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Technical information: (202) 691-5606 • productivity@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/productivity
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

PRODUCTIVITY BY STATE – 2022

Labor productivity in the private nonfarm sector declined in 37 states and the District of Columbia in 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Output increased in 43 states and the District. Hours worked increased in 48 states and the District, and declined in Minnesota and Nebraska. Idaho experienced the highest growth in labor productivity, an increase of 4.0 percent. (See chart 1 and table 1.)

Chart 1. Labor productivity by state, percent change, 2022

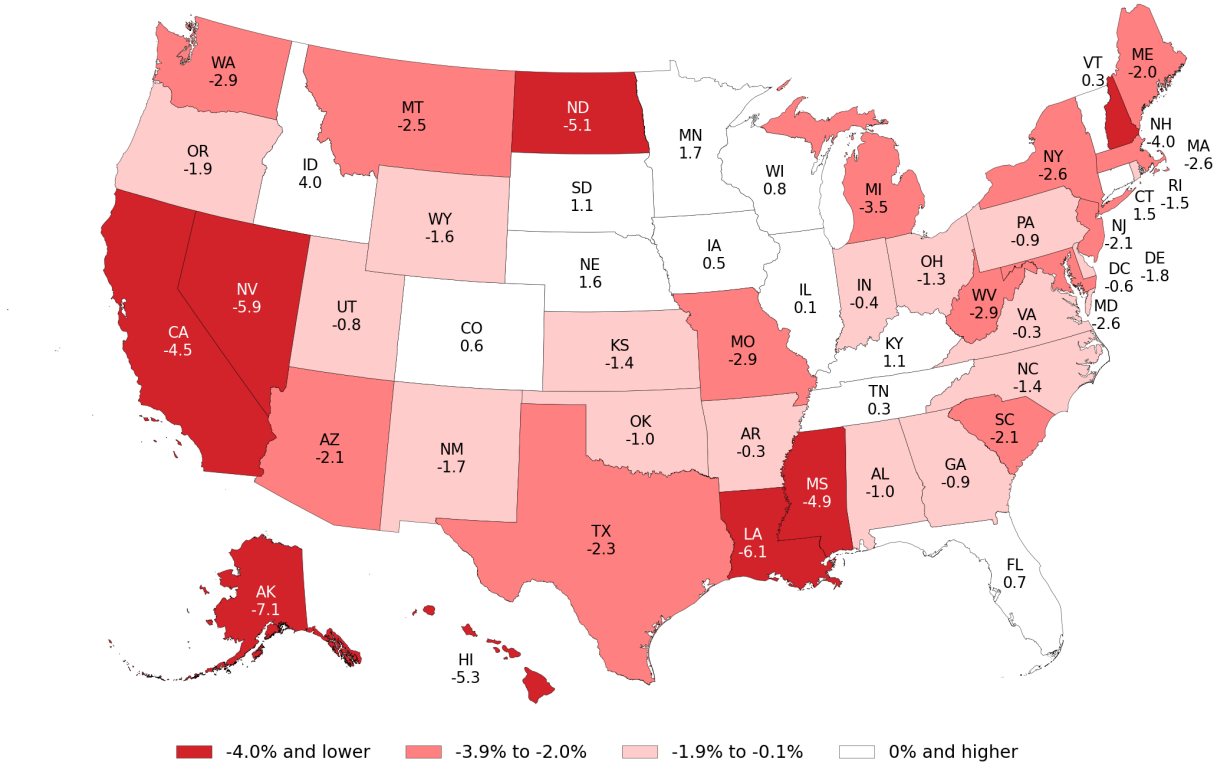
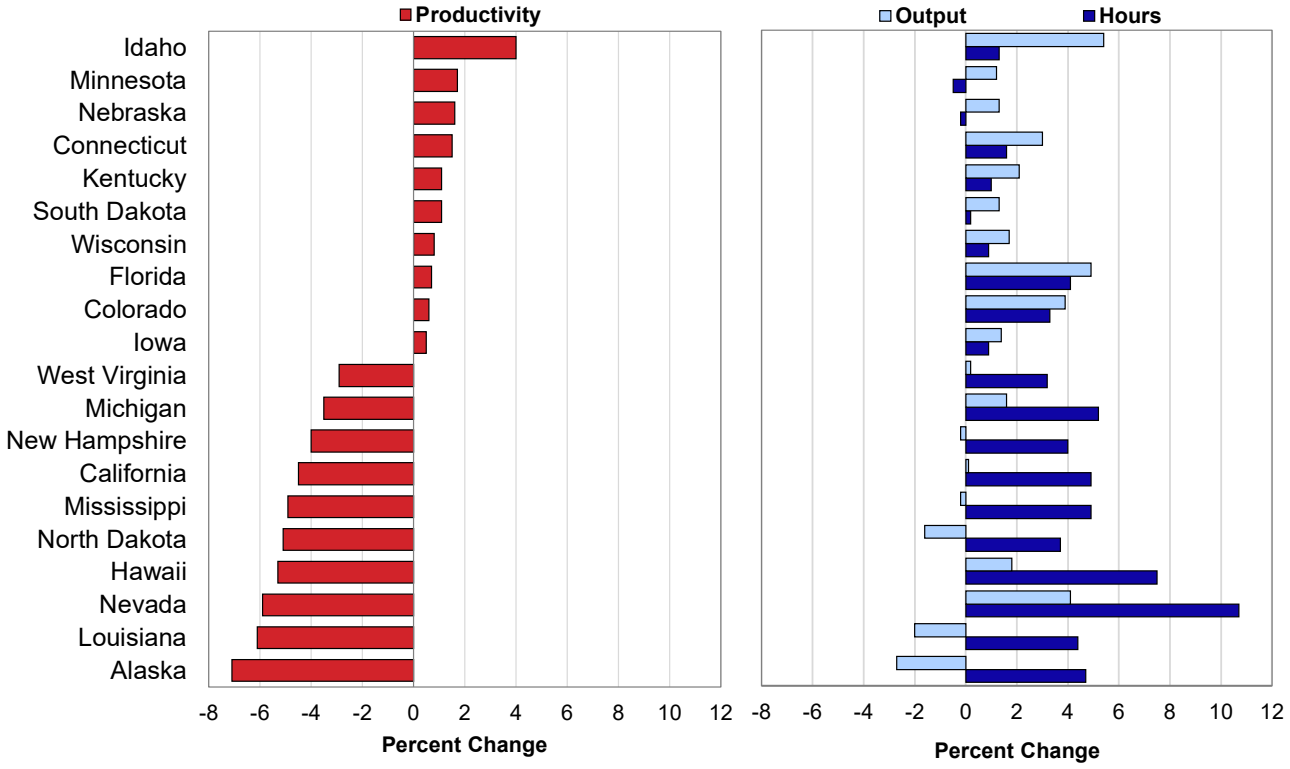


Chart 2 displays the states with the largest productivity gains and losses and their respective changes in output and hours worked in 2022.

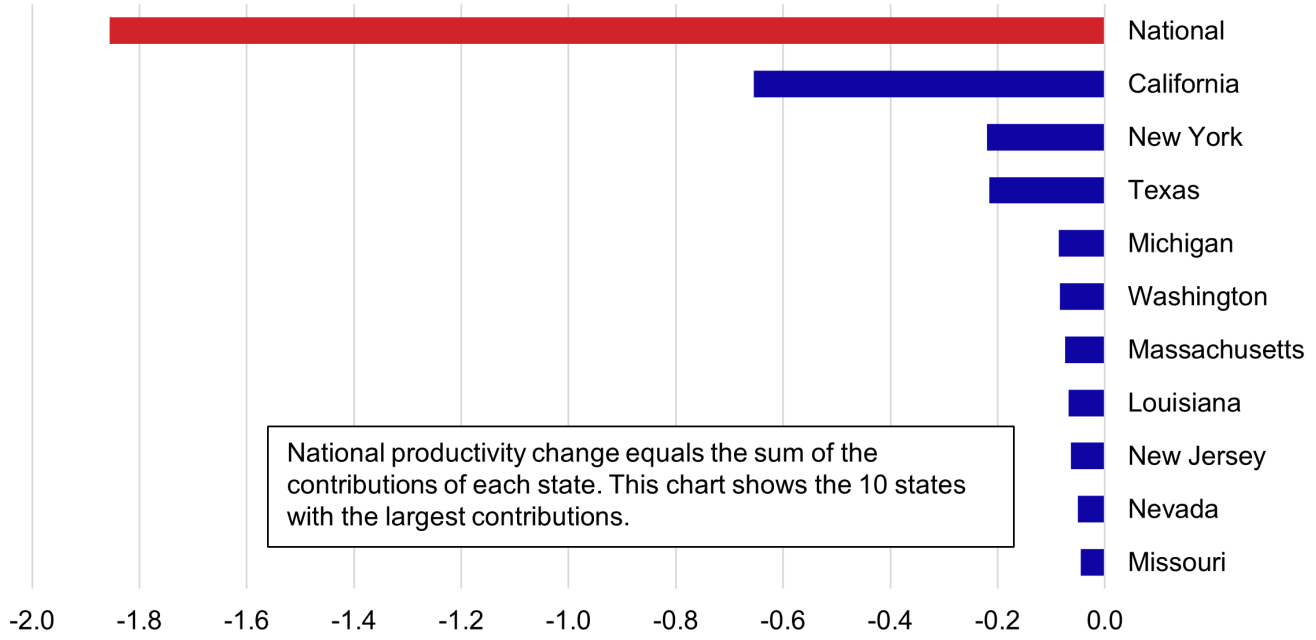
- Idaho was the only state to see productivity rise more than 2.0 percent (+4.0 percent).
- Output growth exceeded 5.0 percent in Idaho (+5.4 percent) and Tennessee (+5.1 percent).
- Nevada and Hawaii saw the highest growth in hours worked (+10.7 percent and +7.5 percent, respectively).
- All seven states experiencing declines in output also recorded increases in hours worked: Alaska, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Oklahoma.
- Eleven states saw labor productivity increase due to a rise in output that outpaced growth in hours worked: Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin.
- Labor productivity growth in Minnesota (+1.7 percent) and Nebraska (+1.6 percent) was the result of increasing output and declining hours worked.

Chart 2. Labor productivity, output, and hours worked for select states, percent change, 2022



Each state's annual contribution to national productivity growth is calculated by multiplying the state's productivity growth rate by its average share of total current dollar national output. The economic size of each state influences its contribution to national and regional estimates. With a 4.5-percent decline in labor productivity in 2022, California had the largest influence on the national change, contributing to over one-third of the 1.9-percent decline at the national level. (See chart 3.)

Chart 3. Contributions to national labor productivity, 2022

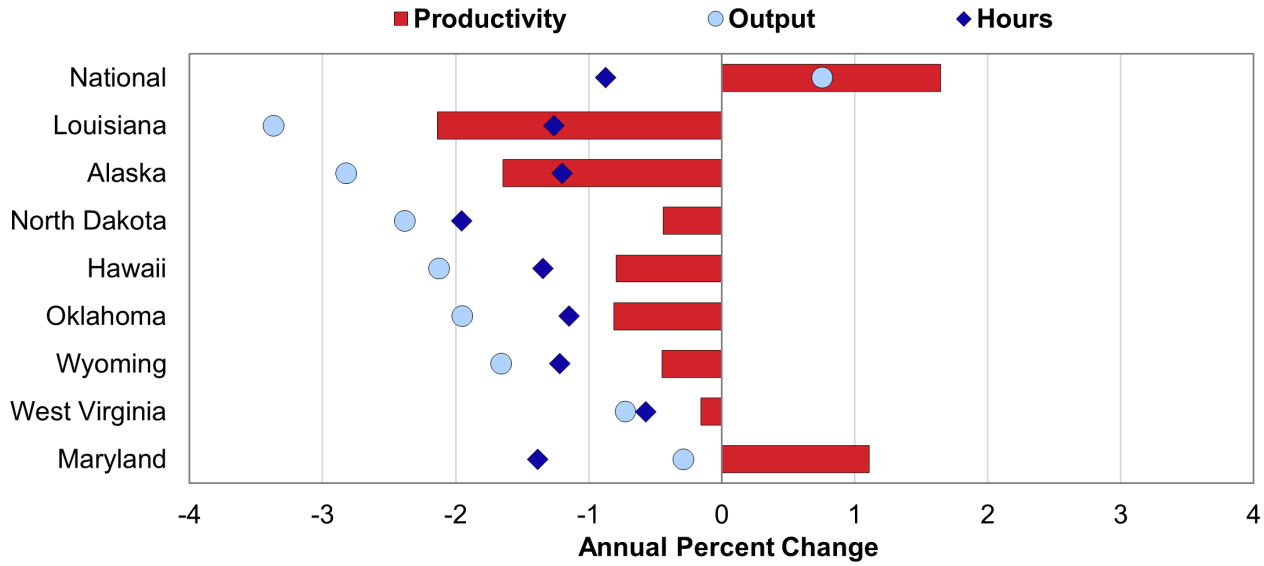


2019-22 trends

While increases in output and hours worked were widespread in 2022, not all areas have fully recovered to levels seen before the COVID-19 pandemic. Note that percent changes for periods of more than 1 year are annual percent changes. (See table 3).

- Three areas saw annualized labor productivity growth of more than 3.0 percent–the District of Columbia (+4.8 percent), Washington (+3.3 percent), and Iowa (+3.1 percent).
- Labor productivity has declined from 2019 to 2022 in nine states:
  - Alaska (-1.6 percent)
  - Hawaii (-0.8 percent)
  - Louisiana (-2.1 percent)
  - Nevada (-0.4 percent)
  - North Dakota (-0.4 percent)
  - Oklahoma (-0.8 percent)
  - Texas (-0.6 percent)
  - West Virginia (-0.2 percent)
  - Wyoming (-0.4 percent)
- Annualized rates of hours worked declined for 24 states and the District of Columbia from 2019 to 2022.
- The District of Columbia saw the largest decrease in hours worked (-2.6 percent).
- Idaho saw the highest growth in both output and hours worked (+5.8 percent and +3.0 percent, respectively).
- Eight states have not yet returned to 2019 levels of output. Chart 4 shows the changes in labor productivity, output, and hours worked for states with declines in output from 2019 to 2022.

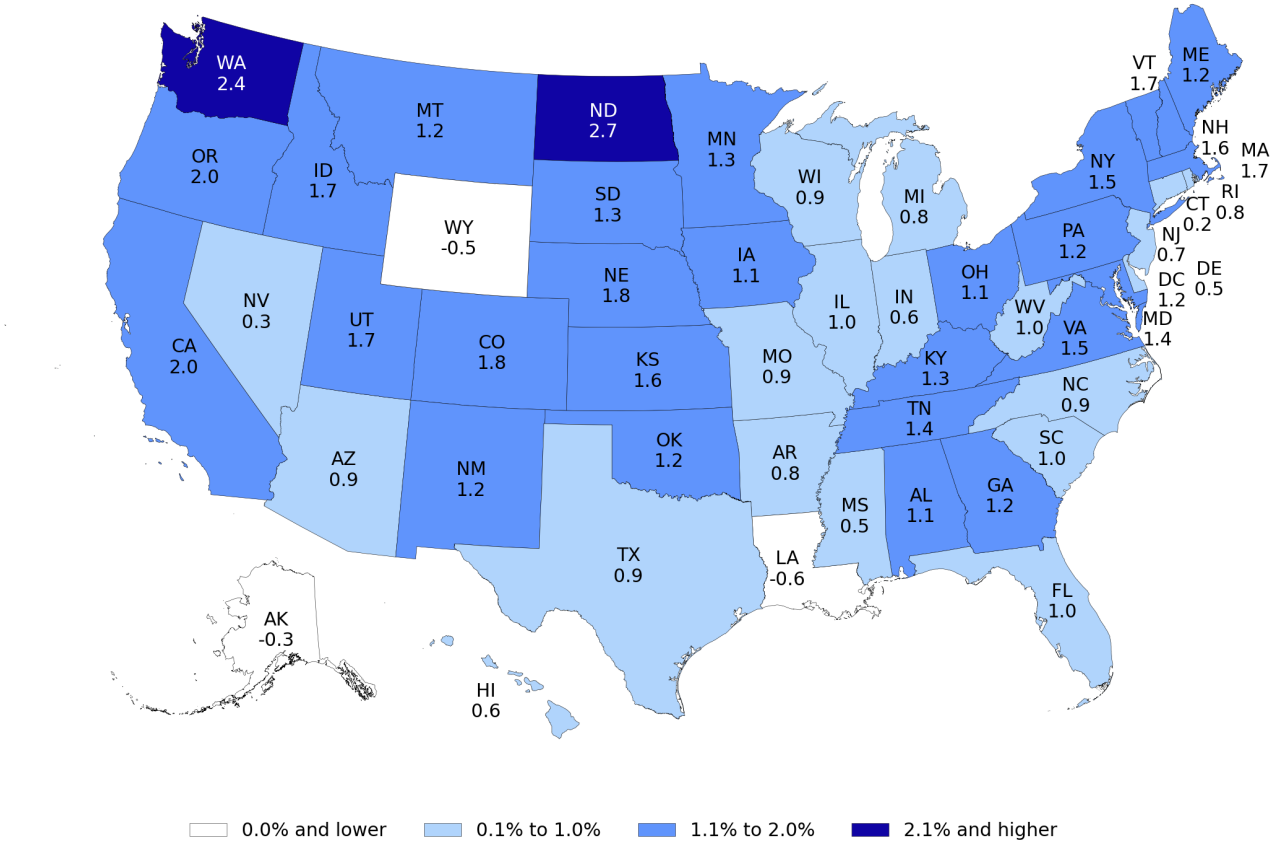
Chart 4. Labor productivity, output, and hours worked for select states, annual percent change, 2019-22



Long term trends

Chart 5 shows the annualized percent change in labor productivity for all 50 states and the District of Columbia for the period 2007-22. (See table 2.)

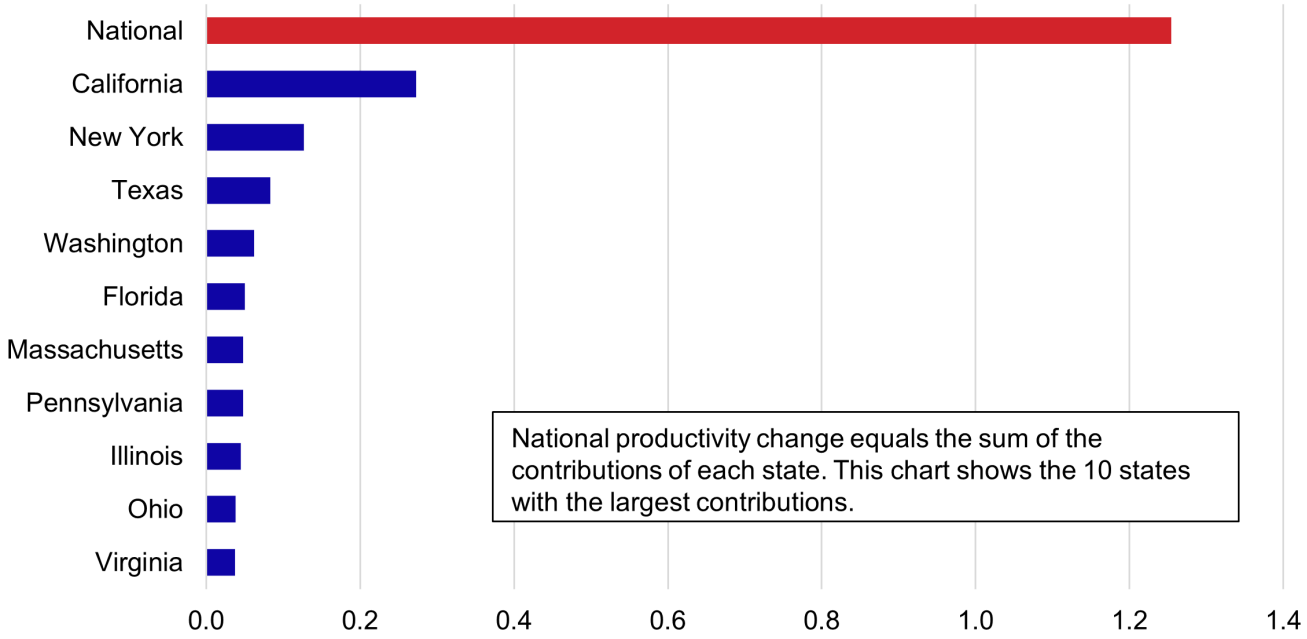
Chart 5. Labor productivity by state, annual percent change, 2007-22



- From 2007 to 2022, labor productivity rose in 47 states and the District of Columbia.
- North Dakota experienced the highest rate of labor productivity growth of 2.7 percent per year.
- Three states had productivity declines from 2007 to 2022: Alaska (-0.3 percent), Louisiana (-0.6 percent), and Wyoming (-0.5 percent).
- Output grew in 46 states and the District of Columbia while hours worked grew in 34 states and the District of Columbia.

Chart 6 shows states with the highest contribution to national labor productivity growth per year from 2007 to 2022. California, New York, and Texas, which have the largest economies, contributed the most to national productivity growth, nearly 40 percent of the 1.3-percent increase. (See table 4.)

Chart 6. Contributions to national labor productivity, annual percent change, 2007-22



Additional Information

Measures of hours worked and employment for all states reflect a change in methods and are revised historically. Data from the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS) have been used to adjust measures of Current Employment Statistics (CES) all-employee hours paid to account for unpaid hours worked, also known as off-the-clock hours. These adjustments are also made for national measures of hours worked. For more information on the new hours worked methodology, see www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2022/article/improving-estimates-of-hours-worked-for-us-productivity-measurement.htm. In addition, a scaling adjustment has been applied to state hours worked and employment measures to improve consistency between state and national labor measures.

Measures of output for all states reflect a change in methods and are revised historically. Estimates of owner-occupied housing, which are subtracted from output, are now based on imputed rent data provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

Output and compensation measures for 2021 and earlier years reflect revisions to GDP by state and industry data published by the BEA. Hours and employment data through 2021 have been revised to incorporate the BLS 2022 CES benchmark.

Access the following productivity data at www.bls.gov/productivity/tables/labor-productivity-by-state-and-region.xlsx

- Detailed data series: indexes of productivity and related measures; rates of change; and levels of state employment, hours worked, value-added output, and labor compensation
- Additional years and long-term data

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Technical Note

Labor Productivity: Labor productivity describes the relationship between real output and the labor hours involved in its production. These measures show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per hour worked. Although the labor productivity measures relate output in a state to hours worked of all persons in that state, they do not measure the specific contribution of labor to growth in output. Rather, they reflect the joint effects of many influences, including: changes in technology; capital investment; utilization of capacity, energy, and materials; the use of purchased services inputs, including contract employment services; the organization of production; the characteristics and effort of the workforce; and managerial skill.

Output: Measures of real value-added output for the private nonfarm sector are created using GDP by state and industry data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). BEA does not produce a private nonfarm sector measure of real output by state. To create the necessary output series, several industry components are subtracted — the farm sector, private households, and owner-occupied housing — from GDP by state using a Fisher ideal index formula.

Labor Hours: Hours are the number of hours worked by all employed persons, including wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers. Hours for wage and salary workers are primarily from BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) and hours for self-employed and unpaid family workers are from the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS). The hours are adjusted from an hours paid basis to an hours worked basis using data from the BLS National Compensation Survey (NCS).

Unit Labor Costs: Unit labor costs represent the cost of labor required to produce one unit of output. The unit labor cost indexes are computed by dividing an index of nominal industry labor compensation by an index of real industry output. Unit labor costs also describe the relationship between compensation per hour worked (hourly compensation) and real output per hour worked (labor productivity). When hourly compensation growth outpaces productivity, unit labor costs increase. Alternatively, when productivity growth exceeds hourly compensation, unit labor costs decrease.

Labor Compensation: Labor compensation, defined as payroll plus supplemental payments, is a measure of the cost to the employer of securing the services of labor. Labor compensation measures are constructed using BEA nonfarm compensation less private household compensation. Compensation for self-employed and unpaid family workers are imputed by assuming that hourly compensation for these workers is the same as the average wage and salary worker in each state.

Contributions to Labor Productivity: Each state's contribution to national productivity growth is calculated by multiplying the state's productivity growth rate by its average share of total current dollar national output. Adding up these contributions will approximate, but may not exactly equal, growth rates of national productivity. Contributions measures used in this release capture the effects of within-state productivity changes but do not include the effects of shifting shares of output and labor among states.

Annual Percent Change: The annual percent change is the compound annual growth rate in an index series over a period of more than one year. The change of an index series varies from year to year. However, the annual percent change is the constant rate that can be applied to each year in a period, from the start to the end, that would give the same total result. It is calculated as (Ending Value/Starting Value)^(1/Number of Years)-1.

Table 1. Recent labor productivity and related data, private nonfarm sector

Area Name	2022 Employment (thousands)	Percent change, 2021-22					
		Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Unit labor costs	Labor compensation	Hourly compensation
States							
Alabama	1,847.629	-1.0	1.4	2.4	8.9	10.5	7.9
Alaska	272.925	-7.1	-2.7	4.7	13.7	10.6	5.6
Arizona	2,945.814	-2.1	3.0	5.2	7.6	10.8	5.4
Arkansas	1,206.792	-0.3	2.5	2.7	6.5	9.1	6.2
California	16,928.862	-4.5	0.1	4.9	4.9	5.1	0.2
Colorado	2,658.039	0.6	3.9	3.3	6.7	10.8	7.3
Connecticut	1,596.229	1.5	3.0	1.6	4.4	7.6	5.9
Delaware	427.178	-1.8	2.4	4.3	7.0	9.6	5.1
District of Columbia	545.355	-0.6	4.4	5.0	4.1	8.6	3.4
Florida	9,027.580	0.7	4.9	4.1	7.1	12.3	7.9
Georgia	4,453.823	-0.9	3.1	4.0	8.7	12.0	7.7
Hawaii	548.708	-5.3	1.8	7.5	8.7	10.6	2.9
Idaho	772.038	4.0	5.4	1.3	6.6	12.3	10.8
Illinois	5,549.841	0.1	2.4	2.3	6.2	8.8	6.3
Indiana	2,982.150	-0.4	1.9	2.3	8.5	10.6	8.1
Iowa	1,420.232	0.5	1.4	0.9	8.1	9.6	8.6
Kansas	1,253.921	-1.4	1.9	3.4	7.1	9.1	5.6
Kentucky	1,775.956	1.1	2.1	1.0	7.2	9.4	8.3
Louisiana	1,759.027	-6.1	-2.0	4.4	11.9	9.7	5.1
Maine	619.384	-2.0	1.8	3.9	8.9	10.9	6.7
Maryland	2,381.065	-2.6	-0.7	1.9	8.6	7.8	5.7
Massachusetts	3,461.933	-2.6	1.9	4.6	5.5	7.4	2.7
Michigan	4,019.395	-3.5	1.6	5.2	8.1	9.8	4.4
Minnesota	2,680.459	1.7	1.2	-0.5	6.0	7.3	7.9
Mississippi	1,014.979	-4.9	-0.2	4.9	11.7	11.5	6.2
Missouri	2,698.236	-2.9	1.6	4.7	7.9	9.7	4.8
Montana	471.961	-2.5	1.8	4.4	10.2	12.2	7.5
Nebraska	915.460	1.6	1.3	-0.2	6.5	7.9	8.1
Nevada	1,433.336	-5.9	4.1	10.7	10.4	15.0	3.9
New Hampshire	654.392	-4.0	-0.2	4.0	5.5	5.4	1.3
New Jersey	3,909.163	-2.1	2.6	4.8	6.8	9.5	4.5
New Mexico	732.159	-1.7	1.8	3.6	9.8	11.9	7.9
New York	8,687.612	-2.6	3.0	5.7	5.8	8.9	3.1
North Carolina	4,430.224	-1.4	2.3	3.8	8.6	11.1	7.1
North Dakota	366.428	-5.1	-1.6	3.7	12.1	10.4	6.4
Ohio	5,075.767	-1.3	1.6	3.0	6.5	8.3	5.1
Oklahoma	1,465.302	-1.0	-0.9	0.2	8.4	7.4	7.3
Oregon	1,857.078	-1.9	3.4	5.4	4.8	8.3	2.8
Pennsylvania	5,664.451	-0.9	2.4	3.3	6.4	9.0	5.5
Rhode Island	468.776	-1.5	1.2	2.8	9.4	10.7	7.7
South Carolina	2,045.171	-2.1	3.0	5.3	8.9	12.2	6.5
South Dakota	404.396	1.1	1.3	0.2	6.9	8.3	8.1
Tennessee	3,058.778	0.3	5.1	4.8	5.8	11.1	6.1
Texas	12,588.259	-2.3	3.8	6.2	9.7	13.8	7.2
Utah	1,527.161	-0.8	2.7	3.5	9.3	12.3	8.5
Vermont	280.889	0.3	3.7	3.4	7.3	11.3	7.7
Virginia	3,575.548	-0.3	1.7	2.0	6.6	8.5	6.3
Washington	3,241.985	-2.9	1.4	4.5	7.1	8.7	4.0
West Virginia	585.333	-2.9	0.2	3.2	10.0	10.2	6.8
Wisconsin	2,778.464	0.8	1.7	0.9	5.1	6.9	5.9
Wyoming	236.398	-1.6	0.3	2.0	8.0	8.4	6.3
Regions							
Midwest	30,144.748	-0.8	1.7	2.5	7.0	8.8	6.1
Northeast	25,342.827	-1.8	2.6	4.4	6.0	8.7	4.1
South	52,188.000	-1.2	2.9	4.1	8.3	11.5	7.0
West	33,626.465	-3.4	1.2	4.8	6.1	7.4	2.5

Table 2. Long run labor productivity and related data, private nonfarm sector

Area Name	2022 Employment (thousands)	Annual percent change, 2007-22					
		Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Unit labor costs	Labor compensation	Hourly compensation
States							
Alabama	1,847.629	1.1	1.0	-0.1	2.3	3.3	3.4
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Arkansas	1,206.792	0.8	1.3	0.5	2.2	3.5	2.9
California	16,928.862	2.0	2.7	0.7	1.5	4.3	3.6
Colorado	2,658.039	1.8	2.7	0.9	2.0	4.7	3.8
Connecticut	1,596.229	0.2	0.0	-0.2	2.2	2.2	2.4
Delaware	427.178	0.5	0.6	0.1	2.3	2.8	2.7
District of Columbia	545.355	1.2	1.8	0.6	2.1	3.9	3.3
Florida	9,027.580	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.6	4.6	3.6
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Indiana	2,982.150	0.6	1.1	0.5	2.4	3.5	3.0
Iowa	1,420.232	1.1	1.2	0.1	2.2	3.4	3.3
Kansas	1,253.921	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.4	3.0	3.0
Kentucky	1,775.956	1.3	1.2	-0.1	2.2	3.4	3.5
Louisiana	1,759.027	-0.6	-0.5	0.1	3.3	2.8	2.7
Maine	619.384	1.2	1.4	0.2	2.2	3.6	3.4
Maryland	2,381.065	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.8	3.2	3.3
Massachusetts	3,461.933	1.7	2.3	0.6	1.6	3.9	3.3
Michigan	4,019.395	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.9	2.8	2.7
Minnesota	2,680.459	1.3	1.6	0.3	1.8	3.5	3.1
Mississippi	1,014.979	0.5	0.4	-0.1	2.5	2.9	3.0
Missouri	2,698.236	0.9	1.0	0.0	2.2	3.1	3.1
Montana	471.961	1.2	1.6	0.4	3.0	4.7	4.3
Nebraska	915.460	1.8	2.0	0.1	1.5	3.5	3.4
Nevada	1,433.336	0.3	1.0	0.7	2.7	3.8	3.0
New Hampshire	654.392	1.6	1.9	0.4	1.8	3.8	3.4
New Jersey	3,909.163	0.7	1.0	0.3	2.0	3.1	2.8
New Mexico	732.159	1.2	0.9	-0.3	2.0	2.8	3.2
New York	8,687.612	1.5	1.9	0.5	1.4	3.3	2.8
North Carolina	4,430.224	0.9	1.8	0.9	2.5	4.3	3.4
North Dakota	366.428	2.7	4.1	1.4	1.2	5.4	3.9
Ohio	5,075.767	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.6	2.9	2.8
Oklahoma	1,465.302	1.2	1.6	0.4	1.8	3.4	3.0
Oregon	1,857.078	2.0	2.5	0.6	1.4	4.0	3.4
Pennsylvania	5,664.451	1.2	1.4	0.2	1.8	3.2	3.0
Rhode Island	468.776	0.8	0.8	0.0	2.3	3.1	3.1
South Carolina	2,045.171	1.0	1.8	0.8	2.4	4.2	3.4
South Dakota	404.396	1.3	2.0	0.7	2.5	4.6	3.9
Tennessee	3,058.778	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.6	4.0	3.1
Texas	12,588.259	0.9	2.6	1.7	2.3	5.0	3.2
Utah	1,527.161	1.7	3.3	1.6	2.0	5.4	3.8
Vermont	280.889	1.7	1.3	-0.4	1.7	3.0	3.4
Virginia	3,575.548	1.5	1.6	0.0	1.7	3.3	3.3
Washington	3,241.985	2.4	3.5	1.0	1.8	5.3	4.3
West Virginia	585.333	1.0	0.6	-0.4	1.9	2.5	2.9
Wisconsin	2,778.464	0.9	1.3	0.3	1.9	3.2	2.9
Wyoming	236.398	-0.5	-1.0	-0.5	3.2	2.1	2.6
Regions							
Midwest	30,144.748	1.0	1.2	0.2	1.9	3.1	2.9
Northeast	25,342.827	1.2	1.6	0.3	1.7	3.3	2.9
South	52,188.000	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.2	4.1	3.3
West	33,626.465	1.8	2.6	0.8	1.7	4.4	3.6

Table 3. Labor productivity in selected periods, private nonfarm sector

Area Name	Annual percent change		
	2007-19	2019-22	2007-22
States			
Alabama	1.0	1.2	1.1
Alaska	0.1	-1.6	-0.3
Arizona	0.7	1.8	0.9
Arkansas	0.6	1.4	0.8
California	2.1	1.9	2.0
Colorado	1.8	1.9	1.8
Connecticut	0.0	0.7	0.2
Delaware	0.4	0.6	0.5
District of Columbia	0.4	4.8	1.2
Florida	0.7	1.9	1.0
Georgia	1.3	0.9	1.2
Hawaii	0.9	-0.8	0.6
Idaho	1.4	2.7	1.7
Illinois	0.8	1.7	1.0
Indiana	0.6	0.7	0.6
Iowa	0.6	3.1	1.1
Kansas	1.5	1.8	1.6
Kentucky	1.2	1.6	1.3
Louisiana	-0.2	-2.1	-0.6
Maine	0.9	2.6	1.2
Maryland	1.5	1.1	1.4
Massachusetts	1.5	2.3	1.7
Michigan	0.5	1.8	0.8
Minnesota	1.1	2.1	1.3
Mississippi	0.4	0.8	0.5
Missouri	0.9	1.1	0.9
Montana	1.2	1.1	1.2
Nebraska	1.7	2.3	1.8
Nevada	0.5	-0.4	0.3
New Hampshire	1.3	2.6	1.6
New Jersey	0.6	1.2	0.7
New Mexico	1.4	0.4	1.2
New York	1.3	2.1	1.5
North Carolina	0.8	1.4	0.9
North Dakota	3.5	-0.4	2.7
Ohio	0.9	2.1	1.1
Oklahoma	1.7	-0.8	1.2
Oregon	1.7	2.9	2.0
Pennsylvania	1.0	2.0	1.2
Rhode Island	0.8	0.9	0.8
South Carolina	1.0	0.7	1.0
South Dakota	1.2	1.8	1.3
Tennessee	1.1	2.5	1.4
Texas	1.2	-0.6	0.9
Utah	1.5	2.6	1.7
Vermont	1.5	2.6	1.7
Virginia	1.3	2.5	1.5
Washington	2.2	3.3	2.4
West Virginia	1.3	-0.2	1.0
Wisconsin	0.8	1.4	0.9
Wyoming	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5
Regions			
Midwest	0.9	1.7	1.0
Northeast	1.1	1.9	1.2
South	1.1	0.8	1.0
West	1.8	1.9	1.8

Table 4. Contributions to national labor productivity, private nonfarm sector

Area Name	Share Weight (percent)	Annual percent change, 2007-22	
		Labor Productivity	Contribution to National
National		1.3	
Alabama	1.1	1.1	0.012
Alaska	0.3	-0.3	-0.001
Arizona	1.7	0.9	0.015
Arkansas	0.6	0.8	0.005
California	13.7	2.0	0.273
Colorado	1.8	1.8	0.032
Connecticut	1.5	0.2	0.003
Delaware	0.4	0.5	0.002
District of Columbia	0.5	1.2	0.007
Florida	5.0	1.0	0.050
Georgia	2.9	1.2	0.035
Hawaii	0.4	0.6	0.002
Idaho	0.4	1.7	0.006
Illinois	4.5	1.0	0.045
Indiana	1.9	0.6	0.011
Iowa	0.9	1.1	0.010
Kansas	0.8	1.6	0.013
Kentucky	1.0	1.3	0.014
Louisiana	1.4	-0.6	-0.008
Maine	0.3	1.2	0.004
Maryland	1.8	1.4	0.025
Massachusetts	2.8	1.7	0.048
Michigan	2.6	0.8	0.021
Minnesota	1.9	1.3	0.024
Mississippi	0.6	0.5	0.003
Missouri	1.7	0.9	0.015
Montana	0.2	1.2	0.003
Nebraska	0.6	1.8	0.011
Nevada	0.9	0.3	0.003
New Hampshire	0.4	1.6	0.007
New Jersey	3.2	0.7	0.022
New Mexico	0.4	1.2	0.005
New York	8.5	1.5	0.127
North Carolina	2.8	0.9	0.025
North Dakota	0.3	2.7	0.007
Ohio	3.4	1.1	0.038
Oklahoma	1.0	1.2	0.012
Oregon	1.1	2.0	0.022
Pennsylvania	4.0	1.2	0.048
Rhode Island	0.3	0.8	0.002
South Carolina	1.1	1.0	0.011
South Dakota	0.2	1.3	0.003
Tennessee	1.8	1.4	0.025
Texas	9.2	0.9	0.083
Utah	0.9	1.7	0.014
Vermont	0.2	1.7	0.003
Virginia	2.5	1.5	0.037
Washington	2.6	2.4	0.062
West Virginia	0.4	1.0	0.004
Wisconsin	1.7	0.9	0.015
Wyoming	0.2	-0.5	-0.001

Table 5. Contributions to national labor productivity in selected periods, private nonfarm sector

Area Name	Annual percent change			
	2007-19	2019-22	2007-22	2021-22
National	1.2	1.5	1.3	-1.8
Alabama	0.011	0.012	0.012	-0.010
Alaska	0.000	-0.004	-0.001	-0.016
Arizona	0.012	0.032	0.015	-0.038
Arkansas	0.004	0.009	0.005	-0.002
California	0.282	0.276	0.273	-0.655
Colorado	0.031	0.035	0.032	0.011
Connecticut	0.000	0.009	0.003	0.020
Delaware	0.002	0.002	0.002	-0.006
District of Columbia	0.002	0.026	0.007	-0.003
Florida	0.035	0.100	0.050	0.038
Georgia	0.037	0.027	0.035	-0.027
Hawaii	0.003	-0.003	0.002	-0.018
Idaho	0.005	0.010	0.006	0.016
Illinois	0.036	0.072	0.045	0.004
Indiana	0.012	0.013	0.011	-0.007
Iowa	0.006	0.028	0.010	0.004
Kansas	0.013	0.015	0.013	-0.011
Kentucky	0.013	0.016	0.014	0.011
Louisiana	-0.003	-0.024	-0.008	-0.068
Maine	0.003	0.008	0.004	-0.006
Maryland	0.027	0.019	0.025	-0.043
Massachusetts	0.042	0.066	0.048	-0.074
Michigan	0.013	0.045	0.021	-0.086
Minnesota	0.021	0.038	0.024	0.030
Mississippi	0.002	0.004	0.003	-0.025
Missouri	0.015	0.017	0.015	-0.045
Montana	0.003	0.003	0.003	-0.006
Nebraska	0.010	0.014	0.011	0.009
Nevada	0.004	-0.003	0.003	-0.050
New Hampshire	0.005	0.011	0.007	-0.017
New Jersey	0.019	0.036	0.022	-0.063
New Mexico	0.006	0.002	0.005	-0.007
New York	0.110	0.181	0.127	-0.220
North Carolina	0.022	0.039	0.025	-0.040
North Dakota	0.009	-0.001	0.007	-0.014
Ohio	0.031	0.070	0.038	-0.043
Oklahoma	0.017	-0.007	0.012	-0.009
Oregon	0.018	0.033	0.022	-0.022
Pennsylvania	0.040	0.076	0.048	-0.034
Rhode Island	0.002	0.003	0.002	-0.004
South Carolina	0.011	0.008	0.011	-0.023
South Dakota	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.003
Tennessee	0.020	0.047	0.025	0.006
Texas	0.110	-0.055	0.083	-0.216
Utah	0.012	0.025	0.014	-0.008
Vermont	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.000
Virginia	0.032	0.060	0.037	-0.007
Washington	0.055	0.095	0.062	-0.084
West Virginia	0.005	-0.001	0.004	-0.010
Wisconsin	0.013	0.023	0.015	0.013
Wyoming	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.003

Table 6. Contributions to regional labor productivity, private nonfarm sector

Area Name	Share Weight (percent)	Percent change, 2021-22	
		Labor Productivity	Contribution to Region
Northeast		-1.8	
Connecticut	6.4	1.5	0.096
Maine	1.6	-2.0	-0.031
Massachusetts	13.9	-2.6	-0.360
New Hampshire	2.1	-4.0	-0.084
New Jersey	14.5	-2.1	-0.305
New York	41.2	-2.6	-1.072
Pennsylvania	18.2	-0.9	-0.164
Rhode Island	1.3	-1.5	-0.020
Vermont	0.7	0.3	0.002
South		-1.2	
Alabama	3.0	-1.0	-0.030
Arkansas	1.9	-0.3	-0.006
Delaware	1.0	-1.8	-0.019
District of Columbia	1.5	-0.6	-0.009
Florida	15.8	0.7	0.110
Georgia	8.9	-0.9	-0.080
Kentucky	2.9	1.1	0.032
Louisiana	3.3	-6.1	-0.200
Maryland	4.8	-2.6	-0.126
Mississippi	1.5	-4.9	-0.073
North Carolina	8.3	-1.4	-0.117
Oklahoma	2.6	-1.0	-0.026
South Carolina	3.2	-2.1	-0.068
Tennessee	5.6	0.3	0.017
Texas	27.6	-2.3	-0.634
Virginia	7.0	-0.3	-0.021
West Virginia	1.0	-2.9	-0.030
Midwest		-0.8	
Illinois	21.5	0.1	0.021
Indiana	9.4	-0.4	-0.037
Iowa	4.6	0.5	0.023
Kansas	4.1	-1.4	-0.058
Michigan	12.6	-3.5	-0.440
Minnesota	9.1	1.7	0.155
Missouri	7.9	-2.9	-0.228
Nebraska	3.0	1.6	0.048
North Dakota	1.4	-5.1	-0.071
Ohio	17.1	-1.3	-0.222
South Dakota	1.3	1.1	0.014
Wisconsin	8.1	0.8	0.065
West		-3.4	
Alaska	0.9	-7.1	-0.063
Arizona	6.9	-2.1	-0.146
California	56.2	-4.5	-2.531
Colorado	7.2	0.6	0.043
Hawaii	1.3	-5.3	-0.068
Idaho	1.5	4.0	0.062
Montana	0.9	-2.5	-0.023
Nevada	3.3	-5.9	-0.195
New Mexico	1.6	-1.7	-0.027
Oregon	4.4	-1.9	-0.084
Utah	3.8	-0.8	-0.030
Washington	11.2	-2.9	-0.325
Wyoming	0.7	-1.6	-0.011