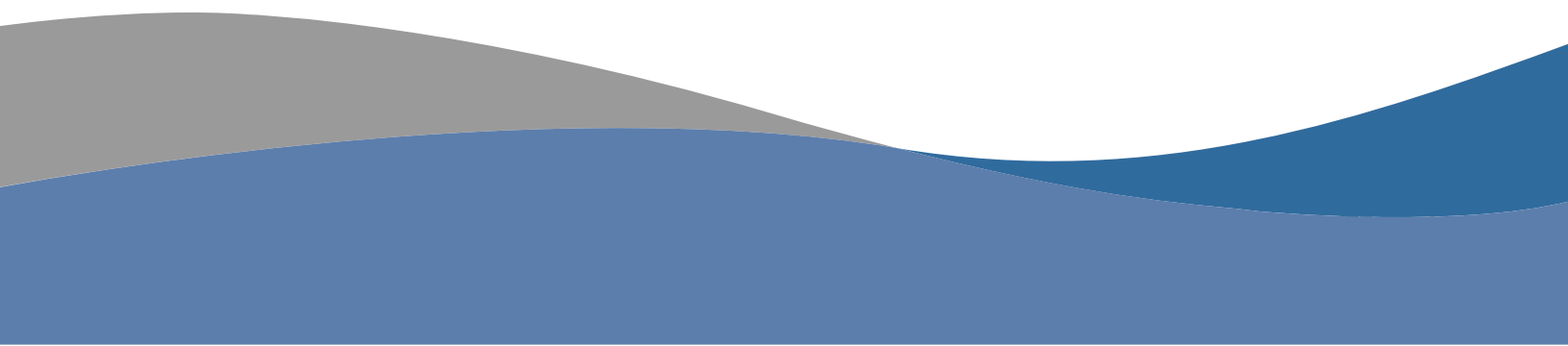




Industry Spotlight

Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries

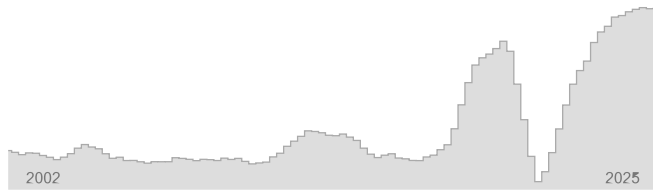
Greater Palm Springs



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Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries Greater Palm Springs – 2025Q2

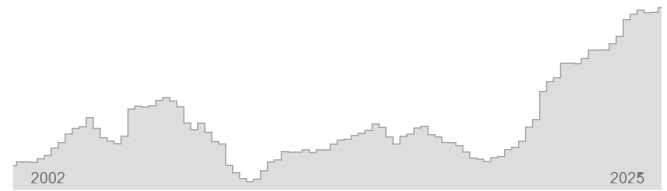
EMPLOYMENT



1,819

Regional employment / **1,073,590** in the nation

WAGES



\$39,963

Avg Wages per Worker / **\$79,923** in the nation

5.7% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+2.6%** in the US



1.0%

% of Total Employment / **0.6%** in the US

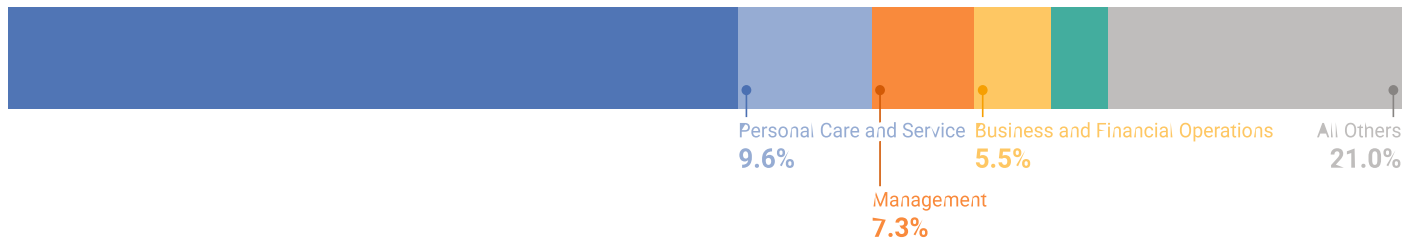


2.4% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+3.3%** in the US

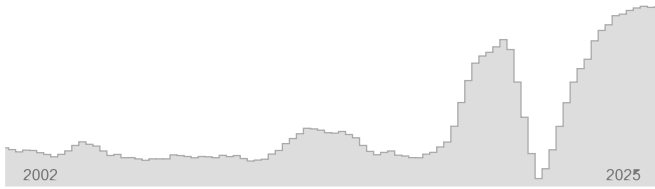


TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS

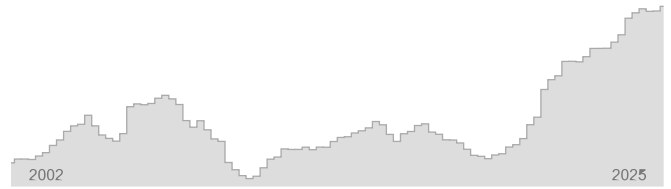


Industry Snapshot


EMPLOYMENT




WAGES

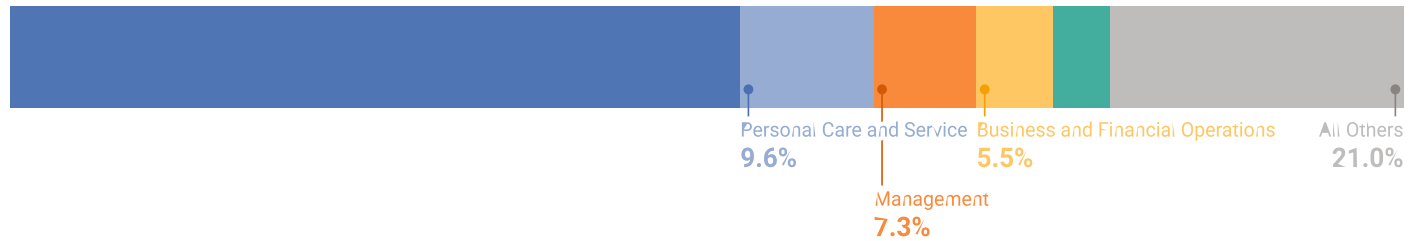


3-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	1,819	\$39,963	1.62		228	1.2%

 Employment is one of the broadest and most timely measures of a region's economy. Fluctuations in the number of jobs shed light on the health of an industry. A growing employment base creates more opportunities for regional residents and helps a region grow its population.

 Since wages and salaries generally compose the majority of a household's income, the annual average wages of a region affect its average household income, housing market, quality of life, and other socioeconomic indicators.

Staffing Pattern



6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Writers and Authors	177	\$78,400	19
Musicians and Singers	157	\$77,500	20
Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers	71	\$40,000	18
Art Directors	70	\$96,000	7
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	58	\$57,400	9
Photographers	55	\$60,800	5
Producers and Directors	51	\$134,500	5
Security Guards	50	\$48,100	7
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	45	\$43,200	6
Managers, All Other	44	\$141,600	4
Remaining Component Occupations	1,019	\$80,500	132
Total	1,796		

 The mix of occupations points to the ability of a region to support an industry and its flexibility to adapt to future demand. Industry wages are a component of the cost of labor for regional employers.

Employment Distribution by Type

The table below shows the employment mix by ownership type for Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries for the Greater Palm Springs. Four of these ownership types — federal, state, and local government and the private sector — together constitute “Covered Employment” (employment covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs of the United States and reported via the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages).

“Self-Employment” refers to unincorporated self-employment and represents workers whose primary job is self-employment (that is, these data do not include workers whose primary job is a wage-and-salary position that is supplemented with self-employment).



	Empl	%
Private	837	46.0%
Self-Employment	976	53.6%
Local Government	6	0.3%



Source: JobsEQ®

 Strong entrepreneurial activity is indicative of growing industries. Using self-employment as a proxy for entrepreneurs, a higher share of self-employed individuals within a regional industry points to future growth.

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries

Program	Awards
College of the Desert	
Art/Art Studies, General	17
Cinematography and Film/Video Production	26
Computer Graphics	20
Drama and Dramatics/Theatre Arts, General	6
English Language and Literature, General	27
Music Technology	7
Music, General	5
Radio and Television	10
Recording Arts Technology/Technician	7
Speech Communication and Rhetoric	25

Source: [JobsEQ®](#)

-  The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.
-  Among postsecondary programs at schools located in the Greater Palm Springs, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

Greater Palm Springs Regional Map



Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2025Q2 and are based upon BLS QCEW data, imputed by Chmura where necessary, and supplemented by additional sources including Census ZBP data. Employment forecasts are modeled by Chmura and are consistent with BLS national-level 10-year forecasts.
- Occupation employment is as of 2025Q2 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Wages by occupation are as of 2025, utilizing BLS OEWS data and imputed by Chmura.
- GDP is derived from BEA data and imputations by Chmura. Productivity (output per worker) is calculated by Chmura using industry employment and wages as well as GDP and BLS output data. Supply chain modeling including purchases by industry are developed by Chmura.
- Postsecondary awards are per the NCES and are for the 2023-2024 academic year.
- Establishment counts are per the BLS QCEW data.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Region Definition

Greater Palm Springs is defined as the following zip code tabulation areas:

ZCTA 92201

ZCTA 92203

ZCTA 92210

ZCTA 92211

ZCTA 92234

ZCTA 92236

ZCTA 92240

ZCTA 92241

ZCTA 92253

ZCTA 92260

ZCTA 92262

ZCTA 92264

ZCTA 92270

ZCTA 92274 (Imperial County, California portion)

ZCTA 92274 (Riverside County, California portion)

ZCTA 92276

FAQ

What is (LQ) location quotient?

Location quotient is a measurement of concentration in comparison to the nation. An LQ of 1.00 indicates a region has the same concentration of an industry (or occupation) as the nation. An LQ of 2.00 would mean the region has twice the expected employment compared to the nation and an LQ of 0.50 would mean the region has half the expected employment in comparison to the nation.

What is annual demand?

Annual demand is a of the sum of the annual projected growth demand and separation demand. Separation demand is the number of jobs required due to separations—labor force exits (including retirements) and turnover resulting from workers moving from one occupation into another. Note that separation demand does not include all turnover—it does not include when workers stay in the same occupation but switch employers. Growth demand is the increase or decrease of jobs expected due to expansion or contraction of the overall number of jobs.

What is the difference between industry wages and occupation wages?

Industry wages and occupation wages are estimated via separate data sets, often the time periods being reported do not align, and wages are defined slightly differently in the two systems (for example, certain bonuses are included in the industry wages but not the occupation wages). It is therefore common that estimates of the average industry wages and average occupation wages in a region do not match exactly.