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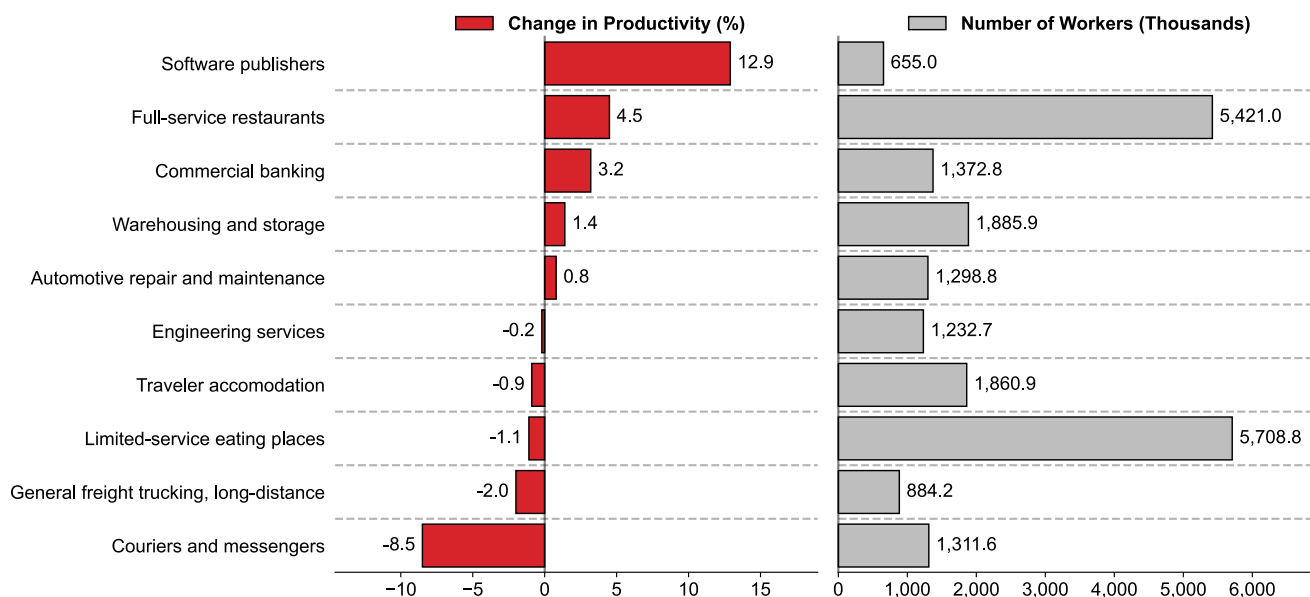
PRODUCTIVITY AND COSTS BY INDUSTRY

SELECTED SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES – 2025

Labor productivity rose in 15 of 30 selected service-providing industries in 2025, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Output rose in 18 industries in 2025 while hours worked increased in the same number of industries. Productivity ranged from a 10.8-percent decline in wired telecommunications carriers to a 12.9-percent gain in software publishers. **Unit labor costs** increased in 24 of 30 selected industries in 2025. Couriers and messengers had the highest increase in unit labor costs (+12.2 percent).

The ten largest industries by number of workers represent 81.4 percent of all workers in the selected service-providing industries covered by this news release. Among these ten industries, productivity growth was greatest in software publishers (+12.9 percent) after rising 4.0 percent in 2024. Couriers and messengers posted the steepest productivity decline – falling 8.5 percent in 2025.

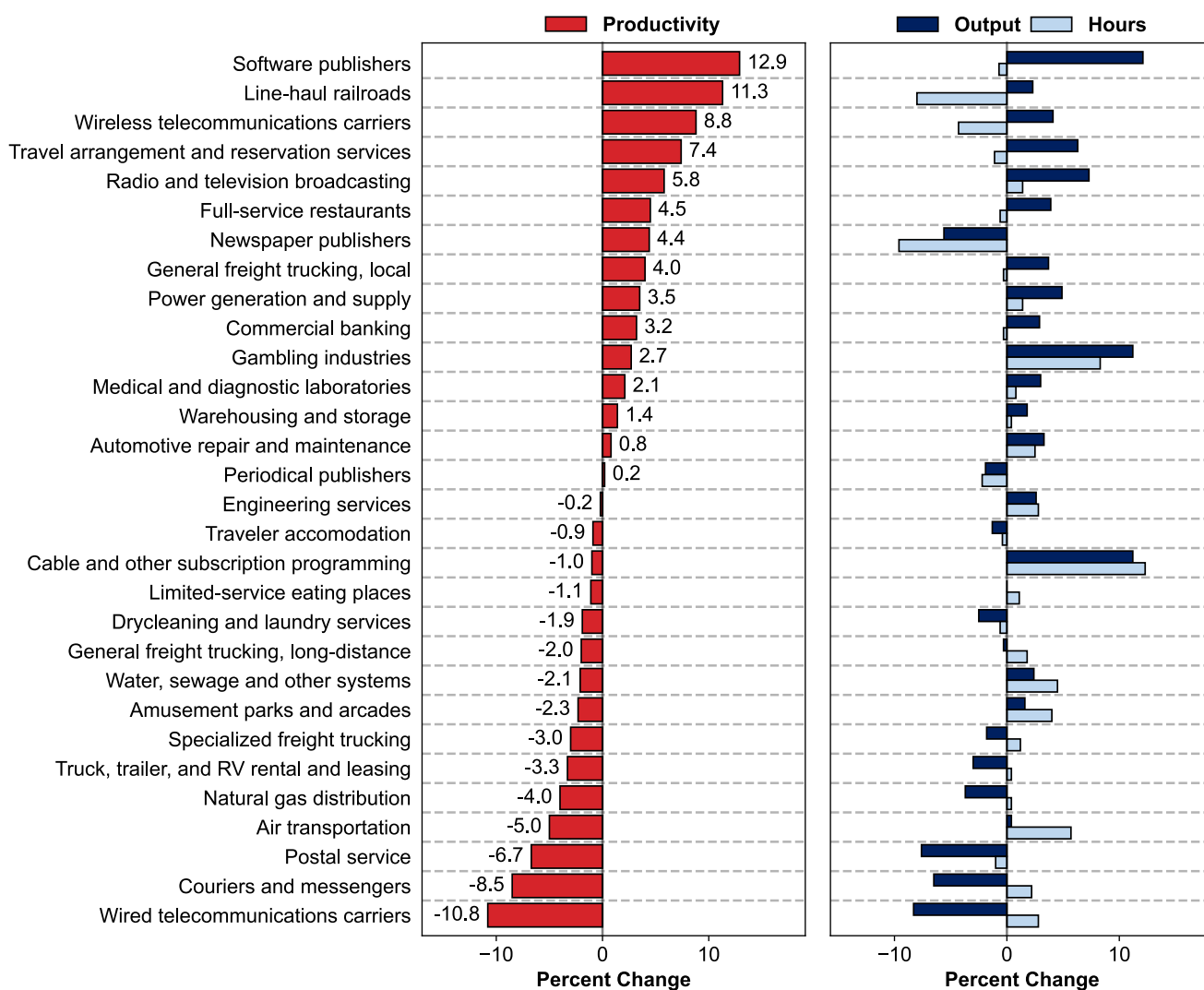
Chart 1. Productivity change in the largest (by number of workers) selected service-providing industries, 2025



Labor Productivity Rose in Half of Selected Service-Providing Industries in 2025

- Seven industries had simultaneous growth in output and declines in hours worked.
- Productivity exceeded 8.0-percent growth in three industries: software publishers (+12.9 percent), line-haul railroads (+11.3 percent), and wireless telecommunications carriers (+8.8 percent). Output increased in all three industries while hours worked decreased. (See chart 2.)
- The largest drop in productivity occurred in wired telecommunications carriers (-10.8 percent) with a loss in output (-8.3 percent) and a gain in hours worked (+2.8 percent).
- Productivity in amusement parks and arcades dipped 2.3 percent in 2025 following the largest decline among measured services industries in 2024.
- Cable and other subscription programming, gambling industries, and air transportation posted the largest increases in hours worked. Productivity increased in gambling industries, where output increased 11.2 percent offsetting an 8.3 percent rise in hours worked.

Chart 2. Labor productivity growth in selected service-providing industries, 2025

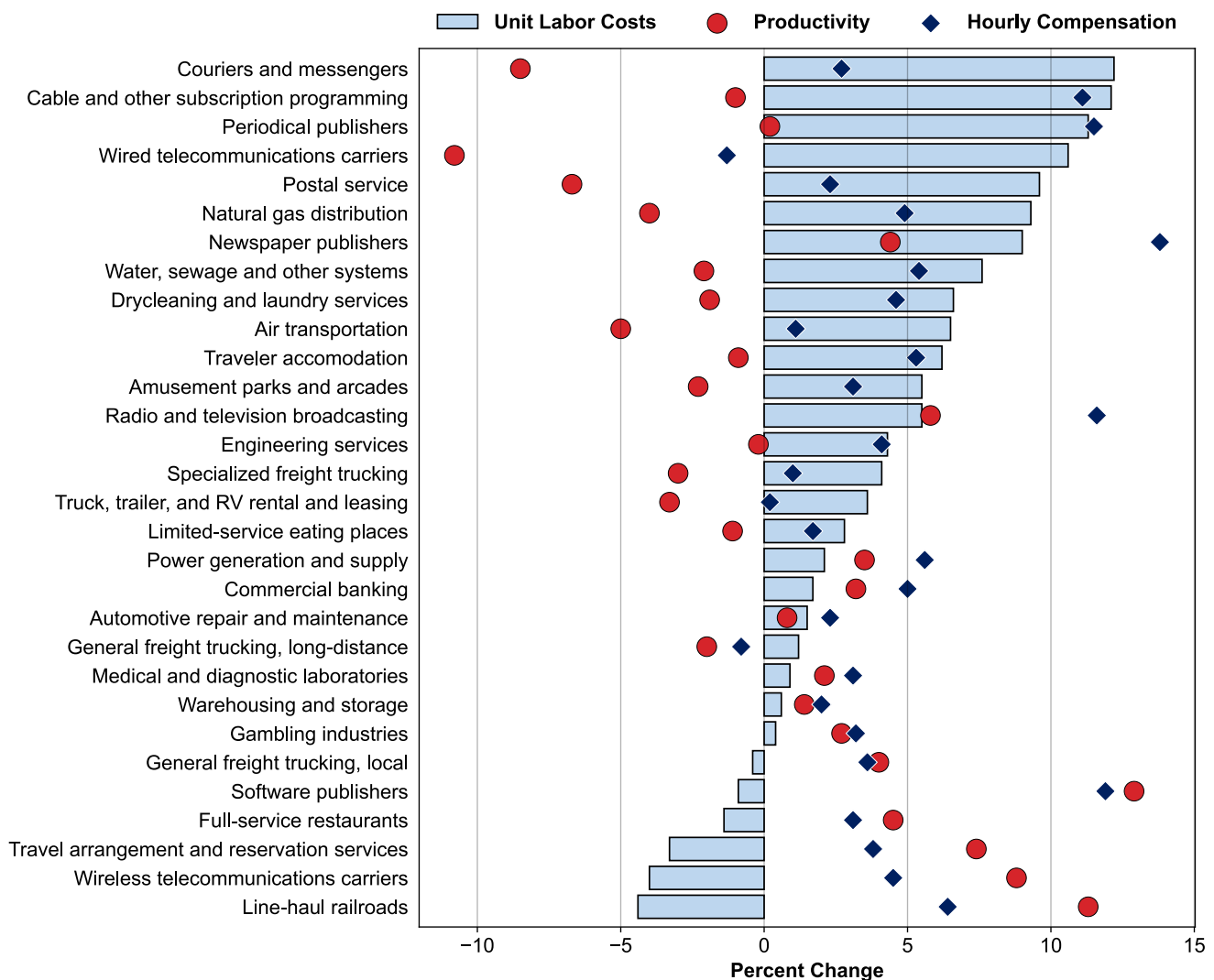


Unit Labor Costs Rose in 24 of 30 Selected Service-Providing Industries in 2025

Unit labor costs reflect the total labor costs required to produce a unit of output. Unit labor costs increase when hourly compensation growth exceeds productivity growth. Productivity and unit labor costs simultaneously increased in nine industries. Hourly compensation growth was greater than productivity growth in all nine industries. (See chart 3.)

- Four industries had growth in unit labor costs that exceeded 10.0 percent, led by couriers and messengers (+12.2 percent), cable and other subscription programming (+12.1 percent), periodical publishers (+11.3 percent), and wired telecommunications carriers (+10.6 percent).
- The largest declines in unit labor costs were in line-haul railroads (-4.4 percent) and wireless telecommunications carriers (-4.0 percent).
- Hourly compensation rose in 28 of 30 industries measured.

Chart 3. Unit labor costs, productivity, and hourly compensation costs in selected service-providing industries, 2025



Recent Business Cycle Trends

Labor productivity increased in 20 of 30 selected service-providing industries from 2019 to 2025. (See table 3.) Note that the annual percent changes for periods of more than 1 year are annualized average rates of change over the entire period or a compound annual growth rate.

- The highest productivity gains from 2019 to 2025 were in travel arrangement and reservation services (+8.3 percent per year) and gambling industries (+8.2 percent).
- The largest annual declines in productivity during this period occurred in air transportation (-4.7 percent) and postal service (-4.4 percent).
- Productivity increased in 22 of 30 industries over the 2007 to 2019 business cycle.

Output increased in 21 of 30 selected service-providing industries from 2019 to 2025.

- The highest increases in output during this period were in software publishers (+10.6 percent per year) and gambling (+10.0 percent).
- The steepest annual declines in output during this period occurred in newspaper publishers (-7.9 percent) and postal service (-5.0 percent).
- From 2007 to 2019, output increased in 23 industries.

Hours worked decreased in 16 of 30 selected service-providing industries from 2019 to 2025.

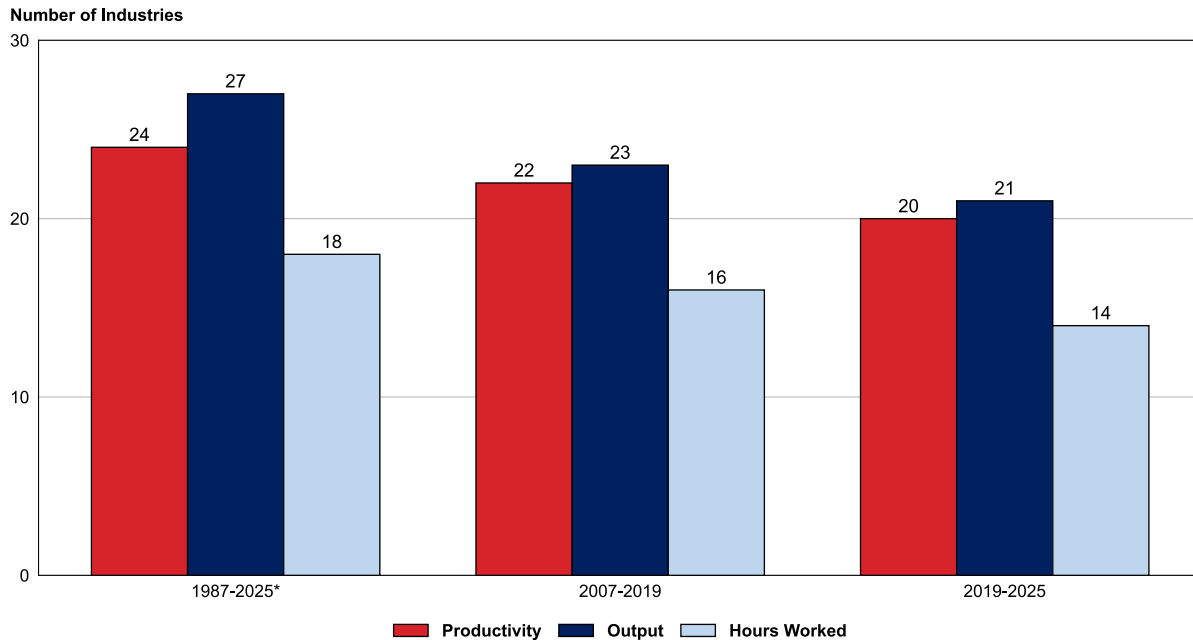
- The two industries with the largest decreases in hours worked over the 6 years were newspaper publishers (-8.8 percent per year) and periodical publishers (-5.7 percent).
- The industries with the largest increases in hours worked during this period were warehousing and storage (+6.8 percent) and air transportation (+6.0 percent).
- Hours worked increased in 16 industries from 2007 to 2019.

Long-Term Productivity Trends Upward Through 2025

Long-term productivity rose in 24 of 30 selected service-providing industries. (See table 2 and chart 4.) Measures for most industries begin in 1987.

- Median long-term productivity growth for all 30 industries was 1.7 percent per year, ranging from a decline of 2.3 percent per year for couriers and messengers to an increase of 10.7 percent in wireless telecommunications carriers.
- Software publishers had the highest rate of output growth (+16.2 percent) contributing to a 9.7-percent annual gain in productivity.
- Output increased over the long term in 27 industries while hours worked increased in 18 industries.

Chart 4. Number of selected service-providing industries with increases in labor productivity, output, and hours worked for selected periods



*Note: Measures for 23 industries begin in 1987 while measures for 7 additional industries begin in later years.

Unit Labor Costs Show Widespread Growth in the Long Run

Since 1987, 26 of 30 selected service-providing industries had an increase in unit labor costs while hourly compensation went up in every selected industry during that time.

- The declines in unit labor costs ranged from wireless telecommunications carriers (-7.9 percent per year) to travel arrangement and reservation services (-1.6 percent).
- Couriers and messengers posted the largest increase in unit labor costs (+5.6 percent).
- Median long-term unit labor costs growth was 2.1 percent per year.
- Growth in hourly compensation ranged from 2.0 percent per year for wireless telecommunications carriers to 5.5 percent for travel arrangement and reservation services. The median growth rate in hourly compensation for these industries was 3.6 percent.

Discontinued Industry Series

BLS uses data from a variety of sources to calculate productivity and related measures for industries of the U.S. economy. These sources include data from other BLS programs as well as data from the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and other federal and private sources. Beginning with this news release, measures of labor productivity, real sectoral output, output per worker, unit labor costs, sectoral output, sectoral output price deflator, hourly compensation, and labor compensation for some industries have been discontinued due to changes in source data. This affects the following industries:

- 5412 - Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services
- 54121 - Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services
- 541219 - Other accounting services

Additional Information

The measures in this release incorporate data from the 2022 Economic Census as well as the Census Bureau's Annual Integrated Economic Survey, Quarterly Services Survey, Monthly Retail Trade Survey, and Nonemployer Statistics. Accordingly, the labor productivity and output series for many industries have been revised for 2024 and earlier years. Additionally, the unit labor cost measures incorporate preliminary data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

More information about the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) can be found at www.census.gov/naics/.

The following NAICS codes are included in Tables 1, 2, and 3 but not counted in the short-term count of 30 selected industries because they are duplicate codes or aggregates for which underlying coverage is published: 22, 221, 484, 4841, 491, 493, 511, 5111, 515, 5173, 721, 722, and 72251.

Access the productivity data dashboard at www.bls.gov/productivity/tables/labor-productivity-detailed-industries.xlsx for

- Additional industries and sectors
- Detailed data series: indexes of productivity and related measures; rates of change; and levels of industry employment, hours worked, nominal value of production, 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 an industry to hours worked of all persons in that industry, 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.

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 and real output per hour (labor productivity). Increases in hourly compensation increase unit labor costs; increases in labor productivity offset compensation increases and reduce unit labor costs.

Output: Real industry output is measured as an annual-weighted index of the changes in the various products (in real terms) provided for sale outside the industry. Real industry output is usually derived by deflating nominal sales or values of production using BLS price indexes, but for some industries it is measured by physical quantities of output.

Industry output measures are constructed primarily using data from the economic censuses and annual surveys of the Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, together with information on price changes from BLS. Other data sources include: the Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy; the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation; the Surface Transportation Board; the U.S. Postal Service; and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Data from both the Census Bureau's Quarterly Services Survey and Monthly Retail Trade Survey are used to construct preliminary output measures for 2024 and 2025 for most industries.

Labor Hours: Labor hours are measured as annual hours worked by all employed persons in an industry. This includes hours worked for pay as well as uncompensated work time. Data on industry employment and hours come primarily from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey and Current Population Survey (CPS). CES data on the number of total and production worker jobs held by wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments are supplemented with CPS self-employed and unpaid family worker data to estimate industry employment. Hours worked estimates are derived using: CES and CPS employment; CES data on the average weekly hours paid of production and nonproduction workers; CPS data on hours of self-employed and unpaid family workers; and ratios of hours worked to hours paid based on data from both the CPS and the National Compensation Survey (NCS). For some industries, employment and hours data are supplemented or further disaggregated using data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), the Census Bureau, or other sources. Additional sources of employment and hours data for certain service industries include the Association of American Railroads, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Surface Transportation Board, and the U.S. Postal Service. Hours worked are estimated separately for different types of workers and then are directly aggregated; no adjustments for labor composition are made.

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. Payroll includes salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind. Supplemental payments include both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation, such as the employer portion of private health insurance and pension plans. Industry compensation measures are constructed primarily using data from the BLS QCEW and the economic censuses of the Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. Additional sources of compensation data include the Surface Transportation Board and the U.S. Postal Service.

Annual Percent Change: The annual percent change is the change in a series from one year to the next as a percent of the series value in the previous year. Over a period of more than one year, the annual percent change is the compound annual growth rate in an index series, or an annualized average growth rate. Because the change of an index series varies from year to year, the annual percent change for a long time period reflects 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 $(\text{Ending Value} / \text{Starting Value})^{(1/\text{Number of Years})} - 1$.

Table 1. Recent labor productivity, unit labor costs, and related data

Industry	2017 NAICS code	2025 Employment (thousands)	Percent change, 2024-2025					
			Labor productivity	Unit labor costs	Output	Hours worked	Labor compen- sation	Hourly compen- sation
Utilities								
Utilities.....	22	601.4	1.6	3.7	3.1	1.5	6.9	5.4
Utilities.....	221	601.4	1.6	3.7	3.1	1.5	6.9	5.4
Power generation and supply.....	2211	420.6	3.5	2.1	4.9	1.4	7.1	5.6
Natural gas distribution.....	2212	118.0	-4.0	9.3	-3.7	0.4	5.3	4.9
Water, sewage and other systems.....	2213	62.8	-2.1	7.6	2.4	4.5	10.1	5.4
Transportation and Warehousing								
Air transportation.....	481	573.0	-5.0	6.5	0.4	5.7	6.9	1.1
Line-haul railroads.....	482111	136.8	11.3	-4.4	2.3	-8.0	-2.1	6.4
Truck transportation.....	484	1,701.5	-1.6	2.1	-0.4	1.2	1.7	0.5
General freight trucking.....	4841	1,236.3	-0.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.3
General freight trucking, local.....	48411	352.1	4.0	-0.4	3.7	-0.3	3.3	3.6
General freight trucking, long-distance.....	48412	884.2	-2.0	1.2	-0.3	1.8	0.9	-0.8
Specialized freight trucking.....	4842	465.2	-3.0	4.1	-1.8	1.2	2.2	1.0
Postal service ¹	491	597.8	-6.7	9.6	-7.6	-1.0	1.2	2.3
Postal service ¹	4911	597.8	-6.7	9.6	-7.6	-1.0	1.2	2.3
Couriers and messengers.....	492	1,311.6	-8.5	12.2	-6.5	2.2	5.0	2.7
Warehousing and storage.....	493	1,885.9	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.4	2.5	2.0
Warehousing and storage.....	4931	1,885.9	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.4	2.5	2.0
Information								
Publishing.....	511	884.5	10.1	1.8	8.8	-1.2	10.8	12.1
Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	5111	229.5	-2.1	14.3	-5.0	-2.9	8.5	11.8
Newspaper publishers.....	51111	82.2	4.4	9.0	-5.6	-9.6	2.9	13.8
Periodical publishers.....	51112	65.0	0.2	11.3	-1.9	-2.2	9.1	11.5
Software publishers.....	5112	655.0	12.9	-0.9	12.1	-0.7	11.1	11.9
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	515	242.3	5.8	6.3	9.6	3.6	16.4	12.4
Radio and television broadcasting.....	5151	190.2	5.8	5.5	7.3	1.4	13.3	11.6
Cable and other subscription programming.....	5152	52.1	-1.0	12.1	11.2	12.3	24.7	11.1
Wired and wireless telecommunications carriers.....	5173	520.5	-4.3	4.0	-2.7	1.7	1.2	-0.5
Wired telecommunications carriers.....	517311	439.9	-10.8	10.6	-8.3	2.8	1.5	-1.3
Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	517312	80.6	8.8	-4.0	4.1	-4.3	0.0	4.5
Finance and Insurance								
Commercial banking.....	52211	1,372.8	3.2	1.7	2.9	-0.3	4.7	5.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing								
Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	53212	99.2	-3.3	3.6	-3.0	0.4	0.5	0.2
Professional and Technical Services								
Engineering services.....	54133	1,232.7	-0.2	4.3	2.6	2.8	7.0	4.1
Administrative and Waste Services								
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	5615	227.9	7.4	-3.3	6.3	-1.1	2.7	3.8
Health Care and Social Assistance								
Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	6215	326.0	2.1	0.9	3.0	0.8	4.0	3.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation								
Amusement parks and arcades.....	7131	243.1	-2.3	5.5	1.6	4.0	7.3	3.1
Gambling industries.....	7132	141.4	2.7	0.4	11.2	8.3	11.7	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Recent labor productivity, unit labor costs, and related data — Continued

Industry	2017 NAICS code	2025 Employment (thousands)	Percent change, 2024-2025					
			Labor productivity	Unit labor costs	Output	Hours worked	Labor compen- sation	Hourly compen- sation
Accommodation and Food Services								
Accommodation.....	721	1,959.5	-1.4	6.4	-1.6	-0.2	4.7	4.9
Traveler accommodation.....	7211	1,860.9	-0.9	6.2	-1.3	-0.4	4.8	5.3
Food services and drinking places.....	722	12,491.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.4	2.8	2.5
Restaurants and other eating places.....	72251	11,129.8	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.2	2.6	2.4
Full-service restaurants.....	722511	5,421.0	4.5	-1.4	3.9	-0.6	2.4	3.1
Limited-service eating places.....	722513,4,5	5,708.8	-1.1	2.8	0.0	1.1	2.8	1.7
Other Services								
Automotive repair and maintenance.....	8111	1,298.8	0.8	1.5	3.3	2.5	4.8	2.3
Drycleaning and laundry services.....	8123	275.1	-1.9	6.6	-2.5	-0.6	4.0	4.6

¹ For NAICS industries 491 and 4911, annual percent changes are for the fiscal year ending in September.

Table 2. Long run labor productivity, unit labor costs, and related data

Industry	2017 NAICS code	2025 Employment (thousands)	Annual percent change, 1987-2025					
			Labor productivity	Unit labor costs	Output	Hours worked	Labor compen- sation	Hourly compen- sation
Utilities								
Utilities.....	22	601.4	1.8	1.9	1.4	-0.4	3.3	3.7
Utilities.....	221	601.4	1.8	1.9	1.4	-0.4	3.3	3.7
Power generation and supply.....	2211	420.6	2.3	1.4	1.7	-0.6	3.1	3.7
Natural gas distribution.....	2212	118.0	0.9	3.1	0.5	-0.4	3.6	4.0
Water, sewage and other systems.....	2213	62.8	-1.4	4.9	1.0	2.4	5.9	3.4
Transportation and Warehousing								
Air transportation.....	481	573.0	1.7	1.7	2.5	0.8	4.3	3.5
Line-haul railroads.....	482111	136.8	3.3	0.0	1.4	-1.8	1.4	3.3
Truck transportation ¹	484	1,701.5	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	3.7	2.6
General freight trucking ¹	4841	1,236.3	1.2	1.3	2.2	0.9	3.5	2.5
General freight trucking, local ¹	48411	352.1	2.8	0.4	3.8	1.0	4.3	3.2
General freight trucking, long-distance.....	48412	884.2	1.2	1.4	2.0	0.7	3.4	2.7
Specialized freight trucking ²	4842	465.2	0.8	2.3	1.4	0.6	3.8	3.2
Postal service ³	491	597.8	-0.7	3.9	-1.4	-0.6	2.5	3.1
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Wired telecommunications carriers.....	517311	439.9	2.7	0.6	1.3	-1.4	1.9	3.4
Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	517312	80.6	10.7	-7.9	14.9	3.8	5.8	2.0
Finance and Insurance								
Commercial banking.....	52211	1,372.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	-0.1	4.9	5.1
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing								
Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	53212	99.2	2.7	1.2	3.1	0.4	4.3	3.9
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Administrative and Waste Services								
Travel arrangement and reservation services ⁴	5615	227.9	7.2	-1.6	5.2	-1.8	3.5	5.5
Health Care and Social Assistance								
Medical and diagnostic laboratories ⁵	6215	326.0	2.8	0.2	5.5	2.6	5.7	3.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation								
Amusement parks and arcades ⁶	7131	243.1	-1.5	5.2	0.1	1.7	5.3	3.6
Gambling industries ⁴	7132	141.4	3.4	1.4	3.4	0.0	4.9	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Long run labor productivity, unit labor costs, and related data — Continued

Industry	2017 NAICS code	2025 Employment (thousands)	Annual percent change, 1987-2025					
			Labor productivity	Unit labor costs	Output	Hours worked	Labor compen- sation	Hourly compen- sation
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Food services and drinking places.....	722	12,491.2	0.5	3.2	2.0	1.5	5.2	3.7
Restaurants and other eating places.....	72251	11,129.8	0.6	3.3	2.1	1.5	5.5	3.9
Full-service restaurants.....	722511	5,421.0	0.7	3.5	2.1	1.3	5.6	4.2
Limited-service eating places.....	722513,4,5	5,708.8	0.4	3.2	2.1	1.7	5.3	3.6
Other Services								
Automotive repair and maintenance.....	8111	1,298.8	0.7	2.7	1.4	0.7	4.1	3.4
Drycleaning and laundry services.....	8123	275.1	1.6	2.0	0.6	-0.9	2.6	3.6

¹ For NAICS industries 484, 4841, 48411, 493, and 4931, annual percent changes are for 1992-2025.

² For NAICS industry 4842, annual percent changes are for 2002-2025.

³ For NAICS industries 491 and 4911, annual percent changes are for the fiscal year ending in September.

⁴ For NAICS industries 5615 and 7132, annual percent changes are for 1997-2025.

⁵ For NAICS industry 6215, annual percent changes are for 1994-2025.

⁶ For NAICS industry 7131, annual percent changes are for 2007-2025.

Table 3. Labor productivity, unit labor costs, and related data, 2019-2025

Industry	2017 NAICS code	2025 Employment (thousands)	Annual percent change, 2019-2025					
			Labor productivity	Unit labor costs	Output	Hours worked	Labor compen- sation	Hourly compen- sation
Utilities								
Utilities.....	22	601.4	-0.5	4.4	0.8	1.3	5.3	3.9
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Truck transportation.....	484	1,701.5	1.0	2.9	0.3	-0.7	3.2	3.9
General freight trucking.....	4841	1,236.3	1.5	2.6	0.7	-0.8	3.3	4.1
General freight trucking, local.....	48411	352.1	2.6	1.2	2.9	0.3	4.2	3.9
General freight trucking, long-distance.....	48412	884.2	1.3	2.8	0.1	-1.2	3.0	4.2
Specialized freight trucking.....	4842	465.2	-0.3	3.7	-0.7	-0.4	3.0	3.4
Postal service ¹	491	597.8	-4.4	7.9	-5.0	-0.6	2.6	3.1
Postal service ¹	4911	597.8	-4.4	7.9	-5.0	-0.6	2.6	3.1
Couriers and messengers.....	492	1,311.6	-3.6	9.4	1.3	5.1	10.8	5.4
Warehousing and storage.....	493	1,885.9	-4.1	9.3	2.5	6.8	12.0	4.8
Warehousing and storage.....	4931	1,885.9	-4.1	9.3	2.5	6.8	12.0	4.8
Information								
Publishing.....	511	884.5	5.7	1.5	8.0	2.1	9.6	7.3
Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	5111	229.5	1.1	5.6	-5.0	-6.0	0.4	6.8
Newspaper publishers.....	51111	82.2	1.1	5.5	-7.9	-8.8	-2.8	6.6
Periodical publishers.....	51112	65.0	1.0	5.2	-4.7	-5.7	0.3	6.3
Software publishers.....	5112	655.0	4.4	1.0	10.6	5.9	11.7	5.5
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	515	242.3	5.7	0.2	3.4	-2.1	3.6	5.9
Radio and television broadcasting.....	5151	190.2	6.6	-1.0	4.2	-2.3	3.1	5.6
Cable and other subscription programming.....	5152	52.1	3.4	3.0	1.8	-1.6	4.9	6.6
Wired and wireless telecommunications carriers.....	5173	520.5	0.4	1.3	-1.1	-1.4	0.2	1.7
Wired telecommunications carriers.....	517311	439.9	-2.9	4.9	-3.9	-1.0	0.7	1.8
Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	517312	80.6	6.1	-4.2	2.1	-3.8	-2.2	1.7
Finance and Insurance								
Commercial banking.....	52211	1,372.8	1.5	3.8	0.9	-0.6	4.8	5.4
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing								
Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	53212	99.2	5.9	1.3	3.0	-2.7	4.4	7.3
Professional and Technical Services								
Engineering services.....	54133	1,232.7	1.5	2.6	3.9	2.4	6.6	4.2
Administrative and Waste Services								
Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	5615	227.9	8.3	0.0	5.7	-2.5	5.7	8.3
Health Care and Social Assistance								
Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	6215	326.0	6.6	-1.3	7.4	0.7	6.1	5.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation								
Amusement parks and arcades.....	7131	243.1	-1.7	6.6	-0.3	1.4	6.3	4.8
Gambling industries.....	7132	141.4	8.2	-0.6	10.0	1.7	9.3	7.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Labor productivity, unit labor costs, and related data, 2019-2025 — Continued

Industry	2017 NAICS code	2025 Employment (thousands)	Annual percent change, 2019-2025					
			Labor productivity	Unit labor costs	Output	Hours worked	Labor compen- sation	Hourly compen- sation
Accommodation and Food Services								
Accommodation.....	721	1,959.5	0.3	4.5	-1.0	-1.3	3.4	4.8
Traveler accommodation.....	7211	1,860.9	0.4	4.4	-1.0	-1.5	3.3	4.9
Food services and drinking places.....	722	12,491.2	0.8	4.7	0.6	-0.2	5.4	5.6
Restaurants and other eating places.....	72251	11,129.8	1.0	4.6	0.7	-0.3	5.3	5.6
Full-service restaurants.....	722511	5,421.0	1.6	3.9	0.5	-1.0	4.5	5.6
Limited-service eating places.....	722513,4,5	5,708.8	0.5	5.4	0.8	0.4	6.3	5.9
Other Services								
Automotive repair and maintenance.....	8111	1,298.8	-1.6	6.1	0.5	2.1	6.6	4.4
Drycleaning and laundry services.....	8123	275.1	0.7	4.4	-1.4	-2.1	3.0	5.2

¹ For NAICS industries 491 and 4911, annual percent changes are for the fiscal year ending in September.