



(1) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	17%	(2) Sales and Related Occupations	12%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	69%	Retail Salespersons	19%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	7%	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	18%
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	6%	Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg, Exc Tech & Sci Prod	12%
Driver/Sales Workers	4%	Sales Agents, Financial Services	8%
1st-Line Superv of Transp & Material-Moving Mach & Veh Oper	4%	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	6%
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	4%	Cashiers	6%
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	2%	First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	5%
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	1%	Demonstrators and Product Promoters	5%

(3) Office and Administrative Support Occupations	10%	(4) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	8%	(5) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	7%	(6) Production Occupations	7%
Customer Service Representatives	17%	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	35%	Registered Nurses	33%	1st-Line Superv of Prod & Oper Workers	23%
1st-Line Superv of Office & Admin Support Workers	11%	1st-Line Superv of Mech, Installers, & Repairers	12%	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	11%	Helpers--Production Workers	17%
Tellers	8%	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	12%	Physical Therapists	7%	Machinists	9%
Office Clerks, General	8%	Automotive Specialty Technicians	7%	Pharmacy Technicians	5%	Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters	9%
Exec Secretaries & Exec Adm Assts	6%	Telecomm Equip Installers & Repairers, Exc Line Installers	5%	Speech-Language Pathologists	4%	Computer-Contr Mach Tool Oper, Metal & Plastic	4%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	6%	Automotive Master Mechanics	5%	Occupational Therapists	4%	Molding, Coremaking, & Casting Mach Set, Oper, & Tend, Metal & Plastic	4%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	5%	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	4%	Pharmacists	3%	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	3%
Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	5%	Heating and Air Conditioning Mechanics and Installers	4%	Family and General Practitioners	2%	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	3%

(7) Management Occupations	6%	(8) Architecture and Engineering Occupations	5%	(9) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	4%	(10) Healthcare Support Occupations	3%
Medical and Health Services Managers	18%	Industrial Engineers	48%	1st-Line Superv of Food Prep & Serving Workers	32%	Home Health Aides	40%
Managers, All Other	9%	Mechanical Engineers	16%	Combined Food Prep & Serving Workers, Incl Fast Food	21%	Nursing Assistants	35%
General and Operations Managers	8%	Electrical Engineers	6%	Cooks, Restaurant	12%	Medical Assistants	10%
Marketing Managers	7%	Industrial Engineering Technicians	5%	Waiters and Waitresses	11%	Physical Therapist Assistants	4%
Food Service Managers	6%	Civil Engineers	4%	Bartenders	5%	Dental Assistants	3%
Financial Managers, Branch or Department	6%	Industrial Safety and Health Engineers	3%	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	4%	Occupational Therapy Assistants	3%
Human Resources Managers	6%	Manufacturing Engineers	2%	Food Preparation Workers	4%	Massage Therapists	2%
Sales Managers	5%	Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	2%	Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helpers	3%	Phlebotomists	1%

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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