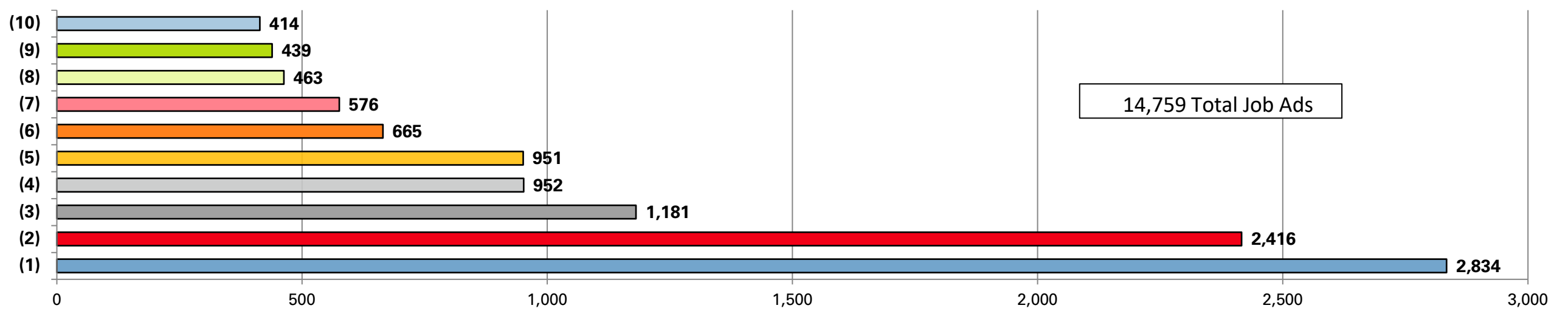


Online Job Postings—Occupational Focus

Top Jobs in the Northwest JobsOhio Network: May 2020



(1) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations		(2) Sales and Related Occupations	
Registered Nurses	61%	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	39%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	6%	Retail Salespersons	28%
Pharmacy Technicians	4%	Cashiers	12%
Nurse Practitioners	4%	Sales Reps, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	4%
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	4%	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	3%
Family and General Practitioners	3%	Insurance Sales Agents	3%
Critical Care Nurses	3%	First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	2%
Respiratory Therapists	2%	Sales Agents, Financial Services	2%
(3) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations		(4) Office and Administrative Support Occupations	
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	55%	Customer Service Representatives	36%
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	13%	Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	21%
Driver/Sales Workers	11%	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	15%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	10%	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	13%
1st-Line Supervisors of Transportation & Material-Moving Machine & Vehicle Operators	8%	Medical Secretaries	5%
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	4%	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	4%
	0%	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	4%
	0%	Tellers	3%
(5) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations		(6) Healthcare Support Occupations	
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	39%	Nursing Assistants	53%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	23%	Medical Assistants	20%
Food Preparation Workers	13%	Home Health Aides	14%
Cooks, Restaurant	10%	Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	9%
Waiters and Waitresses	6%	Phlebotomists	4%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	5%		0%
Dishwashers	4%		0%
	0%		0%
(7) Management Occupations		(8) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	
Medical and Health Services Managers	28%	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	42%
Food Service Managers	25%	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	17%
General and Operations Managers	17%	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	15%
Human Resources Managers	8%	First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	14%
Sales Managers	6%	Automotive Specialty Technicians	12%
Industrial Production Managers	6%		0%
Managers, All Other	5%		0%
Marketing Managers	5%		0%
(9) Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations		(10) Production Occupations	
Interpreters and Translators	59%	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	46%
Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers	29%	Production Workers, All Other	28%
Public Relations Specialists	12%	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	10%
	0%	Helpers--Production Workers	9%
	0%	Machinists	7%
	0%		0%
	0%		0%
	0%		0%

EDITOR'S NOTE: This report is based on data provided by TalentNeuron Gartner™, a global research and advisory company. Through this partnership, new data sources and improved methodologies are available to better understand occupational demand over time. This reflects a change from the methodology used to produce these reports prior to May 2020.

Reports for other areas or months are located at <http://ohiolmi.com/home/JobPostings>.

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.