



(1) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	22%	(2) Office and Administrative Support Occupations	13%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	80%	Customer Service Representatives	17%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	5%	1st-Line Superv of Office & Admin Support Workers	10%
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	5%	Executive Secretaries & Executive Admin Assistants	8%
1st-Line Superv of Transp & Material-Moving Mach & Veh Oper	3%	Office Clerks, General	7%
Driver/Sales Workers	3%	Tellers	7%
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	1%	Receptionists and Information Clerks	7%
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	1%	Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	6%
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	1%	Medical Secretaries	4%

(3) Sales and Related Occupations	12%	(4) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	12%	(5) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	6%	(6) Management Occupations	6%
Retail Salespersons	27%	Registered Nurses	28%	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	37%	Medical and Health Services Managers	24%
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	22%	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	12%	First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	13%	Food Service Managers	14%
Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg, Exc Tech & Sci Prod	8%	Physical Therapists	8%	Automotive Specialty Technicians	7%	General and Operations Managers	11%
Sales Agents, Financial Services	7%	Speech-Language Pathologists	6%	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	7%	Managers, All Other	6%
Cashiers	6%	Occupational Therapists	3%	Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	6%	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	5%
Insurance Sales Agents	6%	Pharmacy Technicians	3%	Automotive Master Mechanics	5%	Financial Managers, Branch or Department	5%
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	4%	Pharmacists	3%	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	5%	Sales Managers	4%
First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	4%	Nurse Practitioners	3%	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	2%	Social and Community Service Managers	4%

(7) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	5%	(8) Healthcare Support Occupations	4%	(9) Production Occupations	3%	(10) Construction and Extraction Occupations	3%
1st-Line Superv of Food Prep & Serving Workers	35%	Nursing Assistants	31%	1st-Line Superv of Prod & Oper Workers	31%	First-Line Supervs of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	22%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	25%	Home Health Aides	27%	Helpers--Production Workers	20%	Construction Laborers	17%
Cooks, Restaurant	11%	Medical Assistants	13%	Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters	8%	Electricians	11%
Waiters and Waitresses	7%	Physical Therapist Assistants	9%	Machinists	6%	Construction Carpenters	9%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	5%	Occupational Therapy Assistants	6%	Team Assemblers	4%	Construction and Building Inspectors	8%
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	4%	Dental Assistants	5%	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	4%	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	4%
Food Preparation Workers	3%	Medical Equipment Preparers	3%	Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	3%	Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	4%
Dishwashers	3%	Massage Therapists	2%	Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	3%	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	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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