



(1) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	18%	(2) Sales and Related Occupations	13%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	75%	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	25%
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	8%	Retail Salespersons	24%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	6%	Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg, Exc Tech & Sci Prod	8%
1st-Line Superv of Transp & Material-Moving Mach & Veh Oper	5%	Cashiers	7%
Driver/Sales Workers	3%	Insurance Sales Agents	7%
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	1%	Sales Agents, Financial Services	6%
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	1%	Demonstrators and Product Promoters	5%
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	0%	First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	4%

(3) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	12%	(4) Office and Administrative Support Occupations	11%	(5) Management Occupations	5%	(6) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	4%
Registered Nurses	28%	Customer Service Representatives	22%	Medical and Health Services Managers	23%	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	38%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	12%	1st-Line Superv of Office & Admin Support Workers	12%	General and Operations Managers	10%	1st-Line Superv of Mech, Installers, & Repairers	18%
Physical Therapists	11%	Tellers	8%	Food Service Managers	8%	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	13%
Speech-Language Pathologists	5%	Secretaries & Admin Assts, Exc Legal, Medical, & Exec	6%	Managers, All Other	7%	Automotive Specialty Technicians	7%
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	4%	Office Clerks, General	6%	Marketing Managers	6%	Telecomm Equip Installers & Repairers, Exc Line Installers	3%
Occupational Therapists	4%	Receptionists and Information Clerks	6%	Property, Real Estate, & Community Association Mgrs	6%	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	2%
Pharmacy Technicians	3%	Executive Secretaries & Executive Admin Assistants	6%	Sales Managers	6%	Automotive Master Mechanics	2%
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	3%	Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	5%	Financial Managers, Branch or Department	6%	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	2%

(7) Healthcare Support Occupations	3%	(8) Production Occupations	3%	(9) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	3%	(10) Construction and Extraction Occupations	3%
Nursing Assistants	34%	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	36%	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	44%	1st-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	20%
Home Health Aides	25%	Helpers--Production Workers	14%	Combined Food Prep & Serving Wrkrs, Incl Fast Food	28%	Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	14%
Medical Assistants	15%	Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters	7%	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	5%	Electricians	12%
Physical Therapist Assistants	5%	Machinists	5%	Cooks, Restaurant	5%	Construction Laborers	12%
Occupational Therapy Assistants	4%	Team Assemblers	4%	Waiters and Waitresses	4%	Construction Carpenters	10%
Phlebotomists	4%	Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	2%	Chefs and Head Cooks	3%	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	6%
Dental Assistants	4%	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	2%	Food Preparation Workers	2%	Highway Maintenance Workers	5%
Medical Equipment Preparers	3%	Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	2%	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	2%	Construction and Building Inspectors	3%

EDITOR'S NOTE: The information provided in this report is based on Help Wanted OnLine<sup>®</sup> (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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