



Occupation Report

Registered Nurses

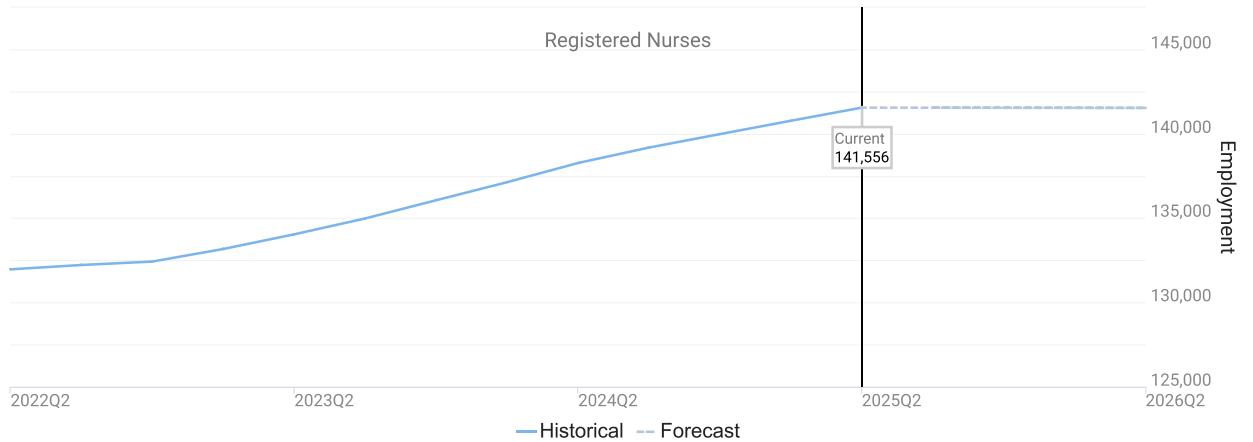
Ohio



Occupation Snapshot 3
Employment by Industry 4
Wages 5
Occupation Demographics 6
Education Profile 7
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Registered Nurses 8
RTI (Job Postings) 9
Top Skill and Certification Gaps 13
Occupation Gaps 14
Geographic Distribution 15
Ohio Regional Map 17
Data Notes 18
FAQ 19

Occupation Snapshot


6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Median Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Registered Nurses	141,556	\$86,200	1.18	9,583	6,730	-0.1%



- 💡 “Annual Demand” is the projected need for new entrants into an occupation. New entrants are needed due to expected growth and to replace workers who left the occupation due to factors such as retirement or switching careers.
- 💡 “Forecast Ann Growth” is the expected change in jobs due to national, long-term trend projections (per the BLS) as well as local factors such as industry mix and population growth (as computed and modeled by Chmura).

Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	62.6%	88,575	42,545	-3,246	39,300
Offices of Physicians	5.9%	8,323	4,054	-70	3,985
Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)	5.5%	7,840	3,667	-692	2,975
Home Health Care Services	5.5%	7,755	4,015	948	4,963
Outpatient Care Centers	4.1%	5,814	3,012	719	3,731
Employment Services	3.0%	4,221	2,077	53	2,130
Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	1.6%	2,332	1,154	56	1,210
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1.3%	1,900	912	-72	840
Insurance Carriers	1.1%	1,567	822	239	1,060
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	1.1%	1,501	720	-58	662
National Security and International Affairs	1.0%	1,405	714	113	827
Continuing Care Retirement Communities and Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly	0.9%	1,222	584	-54	530
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.8%	1,180	582	19	601
Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Facilities	0.7%	940	460	-1	459
Individual and Family Services	0.6%	841	437	111	548
All Others	4.3%	6,139	3,077	319	3,396



 The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.

 “10-Year Empl Growth” may show industries with positive as well as negative growth; this would indicate that the occupation(s) being examined are expected to expand within some industries while contracting in others.

Wages

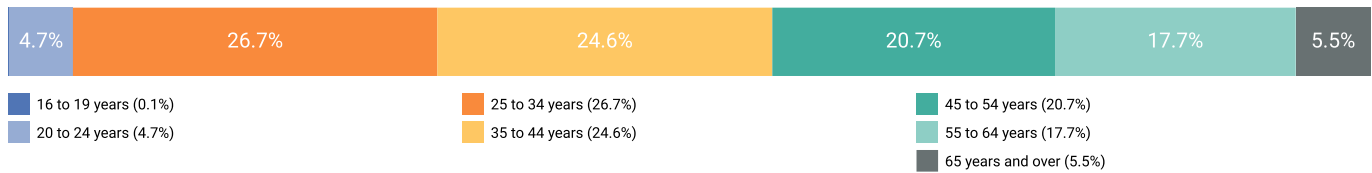


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Registered Nurses	\$89,700	\$86,200	\$75,400	\$96,800

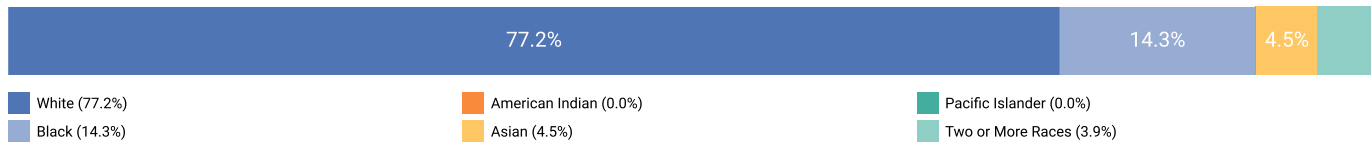
-  Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
-  When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

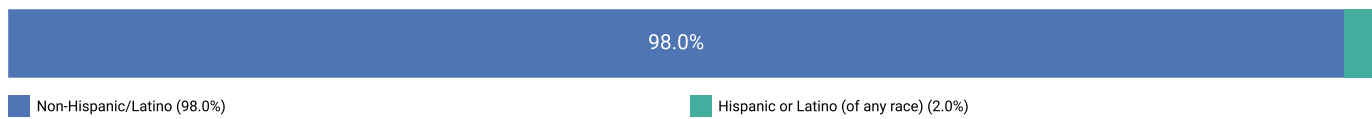
Age



Race



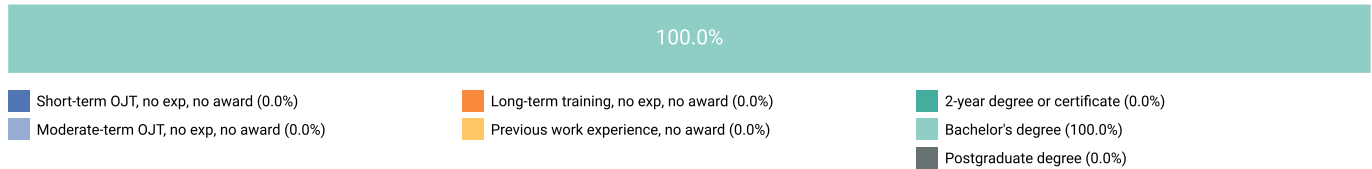
Ethnicity



Gender

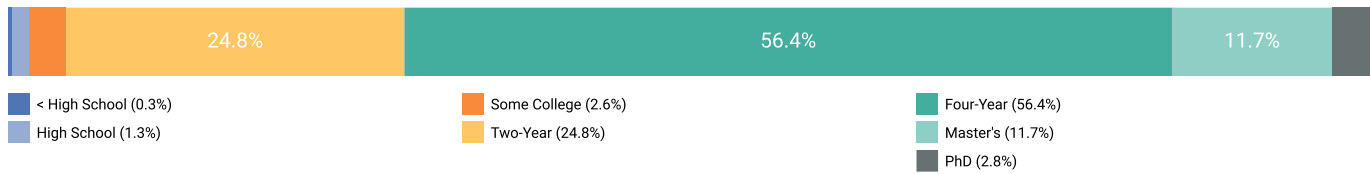


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment




Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Registered Nurses	Bachelor's degree	None	None


💡 The stacked bar chart here illustrates the estimated mix of educational attainment of the workers in this occupation(s) in aggregate.

💡 The table indicates typical education and training requirements rather than the mix of attainment of workers in such positions.

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Registered Nurses

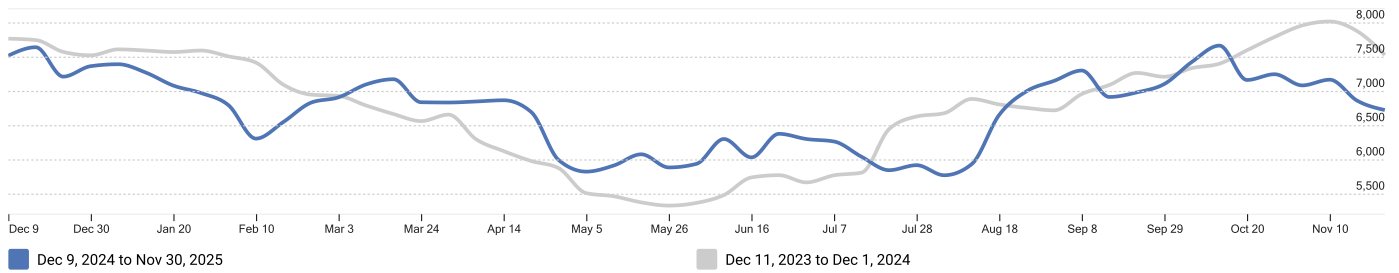
Program	Awards
Hondros College of Nursing	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	548
Kent State University at Kent	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	558
Mercy College of Ohio	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	251
Mount Carmel College of Nursing	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	256
Ohio State University-Main Campus	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	525
Ohio University-Main Campus	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	1,273
University of Akron Main Campus	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	219
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	404
University of Toledo	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	293
Xavier University	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	305


 The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.

 Among postsecondary programs at schools located in Ohio, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Registered Nurses. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

RTI (Job Postings)

Active Job Ads by Date



 Online job ads are a timely indicator of local demand. Occupation assignments shown below are made by Chmura based upon analysis of job titles and job descriptions. Top employers and listed job requirements are shown on the following pages.

Occupations

SOC	Occupation	Active Job Ads
29-1141.00	Registered Nurses	44,335
29-1141.03	Critical Care Nurses	1,550
29-1141.02	Advanced Practice Psychiatric Nurses	479
29-1141.01	Acute Care Nurses	427
29-1141.04	Clinical Nurse Specialists	36

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads	
Columbus, Ohio	3,522	
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,783	
Cleveland, Ohio	1,822	
Cleveland, OH, 44195, US	1,778	
Akron, Ohio	1,757	
Dayton, Ohio	1,364	
Toledo, Ohio	846	
Youngstown, Ohio	821	
Lima, Ohio	725	
United States-Ohio-Cleveland, Cleveland, 44106	718	

Companies

Company	Active Job Ads	
Cleveland Clinic	6,142	
Mercy Health	2,803	
University Hospitals	2,022	
UCHealth	965	
Assured Nursing, Inc.	898	
Access Healthcare LLC	878	
Trinity Health	830	
Premier Health	689	
Summa Health	655	
ProMedica	629	

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Nursing	8,378	
Critical Care	3,949	
Patient Care	3,161	
Long-Term Care	2,450	
Home Health Care	2,346	
Pediatrics	2,126	
Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	1,968	
Surgical Skills/Surgery*	1,844	
Electronic Health Record (EHR)	1,614	
Wound Care	1,472	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
Registered Nurse	1,578	
Registered Nurse (RN)	1,056	
RN	290	
RN - PCU	220	
RN - MS/TELE	217	
RN - Emergency Department	186	
RN - ER	177	
RN Case Manager	163	
RN - ICU	161	
RN - Med Surg	158	

Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Bachelor's degree	9,572	
Associate's degree	6,230	
Master's degree	688	
Doctoral or professional degree	27	
Unspecified/other	30,310	

Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Nursing	16,716	
Biology	765	
Literature	724	
Clinical	101	
Social Work	63	
Health	52	
Healthcare	40	
Occupational Therapy	40	
Physical Therapy	40	
Counseling	37	

Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in Ohio

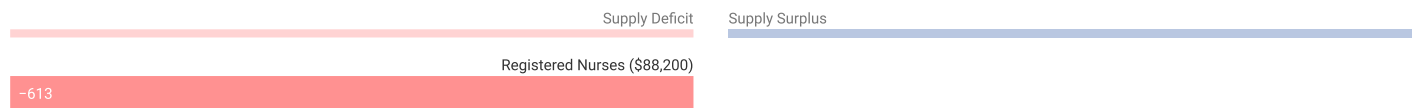
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Nursing	702	933	-231
Critical Care	234	458	-224
Long-Term Care	152	276	-125
Electrocardiogram (ECG, EKG)	101	214	-113
Patient Care	125	236	-111
Pediatrics	123	229	-105
Geriatric	35	105	-69
Electronic Health Record (EHR)	49	117	-67
Teaching/Training, Job	58	120	-62
Epic Systems	249	296	-47



Top 10 Certification Gaps in Ohio

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Advanced Cardiac Life Support Certification (ACLS)	840	1,341	-501
Basic Life Support (BLS)	1,317	1,756	-439
Registered Nurse (RN)	2,437	2,823	-385
Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS)	237	484	-247
Emergency Nursing Pediatric Course (ENPC)	10	99	-89
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	290	378	-88
Trauma Nursing Core Course (TNCC)	88	167	-79
Certified Registered Nurse Infusion (CRNI)	2	63	-61
Vascular Access-Board Certified (VA-BC)	4	60	-56
Critical Care Registered Nurse (CCRN)	22	49	-26

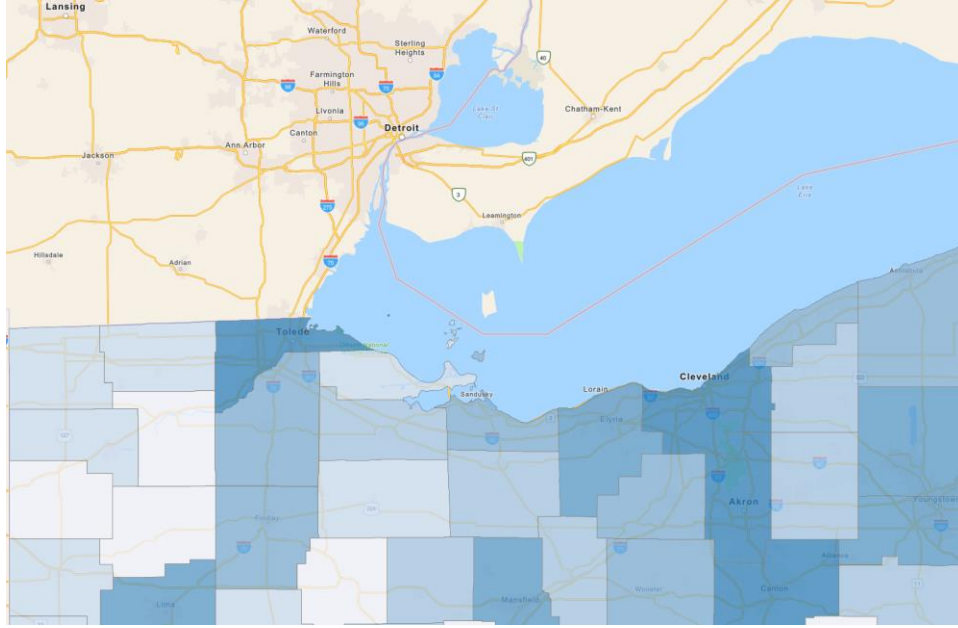
 Skill and certifications gaps can help inform employee development programs, as well as provide a comparison of the needs of regional employers to the supply.

Occupation Gaps



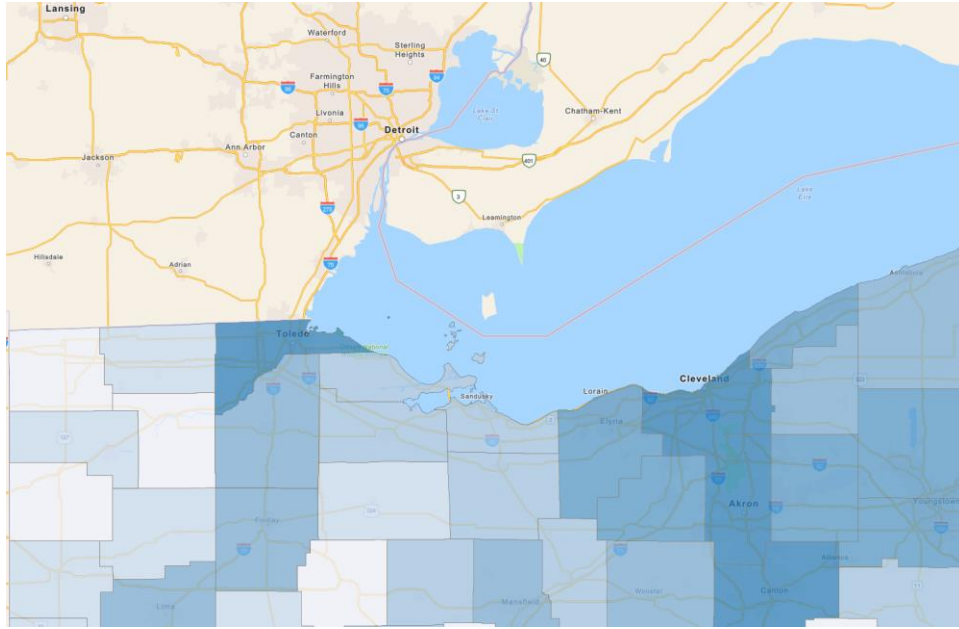
-  The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has an occupation expected to grow quickly but the educational requirement for the occupation does not match well with the educational attainment of its residents, there is a high potential for an occupation shortfall in the region. Alternatively, slow-growing or contracting occupations often represent potential supply surpluses.
-  The potential supply shortfall is an underlying force that the market needs to resolve one way or another, such as by employers recruiting from further distances for these occupations, wages going up to attract more candidates, and/or increased demand and wages enticing more local residents to get training for these occupations. While this an important analysis for determining local occupation needs, the occupation gap should be considered along with other regional data including growth and separation forecasts, unemployment rates, wage trends, and award and skill gap analyses.

Geographic Distribution



Top Counties by Place of Work for Registered Nurses, 2025Q2

Region	Employment
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	29,353
Franklin County, Ohio	22,499
Hamilton County, Ohio	17,329
Montgomery County, Ohio	8,427
Summit County, Ohio	7,458
Lucas County, Ohio	5,847
Stark County, Ohio	3,612
Butler County, Ohio	3,006
Mahoning County, Ohio	2,372
Greene County, Ohio	1,862

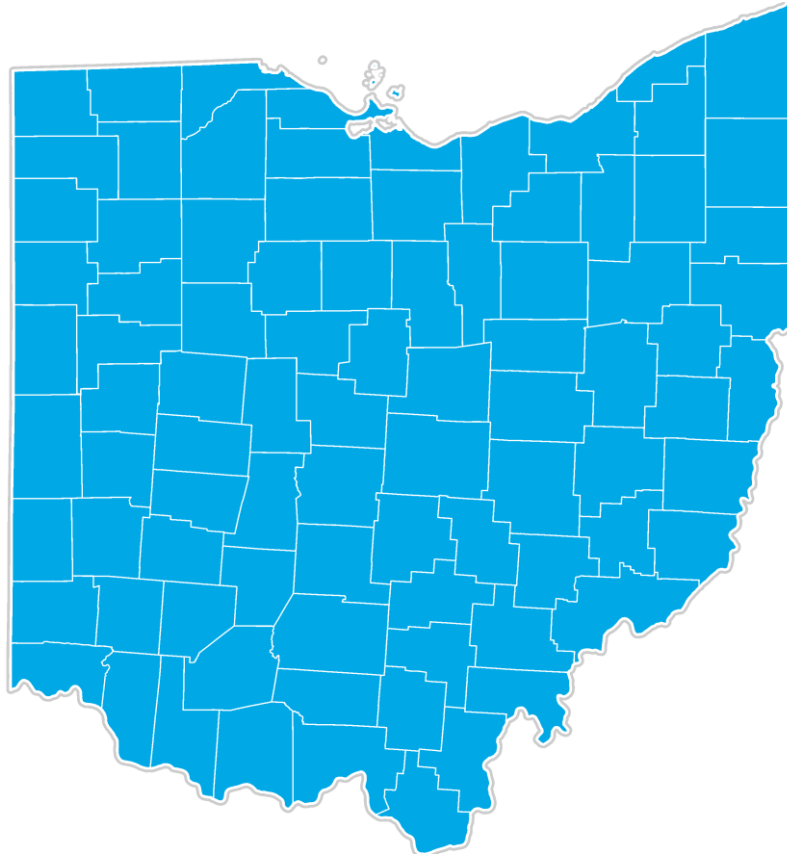


Top Counties by Place of Residence for Registered Nurses, 2025Q2

Region	Employment
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	23,408
Franklin County, Ohio	18,770
Hamilton County, Ohio	13,486
Summit County, Ohio	7,454
Montgomery County, Ohio	7,157
Lucas County, Ohio	4,960
Butler County, Ohio	3,827
Stark County, Ohio	3,798
Lorain County, Ohio	3,166
Warren County, Ohio	2,678

💡 “Place of work” employment is based upon the location of employers for these workers. “Place of residence” data refers to the home locations of the workforce, which is typically the preferred data set to use when calculating labor availability within a drive-time or radius of a potential worksite.

Ohio Regional Map



Data Notes

- Occupation employment by default indicates employment by place of work. Occupation employment is as of 2025Q2 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Employment forecasts are modeled by Chmura and are consistent with BLS national-level 10-year forecasts. Wages by occupation are as of 2025Q2, utilizing BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura. Entry-level and experienced wages are derived from these source data, computed by Chmura.
- Industry employment is as of 2025Q2 and is based upon BLS QCEW data, imputed by Chmura where necessary, and supplemented by additional sources including Census ZBP data.
- Education and training requirements are from the BLS. Educational attainment mix and other occupation demographics data are modeled by Chmura for 2025Q2 using regional occupation employment from JobsEQ, ZCTA-level demographics data from the Census Bureau, and national occupation-demographics patterns from the BLS.
- Postsecondary awards are per the NCES and are for the 2023-2024 academic year. Any programs shown are linked with the occupation(s) being analyzed via the program-occupation crosswalk, which may not be comprehensive. Any programs shown reflect only data reported to the NCES; reporting is required of all Title IV schools. Training providers that do not report data to the NCES are not reflected.
- Job ads data are online job posts from the Real-Time Intelligence (RTI) data set, produced by Chmura and gleaned from over 49,000 websites. Data reflect ads active during the 12-month period ending 12/04/2025 and advertised for any Zip Code Tabulation Area in or intersecting with the region for which this report was produced. Historical ad volume is revised as additional data are made available and processed. Since many extraneous factors can affect short-term volume of online job postings, time-series data can be volatile and should be used with caution. All ad counts represent deduplicated figures and exclude ads from staffing companies.
- For skill and certification gaps, openings and candidates are based upon regional occupation demand (growth plus separations) and the percent of skill demand and supply. Skill demand mix data are per a one-year sample of RTI data; skill supply data are estimated using a five-year sample of resumes data; both data sets compiled as of March 2025. Data may be based, at least in part, on data from broader geographies; see the Skill Gaps analytic export for more details.
- Occupation gaps are modeled by Chmura, indicating long-term potential supply and demand mismatches in a region due, in part, to job demand and labor pool dynamics, including educational attainment and projected growth.
- Occupation employment by place of residence is as of 2025Q2 and modeled by Chmura based upon occupation employment by place of work and commuting patterns. Commuting patterns are derived from source data from the Census Bureau, occupation-specific commuting tendencies, and updated to reflect more recent population and employment estimates.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

FAQ

What is (LQ) location quotient?

Location quotient is a measurement of concentration in comparison to the nation. An LQ of 1.00 indicates a region has the same concentration of an industry (or occupation) as the nation. An LQ of 2.00 would mean the region has twice the expected employment compared to the nation and an LQ of 0.50 would mean the region has half the expected employment in comparison to the nation.

What is annual demand?

Annual demand is the sum of the annual projected growth demand and separation demand. Separation demand is the number of jobs required due to separations—labor force exits (including retirements) and turnover resulting from workers moving from one occupation into another. Note that separation demand does not include all turnover—it does not include when workers stay in the same occupation but switch employers. Growth demand is the increase or decrease of jobs expected due to expansion or contraction of the overall number of jobs.