

Technical Notes for May 2024 OEWS Estimates

Scope of the survey

The Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) survey is a semiannual survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OEWS data available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) include cross-industry occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; states, the District of Columbia, and Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; and approximately 530 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan areas. BLS also publishes national industry-specific estimates for North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sector, 3-digit, most 4-digit, and selected 5- and 6-digit industry levels; and national estimates by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals.

The OEWS survey is a cooperative effort between BLS and the state workforce agencies (SWAs). BLS funds the survey and provides the procedures and technical support, while the SWAs collect most of the data. OEWS estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.1 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels of approximately 186,000 to 189,000 sampled establishments are contacted—one panel in May and the other in November. Responses are obtained by Internet or other electronic means, mail, email, telephone, or personal visit. The May 2024 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2024, November 2023, May 2023, November 2022, May 2022, and November 2021. The unweighted sampled employment of 83.5 million across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 55 percent of total national employment. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 65.7 percent based on establishments and 65.9 percent based on weighted sampled employment.

The occupational coding system

The May 2024 OEWS estimates contain approximately 830 occupational categories based on the Office of Management and Budget's 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. These occupational categories make up 22 of the 23 SOC major occupational groups. Major group 55, Military Specific Occupations, is not included.

For more information about the SOC system, please see the [BLS SOC website](#).

The industry coding system

The May 2024 OEWS estimates use the 2022 NAICS. For more information about NAICS, see the [BLS NAICS website](#).

The OEWS survey excludes the majority of the agricultural sector, with the exception of logging (NAICS 113310), support activities for crop production (NAICS 1151), and support activities for animal production (NAICS 1152). Private households (NAICS 814) are also excluded. OEWS federal government data include the U.S. Postal Service and the federal executive branch only. All other industries, including state and local government, are covered by the survey.

Area definitions

The May 2024 OEWS estimates use the metropolitan area definitions in [Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\) Bulletin 23-01](#). Nonmetropolitan area definitions are specific to the OEWS program and are set in consultation with the SWAs. For more information, see the spreadsheet of [area names and definitions](#) used in the May 2024 OEWS estimates.

Survey sample

The OEWS survey draws its sample from state unemployment insurance (UI) files. Supplemental sources are used for rail transportation (NAICS 4821) and Guam because they do not report to the UI program. The OEWS survey sample is stratified by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area, industry, and size.

To provide the most occupational coverage, larger employers are more likely to be selected than smaller employers. A census is taken of the executive branch of the federal government, the U.S. Postal Service, and state government.

Concepts

Occupational employment is the estimate of total wage and salary employment in an occupation. The OEWS survey defines employment as the number of workers who can be classified as full- or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of paid leave; workers on unpaid short-term absences; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station, regardless of whether that unit prepares their paycheck. The survey does not include the self-employed, owners and partners in unincorporated firms, household workers, or unpaid family workers.

Wages for the OEWS survey are straight-time, gross pay, exclusive of premium pay. Base rate; cost-of-living allowances; guaranteed pay; hazardous-duty pay; incentive pay, including commissions and production bonuses; and tips are included. Excluded are overtime pay, severance pay, shift differentials, nonproduction bonuses, employer cost for supplementary benefits, and tuition reimbursements.

The responding establishments are instructed to report hourly rates for part-time workers and to report annual rates for occupations that are typically paid at an annual rate but do not work 2,080 hours per year, such as teachers, pilots, and flight attendants. Other workers, such as some entertainment workers, are paid hourly rates, but generally do not work 40 hours per week, year round. For these workers, only an hourly wage is reported.

OEWS receives wage rate data for the federal government, the U.S. Postal Service, and most state government, local government, and private sector establishments. For the remaining establishments without wage rate data, the OEWS survey data were placed into 12 wage intervals. The intervals are defined both as hourly rates and the corresponding annual rates, where the annual rate for an occupation is calculated by multiplying the hourly wage rate by a typical work year of 2,080 hours.

Estimation methodology

The OEWS survey is designed to produce estimates by combining six panels of data collected over a 3-year period. Each OEWS panel contains approximately 186,000 to 189,000 establishments. The full six-panel sample of 1.1 million establishments allows the production of estimates at detailed levels of geography, industry, and occupation.

The May 2024 estimates were produced by a model-based estimation method using 3 years of OEWS data (MB3). Under MB3, data provided by survey respondents are used to model occupational staffing patterns and wages for all unobserved establishments in the population, including establishments that were not sampled, sampled establishments that did not respond, and respondents that did not meet stability criteria.

A donor pool typically consisting of 10 nearest neighbor responding establishments is used to predict data for each unobserved establishment; if 10 donors are not available, then as few as 5 can be used. Donors are matched to recipients based on detailed industry, geographic area, ownership, size, and survey panel. Within a given donor pool, donors that are more similar to the unobserved establishment are given more weight in determining the modeled data.

Each establishment's population employment is set as the average of its May 2024 and November 2023 employment from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), the UI database from which the OEWS sample is drawn. Using adjustment factors derived from the OEWS survey data, wages collected in earlier survey panels are adjusted to the reference date of the estimates and donor wages are adjusted for differences between donor and recipient characteristics such as geographic area and industry.

Changes and special procedures in the May 2024 estimates

With the May 2024 OEWS news release, the metropolitan area estimates have been updated to reflect definitions based on the 2020 decennial census and delineated in [OMB Bulletin 23-01](#). As a result of this update, new MSAs were added to publication, some existing MSAs had name and/or compositional changes, and other MSAs were removed from publication. Some nonmetropolitan areas were also added, removed, or modified due to the new MSA delineations. For the six New England states, New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) have been discontinued, and OEWS now publishes the MSAs and nonmetropolitan areas for these states.

On November 20, 2024, QCEW suspended publication of industry and substate data for Colorado because of data quality concerns caused by issues with the modernization of the state's unemployment insurance (UI) system. Because the QCEW microdata are fundamentally a byproduct of state UI systems, QCEW data quality is sensitive to changes in these systems. By February 19, 2025, the data quality concerns for Colorado had been sufficiently addressed to resume QCEW publication.

OEWS uses QCEW employment data—which provide comprehensive counts of nonfarm payroll employment—to adjust estimates to represent all employment that is in scope for the OEWS survey. The updated Colorado employment data were not available in time to be used in this OEWS news release. As a result, data in this news release do not include substate data for Colorado and its areas. Therefore, this news release only contains data for about 520

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas instead of the full count of approximately 530 areas. The OEWS national data may be marginally impacted by the quality issues in Colorado.

For more information

Answers to frequently asked questions about the OEWS data are available on the [OEWS frequently asked questions page](#).