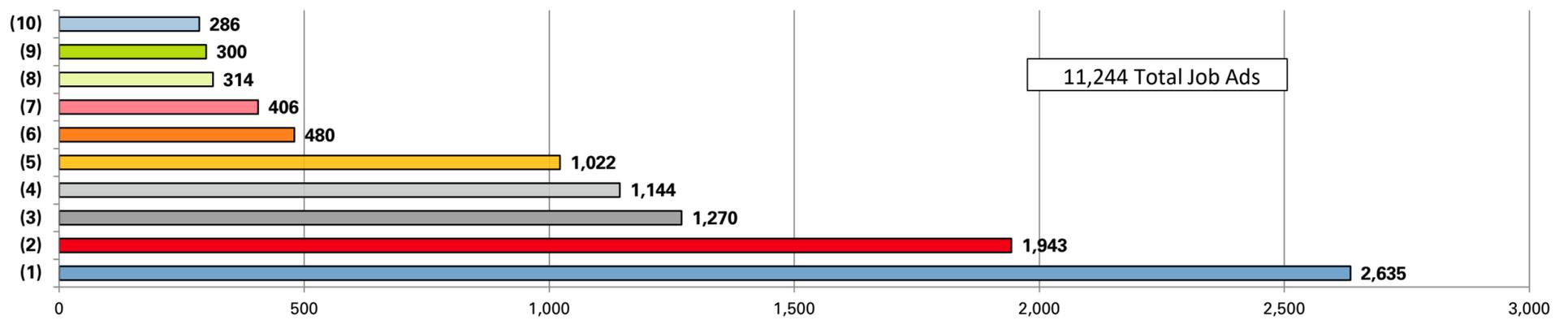


Online Job Postings—Occupational Focus

Top Jobs in the Southeast JobsOhio Network: June 2020



(1) Sales and Related Occupations	23%	(2) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	17%
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	40%	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	66%
Retail Salespersons	28%	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	11%
Cashiers	10%	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	8%
Insurance Sales Agents	6%	Driver/Sales Workers	6%
Sales Reps, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	4%	1st-Line Supervs of Transportation & Material-Moving Machine & Vehicle Operators	3%
First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	2%	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	2%
Parts Salespersons	2%	Packers and Packagers, Hand	1%
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	2%	Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	0%
(3) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	11%	(4) Office and Administrative Support Occupations	10%
Registered Nurses	29%	Customer Service Representatives	25%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	11%	Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	18%
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	6%	Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	18%
Speech-Language Pathologists	5%	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	6%
Pharmacy Technicians	5%	Tellers	4%
Family and General Practitioners	3%	Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	4%
Internists, General	3%	Medical Secretaries	3%
Pharmacists	2%	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	3%
(5) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	9%	(6) Management Occupations	4%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	38%	General and Operations Managers	25%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	23%	Food Service Managers	19%
Food Preparation Workers	9%	Medical and Health Services Managers	14%
Cooks, Restaurant	8%	Sales Managers	7%
Waiters and Waitresses	7%	Managers, All Other	5%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	3%	Human Resources Managers	4%
Dishwashers	3%	Marketing Managers	3%
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	2%	Financial Managers, Branch or Department	3%
(7) Healthcare Support Occupations	4%	(8) Production Occupations	3%
Nursing Assistants	57%	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	32%
Home Health Aides	21%	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	23%
Medical Assistants	12%	Production Workers, All Other	10%
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	3%	Helpers--Production Workers	8%
Medical Equipment Preparers	2%	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	6%
Phlebotomists	2%	Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters	4%
Dental Assistants	1%	Machinists	4%
Occupational Therapy Assistants	1%	Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	2%
(9) Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	3%	(10) Personal Care and Service Occupations	3%
Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers	47%	Personal Care Aides	64%
Interpreters and Translators	42%	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	25%
Public Relations Specialists	6%	Childcare Workers	3%
Coaches and Scouts	1%	First-Line Supervisors of Personal Service Workers	2%
Technical Writers	1%	Recreation Workers	2%
Editors	1%	Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	1%
Broadcast Technicians	1%	Tour Guides and Escorts	1%
Radio and Television Announcers	1%	Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	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.