

WHERE THE HOTELS ARE, AND WHERE THE LAUNDRIES ARE NOT

Accommodation employment measured against commercial laundry employment in every US state, showing where hotel demand sits furthest from the capacity to serve it.

Amara Belkaid · APXXO Data — industry · 16 September 2026

DATA AS AT	LAST CHECKED	MEASURED IN	ROWS
2025	2026-09-16	accommodation jobs per laundry job	44

38.0

HOTEL JOBS PER LAUNDRY JOB IN NEVADA

165,778 accommodation jobs against 4,368 laundry jobs — the widest gap of the 44 states shown.

7.3

THE NATIONAL RATIO

19 states sit above it. The median state is Wisconsin at 7.1.

2.7

CONNECTICUT IS THE BEST SERVED

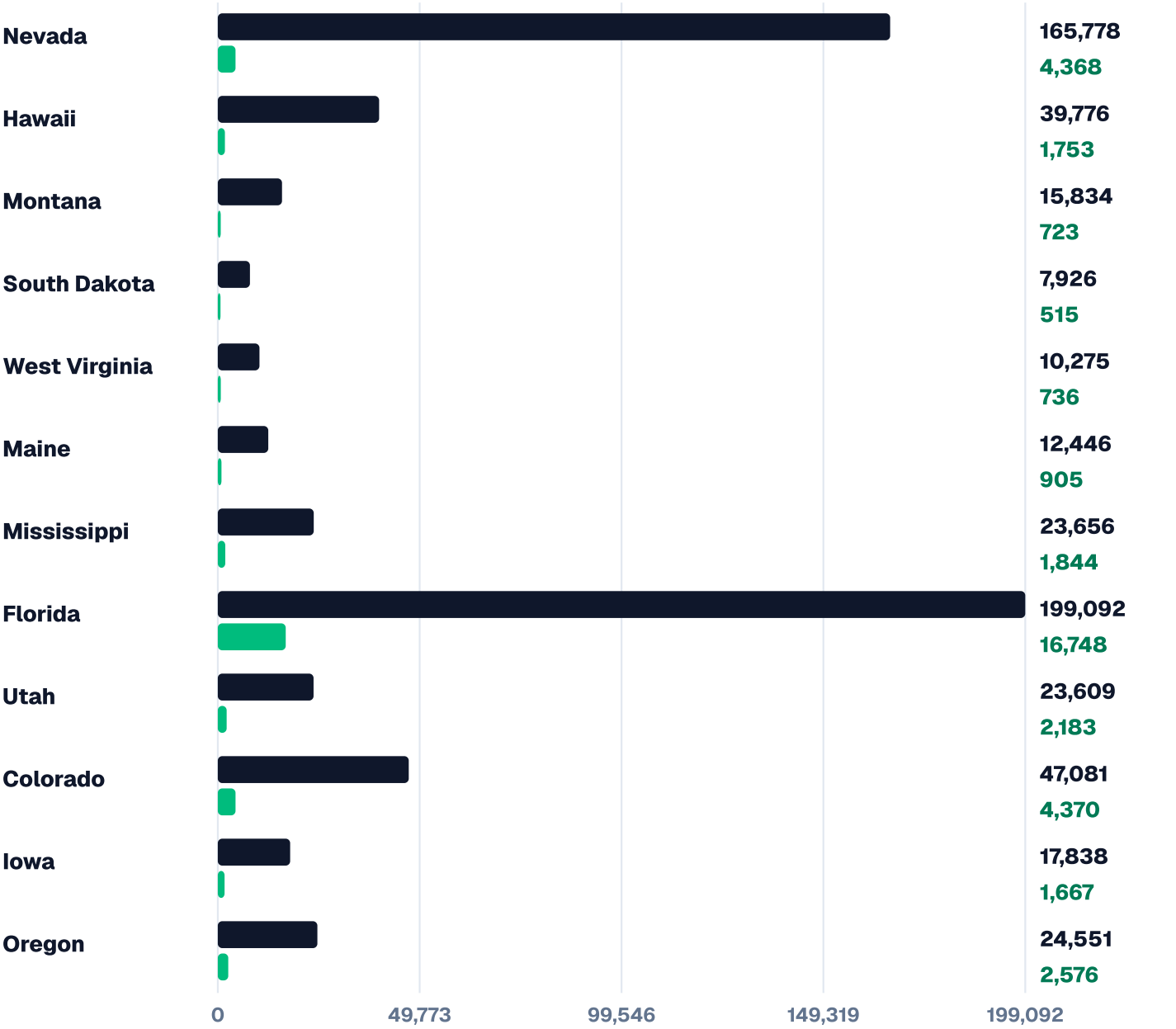
Roughly one commercial laundry job for every three in accommodation.

AT A GLANCE

TOP 12 OF 44

The twelve states with the widest gap. Both bars are jobs, on the same scale — which is the point: the laundry bar is barely visible beside the demand it serves.

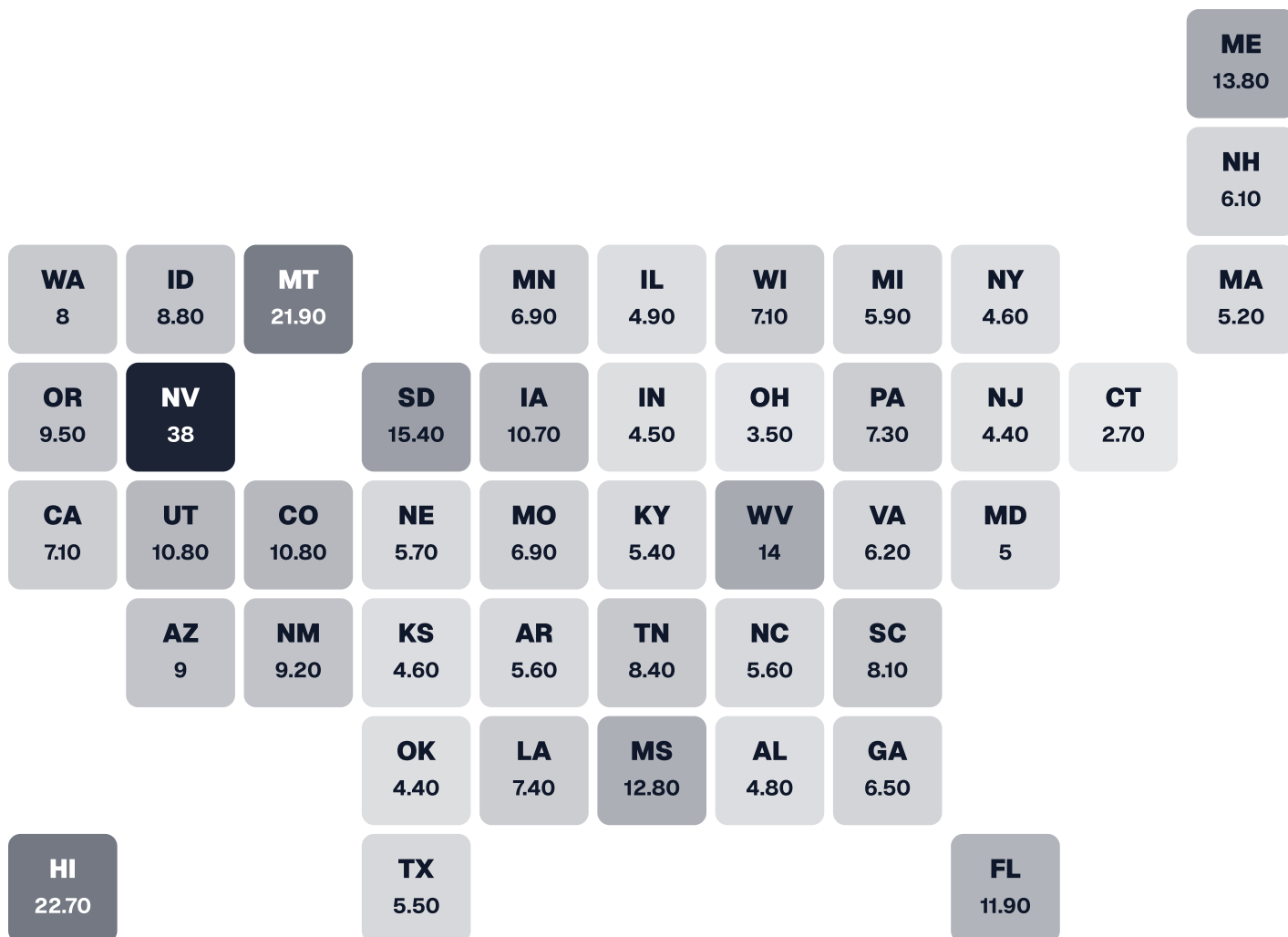
■ ACCOMMODATION JOBS ■ LAUNDRY JOBS



ON THE MAP

44 OF 44 SHOWN

Hotel jobs for every laundry job. The darker the tile, the further hotel demand sits from the capacity serving it.



SCALE 2.70 38 Every tile carries its own figure, so the map reads without the colour.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW

Where the hotels are, and where the laundries are not

Across the 44 states where both industries are disclosed, there are 7.3 accommodation jobs for every commercial laundry job. 19 states sit above that line.

Nevada is the extreme: 165,778 accommodation jobs against 4,368 in laundry, a ratio of 38.0. At the other end Connecticut runs at 2.7, which is a different industry structure rather than a different amount of linen.

Nevada has 38 hotel jobs for every laundry job. The national figure is 7.3.

A high ratio is a question, not an answer

It is tempting to read the top of this table as unmet demand. It is not, quite. A hotel that runs its own laundry has those workers counted under accommodation, so a state full of large resorts with in-house plants will show a high ratio and have no shortage at all.

That is most of what is happening at the top. **How fast that gap opened** (</en-us/data/laundry-capacity-change/>) is a separate question. What the number does say is where hotel demand is large relative to the commercial laundry sector serving it — which is where an operator either built their own plant, or wishes they had.

Businesses, not just jobs

The laundries-per-100-hotels column is the same question asked of operators rather than headcount. A state can have adequate laundry employment concentrated in two very large plants, which is a different risk profile from the same employment spread across forty.

Concentration is efficient until the plant that serves half the state has a bad week. Spread is resilient and more expensive. Neither is the right answer everywhere, which is why both columns are here rather than one composite score.

Concentration is efficient until the plant serving half the state has a bad week. That is a resilience question, and it does not show up in a price.

What this is useful for, and what it is not

Both counts are 2025 annual averages from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, which covers every establishment subject to unemployment insurance. It is a census rather than a sample, so the counts are solid — the interpretation is where the care is needed.

Linen crosses state lines, and a plant near a border serves both sides of it. 7 states are not shown at all because BLS withheld a figure to protect the confidentiality of individual employers. Employment counts jobs rather than people, and a part-time job counts the same as a full-time one. **The same question asked of the UK** (</en-us/data/uk-laundry-capacity-by-region/>) uses a different survey and is not directly comparable.

HOW WE WORKED THIS OUT

Both counts are the 2025 annual averages from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, which covers every establishment subject to unemployment insurance - a census rather than a sample.

Demand is NAICS 721, Accommodation. Supply is NAICS 8123, Drycleaning and laundry services. Private ownership only, at state level.

The headline figure is one divided by the other: how many accommodation jobs exist in a state for each commercial laundry job. Nationally across the states shown that ratio is 7.3; 19 states are above it.

A high ratio does not prove a shortage. Hotels may run laundry in-house, which QCEW counts under accommodation rather than under laundry services, and linen crosses state lines. It shows where hotel demand is large relative to the commercial laundry sector serving it - a starting point, not a conclusion.

7 states are not shown because BLS withheld at least one figure to protect the confidentiality of individual employers: Delaware, District of Columbia, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wyoming, Alaska.

Employment counts jobs, not people, and a part-time job counts the same as a full-time one.

THE NUMBERS

44 ROWS - AS AT 2025

REGION	ACCOMMODATION JOBS PER LAUNDRY JOB	ACCOMMODATION JOBS	LAUNDRY JOBS	ACCOMMODATION BUSINESSES	LAUNDRY BUSINESSES	LAUNDRIES PER 100 HOTELS
Nevada	38	165,778	4,368	632	241	38.10
Hawaii	22.70	39,776	1,753	570	76	13.30
Montana	21.90	15,834	723	865	62	7.20
South Dakota	15.40	7,926	515	586	51	8.70
West Virginia	14	10,275	736	440	69	15.70
Maine	13.80	12,446	905	980	95	9.70
Mississippi	12.80	23,656	1,844	928	198	21.30
Florida	11.90	199,092	16,748	5,416	1,754	32.40
Utah	10.80	23,609	2,183	921	160	17.40

REGION	ACCOMMODATION JOBS PER LAUNDRY JOB	ACCOMMODATION JOBS	LAUNDRY JOBS	ACCOMMODATION BUSINESSES	LAUNDRY BUSINESSES	LAUNDRIES PER 100 HOTELS
Colorado	10.80	47,081	4,370	1,868	426	22.80
Iowa	10.70	17,838	1,667	837	146	17.40
Oregon	9.50	24,551	2,576	1,449	224	15.50
New Mexico	9.20	14,376	1,558	826	138	16.70
Arizona	9	46,182	5,132	1,475	311	21.10
Idaho	8.80	11,004	1,251	701	112	16
Tennessee	8.40	37,736	4,515	2,013	364	18.10
South Carolina	8.10	32,520	3,995	1,580	334	21.10
Washington	8	33,250	4,152	1,545	406	26.30
Louisiana	7.40	26,531	3,599	1,283	328	25.60
Pennsylvania	7.30	57,414	7,912	2,134	851	39.90
Wisconsin	7.10	30,110	4,233	1,618	292	18
California	7.10	218,228	30,623	7,609	3,344	43.90
Minnesota	6.90	26,150	3,796	1,536	296	19.30
Missouri	6.90	31,578	4,564	1,490	405	27.20
Georgia	6.50	46,050	7,066	2,970	962	32.40
Virginia	6.20	42,615	6,873	2,081	755	36.30
New Hampshire	6.10	8,298	1,362	592	114	19.30
Michigan	5.90	40,560	6,854	2,242	700	31.20
Nebraska	5.70	8,523	1,506	509	102	20
North Carolina	5.60	45,335	8,113	2,520	730	29
Arkansas	5.60	10,794	1,931	996	168	16.90
Texas	5.50	134,998	24,662	7,401	2,282	30.80
Kentucky	5.40	15,367	2,825	1,113	268	24.10
Massachusetts	5.20	36,772	7,047	1,246	748	60
Maryland	5	25,785	5,154	976	612	62.70
Illinois	4.90	46,758	9,636	1,854	997	53.80
Alabama	4.80	17,368	3,644	1,296	330	25.50
Kansas	4.60	9,200	2,018	680	148	21.80
New York	4.60	89,235	19,506	3,498	3,864	110.50

REGION	ACCOMMODATION JOBS PER LAUNDRY JOB	ACCOMMODATION JOBS	LAUNDRY JOBS	ACCOMMODATION BUSINESSES	LAUNDRY BUSINESSES	LAUNDRIES PER 100 HOTELS
Indiana	4.50	24,442	5,424	1,322	410	31
New Jersey	4.40	45,208	10,311	1,450	1,389	95.80
Oklahoma	4.40	13,598	3,088	1,066	276	25.90
Ohio	3.50	34,294	9,686	1,969	693	35.20
Connecticut	2.70	9,825	3,603	509	405	79.60

WHAT TO TAKE AWAY

Hotel demand and laundry capacity are not distributed the same way. 19 of 44 states carry more accommodation per laundry job than the national average, and in Nevada the ratio is 38 — which is either a plant somebody already built in-house, or one nobody has built yet.

WHERE IT CAME FROM

US Bureau of Labor Statistics — Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) (<https://www.bls.gov/cew/>)

US federal government — public domain · published annual (quarterly data also published)

WHEN THIS PAGE CHANGES NEXT

QCEW publishes annual averages roughly nine months after the year ends, so this page changes once a year. The pipeline checks every week and usually finds nothing, which is the expected result.

LAST CHECKED 16 SEPTEMBER 2026

This page is free to use and free to quote. If you cite it, please link back so readers can check the figures and the method for themselves.

CITE THIS PAGE

Free to quote, with or without permission. A link back means your readers can check the figures and the method for themselves. The chart can be embedded straight into your own page, and it carries the attribution with it.

Amara Belkaid, "Where the hotels are, and where the laundries are not", APXXO, 2026.
<https://apxxo.com/en-us/data/laundry-capacity-by-state/>

MORE DATA FROM APXXO

AS AT 2026-06

What commercial electricity costs, by US state

Updated monthly. Free to download.

[\(/en-us/data/commercial-electricity-cost/\)](/en-us/data/commercial-electricity-cost/)

AS AT 2025 (PROVISIONAL) · BLS 2025 · FX 2026-09-15

What cleaning and laundry staff earn: London vs New York

Two governments, two classifications, one comparison. Free to download.

[\(/en-us/data/cleaning-wages-london-new-york/\)](/en-us/data/cleaning-wages-london-new-york/)

AS AT AUGUST 2026

What cleaning and laundry have actually cost

January 2016 to August 2026. Free to download.

[\(/en-us/data/cleaning-laundry-cost-index/\)](/en-us/data/cleaning-laundry-cost-index/)

ALL DATA PAGES → [\(/EN-US/DATA/\)](/EN-US/DATA/)