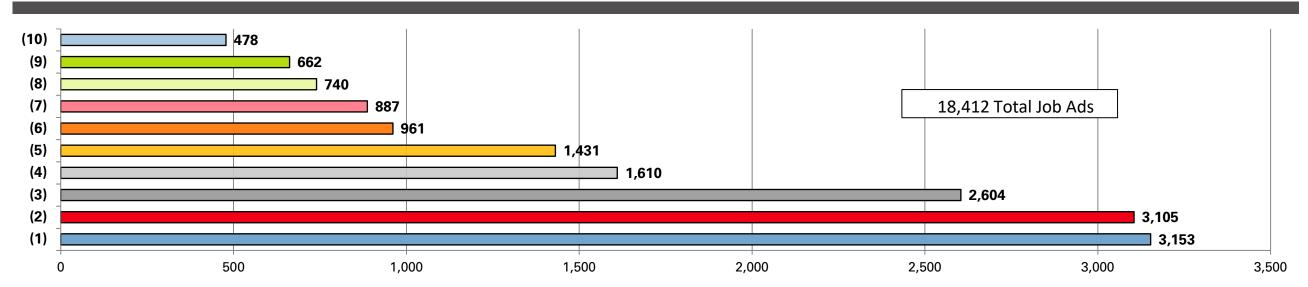


## Online Job Postings—Occupational Focus

## Top Jobs in the Northwest JobsOhio Network: June 2020



| (1) Sales and Related Occupations   | 17% | (2) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations                               | 17% |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers                                | 34% | Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers  | 66% |
| Retail Salespersons   | 28% | Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand                           | 13% |
| Cashiers  | 12% | Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers   | 8%  |
| Insurance Sales Agents  | 8%  | Driver/Sales Workers   | 4%  |
| Sales Reps, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products | 4%  | 1st-Line Supervs of Transportation & Material-Moving Machine & Vehicle Operators | 4%  |
| Sales Representatives, Services, All Other                                    | 3%  | Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators   | 2%  |
| First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers                            | 3%  | Packers and Packagers, Hand  | 1%  |
| Sales Agents, Financial Services  | 2%  | Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment   | 1%  |
| (3) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations                        | 14% | (4) Office and Administrative Support Occupations                                | 9%  |
| Registered Nurses   | 40% | Customer Service Representatives   | 28% |
| Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses                             | 8%  | Stock Clerks, Sales Floor  | 16% |
| Physicians and Surgeons, All Other  | 4%  | Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard                              | 14% |
| Pharmacy Technicians  | 4%  | First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers              | 9%  |
| Speech-Language Pathologists  | 3%  | Medical Secretaries  | 6%  |
| Family and General Practitioners  | 3%  | Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks  | 4%  |
| Respiratory Therapists  | 3%  | Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive  | 3%  |
| Occupational Therapists   | 3%  | Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks                                     | 3%  |
| (5) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations                          | 8%  | (6) Healthcare Support Occupations   | 5%  |
| First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers                | 38% | Nursing Assistants   | 39% |
| Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food            | 17% | Medical Assistants   | 28% |
| Food Preparation Workers  | 10% | Home Health Aides  | 11% |
| Cooks, Restaurant   | 10% | Healthcare Support Workers, All Other  | 8%  |
| Waiters and Waitresses  | 6%  | Phlebotomists  | 4%  |
| Dishwashers   | 4%  | Dental Assistants  | 2%  |
| Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria  | 4%  | Medical Equipment Preparers  | 2%  |
| Chefs and Head Cooks  | 3%  | Massage Therapists   | 2%  |
| (7) Management Occupations  | 5%  | (8) Production Occupations   | 4%  |
| Medical and Health Services Managers  | 24% | First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers                       | 28% |
|   |     |  |     |

| Medical and Health Services Managers  | 24% |     |
|---|-----|-----|
| Food Service Managers   | 17% |     |
| General and Operations Managers   | 13% |     |
| Human Resources Managers  | 6%  |     |
| Sales Managers  | 5%  |     |
| Managers, All Other   | 4%  | , , |
| Marketing Managers  | 3%  |     |
| Industrial Production Managers  | 3%  |     |
| (9) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations                         | 4%  |     |
| Maintenance and Repair Workers, General                                       | 30% |     |
| First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers                | 13% |     |
| Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists                         | 11% |     |
| Industrial Machinery Mechanics  | 10% | (   |
| Automotive Specialty Technicians  | 10% |     |
| Heating and Air Conditioning Mechanics and Installers                         | 5%  |     |
| Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers | 3%  |     |
| Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment     | 3%  |     |

| First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers    | 28% |
|---|-----|
| Production Workers, All Other                                 |     |
| Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers          |     |
| HelpersProduction Workers                                     | 6%  |
| Machinists  | 5%  |
| Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters                          | 4%  |
| Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic | 3%  |
| Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other                         | 3%  |
| (10) Architecture and Engineering Occupations                 | 3%  |
| Industrial Engineers  | 31% |
| Mechanical Engineers  | 13% |
| Industrial Engineering Technicians                            | 9%  |
| Civil Engineers   | 9%  |
| Electrical Engineers  | 9%  |
| Electronics Engineers, Except Computer                        | 5%  |
| Industrial Safety and Health Engineers                        |     |
| Environmental Engineers                                       | 4%  |

EDITOR'S NOTE: This report is based on data provided by TalentNeuron Gartner<sup>™</sup>, 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.

