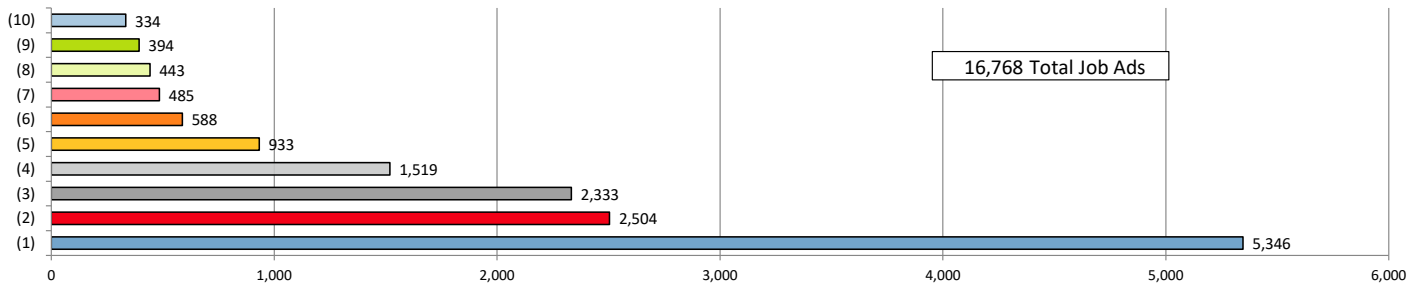


Online Job Postings—Occupational Focus

Top Jobs in the Southeast JobsOhio Network: September 2020



(1) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	32%	(2) Sales and Related Occupations	15%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	73%	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	39%
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	6%	Retail Salespersons	24%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	6%	Cashiers	11%
Driver/Sales Workers	5%	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	5%
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	5%	Sales Reps, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	4%
1st-Line Supervs of Transportation & Material-Moving Machine & Vehicle Operators	2%	Sales Agents, Financial Services	3%
Packers and Packers, Hand	1%	Insurance Sales Agents	3%
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	0%	First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	3%
(3) Office and Administrative Support Occupations	14%	(4) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	9%
Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	42%	Registered Nurses	29%
Order Fillers, Wholesale and Retail Sales	14%	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	13%
Customer Service Representatives	12%	Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	6%
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	7%	Pharmacy Technicians	6%
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	5%	Family and General Practitioners	3%
Medical Secretaries	3%	Speech-Language Pathologists	3%
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	3%	Internists, General	3%
Tellers	2%	Pharmacists	2%
(5) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	6%	(6) Management Occupations	4%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	35%	Food Service Managers	17%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	21%	General and Operations Managers	17%
Food Preparation Workers	9%	Medical and Health Services Managers	14%
Cooks, Restaurant	9%	Marketing Managers	7%
Waiters and Waitresses	7%	Transportation Managers	6%
Dishwashers	4%	Sales Managers	6%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	4%	Human Resources Managers	4%
Bartenders	3%	Managers, All Other	3%
(7) Business and Financial Operations Occupations	3%	(8) Healthcare Support Occupations	3%
Accountants	33%	Nursing Assistants	41%
Tax Preparers	17%	Medical Assistants	21%
Personal Financial Advisors	9%	Home Health Aides	18%
Human Resources Specialists	8%	Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	5%
Management Analysts	5%	Dental Assistants	4%
Loan Officers	5%	Phlebotomists	4%
Logisticians	4%	Medical Equipment Preparers	3%
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	4%	Physical Therapist Assistants	2%
(9) Personal Care and Service Occupations	2%	(10) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	2%
Personal Care Aides	78%	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	29%
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	9%	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	15%
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	4%	First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	10%
Recreation Workers	3%	Automotive Body and Related Repairers	9%
First-Line Supervisors of Personal Service Workers	2%	Automotive Specialty Technicians	6%
Childcare Workers	2%	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	5%
Animal Trainers	1%	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	4%
Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers	0%	Automotive Master Mechanics	4%

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.