Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters	5%	Aerospace Engineers	8%	Automotive Specialty Technicians	8%	Purchasing Agents, Exc Wholesale, Retail, & Farm Prod	7%
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	5%	Industrial Engineering Technicians	5%	Telecomm Equip Installers & Repairers, Exc Line Installers	4%	Human Resources Specialists	7%
Printing Press Operators	3%	Electronics Engineering Technicians	3%	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	2%	Auditors	7%
Cut, Punch, & Press Mach Set, Oper, & Tend, Metal & Plastic	3%	Industrial Safety and Health Engineers	3%	Automotive Body and Related Repairers	2%	Loan Officers	4%

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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