Appendix

State Opportunity Index 2026

Employer Alignment

The Employer Alignment indicator reflects the relative balance between supply and demand in each state for a core set of high-wage, high-demand, entry-level jobs. It examines this relative balance from both the perspective of the recent graduate, by examining college-level employment, and employers, through an assessment of the number of open positions and the number of graduates from programs of study that historically have filled these positions.

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Definitions: Lightcast Proprietary Datasets	

Approach

Rates of college-level employment and ratios for supply and demand of talent for high-opportunity jobs are calculated by state. The 2026 index replicates the 2025 methodology and produces additional national-level college-level employment rates by race/ethnicity, gender, and field of study.

Methodology

College-Level Employment

Underemployment is measured for bachelor's degree holders in all 50 states and the District of Columbia using ACS five-year microdata (2020–2024) from the U.S. Census Bureau, accessed via IPUMS.[1] Data are collected on an individual's age, state of residence, highest level of educational attainment, employment status, current occupation, and population weight. To refine the sample to those individuals of interest, the sample is limited to those actively employed, ages 25–34, and not in a military occupation.

When using the Census's Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)-aligned taxonomy for current occupation, it is possible that a single Census occupation maps to multiple Bureau of Labor Statistics six-digit SOC occupations. When this occurs, census population weights are proportionately distributed at the individual level by national staffing patterns, measured as national employment by occupation from the 2024 BLS Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) survey, for the six-digit SOC occupations housed within a given occupation's SOC (OCCSOC). For example, OCCSOC 119070 maps to two six-digit SOC occupations, 11-9071 and 11-9072. Of these two occupations, 11-9071 has 90 percent of national employment and 11-9072 has 10 percent of employment. As such, if an individual is tagged with OCCSOC 119070 and has a population weight of 10 in the five-year ACS, the individual is assigned a population weight of 9 to SOC-5 11-9071 and a weight of 1 to SOC-5 11-9072.

Once data are mapped from the Census's SOC-aligned taxonomy to the full SOC taxonomy, each individual's highest level of educational attainment is compared with the typical entry level of education required for the occupation they work in, as outlined by the BLS.[2] An occupation listed requiring an associate degree or lower is tagged as underemployment.

After tagging individuals as underemployed or not, underemployment rates are calculated at the degree level and the overall state level. Data are then inverted and presented as the rate at which individuals are employed in educationally aligned occupations.

New for the 2026 index, national college-level employment rates also are reported by race/ethnicity, by gender, and by field of bachelor's degree as reported in the ACS (Tables 4 and 5). These breakdowns are produced at the national level only.

[1] ACS data were accessed via IPUMS: Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Matthew Sobek, Daniel Backman, Grace Cooper, Julia A. Rivera Drew, Stephanie Richards, Renae Rodgers, Jonathan Schroeder, and Kari C.W. Williams, IPUMS USA: Version 16.0 [dataset]. (Minneapolis: IPUMS, 2025). https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V16.0

[2] Occupation-level education, experience, and training assignments from the BLS can be found here.

Supply/Demand Ratio

Occupational Group Selection

The high-value jobs on which the supply/demand ratio are based are determined by factors that include wage potential, upward career mobility potential, job resilience to automation, impact on overall economic growth, industry representativeness, greater representation early in workers' careers, overall employment share, and the representative share of national job demand as defined by job postings. The final occupation groupings included:

- Data Analytics
- Engineers
- Finance and Accounting Professionals
- Finance and Accounting Support
- Healthcare Technicians and Technologists
- Information and Cybersecurity
- Nursing
- Software Development and Engineering
- Technicians and Technologists

Supply Calculations

Supply methodology begins by taking completions data from the Lightcast Core Labor Market Information (LMI) dataset. Lightcast data on completions are supported by data published by the National Center for Education Statistics' Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Completions are measured at the institution, program of study, and degree level and are assigned to a state based on the institution's brick-and-mortar location. Programs of study are classified using IPEDS' Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) taxonomy at the two-digit level.

Completions count toward a given state's supply of postsecondary graduates if they come from a non-online institution. An institution is defined as an online institution and removed from state-level analyses if, in fall of 2023, its undergraduate enrollment in distance education courses only that also was residing out of state, out of country, or in an unspecified location equaled or exceeded 50 percent of its total undergraduate enrollment.[3] This removed a total of 132 institutions from state-level analyses. Importantly, national-level statistics provided in the index do not remove online institutions.

To assign postsecondary supply of graduates to one of nine occupation groups, proportionate CIP-SOC crosswalks are created for each level of award conferred, associate and bachelor's. These crosswalks are created using time series data of individuals' educational and occupational experiences in the profiles dataset. A subsample of profiles for associate degree and bachelor's degree completers was created, requiring that profiles did not have missing data on start dates and end dates of educational and occupational experiences listed on the profile, and requiring that the education-to-occupation transition occurred consecutively. Importantly, the occupation transitioned into first after graduation is the education-to-occupation transition that is captured, so long as that job is held for at least six months after graduating the postsecondary institution. Profiles were included only if the listed graduation date from the educational experience of interest was in 2010 or later.

After this, the percentage of completers that enter one of the nine occupation groups was estimated for a given two-digit CIP code. For example, suppose 36 percent of bachelor's completers within a Computer and Information

[3] Supply data are from the 2024 IPEDS fall enrollment file, the most recent fall enrollment data available at the time of analysis.

Sciences and Support Services two-digit CIP program immediately enter an occupation within the Software Development and Engineering group. In that case, 36 percent of all bachelor's completions within this program are assigned to Software Development and Engineering supply.

The final supply calculation for a given occupation group and state, for all CIP programs, is:

Supply = Completions (less online institutions) × CIP-SOC Transition Rate

Demand Calculations

Demand methodology begins by leveraging Lightcast's Job Openings data from the Core LMI dataset. Job openings are derived from data in the BLS's Employment Projections data release[4] and are the combination of two segments of labor market demand. The first is growth, which measures occupation-level increase in the number of new openings from an increase in the number of new workers employed in that occupation. The second segment is replacements, which estimates demand based on workers leaving an occupation. Importantly, replacements data does not capture a worker changing employers but staying within an occupation – i.e., within-occupation turnover or churn. The summation of openings from growth and openings from replacements yields total job openings, the basis of the measure of demand.

In order to estimate the number of job openings that are aligned with the education and work experience profile of recent graduates from associate or bachelor's degree programs, five years of data[5] are leveraged in its job postings database. Each job posting in the database is classified with a minimum level of education required and a minimum number of years of experience required, should employers explicitly list these for a posted vacancy. As such, at the occupation level, the percentage of an occupation's vacancies that are relevant for recent postsecondary graduates from the perspective of educational history and work experience is estimated using job postings. In the case of experience requirements, a job posting is considered as requiring an entry-level amount of experience if it explicitly lists between zero and three years of experience in the vacancy.

If a given posted vacancy for an occupation does not have either educational or experience requirements tagged, this information is imputed using typical entry-level education and experience requirements as captured in survey data from the BLS.[6] In the case of imputing experience, typical experience is considered entry level if it is an occupation with either "Less than five years" or "None" as typical entry-level experience in the BLS's dataset. In the case of imputing education, occupations whose typical entry-level education is a bachelor's degree are grouped into bachelor's degree demand. Occupations whose typical entry-level education is an associate degree are grouped into associate degree demand, as are the two BLS classifications that fall between a high school diploma

[4] More information on the BLS's Employment Projections dataset can be found here. Occupational demand is the combination of growth and replacements. Growth is observed at the state level in BLS-based projections data. Replacement rates are modeled by Lightcast at the national level using Current Population Survey tenure-based separation rates and applied to occupational data at the state level. Lightcast's job openings data are built on the BLS Employment Projections dataset, with further modeling applied thereafter to fill any data gaps within the dataset at the SOC-state level.

[5] BLS job projections are from 2024. All job postings from years 2019, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 were used in this analysis. This encompasses the most recent five years of posting data while removing anomalous labor market demand patterns during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021.

[6] Occupation-level education, experience, and training assignments from the BLS can be found here.

and an associate degree ("Some college, no degree" and "Postsecondary nondegree award"). The final demand calculation is:

Associate Demand = Job Openings × Associate Posting % × Entry-Level Experience Posting %

Bachelor's Demand = Job Openings × Bachelor's Posting % × Entry-Level Experience Posting %

Table 1: Supply and demand by occupation group

Occupation group	National supply	National demand	National supply/ demand ratio
Data analytics	55,742	20,401	100%
Engineers	58,947	67,693	87%
Finance and accounting professionals	123,536	243,348	51%
Finance and accounting support	41,648	145,012	29%
Healthcare technicians and technologists	161,515	362,012	45%
Information and cybersecurity	55,481	44,028	100%
Nursing	179,722	278,788	64%
Software development and engineering	94,409	69,100	100%
Technicians and technologists	56,693	69,939	81%

Table 2: College-level employment among bachelor's degree holders and supply/demand ratio by state

State	College-level employment, bachelor's	Supply/demand ratio, weighted by relative size of occupation	Overall score
Alabama	58%	57%	58%
Alaska	56%	32%	44%
Arizona	60%	53%	57%
Arkansas	57%	61%	59%
California	60%	64%	62%
Colorado	61%	44%	52%
Connecticut	59%	55%	57%
Delaware	56%	43%	49%
District of Columbia	72%	48%	60%
Florida	55%	59%	57%
Georgia	58%	44%	51%
Hawaii	49%	48%	48%
Idaho	57%	46%	52%
Illinois	61%	45%	53%
Indiana	60%	58%	59%
Iowa	59%	60%	59%
Kansas	60%	54%	57%
Kentucky	55%	59%	57%
Louisiana	58%	50%	54%
Maine	56%	53%	55%
Maryland	63%	45%	54%
Massachusetts	62%	56%	59%
Michigan	61%	53%	57%
Minnesota	61%	47%	54%
Mississippi	55%	71%	63%
Missouri	61%	52%	56%
Montana	55%	48%	52%
Nebraska	57%	51%	54%
Nevada	54%	46%	50%
New Hampshire	61%	45%	53%

State	College-level employment, bachelor's	Supply/demand ratio, weighted by relative size of occupation	Overall score
New Jersey	60%	48%	54%
New Mexico	55%	57%	56%
New York	59%	53%	56%
North Carolina	59%	53%	56%
North Dakota	54%	60%	57%
Ohio	61%	52%	57%
Oklahoma	57%	57%	57%
Oregon	56%	49%	53%
Pennsylvania	61%	54%	57%
Rhode Island	57%	74%	66%
South Carolina	57%	51%	54%
South Dakota	56%	48%	52%
Tennessee	58%	52%	55%
Texas	61%	56%	58%
Utah	63%	77%	70%
Vermont	55%	61%	58%
Virginia	63%	48%	55%
Washington	62%	45%	54%
West Virginia	58%	56%	57%
Wisconsin	60%	52%	56%
Wyoming	52%	61%	56%

Table 3: Supply/demand ratio by state and occupational group[7]

State	Data analytics	Engineers	Finance and accounting professionals	Finance and accounting support	Healthcare technicians and technologists	Information and cybersecurity	Nursing	Software development and engineering	Technicians and technologists
Alabama	100%	71%	63%	29%	41%	100%	63%	100%	65%
Alaska	100%	23%	24%	8%	25%	63%	42%	84%	24%
Arizona	100%	84%	43%	23%	40%	100%	60%	100%	74%
Arkansas	100%	93%	61%	30%	47%	100%	68%	100%	75%
California	100%	95%	51%	41%	59%	100%	59%	100%	100%
Colorado	100%	70%	28%	20%	39%	87%	42%	86%	73%
Connecticut	100%	58%	61%	29%	34%	100%	62%	100%	67%
Delaware	100%	100%	31%	19%	29%	77%	37%	100%	82%
District of Columbia	100%	50%	19%	62%	43%	33%	49%	89%	100%
Florida	100%	91%	42%	25%	47%	100%	72%	100%	93%
Georgia	100%	97%	30%	24%	32%	100%	38%	100%	66%
Hawaii	100%	63%	46%	24%	36%	84%	41%	100%	89%
Idaho	100%	45%	50%	17%	31%	100%	54%	100%	42%
Illinois	100%	81%	36%	22%	33%	100%	39%	100%	72%
Indiana	100%	100%	75%	26%	36%	100%	58%	100%	59%
Iowa	100%	100%	64%	31%	43%	100%	60%	100%	70%
Kansas	100%	81%	55%	23%	37%	100%	59%	100%	67%
Kentucky	100%	87%	76%	23%	38%	100%	64%	100%	56%
Louisiana	100%	75%	56%	21%	33%	100%	49%	100%	70%
Maine	100%	75%	53%	16%	33%	100%	69%	100%	60%
Maryland	100%	64%	32%	30%	34%	64%	46%	100%	79%
Massachusetts	100%	100%	56%	31%	38%	100%	53%	100%	94%
Michigan	100%	67%	61%	25%	39%	100%	54%	100%	55%
Minnesota	100%	59%	39%	21%	37%	100%	52%	100%	52%
Mississippi	100%	100%	81%	33%	58%	100%	76%	100%	88%
Missouri	100%	99%	49%	26%	34%	98%	50%	100%	73%

[7] Ratios above 100 percent are capped at 100 percent.

State	Data analytics	Engineers	Finance and accounting professionals	Finance and accounting support	Healthcare technicians and technologists	Information and cybersecurity	Nursing	Software development and engineering	Technicians and technologists
Montana	100%	100%	39%	12%	33%	100%	47%	100%	85%
Nebraska	100%	88%	47%	22%	32%	100%	56%	83%	82%
Nevada	100%	53%	36%	17%	38%	77%	57%	99%	47%
New Hampshire	100%	51%	45%	16%	34%	94%	49%	90%	42%
New Jersey	100%	100%	37%	23%	34%	95%	45%	100%	83%
New Mexico	100%	49%	37%	24%	50%	100%	83%	100%	59%
New York	100%	100%	41%	25%	36%	100%	53%	100%	100%
North Carolina	100%	79%	45%	26%	40%	93%	54%	100%	83%
North Dakota	100%	100%	60%	24%	38%	100%	72%	100%	80%
Ohio	100%	85%	50%	26%	36%	100%	54%	100%	66%
Oklahoma	100%	92%	66%	23%	39%	100%	60%	100%	70%
Oregon	100%	74%	49%	19%	40%	100%	43%	100%	56%
Pennsylvania	100%	100%	58%	25%	34%	100%	53%	100%	78%
Rhode Island	100%	93%	91%	43%	43%	100%	93%	100%	100%
South Carolina	100%	57%	62%	25%	38%	100%	45%	100%	53%
South Dakota	100%	100%	43%	10%	33%	100%	48%	100%	73%
Tennessee	100%	67%	53%	18%	43%	90%	55%	100%	55%
Texas	100%	70%	47%	26%	49%	88%	62%	100%	68%
Utah	100%	98%	57%	36%	73%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Vermont	100%	99%	66%	24%	49%	100%	58%	100%	91%
Virginia	100%	74%	30%	24%	38%	74%	57%	91%	78%
Washington	100%	58%	31%	23%	40%	77%	53%	54%	77%
West Virginia	100%	80%	64%	26%	41%	100%	52%	100%	74%
Wisconsin	100%	81%	59%	24%	35%	100%	54%	100%	53%
Wyoming	100%	71%	50%	19%	51%	100%	80%	100%	72%

Table 4: College-level employment among bachelor's degree holders by demographic

Race/ethnicity	College-level employment, bachelor's
Asian, non-Hispanic	69%
Other/multiracial, non-Hispanic	62%
White, non-Hispanic	61%
Hispanic	54%
Black, non-Hispanic	52%
Gender	
Female	60%
Male	59%

Table 5: College-level employment among bachelor's degree holders by field of study

Field of study	College-level employment, bachelor's
Engineering	78%
Computer and information sciences	75%
Medical and health sciences	72%
Education	71%
Business	58%
Communications	57%
Social sciences	57%
Biology and life sciences	55%
English	54%
Fine arts	52%
Psychology	51%
Physical fitness, parks, recreation, and leisure	44%
Criminal justice and fire protection	33%

Definitions

Lightcast Proprietary Datasets

Postings

Lightcast maintains a proprietary database of millions of job postings. Lightcast's spidering technology extracts information from more than 40,000 online job boards, newspapers, and employer sites daily and de-duplicates postings for the same job, whether it is posted multiple times on the same site or across multiple sites. Lightcast supplements and contextualizes demand-side data with additional indicators from the BLS and other published sources. Key labor market information such as the level of education requested and the number of years of experience required are classified to enhance the dataset. For the purposes of the Employer Alignment portion of the State Opportunity Index, postings are used to measure the rate of openings that align with a particular educational level (either associate or bachelor's degrees) and a particular experience level (entry level) for each of the nine occupation groups.[8]

Profiles

The social profiles database is used to measure the entry rate of each two-digit CIP code into one of the nine occupation groups containing profiles of individual people in the workforce. Each profile contains information unique to each individual, such as occupational and educational attainment.

Lightcast's U.S. profile database currently contains profiles for nearly 140 million distinct individuals. Lightcast profiles data are gathered from publicly available information on the web, third-party resume databases and job boards, the recruiting industry, opt-in data from employers and applicant tracking systems, sales and marketing customer relationship management databases, and various consumer/identity databases.

As with job postings, machine learning algorithms are used to de-duplicate profiles and enrich the raw data contained in each profile — occupations and other labor market information are standardized, skills are extracted, and education information is standardized.[9]

Core Labor Market Information

Lightcast gathers and integrates economic, labor market, demographic, educational, and more information from dozens of government and private-sector sources, creating a comprehensive and current dataset that includes both published data and detailed estimates with full United States coverage, with levels of geographic granularity spanning as far as the census tract level. This dataset is referred to as the Core Labor Market Information (LMI) dataset.

In this analysis, data on job openings and educational completions are leveraged for demand and supply, respectively, from Lightcast's Core LMI dataset. These data points are explained in further detail in the commensurate methodological sections for demand and supply.

[8] More detailed information on Lightcast's postings data is available here.

[9] More information on Lightcast's profiles data is available here.

Occupation Groups

Many analyses in the Employer Alignment section of the State Opportunity Index are conducted at an occupation-group level. Occupation groups are built using selected six-digit occupations from the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) taxonomy from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[10] The six-digit SOC occupations housed within each of the nine occupation groups are detailed below.

Data Analytics

Database Administrators (15-1242), Database Architects (15-1243), Actuaries (15-2011), Mathematicians (15-2021), Operations Research Analysts (15-2031), Statisticians (15-2041), Data Scientists (15-2051), Mathematical Science Occupations, All Other (15-2099), Statistical Assistants (43-9111)

Engineers

Architectural and Engineering Managers (11-9041), Aerospace Engineers (17-2011), Computer Hardware Engineers (17-2061), Electrical Engineers (17-2071), Electronics Engineers, Except Computer (17-2072), Industrial Engineers (17-2112), Marine Engineers and Naval Architects (17-2121), Mechanical Engineers (17-2141), Engineers, All Other (17-2199), Agricultural Engineers (17-2021), Bioengineers and Biomedical Engineers (17-2031), Chemical Engineers (17-2041), Civil Engineers (17-2051), Environmental Engineers (17-2081), Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors (17-2111), Materials Engineers (17-2131), Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers (17-2151), Nuclear Engineers (17-2161), Petroleum Engineers (17-2171)

Finance and Accounting Professionals

Management Analysts (13-1111), Business Operations Specialists, All Other (13-1199), Accountants and Auditors (13-2011), Budget Analysts (13-2031), Credit Analysts (13-2041), Financial and Investment Analysts (13-2051), Personal Financial Advisors (13-2052), Insurance Underwriters (13-2053), Financial Risk Specialists (13-2054), Financial Examiners (13-2061), Tax Examiners and Collectors, and Revenue Agents (13-2081), Financial Specialists, All Other (13-2099), Brokerage Clerks (43-4011)

Finance and Accounting Support

Insurance Appraisers, Auto Damage (13-1032), Property Appraisers and Assessors (13-2020), Appraisers and Assessors of Real Estate (13-2023), Credit Counselors (13-2071), Loan Officers (13-2072), Tax Preparers (13-2082), Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks (43-3031), Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks (43-3051), Tellers (43-3071), Financial Clerks, All Other (43-3099), Credit Authorizers, Checkers, and Clerks (43-4041), Loan Interviewers and Clerks (43-4131)

Healthcare Technicians and Technologists

Optometrists (29-1041), Radiation Therapists (29-1124), Audiologists (29-1181), Healthcare Diagnosing or Treating Practitioners, All Other (29-1299), Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians (29-2010), Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists (29-2011), Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians (29-2012), Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians (29-2031), Diagnostic Medical Sonographers (29-2032), Nuclear Medicine Technologists (29-2033), Radiologic Technologists and Technicians (29-2034), Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologists (29-2035), Medical Dosimetrists (29-2036), Emergency Medical Technicians (29-2042), Paramedics

[10] The BLS hosts more detailed information on the Standard Occupational Classification here.

(29-2043), Dietetic Technicians (29-2051), Pharmacy Technicians (29-2052), Psychiatric Technicians (29-2053), Surgical Technologists (29-2055), Ophthalmic Medical Technicians (29-2057), Medical Records Specialists (29-2072), Opticians, Dispensing (29-2081), Hearing Aid Specialists (29-2092), Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other (29-2099), Health Information Technologists and Medical Registrars (29-9021), Home Health and Personal Care Aides (31-1120), Home Health Aides (31-1121), Nursing Assistants (31-1131), Orderlies (31-1132), Psychiatric Aides (31-1133), Occupational Therapy Assistants (31-2011), Occupational Therapy Aides (31-2012), Physical Therapist Assistants (31-2021), Physical Therapist Aides (31-2022), Medical Assistants (31-9092), Medical Equipment Preparers (31-9093), Pharmacy Aides (31-9095), Phlebotomists (31-9097), Healthcare Support Workers, All Other (31-9099), Food Servers, Nonrestaurant (35-3041), Exercise Trainers and Group Fitness Instructors (39-9031), Medical Equipment Repairers (49-9062), Dental Laboratory Technicians (51-9081)

Information and Cybersecurity

Computer Systems Analysts (15-1211), Information Security Analysts (15-1212), Computer Network Support Specialists (15-1231), Computer Network Architects (15-1241), Computer Occupations, All Other (15-1299)

Nursing

Registered Nurses (29-1141), Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses (29-2061)

Software Development and Engineering

Computer and Information Research Scientists (15-1221), Computer Programmers (15-1251), Software Developers (15-1252), Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers (15-1253), Web Developers (15-1254), Web and Digital Interface Designers (15-1255), Special Effects Artists and Animators (27-1014)

Technicians and Technologists

Cartographers and Photogrammetrists (17-1021), Surveyors (17-1022), Architectural and Civil Drafters (17-3011), Electrical and Electronics Drafters (17-3012), Mechanical Drafters (17-3013), Drafters, All Other (17-3019), Aerospace Engineering and Operations Technologists and Technicians (17-3021), Civil Engineering Technologists and Technicians (17-3022), Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technologists and Technicians (17-3023), Electro-Mechanical and Mechatronics Technologists and Technicians (17-3024), Environmental Engineering Technologists and Technicians (17-3025), Industrial Engineering Technologists and Technicians (17-3026), Mechanical Engineering Technologists and Technicians (17-3027), Calibration Technologists and Technicians (17-3028), Engineering Technologists and Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other (17-3029), Surveying and Mapping Technicians (17-3031), Agricultural Technicians (19-4012), Food Science Technicians (19-4013), Commercial and Industrial Designers (27-1021), Agricultural Equipment Operators (45-2091), Hazardous Materials Removal Workers (47-4041), Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door (49-9012), Aircraft Structure, Surfaces, Rigging, and Systems Assemblers (51-2011), Coil Winders, Tapers, and Finishers (51-2021), Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers (51-2022), Electromechanical Equipment Assemblers (51-2023), Electrical, Electronic, and Electromechanical Assemblers, Except Coil Winders, Tapers, and Finishers (51-2028), Engine and Other Machine Assemblers (51-2031), Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters (51-2041), Fiberglass Laminators and Fabricators (51-2051), Timing Device Assemblers and Adjusters (51-2061), Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators (51-2090), Team Assemblers (51-2092), Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other (51-2099), Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic (51-4034), Machinists (51-4041), Pourers and Casters, Metal (51-4052), Model Makers, Metal and Plastic (51-4061), Patternmakers, Metal and Plastic (51-4062), Foundry Mold and Coremakers (51-4071),

Heat Treating Equipment Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic (51-4191), Layout Workers, Metal and Plastic (51-4192), Prepress Technicians and Workers (51-5111), Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials (51-6021), Shoe Machine Operators and Tenders (51-6042), Fabric and Apparel Patternmakers (51-6092), Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Workers, All Other (51-6099), Nuclear Power Reactor Operators (51-8011), Power Distributors and Dispatchers (51-8012), Power Plant Operators (51-8013), Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators (51-8021), Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators (51-8031), Gas Plant Operators (51-8092), Plant and System Operators, All Other (51-8099), Furnace, Kiln, Oven, Drier, and Kettle Operators and Tenders (51-9051), Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers (51-9061), Medical Appliance Technicians (51-9082), Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians (51-9083), Semiconductor Processing Technicians (51-9141), Computer Numerically Controlled Tool Operators (51-9161), Computer Numerically Controlled Tool Programmers (51-9162), Helpers--Production Workers (51-9198), Production Workers, All Other (51-9199)