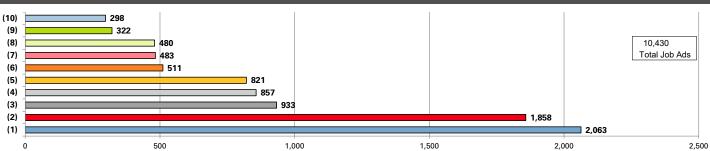


Online Job Postings—Occupational Focus

Top Jobs in the Southeast JobsOhio Network: August 2023



0 500	1,000		1,500	2,000
(1) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occup	ations	20%	(2) Sales and Related Occupations	
Registered Nurses		38%	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	3
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses		9%	Retail Salespersons	
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other		8%	Cashiers	
Pharmacy Technicians		4%	Sales Reps, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Exce	ept Techn
Family and General Practitioners		3%	First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Wo	rkers
Pharmacists		3%	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	
Physical Therapists		3%	Securities, Commodities, and Financial Service	es Sales
Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other		2%	Insurance Sales Agents	
(3) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations		9%	(4) Office and Administrative Support O	ccupatio
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers		51%	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers		17%	Customer Service Representatives	
Driver/Sales Workers		10%	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administr	rative Sup
1st-Line Supervs of Transportation & Material-Moving	Machine & Vehicle Operators	8%	Medical Secretaries	
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Han	d	4%	New Accounts Clerks	
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators		2%	Tellers	
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client		1%	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	s
Automotive and Watercraft Service Attendants		1%	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Ex	cept Lega
(5) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occup	ations	8%	(6) Management Occupations	
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving	Workers	33%	General and Operations Managers	
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Incl	uding Fast Food	17%	Medical and Health Services Managers	
Food Preparation Workers		12%	Food Service Managers	
Waiters and Waitresses		10%	Managers, All Other	
Cooks, Restaurant		9%	Financial Managers	
Dishwashers		5%	Human Resources Managers	
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender H	lelpers	4%	Sales Managers	
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria		3%	Education Administrators, Postsecondary	
(7) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupa	tions	5%	(8) Healthcare Support Occupations	
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General		29%	Nursing Assistants	
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	i	15%	Home Health Aides	
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Rep	airers	14%	Medical Assistants	
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repaire	s, Except Line Installers	11%	Occupational Therapy Assistants	
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics		8%	Dental Assistants	
Industrial Machinery Mechanics		6%	Physical Therapist Assistants	
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines		3%	Phlebotomists	
Tire Repairers and Changers		3%	Medical Equipment Preparers	
(9) Education, Training, and Library Occupations		3%	(10) Production Occupations	
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary		9%	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Oper	rating Wo
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career	/Technical Education	8%	Production Workers, All Other	
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education		8%	HelpersProduction Workers	
Teacher Assistants		7%	Machinists	
			Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	
Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary		6%	Weiders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	
Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary Business Teachers, Postsecondary		6% 5%	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	
	chnical Education			

1,500 2,000	2,500
(2) Sales and Related Occupations	18%
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	39%
Retail Salespersons	
Cashiers	12%
Sales Reps, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	
First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	
Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	
Insurance Sales Agents	2%
(4) Office and Administrative Support Occupations	8%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	27%
Customer Service Representatives	20%
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	12%
Medical Secretaries	8%
New Accounts Clerks	5%
Tellers	5%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	4%
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	3%
(6) Management Occupations	5%
General and Operations Managers	15%
Medical and Health Services Managers	14%
Food Service Managers	
Managers, All Other	
Financial Managers	
Human Resources Managers	
Sales Managers	
Education Administrators, Postsecondary	5%
(8) Healthcare Support Occupations	5%
Nursing Assistants	38%
Home Health Aides	23%
Medical Assistants	
Occupational Therapy Assistants	7%
Dental Assistants	5%
Physical Therapist Assistants	3%
Phlebotomists	3%
Medical Equipment Preparers	1%
(10) Production Occupations	
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	23%
Production Workers, All Other	
HelpersProduction Workers	
Machinists	
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	7%
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	5%
Butchers and Meat Cutters	3%
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	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 August 2022.

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.

