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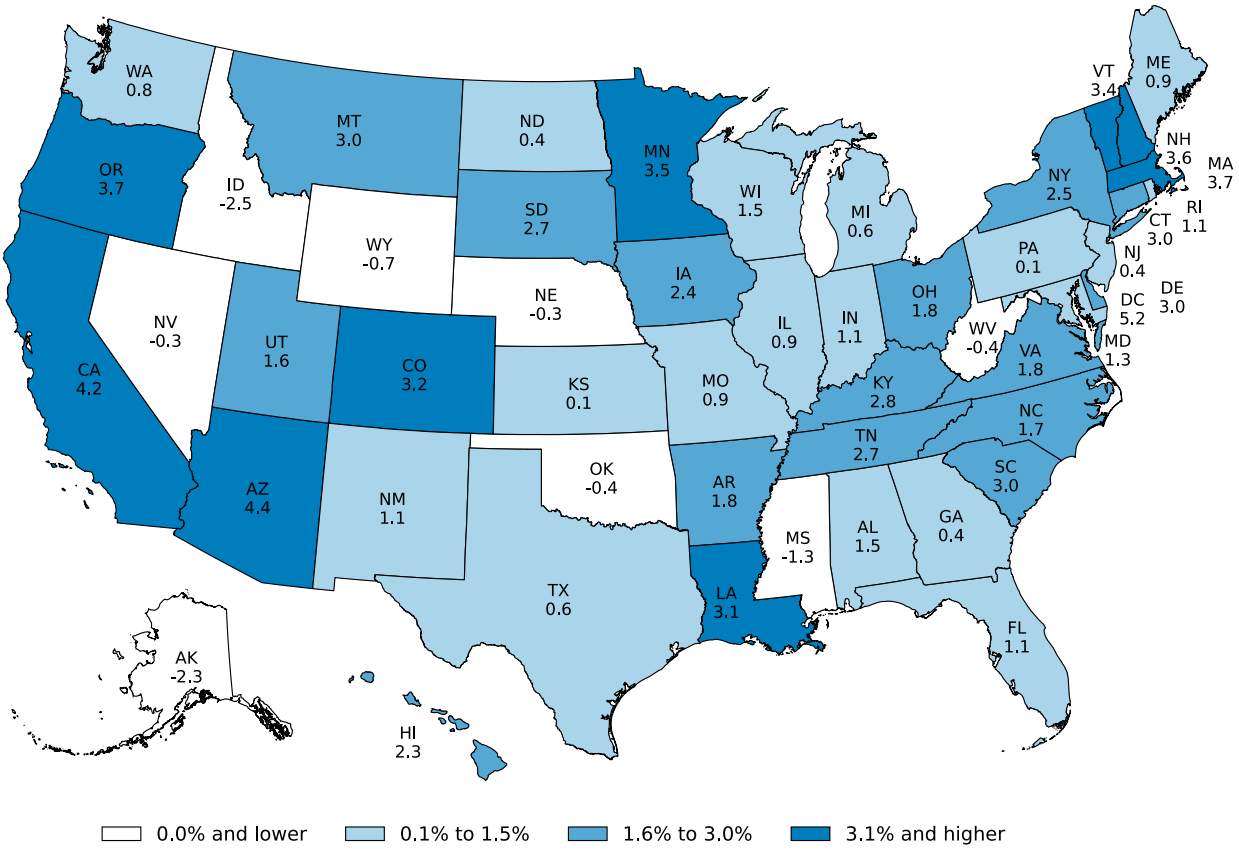
PRODUCTIVITY BY STATE – 2025

Labor productivity in the private nonfarm sector increased in 42 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Output increased in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Hours worked increased in 33 states. The District of Columbia experienced the highest growth in labor productivity, an increase of 5.2 percent. (See chart 1 and table 1.)

Chart 1. Labor productivity by state, percent change, 2025

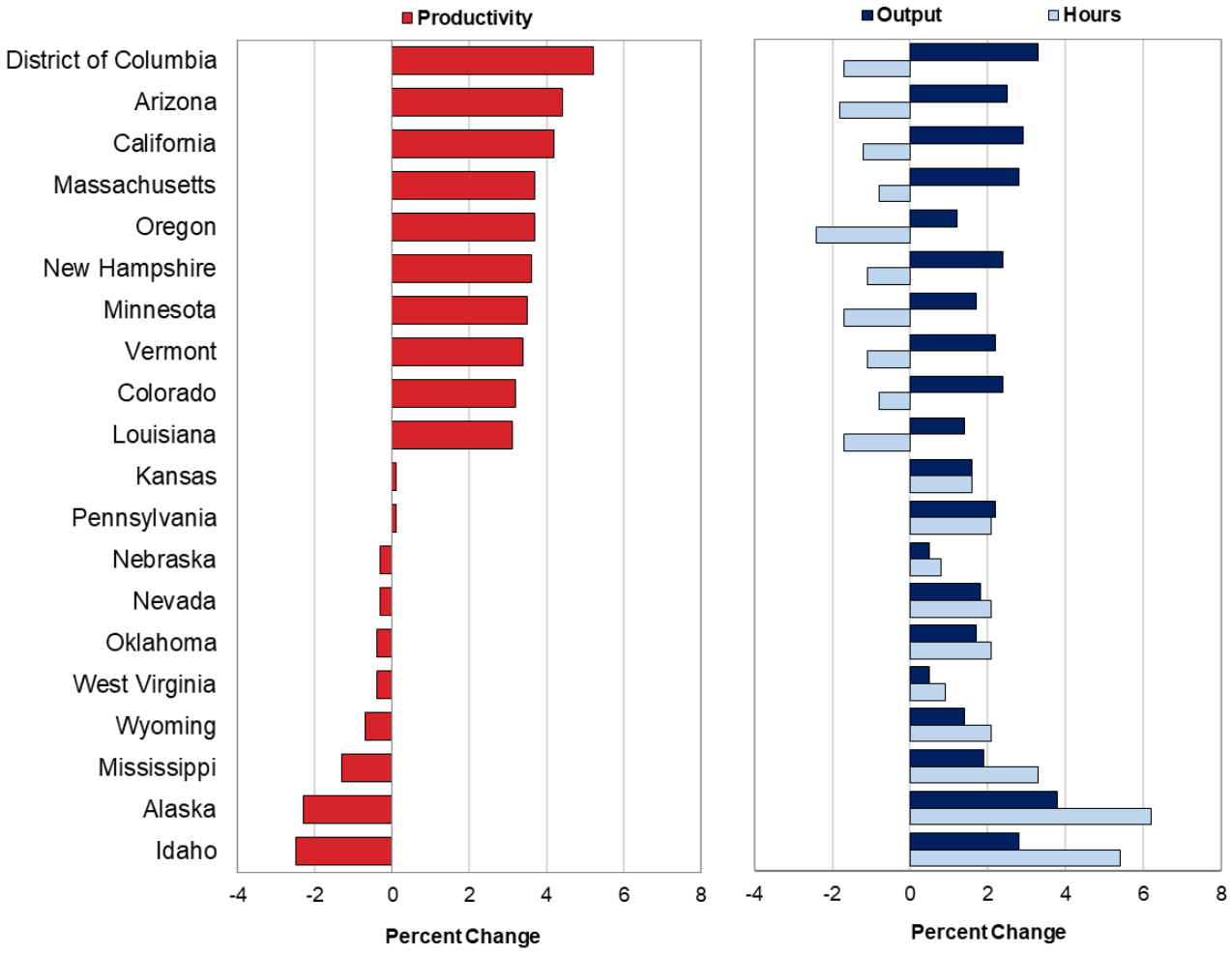


Labor Productivity Trends in U.S. States, 2025

- In 2025, 3 areas experienced productivity growth of more than 4.0 percent: the District of Columbia (+5.2 percent), Arizona (+4.4 percent), and California (+4.2 percent).
- Alaska saw the highest growth in output (+3.8 percent), followed by Florida (+3.7 percent), South Carolina (+3.6 percent), and Utah (+3.5 percent).
- Two states had gains in hours worked exceeding 5.0 percent: Alaska (+6.2 percent) and Idaho (+5.4 percent).
- Labor productivity declined in eight states – Idaho, Alaska, Mississippi, Wyoming, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Nevada, and Nebraska – as hours worked increased at a faster rate than output.

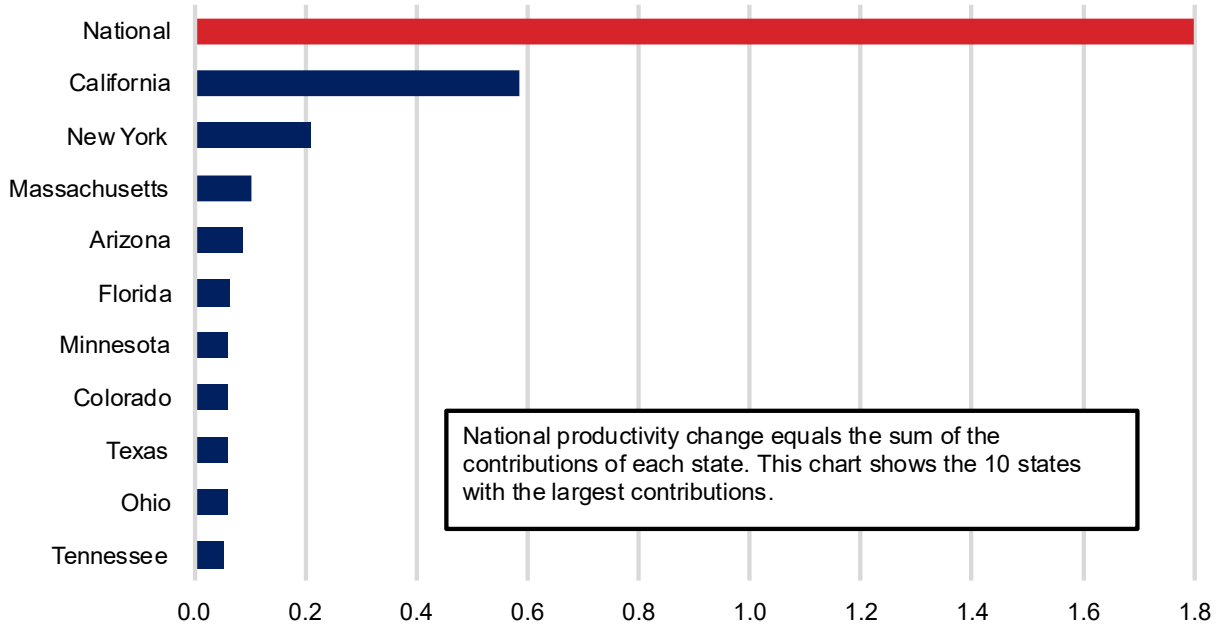
Chart 2 displays the states with the highest and lowest productivity changes and their respective changes in output and hours worked in 2025. (See table 1.)

Chart 2. Labor productivity, output, and hours worked for selected states, percent change, 2025



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. Representing about 14 percent of national output, California had the largest influence on national productivity growth. The state's 4.2-percent increase in labor productivity in 2025 contributed to nearly one-third of the 1.8-percent increase at the national level. (See chart 3 and table 5.)

Chart 3. Contributions to national labor productivity, 2025

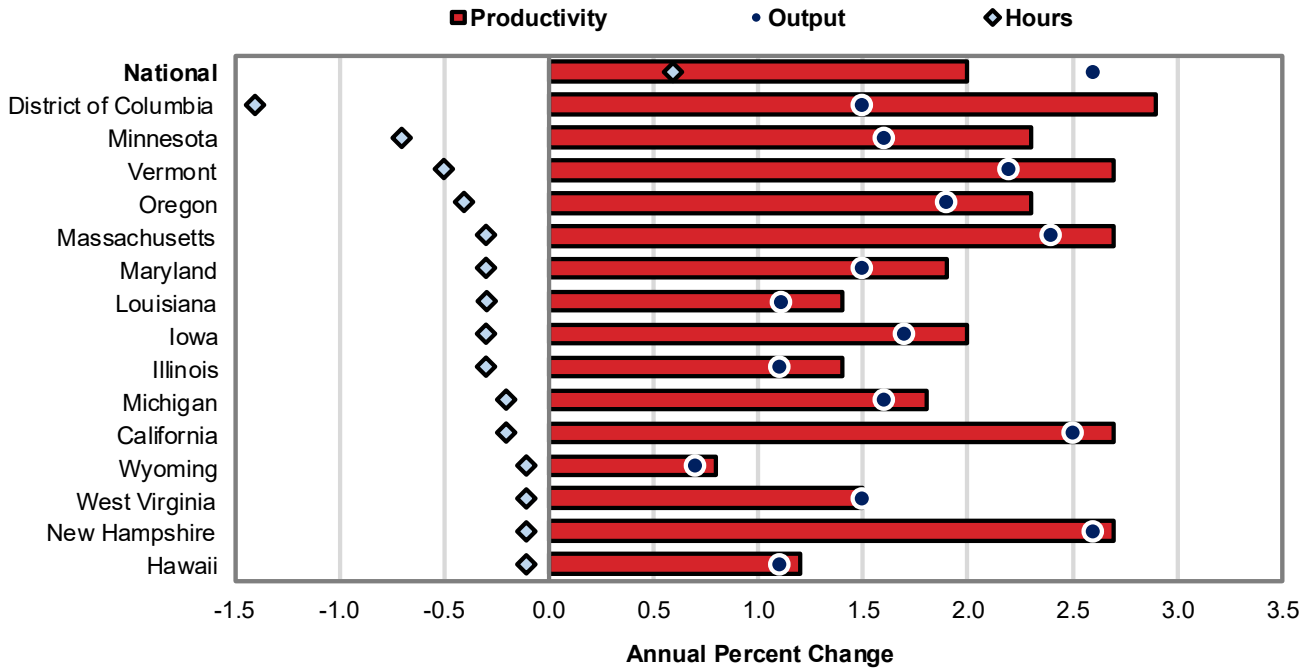


2019-25 Trends

Labor productivity and output increased in all 50 states and the District of Columbia from 2019 to 2025. 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. (See table 3.)

- Two states had labor productivity growth exceeding 3.0 percent: New Mexico (+3.6 percent) and Washington (+3.5 percent).
- Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia had productivity growth that outpaced the 2.0-percent growth of the nation.
- Output growth was highest in Florida (+4.4 percent).
- Idaho had the largest increase in hours worked (+3.4 percent).
- Hours worked declined for 14 states and the District of Columbia. Chart 4 shows the changes in labor productivity, output, and hours worked for areas with declines in hours worked from 2019 to 2025 along with the national figures for comparison. Hours worked increased at the national level.

Chart 4. Labor productivity, output, and hours worked for selected states, annual percent change, 2019-25



Long-term Trends

Chart 5. Labor productivity by state, annual percent change, 2007-25

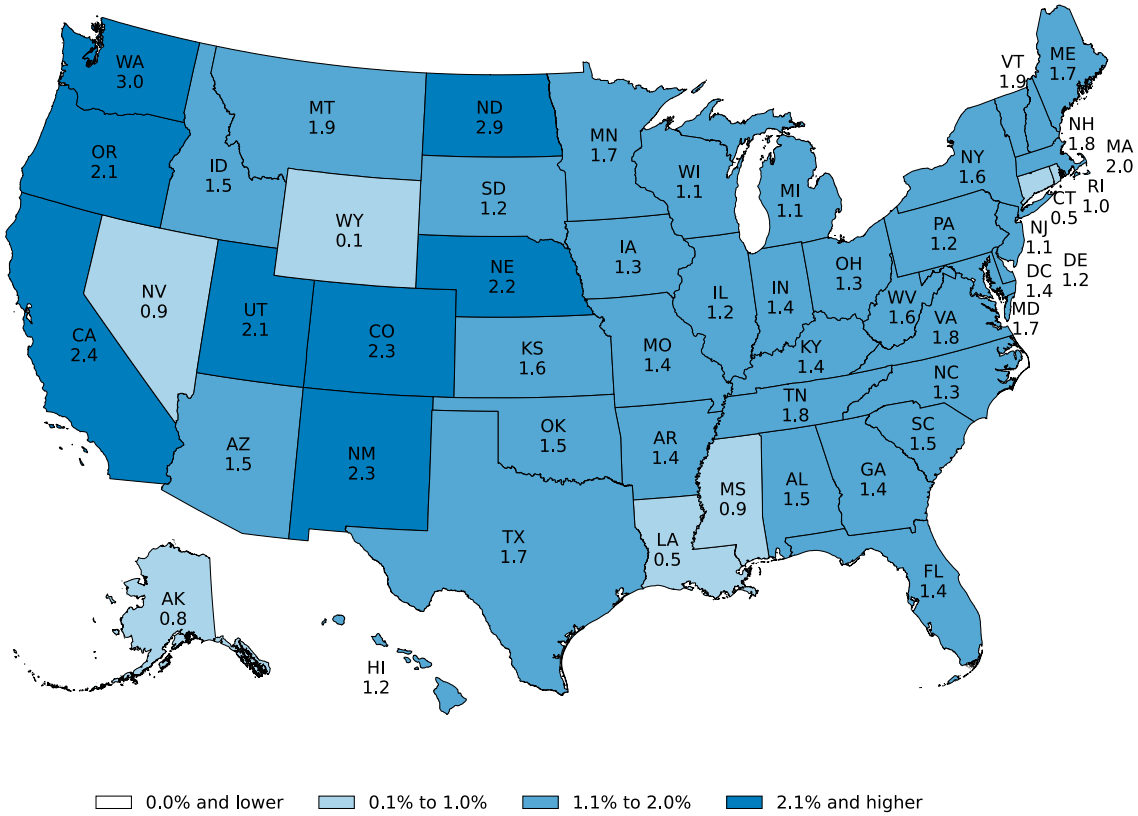
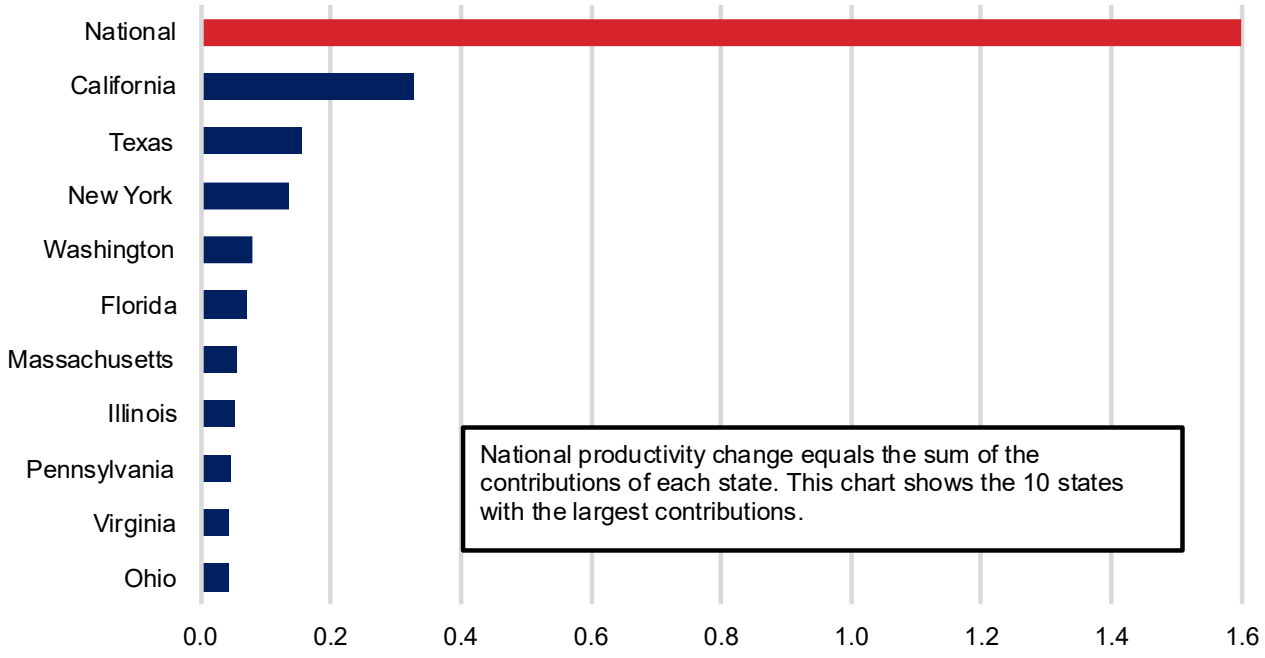


Chart 5 shows the annual percent change in labor productivity for all 50 states and the District of Columbia for the period 2007-25. (See table 2.)

- From 2007 to 2025, labor productivity rose in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- Washington experienced the highest rate of labor productivity growth of 3.0 percent per year.
- Output grew in 49 states and the District of Columbia while hours worked grew in 43 states and the District of Columbia.
- Output in Wyoming decreased 0.1 percent per year from 2007 to 2025.

Chart 6 shows states with the highest contribution to national labor productivity growth per year from 2007 to 2025. California, Texas, and New York, which have the largest economies, contributed the most to national productivity growth, nearly 40 percent of the 1.6-percent increase. (See table 4.)

Chart 6. Contributions to national labor productivity, annual percent change, 2007-25



Additional Information

Output and compensation measures for 2024 and earlier years reflect revisions to Gross Domestic Product by state and industry data published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Hours and employment data through 2024 have been revised to incorporate the BLS 2025 Current Employment Statistics benchmark.

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

- 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: Labor hours are measured as annual hours worked by all workers in the private nonfarm sector of each state. All workers include the sum of BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) data on the number of jobs held by wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments and Current Population Survey (CPS) data on the number of self-employed and unpaid family workers. Labor hours worked for wage and salary workers are estimated using CES data on hours paid of all employees. Paid hours are adjusted to an hours worked concept using ratios of hours worked to hours paid based on data from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) and off-the-clock hours incorporated from CPS data. Hours worked of self-employed and unpaid family workers are directly from the CPS. Hours worked are estimated separately for different types of workers and then are directly aggregated; no adjustments for labor composition are made.

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 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 (Ending Value/Starting Value)^(1/Number of Years)–1.

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

Area Name	2025 Employment (thousands)	Percent change, 2024-25					
		Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Unit labor costs	Labor compensation	Hourly compensation
States							
Alabama	1,911.379	1.5	2.5	0.9	0.9	3.4	2.4
Alaska	287.122	-2.3	3.8	6.2	3.4	7.3	1.0
Arizona	3,113.714	4.4	2.5	-1.8	0.2	2.7	4.7
Arkansas	1,205.271	1.8	2.7	0.9	3.0	5.8	4.8
California	17,086.804	4.2	2.9	-1.2	3.5	6.6	7.8
Colorado	2,670.599	3.2	2.4	-0.8	1.9	4.4	5.2
Connecticut	1,623.718	3.0	2.7	-0.3	0.5	3.3	3.6
Delaware	444.841	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	3.2	3.2
District of Columbia	544.274	5.2	3.3	-1.7	0.0	3.3	5.2
Florida	9,692.299	1.1	3.7	2.6	3.2	7.1	4.4
Georgia	4,653.988	0.4	2.1	1.8	2.5	4.7	2.8
Hawaii	577.946	2.3	2.9	0.5	1.5	4.4	3.8
Idaho	830.208	-2.5	2.8	5.4	5.9	8.9	3.3
Illinois	5,652.778	0.9	1.8	1.0	2.6	4.5	3.5
Indiana	3,011.970	1.1	2.9	1.8	1.7	4.6	2.8
Iowa	1,433.611	2.4	1.2	-1.1	0.9	2.1	3.3
Kansas	1,306.964	0.1	1.6	1.6	3.0	4.7	3.1
Kentucky	1,844.123	2.8	1.0	-1.7	1.4	2.4	4.2
Louisiana	1,800.941	3.1	1.4	-1.7	1.9	3.3	5.1
Maine	626.268	0.9	0.8	-0.1	2.4	3.2	3.3
Maryland	2,498.254	1.3	1.6	0.3	2.8	4.5	4.2
Massachusetts	3,474.609	3.7	2.8	-0.8	1.1	4.0	4.9
Michigan	4,142.741	0.6	1.1	0.5	3.5	4.7	4.1
Minnesota	2,755.027	3.5	1.7	-1.7	0.7	2.5	4.3
Mississippi	1,044.211	-1.3	1.9	3.3	4.6	6.6	3.3
Missouri	2,720.367	0.9	1.5	0.6	3.4	5.0	4.4
Montana	479.805	3.0	2.7	-0.2	-0.3	2.4	2.7
Nebraska	948.056	-0.3	0.5	0.8	2.1	2.6	1.8
Nevada	1,521.062	-0.3	1.8	2.1	3.8	5.6	3.5
New Hampshire	659.236	3.6	2.4	-1.1	2.7	5.1	6.3
New Jersey	4,027.645	0.4	2.1	1.7	2.8	4.9	3.2
New Mexico	763.391	1.1	2.5	1.4	1.8	4.3	2.9
New York	9,083.717	2.5	3.4	0.9	2.1	5.5	4.6
North Carolina	4,612.746	1.7	3.1	1.4	2.4	5.6	4.1
North Dakota	387.892	0.4	0.8	0.3	3.1	3.8	3.5
Ohio	5,172.985	1.8	1.9	0.1	1.9	3.9	3.8
Oklahoma	1,553.438	-0.4	1.7	2.1	3.5	5.3	3.1
Oregon	1,854.172	3.7	1.2	-2.4	1.1	2.3	4.8
Pennsylvania	5,856.142	0.1	2.2	2.1	3.0	5.3	3.1
Rhode Island	480.712	1.1	1.5	0.5	3.4	5.0	4.5
South Carolina	2,171.103	3.0	3.6	0.6	1.8	5.5	4.8
South Dakota	419.749	2.7	1.4	-1.2	3.2	4.6	5.9
Tennessee	3,179.360	2.7	2.1	-0.6	0.9	3.1	3.7
Texas	13,320.933	0.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	4.6	2.6
Utah	1,579.820	1.6	3.5	1.9	1.4	5.0	3.1
Vermont	284.192	3.4	2.2	-1.1	0.7	2.9	4.1
Virginia	3,739.901	1.8	2.1	0.3	1.6	3.7	3.4
Washington	3,267.996	0.8	2.5	1.7	3.7	6.3	4.5
West Virginia	608.717	-0.4	0.5	0.9	3.4	4.0	3.0
Wisconsin	2,839.463	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.8	3.8	3.3
Wyoming	245.551	-0.7	1.4	2.1	2.0	3.4	1.3
Regions							
Midwest	30,791.604	1.3	1.7	0.4	2.3	4.1	3.6
Northeast	26,116.239	1.9	2.8	0.9	2.1	4.9	4.0
South	54,825.779	1.3	2.6	1.3	2.3	4.9	3.6
West	34,278.191	3.1	2.7	-0.4	2.9	5.7	6.1

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

Area Name	2025 Employment (thousands)	Annual percent change, 2007-25					
		Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Unit labor costs	Labor compensation	Hourly compensation
States							
Alabama	1,911.379	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.8	3.5	3.4
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Louisiana	1,800.941	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.4	3.0	2.8
Maine	626.268	1.7	1.8	0.1	2.0	3.8	3.7
Maryland	2,498.254	1.7	1.8	0.1	1.6	3.4	3.3
Massachusetts	3,474.609	2.0	2.4	0.4	1.4	3.9	3.5
Michigan	4,142.741	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.8	3.0	2.9
Minnesota	2,755.027	1.7	1.8	0.2	1.6	3.5	3.3
Mississippi	1,044.211	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.9	3.0	2.9
Missouri	2,720.367	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.9	3.3	3.4
Montana	479.805	1.9	2.4	0.5	2.3	4.8	4.3
Nebraska	948.056	2.2	2.6	0.3	1.0	3.6	3.3
Nevada	1,521.062	0.9	1.7	0.8	2.4	4.1	3.3
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Rhode Island	480.712	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.0	3.1	3.0
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Wisconsin	2,839.463	1.1	1.5	0.3	1.9	3.4	3.1
Wyoming	245.551	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	2.7	2.6	2.8
Regions							
Midwest	30,791.604	1.3	1.5	0.2	1.8	3.3	3.1
Northeast	26,116.239	1.4	1.8	0.4	1.6	3.5	3.1
South	54,825.779	1.6	2.5	0.9	1.8	4.3	3.4
West	34,278.191	2.2	2.9	0.6	1.6	4.5	3.8

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

Area Name	Annual percent change		
	2007-19	2019-25	2007-25
States			
Alabama	1.4	1.7	1.5
Alaska	0.2	2.2	0.8
Arizona	0.9	2.6	1.5
Arkansas	1.0	2.0	1.4
California	2.3	2.7	2.4
Colorado	2.1	2.8	2.3
Connecticut	0.2	1.1	0.5
Delaware	0.7	2.2	1.2
District of Columbia	0.6	2.9	1.4
Florida	1.0	2.1	1.4
Georgia	1.6	0.9	1.4
Hawaii	1.2	1.2	1.2
Idaho	1.9	0.8	1.5
Illinois	1.1	1.4	1.2
Indiana	0.9	2.3	1.4
Iowa	0.9	2.0	1.3
Kansas	1.7	1.4	1.6
Kentucky	1.5	1.3	1.4
Louisiana	0.0	1.4	0.5
Maine	1.1	2.8	1.7
Maryland	1.6	1.9	1.7
Massachusetts	1.6	2.7	2.0
Michigan	0.7	1.8	1.1
Minnesota	1.3	2.3	1.7
Mississippi	0.7	1.5	0.9
Missouri	1.2	2.0	1.4
Montana	1.6	2.5	1.9
Nebraska	1.9	3.0	2.2
Nevada	0.7	1.3	0.9
New Hampshire	1.4	2.7	1.8
New Jersey	0.9	1.5	1.1
New Mexico	1.7	3.6	2.3
New York	1.4	1.9	1.6
North Carolina	0.9	2.1	1.3
North Dakota	3.9	1.0	2.9
Ohio	1.2	1.5	1.3
Oklahoma	1.9	0.6	1.5
Oregon	2.0	2.3	2.1
Pennsylvania	1.3	1.0	1.2
Rhode Island	1.0	1.0	1.0
South Carolina	1.3	1.9	1.5
South Dakota	1.3	0.9	1.2
Tennessee	1.5	2.5	1.8
Texas	1.4	2.2	1.7
Utah	1.9	2.5	2.1
Vermont	1.5	2.7	1.9
Virginia	1.6	2.3	1.8
Washington	2.7	3.5	3.0
West Virginia	1.6	1.5	1.6
Wisconsin	1.0	1.4	1.1
Wyoming	-0.2	0.8	0.1
Regions			
Midwest	1.1	1.7	1.3
Northeast	1.3	1.8	1.4
South	1.3	2.0	1.6
West	2.1	2.6	2.2

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

Area Name	Share Weight (percent)	Annual percent change, 2007-25	
		Labor Productivity	Contribution to National
National		1.6	
Alabama	1.1	1.5	0.016
Alaska	0.3	0.8	0.002
Arizona	1.7	1.5	0.026
Arkansas	0.6	1.4	0.009
California	13.7	2.4	0.329
Colorado	1.8	2.3	0.041
Connecticut	1.5	0.5	0.007
Delaware	0.4	1.2	0.005
District of Columbia	0.5	1.4	0.008
Florida	5.1	1.4	0.072
Georgia	2.9	1.4	0.041
Hawaii	0.4	1.2	0.005
Idaho	0.4	1.5	0.005
Illinois	4.4	1.2	0.053
Indiana	1.9	1.4	0.027
Iowa	0.9	1.3	0.012
Kansas	0.8	1.6	0.013
Kentucky	1.0	1.4	0.015
Louisiana	1.3	0.5	0.007
Maine	0.3	1.7	0.005
Maryland	1.8	1.7	0.030
Massachusetts	2.8	2.0	0.056
Michigan	2.6	1.1	0.028
Minnesota	1.8	1.7	0.031
Mississippi	0.5	0.9	0.005
Missouri	1.6	1.4	0.023
Montana	0.2	1.9	0.005
Nebraska	0.6	2.2	0.013
Nevada	0.9	0.9	0.008
New Hampshire	0.4	1.8	0.008
New Jersey	3.1	1.1	0.034
New Mexico	0.4	2.3	0.010
New York	8.5	1.6	0.136
North Carolina	2.8	1.3	0.036
North Dakota	0.3	2.9	0.008
Ohio	3.4	1.3	0.044
Oklahoma	1.0	1.5	0.014
Oregon	1.1	2.1	0.023
Pennsylvania	3.9	1.2	0.047
Rhode Island	0.3	1.0	0.003
South Carolina	1.1	1.5	0.016
South Dakota	0.2	1.2	0.003
Tennessee	1.8	1.8	0.033
Texas	9.2	1.7	0.157
Utah	0.9	2.1	0.019
Vermont	0.2	1.9	0.003
Virginia	2.5	1.8	0.045
Washington	2.6	3.0	0.079
West Virginia	0.4	1.6	0.006
Wisconsin	1.7	1.1	0.018
Wyoming	0.2	0.1	0.000

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

Area Name	Annual percent change			
	2007-19	2019-25	2007-25	2024-25
National	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.8
Alabama	0.015	0.018	0.016	0.016
Alaska	0.001	0.005	0.002	-0.005
Arizona	0.015	0.048	0.026	0.085
Arkansas	0.006	0.013	0.009	0.011
California	0.310	0.384	0.329	0.585
Colorado	0.036	0.052	0.041	0.060
Connecticut	0.003	0.014	0.007	0.038
Delaware	0.003	0.008	0.005	0.012
District of Columbia	0.003	0.015	0.008	0.027
Florida	0.049	0.117	0.072	0.064
Georgia	0.046	0.028	0.041	0.012
Hawaii	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.008
Idaho	0.007	0.003	0.005	-0.010
Illinois	0.050	0.058	0.053	0.036
Indiana	0.017	0.042	0.027	0.020
Iowa	0.008	0.018	0.012	0.021
Kansas	0.014	0.011	0.013	0.001
Kentucky	0.016	0.013	0.015	0.028
Louisiana	0.000	0.016	0.007	0.035
Maine	0.003	0.009	0.005	0.003
Maryland	0.029	0.031	0.030	0.021
Massachusetts	0.045	0.076	0.056	0.103
Michigan	0.018	0.044	0.028	0.014
Minnesota	0.024	0.041	0.031	0.061
Mississippi	0.004	0.008	0.005	-0.006
Missouri	0.020	0.031	0.023	0.014
Montana	0.004	0.006	0.005	0.008
Nebraska	0.011	0.019	0.013	-0.002
Nevada	0.006	0.012	0.008	-0.003
New Hampshire	0.006	0.011	0.008	0.015
New Jersey	0.029	0.045	0.034	0.012
New Mexico	0.008	0.015	0.010	0.005
New York	0.119	0.161	0.136	0.210
North Carolina	0.025	0.059	0.036	0.049
North Dakota	0.011	0.003	0.008	0.001
Ohio	0.041	0.049	0.044	0.058
Oklahoma	0.019	0.005	0.014	-0.003
Oregon	0.022	0.026	0.023	0.040
Pennsylvania	0.053	0.037	0.047	0.004
Rhode Island	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
South Carolina	0.014	0.021	0.016	0.035
South Dakota	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.007
Tennessee	0.027	0.048	0.033	0.053
Texas	0.127	0.209	0.157	0.059
Utah	0.016	0.025	0.019	0.017
Vermont	0.002	0.004	0.003	0.005
Virginia	0.040	0.056	0.045	0.044
Washington	0.068	0.101	0.079	0.024
West Virginia	0.006	0.005	0.006	-0.001
Wisconsin	0.017	0.022	0.018	0.023
Wyoming	0.000	0.001	0.000	-0.001

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

Area Name	Share Weight (percent)	Percent change, 2024-25	
		Labor Productivity	Contribution to Region
Northeast		1.9	
Connecticut	6.3	3.0	0.189
Maine	1.6	0.9	0.015
Massachusetts	13.8	3.7	0.511
New Hampshire	2.0	3.6	0.074
New Jersey	14.7	0.4	0.059
New York	41.8	2.5	1.044
Pennsylvania	17.7	0.1	0.018
Rhode Island	1.3	1.1	0.015
Vermont	0.7	3.4	0.025
South		1.3	
Alabama	3.0	1.5	0.045
Arkansas	1.8	1.8	0.033
Delaware	1.1	3.0	0.034
District of Columbia	1.5	5.2	0.076
Florida	16.6	1.1	0.182
Georgia	8.7	0.4	0.035
Kentucky	2.8	2.8	0.079
Louisiana	3.2	3.1	0.100
Maryland	4.6	1.3	0.060
Mississippi	1.4	-1.3	-0.018
North Carolina	8.2	1.7	0.139
Oklahoma	2.4	-0.4	-0.010
South Carolina	3.3	3.0	0.099
Tennessee	5.6	2.7	0.151
Texas	27.9	0.6	0.168
Virginia	6.9	1.8	0.124
West Virginia	1.0	-0.4	-0.004
Midwest		1.3	
Illinois	21.1	0.9	0.190
Indiana	9.6	1.1	0.106
Iowa	4.6	2.4	0.110
Kansas	4.0	0.1	0.004
Michigan	12.5	0.6	0.075
Minnesota	9.1	3.5	0.320
Missouri	8.0	0.9	0.072
Nebraska	3.3	-0.3	-0.010
North Dakota	1.4	0.4	0.006
Ohio	16.9	1.8	0.304
South Dakota	1.3	2.7	0.035
Wisconsin	8.1	1.5	0.122
West		3.1	
Alaska	0.9	-2.3	-0.020
Arizona	7.6	4.4	0.332
California	54.4	4.2	2.286
Colorado	7.3	3.2	0.234
Hawaii	1.4	2.3	0.032
Idaho	1.6	-2.5	-0.041
Montana	1.0	3.0	0.030
Nevada	3.7	-0.3	-0.011
New Mexico	1.7	1.1	0.019
Oregon	4.3	3.7	0.158
Utah	4.1	1.6	0.065
Washington	11.5	0.8	0.092
Wyoming	0.6	-0.7	-0.005