## HOTEL EMPLOYMENT

2019 performance vs. 2024 projections by state
AHLAl Oxford Economics - April 2024

The hotel industry lost more than 680,000 direct employees as the pandemic slashed employment levels from nearly 2.4 million in 2019 to almost 1.7 million in 2020 . Since then, the industry's annual employment number has been inching higher, and is expected to further improve in 2024. But an economy-wide workforce shortage is preventing hotels from reaching their full employment potential. Hotels are projected to hire nearly 45,000 new employees this year, while still employing nearly 225,000 fewer people compared to 2019. All but two states are expected to remain below their 2019 employment levels in 2024.

DIRECT HOTEL EMPLOYMENT

| STATE | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | PROJECTED 2024 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 4} \mathbf{~ v s . 2 0 1 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| NATIONAL | $\mathbf{2 , 3 6 6 , 9 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 1 4 1 , 1 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{- 9 . 5 \%}$ |
| ALABAMA | 21,890 | 19,676 | $-10.1 \%$ |
| ALASKA | 10,194 | 8,929 | $-12.4 \%$ |
| ARIZONA | 59,099 | 50,405 | $-14.7 \%$ |
| ARKANSAS | 13,007 | 13,191 | $1.4 \%$ |
| CALIFORNIA | 289,042 | 250,876 | $-13.2 \%$ |
| COLORADO | 53,239 | 49,237 | $-7.5 \%$ |
| CONNECTICUT | 25,269 | 21,278 | $-15.8 \%$ |
| DELAWARE | 4,839 | 4,725 | $-2.3 \%$ |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 16,824 | 16,683 | $-0.8 \%$ |
| FLORIDA | 208,863 | 195,483 | $-6.4 \%$ |
| GEORGIA | 54,631 | 50,113 | $-8.3 \%$ |
| HAWAII | 43,873 | 36,949 | $-15.8 \%$ |
| IDAHO | 13,010 | 11,994 | $-7.8 \%$ |
| ILLINOIS | 59,720 | 51,430 | $-13.9 \%$ |
| INDIANA | 24,151 | 21,433 | $-11.3 \%$ |
| IOWA | 22,395 | 21,214 | $-5.3 \%$ |
| KANSAS | 13,340 | 12,349 | $-7.4 \%$ |
| KENTUCKY | 18,147 | 17,157 | $-5.5 \%$ |
| LOUISIANA | 37,029 | 31,880 | $-13.9 \%$ |
| MAINE | 11,430 | 10,621 | $-7.1 \%$ |
| MARYLAND | 32,749 | 28,558 | $-12.8 \%$ |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 43,390 | 39,268 | $-9.5 \%$ |
| MICHIGAN | 57,919 | 51,095 | $-11.8 \%$ |
| MINNESOTA | 38,912 | 35,363 | $-9.1 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |


| MISSISSIPPI | 33,318 | 30,361 | -8.9\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MISSOURI | 37,829 | 34,883 | -7.8\% |
| MONTANA | 13,735 | 15,743 | 14.6\% |
| NEBRASKA | 9,623 | 9,101 | -5.4\% |
| NEVADA | 201,722 | 180,303 | -10.6\% |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 8,757 | 6,998 | -20.1\% |
| NEW JERSEY | 56,473 | 49,658 | -12.1\% |
| NEW MEXICO | 20,816 | 17,380 | -16.5\% |
| NEW YORK | 113,791 | 105,393 | -7.4\% |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 57,071 | 54,868 | -3.9\% |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 7,712 | 7,180 | -6.9\% |
| OHIO | 41,123 | 36,436 | -11.4\% |
| OKLAHOMA | 36,738 | 34,395 | -6.4\% |
| OREGON | 33,114 | 29,514 | -10.9\% |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 65,173 | 56,499 | -13.3\% |
| RHODE ISLAND | 7,593 | 7,171 | -5.6\% |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 34,114 | 31,906 | -6.5\% |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 11,163 | 10,274 | -8.0\% |
| TENNESSEE | 44,577 | 42,714 | -4.2\% |
| TEXAS | 148,641 | 139,578 | -6.1\% |
| UTAH | 24,224 | 23,460 | -3.2\% |
| VERMONT | 12,928 | 11,077 | -14.3\% |
| VIRGINIA | 50,144 | 44,397 | -11.5\% |
| WASHINGTON | 51,934 | 44,447 | -14.4\% |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 13,002 | 11,677 | -10.2\% |
| WISCONSIN | 46,638 | 44,894 | -3.7\% |
| WYOMING | 12,003 | 10,941 | -8.8\% |
| Source: Oxford Economics |  |  |  |

Note: Direct employment includes only those directly employed by hotels, including housekeepers, front desk agents, etc.

