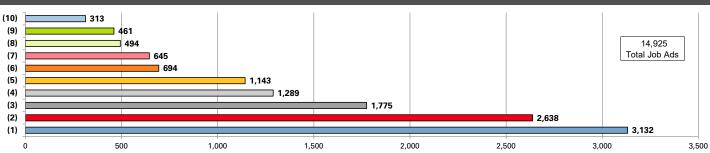


Online Job Postings—Occupational Focus

Top Jobs in the Southeast JobsOhio Network: November 2021



| 0 500 1,000 1,50 | O |
|---|----------------------------|
| (1) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 21 |
| Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | 739 |
| Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers | 109 |
| Driver/Sales Workers | 6% |
| Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand | 3% |
| 1st-Line Supervs of Transportation & Material-Moving Machine & Vehicle Operators | 3% |
| Automotive and Watercraft Service Attendants | 29 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 19 |
| Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment | 19 |
| (3) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 12' |
| Registered Nurses | 27 |
| Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses | 12 |
| Physicians and Surgeons, All Other | 89 |
| Pharmacy Technicians | 49 |
| Pharmacists | 49 |
| Family and General Practitioners | 39 |
| Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other | 39 |
| Internists, General | 39 |
| (5) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 89 |
| First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers | 39 |
| Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food | 26 |
| Food Preparation Workers | 99 |
| Cooks, Restaurant | 69 |
| Waiters and Waitresses | 69 |
| Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria | 39 |
| Dishwashers | 39 |
| Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop | 29 |
| (7) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 49 |
| Maintenance and Repair Workers, General | 22 |
| First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers | 16 |
| Automotive Body and Related Repairers | 15 |
| Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists | 14 |
| Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics | 89 |
| Industrial Machinery Mechanics | 59 |
| Electronic Home Entertainment Equipment Installers and Repairers | 49 |
| Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers | 49 |
| | 30 |
| (9) Production Occupations | 29 |
| (9) Production Occupations First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers | 47 |
| - | 17 |
| First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers Production Workers, All Other | _ |
| First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers Production Workers, All Other Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other | 99 |
| First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers Production Workers, All Other Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers | 99 |
| First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers Production Workers, All Other Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers HelpersProduction Workers | 99 79 79 |
| First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers Production Workers, All Other Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers | 17 99 79 79 49 |

| 2,000 2,500 3,000 | 3,500 |
|---|-------|
| (2) Sales and Related Occupations | 18% |
| First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers | 46% |
| Retail Salespersons | 27% |
| Cashiers | 13% |
| Sales Reps, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products | 3% |
| First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers | 2% |
| Parts Salespersons | 2% |
| Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents | 2% |
| Sales Representatives, Services, All Other | 2% |
| (4) Office and Administrative Support Occupations | 9% |
| Stock Clerks and Order Fillers | 29% |
| Customer Service Representatives | 23% |
| First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers | 10% |
| Medical Secretaries | 5% |
| Tellers | 4% |
| Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive | 4% |
| New Accounts Clerks | 3% |
| Receptionists and Information Clerks | 3% |
| (6) Management Occupations | 5% |
| General and Operations Managers | 21% |
| Food Service Managers | 18% |
| Medical and Health Services Managers | 14% |
| Marketing Managers | 5% |
| Financial Managers | 5% |
| Education Administrators, Postsecondary | 4% |
| Managers, All Other | 3% |
| Social and Community Service Managers | 3% |
| (8) Healthcare Support Occupations | 3% |
| Nursing Assistants | 42% |
| Medical Assistants | 21% |
| Home Health Aides | 16% |
| Physical Therapist Assistants | 5% |
| Occupational Therapy Assistants | 4% |
| Dental Assistants | 3% |
| Medical Equipment Preparers | 2% |
| Phlebotomists | 2% |
| (10) Education, Training, and Library Occupations | 2% |
| Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary | 18% |
| Teachers and Instructors, All Other | 9% |
| Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary | 8% |
| Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education | 6% |
| Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary | 6% |
| Teacher Assistants | 5% |
| Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary | 4% |
| Engineering Teachers, Postsecondary | 3% |
| | |

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.

