



(1) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	22%	(2) Sales and Related Occupations	13%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	80%	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	22%
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	5%	Retail Salespersons	21%
1st-Line Superv of Transp & Material-Moving Mach & Veh Oper	4%	Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg, Exc Tech & Sci Prod	12%
Driver/Sales Workers	4%	Demonstrators and Product Promoters	8%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	3%	Insurance Sales Agents	7%
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	1%	Sales Agents, Financial Services	7%
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	1%	Cashiers	5%
Air Traffic Controllers	0%	First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	3%

(3) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	12%	(4) Office and Administrative Support Occupations	12%	(5) Management Occupations	6%	(6) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	5%
Registered Nurses	30%	Customer Service Representatives	18%	Medical and Health Services Managers	23%	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	38%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	11%	1st-Line Superv of Office & Admin Support Workers	14%	Food Service Managers	11%	1st-Line Superv of Mech, Installers, & Repairers	14%
Physical Therapists	8%	Tellers	8%	General and Operations Managers	11%	Automotive Specialty Technicians	10%
Speech-Language Pathologists	5%	Postal Service Mail Carriers	8%	Managers, All Other	6%	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	7%
Occupational Therapists	4%	Exec Secretaries & Exec Admin Assistants	7%	Sales Managers	5%	Telecomm Equip Installers & Repairers, Exc Line Installers	5%
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	3%	Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	6%	Financial Managers, Branch or Department	4%	Heating and Air Conditioning Mechanics and Installers	4%
Pharmacy Technicians	3%	Secretaries & Admin Assts, Exc Legal, Medical, & Exec	4%	Marketing Managers	4%	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	3%
Pharmacists	3%	Receptionists and Information Clerks	4%	Construction Managers	4%	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	3%

(7) Healthcare Support Occupations	4%	(8) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	4%	(9) Production Occupations	3%	(10) Architecture and Engineering Occupations	3%
Nursing Assistants	34%	1st-Line Superv of Food Prep & Serving Workers	37%	1st-Line Superv of Prod & Oper Workers	28%	Industrial Engineers	33%
Home Health Aides	26%	Combined Food Prep & Serving Wrkrs, Incl Fast Food	26%	Helpers--Production Workers	17%	Mechanical Engineers	14%
Medical Assistants	12%	Cooks, Restaurant	10%	Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters	13%	Civil Engineers	8%
Occupational Therapy Assistants	8%	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	6%	Machinists	6%	Electronics Engineering Technicians	5%
Dental Assistants	5%	Waiters and Waitresses	6%	Computer-Contr Mach Tool Oper, Metal & Plastic	5%	Industrial Engineering Technicians	5%
Physical Therapist Assistants	4%	Dishwashers	3%	Team Assemblers	3%	Electrical Engineers	4%
Phlebotomists	4%	Chefs and Head Cooks	3%	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	3%	Industrial Safety and Health Engineers	3%
Medical Equipment Preparers	3%	Food Preparation Workers	2%	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	3%	Surveyors	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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