



# Occupation Report

---

## Nurse Practitioners

Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA

---



Occupation Snapshot ..... 3

Employment by Industry ..... 4

Wages ..... 5

Occupation Demographics ..... 6

Education Profile ..... 7

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Nurse Practitioners ..... 8

RTI (Job Postings) ..... 9

Top Skill and Certification Gaps ..... 13

Occupation Gaps ..... 14

Geographic Distribution ..... 15

Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA Regional Map ..... 17

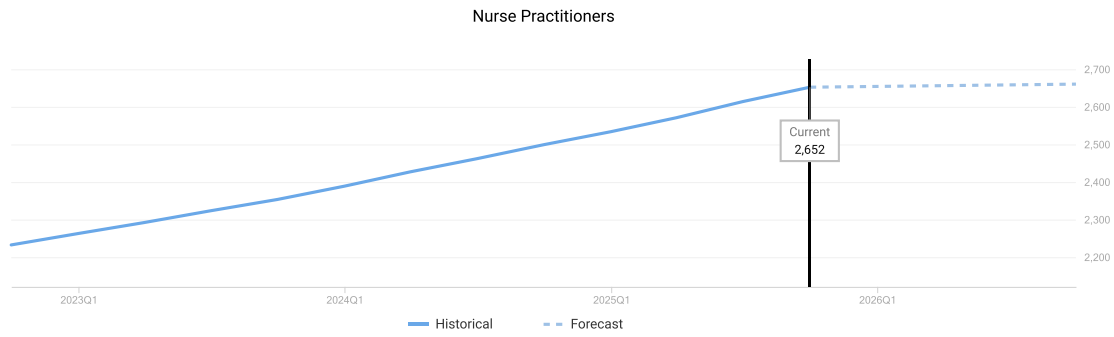
Data Notes ..... 18

Region Definition ..... 19

FAQ ..... 20

# Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Avg Mean		3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth	
	Empl	Wages				LQ
Nurse Practitioners	2,652	\$128,300	1.19	420	210	3.1%




- 💡 “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).

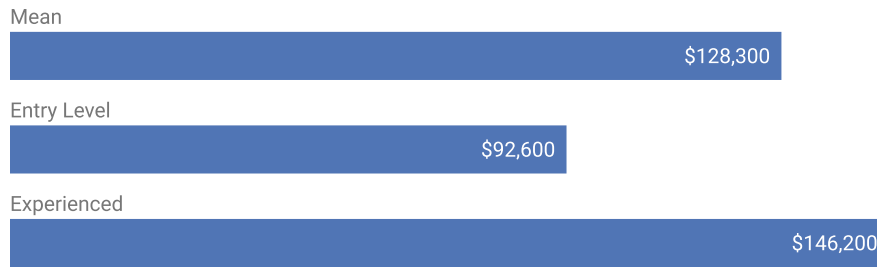
# Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
Offices of Physicians	46.9%	1,244	613	430	1,043
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	28.0%	742	362	239	601
Outpatient Care Centers	8.2%	217	114	114	228
Offices of Other Health Practitioners	3.5%	93	48	43	91
Home Health Care Services	1.8%	47	25	26	50
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	1.6%	42	20	13	34
Employment Services	1.4%	38	19	12	31
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1.0%	26	13	9	22
Personal Care Services	0.8%	22	11	9	21
Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	0.8%	21	11	9	19
Individual and Family Services	0.8%	21	11	11	22
Insurance Carriers	0.8%	20	10	7	17
Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)	0.7%	20	8	-1	7
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	0.7%	19	9	7	17
Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	0.5%	14	7	6	13
All Others	2.6%	68	33	21	54



 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

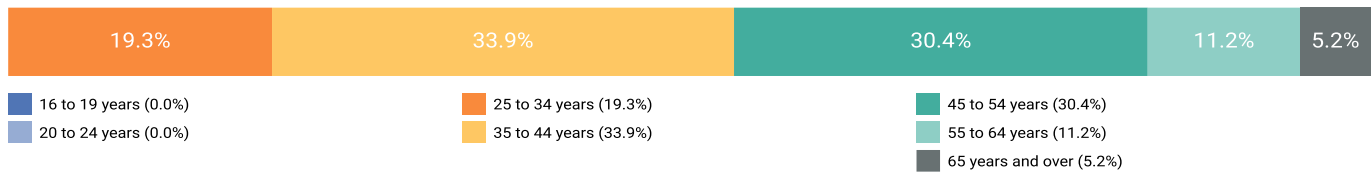


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Nurse Practitioners	\$128,300	\$133,700	\$92,600	\$146,200

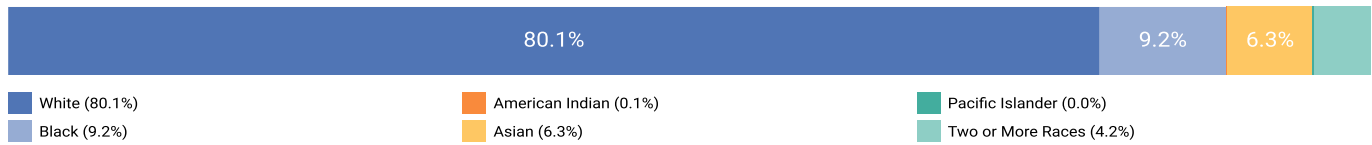
-  Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
-  When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

# Occupation Demographics

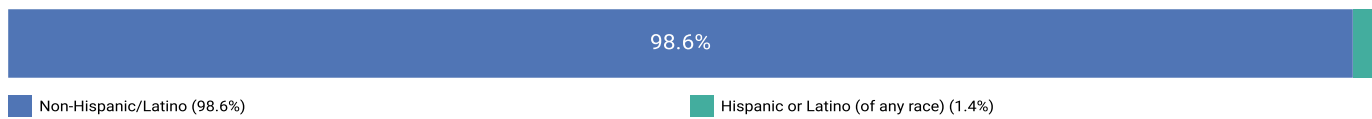
## Age



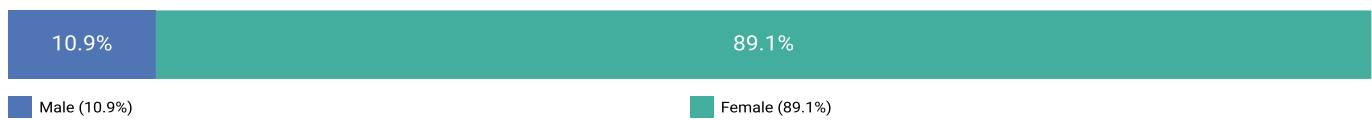
## Race



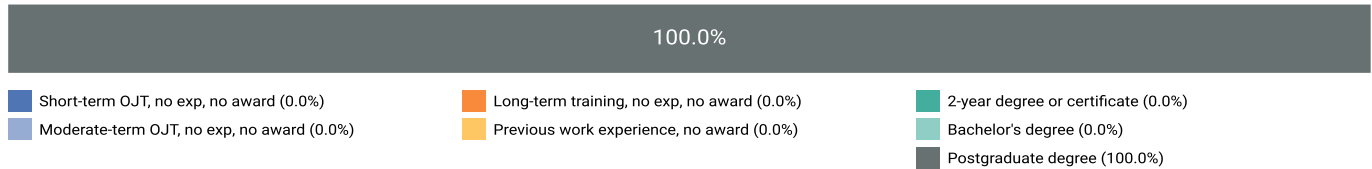
## Ethnicity



## Gender

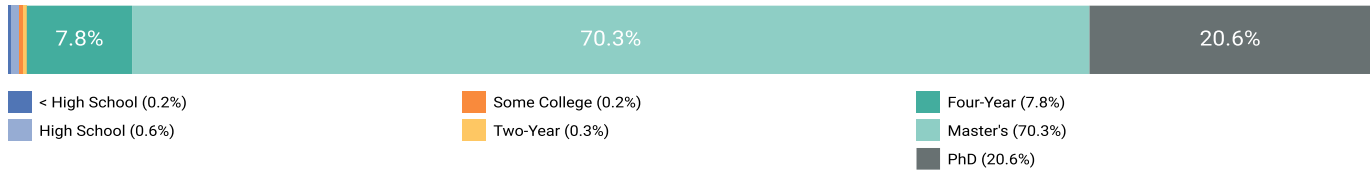


## Education and Training Requirements



# Education Profile

## Educational Attainment





Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Nurse Practitioners	Master'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 Nurse Practitioners

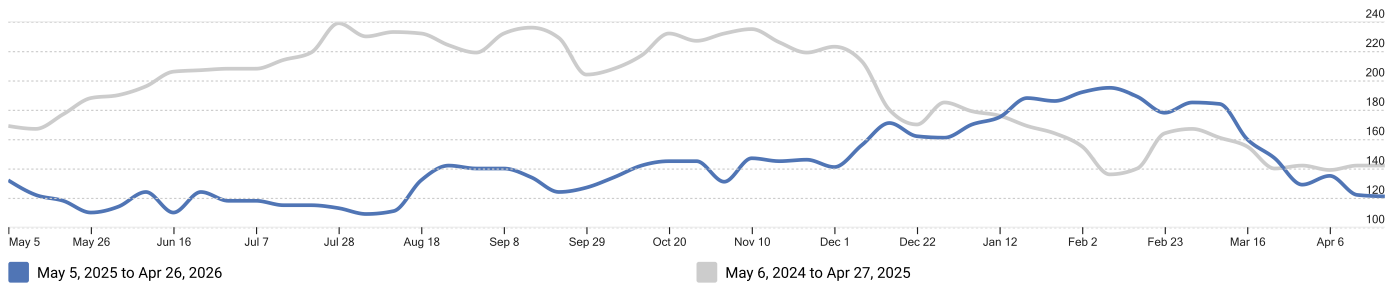
Program	Awards
<b>Beckfield College-Florence</b>	
Registered Nursing, Nursing Administration, Nursing Research and Clinical Nursing, Other	37
<b>Mount St. Joseph University</b>	
Registered Nursing, Nursing Administration, Nursing Research and Clinical Nursing, Other	19
<b>Northern Kentucky University</b>	
Adult Health Nurse/Nursing	72
Nursing Practice	99
<b>University of Cincinnati-Main Campus</b>	
Adult Health Nurse/Nursing	66
Family Practice Nurse/Nursing	209
Nursing Practice	32
Pediatric Nurse/Nursing	13
Psychiatric/Mental Health Nurse/Nursing	134
Women's Health Nurse/Nursing	75


 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 the Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Nurse Practitioners. 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
29-1171.00	Nurse Practitioners	832

### Locations

Location	Active Job Ads
Cincinnati, Ohio	286
Florence, Kentucky	27
Hamilton, Ohio	20
Mason, Ohio	17
Lebanon, Ohio	15
Edgewood, Kentucky	14
Middletown, Ohio	13
Covington, Kentucky	12
Franklin, Ohio	12
Newport, Kentucky	11

### Companies

Company	Active Job Ads
Kroger	42
Matrix Medical Network	29
The Christ Hospital Health Network	27
ComplexCare Solutions	21
Elevance Health	18
CareMed Group	17
Hueman Risk Adjustment Solutions	17
TriHealth	17
St. Elizabeth Physicians	16
UnitedHealth Group	15

### Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Electronic Health Record (EHR)	107	
Geriatric	89	
Nursing	62	
Wound Care	59	
Long-Term Care	52	
Microsoft Excel	49	
Community Outreach	41	
Patient Care	41	
Medical Records Software	40	
Home Health Care	39	

### Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
Nurse Practitioner	122	
Nurse Practitioner or Physician Assistant	27	
Nurse Practitioner - PRN	22	
Nurse Practitioner (Per Diem)	16	
Nurse Practitioner- PRN	15	
Family Nurse Practitioner	14	
Nurse Practitioner (PRN) – Health Risk Assessments	11	
Licensed Psychiatric Nurse Practitioner	10	
Nurse Practitioner (NP)	7	
Nurse Practitioner 100% Virtual, CareBridge	7	

### Education Levels

Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Master's degree	323	
Bachelor's degree	61	
Doctoral or professional degree	8	
Associate's degree	1	
Unspecified/other	439	

### Programs

Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Nursing	216	
Physician Assistant	23	
Nurse Practitioner	5	
Nursing Practice	3	
Kinesiology	2	
Behavioral Science	1	
Biology	1	
Community Health	1	
Exercise Science	1	
Health	1	

# Top Skill and Certification Gaps

Top 10 Skill Gaps in Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA

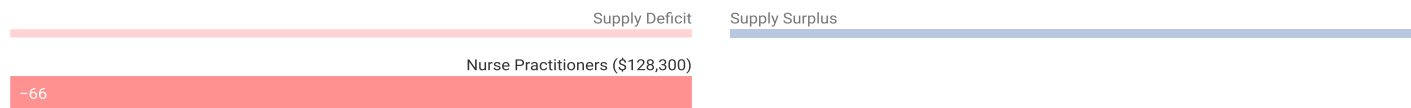
Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Nursing	12	31	-18
Electronic Health Record (EHR)	6	17	-12
Community Outreach	1	11	-10
Critical Care	7	14	-7
Geriatric	4	10	-5
Retail Sales	1	6	-5
Long-Term Care	5	9	-5
Microsoft Excel	0	4	-4
Understanding of Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)	2	6	-4
ICD-10	0	3	-3

Top 10 Certification Gaps in Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA

Name	Candidates	Openings	Gap
Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP-BC)	18	30	-12
Advanced Cardiac Life Support Certification (ACLS)	16	22	-6
Basic Life Support (BLS)	27	31	-5
Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS)	1	2	-2
Adult Nurse Practitioner (ANP-BC)	3	4	-1
Certified in Geriatric Medicine	0	1	-1
Gerontological Nurse Practitioner (Gerontological NP)	0	1	-1
Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (CRNA)	0	1	-1
Certification in Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation (PM&R)	0	1	-1
Adult-Gerontology Primary Care Nurse Practitioner (AGPCNP-BC)	0	1	0

 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



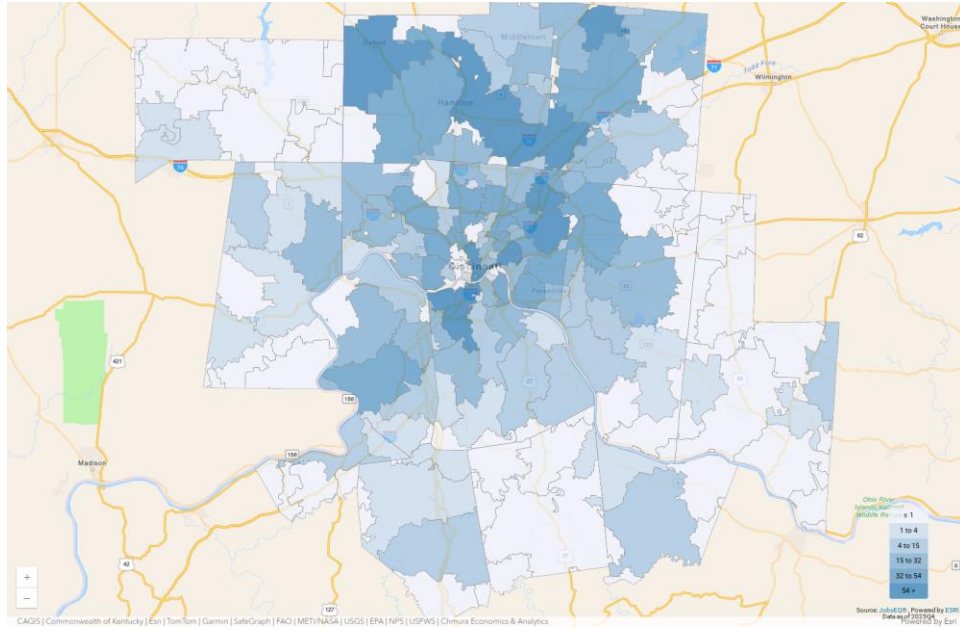
- 💡 The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, 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 ZCTAs by Place of Work for Nurse Practitioners, 2025Q4**

Region	Employment
ZCTA 45242	220
ZCTA 45229	213
ZCTA 45267	167
ZCTA 41017	165
ZCTA 45219	145
ZCTA 45237	125
ZCTA 45220	113
ZCTA 45069 (Butler County, Ohio portion)	87
ZCTA 45040	84
ZCTA 41042 (Boone County, Kentucky portion)	82

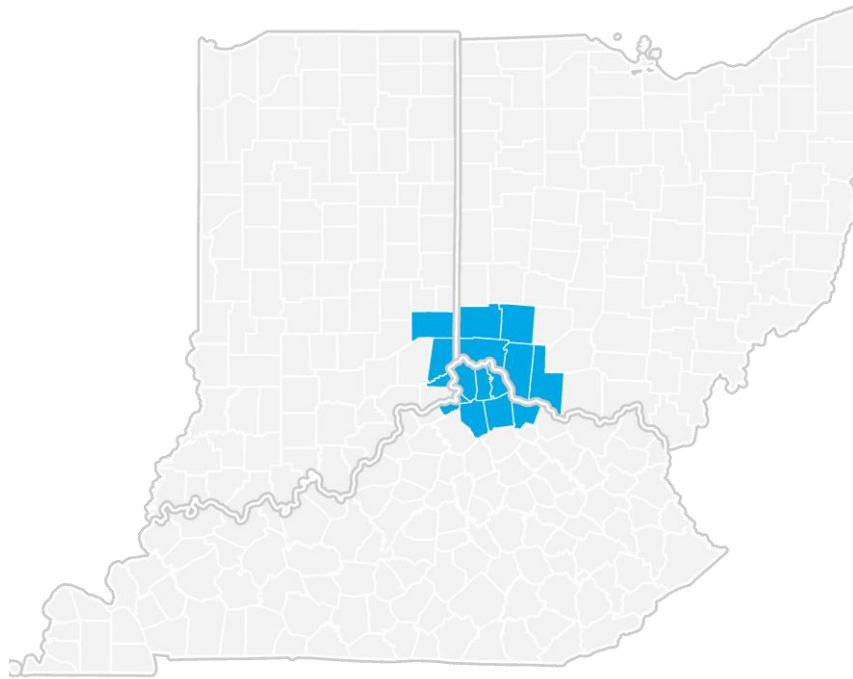


**Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Nurse Practitioners, 2025Q4**

Region	Employment
ZCTA 45040	154
ZCTA 45208	95
ZCTA 45056	91
ZCTA 45069 (Butler County, Ohio portion)	81
ZCTA 45220	77
ZCTA 45242	77
ZCTA 41017	74
ZCTA 45011	64
ZCTA 45243	64
ZCTA 45066 (Warren County, Ohio portion)	59

💡 “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.

# Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA Regional Map



# Data Notes

- Occupation employment by default indicates employment by place of work. Occupation employment is as of 2025Q4 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 2025Q4, 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 2025Q4 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 2025Q4 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 05/01/2026 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 2025Q4 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.

# Region Definition

**Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA is defined as the following counties:**

Dearborn County, Indiana

---

Franklin County, Indiana

---

Ohio County, Indiana

---

Boone County, Kentucky

---

Bracken County, Kentucky

---

Campbell County, Kentucky

---

Gallatin County, Kentucky

---

Grant County, Kentucky

---

Kenton County, Kentucky

---

Pendleton County, Kentucky

---

Brown County, Ohio

---

Butler County, Ohio

---

Clermont County, Ohio

---

Hamilton County, Ohio

---

Warren County, Ohio

---

# 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.