



College of Business
Center for Business
and Economic Analysis



Wyoming Outdoor
Recreation, Tourism and
Hospitality Initiative
(WORTH)

The Scope and Economic Impact of Wyoming's Arts and Culture Economy

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Center for Business and Economic Analysis

The Center for Business and Economic Analysis (CBEA) at the University of Wyoming (UWyo) supports the economic growth and diversification of Wyoming's economy through applied economic and business analytics for communities, industries, and entrepreneurs. The center was established in 2019 as a unit within the College of Business. CBEA is a member of the Association for University Business and Economic Research (AUBER).

Team

Dr. David Aadland is the Director of the CBEA at UW. He is a professor and former chair of the Department of Economics. He teaches Macroeconomics and Econometrics. His research interests have been wide and varied over the years. He has written papers in the areas of macroeconomics, non-market valuation, applied econometrics, behavioral economics, agricultural economics, and statistics. His recent research has focused on interdisciplinary natural resource questions and the intersection of ecology, epidemiology, entomology, and economics. In particular, he has been working on projects related to pine beetle epidemics, ecological impacts of energy development, and the economics of chronic wasting disease. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Oregon.

Dr. Anne Alexander served as Interim Provost and Vice President of Academic Affairs at the University of Wyoming. She earned her Ph.D. in Economics at UW, and her Master's and BBA in Economics from New Mexico State University. Dr. Alexander's research and teaching focuses on the history of American capitalism, international economics, and health economics. She regularly speaks to statewide audiences and state and national media about the status of the Wyoming, U.S., and global economies. She produces an annual economic and statewide engagement report on the impacts of the University on the state, and she has authored several publications on the political and economic impacts of transboundary pandemics and the productivity effects of various diseases. Prior to her position in Academic Affairs, she was the Director of International Programs and Associate Dean of Outreach at UW. She has also served as a Resources Economist in the U.S. Department of State, Assistant Dean of the UW College of Business, and Director of the interdisciplinary Health Economics Policy Center at UW. She is an alumnus of Leadership Wyoming, Class of 2013.

Dr. Alex Gebben is an Energy Economist conducting research with the Center for Business and Economic Analysis. He holds a B.S. in Petroleum Engineering and graduate degrees in Mineral and Energy Economics from the Colorado School of Mines. This background has led him to diverse research topics in the areas of ground water management, oil industry incentives, and unconventional methods of lithium recovery. He is particularly interested in how the industries of oil and gas, wind, geothermal, and nuclear power embody the responsive relationships between policy, natural resources, and economic outcomes. Before joining the CBEA he conducted research projects in conjunction with the Critical Materials Institute, as well as the USDA. Alex is an avid fly fisherman with a love for the outdoors, as well as a self-taught programmer.

Dr. Rob Godby is an associate professor in the Economics Department at UW, former Associate Dean of the Haub School of Environment and Natural Resources, and former interim Dean of the College of Business. He also served as the Deputy Director of the University of Wyoming's Center for Energy Regulation and Policy (CERP). Additionally, he serves as a Daniel's Fund Ethics Initiative Faculty Fellow and is an adjunct faculty member with the MBA program at Pforzheim University in Germany. Outside his academic duties, Rob was appointed to serve on the State of Wyoming's Consensus Revenue Estimating Group in 2019. His research areas include natural resource, energy and environmental economics, industrial organization, and macroeconomic policy. He is often interviewed by national and international news media on energy and macroeconomic issues. Outside of work, Rob enjoys spending time being walked by his dogs. His other passions include sports-car and bicycle racing, both of which he has participated in rather unsuccessfully.

Dr. Morgan Holland graduated with a PhD in economics from Florida State University in 2022 with research interests in the economics of automation, corporate finance, human capital, and the economics of disability. In addition, Morgan worked as an economic consultant for the FSU Center for Economic Forecasting and Analysis, pursuing applied research projects in a wide variety of fields. Today, Morgan focuses on economic research in the tourism and hospitality sectors in Wyoming. He is especially interested in researching and promoting policies that will help Wyoming take full advantage of its outdoor recreation resources while preserving them for future generations. Morgan also provides support services to stakeholders in the tourism and hospitality sector through economic research and analysis.

Alexander Specht is the Associate Director of the University of Wyoming's Center for Business and Economic Analysis (CBEA). Alexander has several years of experience in fiscal policy analysis, education policy, public utility regulation, and regional economic development. His research has been cited in academic journal articles, in U.S. Congressional testimony and committee reports. He has been cited as an authority in a significant U.S. Supreme Court case, has served as an expert witness on high-profile regulatory cases, been a featured panelist and speaker at various events, and has had economic analyses featured on radio and television news shows and quoted by the press. Alexander holds a B.S. in Finance and a B.S. in Economics from George Mason University and a M.A. in Economics from Claremont Graduate University.

Daniel Cooley is one of the Energy Economists at the Center for Business and Economic Analysis. He has a wide variety of research interests, but his published work focuses on the applications of machine learning to applied economics and the integrated nexus of food, energy, and water sectors. Daniel holds an undergraduate degree in Economics from Colorado State University, and he is finishing up his PhD in Mineral and Energy Economics from the Colorado School of Mines. Prior to delving into the world of Economics, Daniel served in the Marine Corps as an Arabic linguist from 2010 to 2016 where he served in Yemen and Iraq. Outside of work, Daniel enjoys spending time with his wife and many dogs, playing boardgames, and watching bad horror movies.

Nida Zafar is a Research Economist at the Center of Business and Economic Analysis (CBEA). She is also a Ph.D. candidate at the Department of Economics at the University of Wyoming. Her

dissertation is focused on developing new methods in econometrics and applying them to topics in environmental and energy economics. After her B.S., she co-founded and managed a consulting firm in Pakistan to help textile industries lower their production costs. In the U.S., she is interested in research to facilitate Wyoming's economy. She holds a B.S. in Economics and Political Sciences and an M.S. in Economics from Lahore University of Management Sciences, Pakistan. Outside of work, she loves doing nature photography, playing board games, watching movies, and exploring the outdoors with friends.

Bailey Kirkland is a Research Economist at the Center for Business and Economic Analysis (CBEA). He earned an M.S. in Economics from the University of Wyoming, where he is also pursuing a Ph.D. in Economics. His research primarily focuses on wildlife management, tourism, human responses to natural disasters, air pollution, and health economics. Bailey is especially interested in the sustainability of Wyoming's resource management and tourism in the face of changing political and climatic conditions. Before joining the CBEA, he worked as an economist with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Haub School of the Environment.

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Correspondence: For additional information, contact mhollan9@uwyo.edu.

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wyoming Arts Alliance contracted with the CBEA to produce a report quantifying the scope of the arts and culture economy in Wyoming at the state and county level. The CBEA used data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Lightcast, CVSuite, and the American Community Survey (ACS) to estimate several measures of the size of the arts and cultural economy.

1.1 INDUSTRIES AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Using BEA data in the arts and cultural satellite production account (ACPSA) and Lightcast data on county-level industry spending, the CBEA quantified employment, employee compensation, and value-added generated by arts and culture industries at the state and county level in Wyoming. In addition, the CBEA used IMPLAN to calculate indirect and induced impacts.

Modeling the economic impacts of this project requires the examination of three distinct types of effects. To illustrate, assume that a project requires several construction jobs. These jobs, and their associated compensation and output, are what we refer to as the direct effect. Beyond this direct effect, there will also be an increase in the demand for intermediate goods needed in construction, e.g., steel. This is called the indirect effect. Further, the additional income of workers within the construction industry will lead to added economic activity in terms of buying goods and services, which, in turn, creates new economic activity in a region. In other words, individuals' spending will induce more spending, which we refer to as the induced effect. The total impact is the sum of direct, indirect, and induced effects, as illustrated in Figure 1.1 below. In sum, any *direct* increase in economic activity in a given geographic area creates a ripple effect in the economy of that area. The totality of the ripple effect is what we refer to as the *total* impact. Table 1.1 and display lists of additional economic impact analysis terminology used in this report.

Table 1.1: Economic impact analysis terminology.

Variable	Definition
Employment	Employment refers to an industry-specific mix of full-time, part-time, and seasonal jobs. Expressed as full-time equivalents (FTE).
Labor Income	Labor income refers to all forms of employment income, including employee compensation (i.e., wages, salaries, and benefits) and proprietor income.
Value Added	Value added is the difference between an industry's total output and the cost of its intermediate inputs; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP.
Output	Output is the value of production by industry in a calendar year. It can also be described as annual revenues plus net inventory change. It is often referred to as total economic impact.

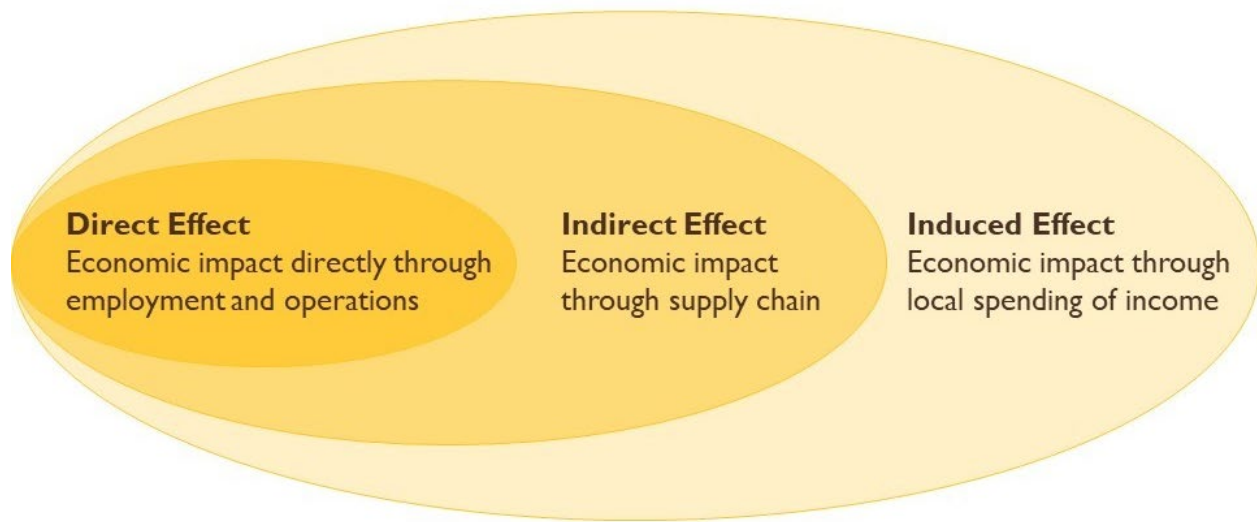


Figure 1.1: Total economic impact is the sum of direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Table 1.2 shows direct, indirect, induced, and total economic impacts of arts and culture industries in Wyoming.

Table 1.2: Economic impacts of arts and culture industries in Wyoming.

Impact	Employment	Labor income	Value added	Output
Direct	10,564.5	\$752,432,430	\$1,108,991,926	\$2,990,678,691
Indirect	1,803.5	\$79,333,676	\$139,123,471	\$324,532,418
Induced	2,250.5	\$98,062,697	\$200,578,844	\$373,573,675
Total	14,618.5	\$929,828,802	\$1,448,694,240	\$3,688,784,783

Table 1.3 shows the impact of the creative economy on tax receipts at the local, county, state, and Federal levels.

Table 1.3: Tax impacts of arts and culture industries in Wyoming.

Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Direct	\$12,416,463	\$6,313,412	\$48,810,579	\$198,281,989	\$265,822,444
Indirect	\$2,248,511	\$1,131,993	\$8,107,719	\$20,973,819	\$32,462,042
Induced	\$4,258,559	\$2,133,762	\$14,881,333	\$27,526,420	\$48,800,075
Total	\$18,923,533	\$9,579,168	\$71,799,631	\$246,782,228	\$347,084,560

Detailed tables by industry for Wyoming and for each county are in Section 4.1.

1.2 OCCUPATIONS

In addition to viewing the creative economy through an industry lens, the CBEA also uses an occupation lens in this report, estimating the scale of Wyoming's creative economy by the number of workers in creative occupations. Table 1.4 shows the total number of workers in arts and cultural occupations in Wyoming for each year from 2018 to 2022.

Table 1.4: Employment in creative occupations in Wyoming from 2018 to 2022.

Year	Employment in creative occupations
2018	13,945
2019	13,640
2020	13,283
2021	13,377
2022	14,099
Percent Change	1.10%

Detailed tables by occupation for Wyoming are in Section 4.2. Detailed tables by occupation for each County are in Appendix A.

1.3 INTERSTATE COMPARISON

The CBEA compared the arts and cultural economy in Wyoming to bordering states from both an economic impact and occupation perspective. Table 1.5 shows the Location Quotient (LQ) and percentage of employment, employee compensation, and gross state product attributable to arts and culture industries for Wyoming and the six states that share a border with Wyoming. The LQ is a measure of how much greater (or smaller) the share of the arts and culture economy is in a state than for the United States as a whole. An LQ of 1 means that a state has the same arts and culture share as the U.S., an LQ smaller than 1 means an arts and culture share smaller than the U.S., and an LQ greater than 1 means an arts and culture share greater than the U.S.

Table 1.5: Arts and culture percentage of employment, employee compensation, and value added in Wyoming and surrounding states.

State	Employment		Compensation		Value added	
	LQ	Percent	LQ	Percent	LQ	Percent
Wyoming	1.25	4.1%	1.08	4.3%	0.62	2.7%
Colorado	1.06	3.5%	0.94	3.8%	0.86	3.7%
Idaho	0.77	2.5%	0.67	2.7%	0.55	2.4%
Montana	0.96	3.1%	0.86	3.5%	0.78	3.3%
Nebraska	0.91	3.0%	0.69	2.8%	0.51	2.2%
South Dakota	0.94	3.1%	0.72	2.9%	0.47	2.0%
Utah	1.18	3.9%	0.88	3.5%	0.77	3.3%

Source: BEA ACPSA

Table 1.6 shows the proportion of employees in creative occupations in Wyoming and surrounding states along with median incomes of workers in arts and cultural occupations.

Table 1.6: Arts and culture occupations in Wyoming and surrounding states.

State	Arts and culture share	Median income
Wyoming	3.52%	\$45,739
Idaho	4.11%	\$28,962
Montana	5.23%	\$34,447
Nebraska	3.19%	\$37,905
South Dakota	3.84%	\$32,760
Utah	5.13%	\$35,127
Colorado	5.28%	\$50,000

Arts and culture share reports the percentage of the workforce in a creative occupation. Median income reports the median income of workers in creative occupations. Data from 5-year ACS estimates.

2 METHODOLOGY

This report examines the scope of the arts and culture economy in Wyoming using industries and occupations. The two approaches offer different but overlapping perspectives of arts and culture production. Arts and culture industries are sectors of the economy that are engaged in cultural output, taking a final production view of creativity. Under this perspective, anybody employed by an artistic industry, regardless of their job, is counted as part of the arts and culture economy. For example, a janitor that works at an art museum would be counted as an employee in the arts and culture economy because arts museums produce a cultural service. The occupational perspective differs in that it takes an individual production view of the arts and culture economy. Under this view, an individual in an artistic occupation is part of the arts and culture economy regardless of the industry. For example, a graphic artist that works for an oil drilling company would be considered part of the arts and culture economy because of her individual creative output, despite working in an industry whose output would not normally be considered artistic. There is disagreement on which industries and occupations count as part of the arts and cultural economies. Therefore, Sections 3.1 and 3.2 lay out the selection criteria used in this report.

2.1 INDUSTRY SELECTION

There is no established consensus on what industries should be considered part of the art economy, cultural economy or creative economy. In fact, the separation of these three concepts in the previous sentence is deliberate, as there is also no consensus as to whether the three terms (arts, culture, and creativity) are the same or if each should be discussed separately. Early classifications of cultural industries relied on the works of sociologists such as Williams (1981) and

Hesmondhalgh (2002) who define cultural production as the creation of a system of texts and symbols through which a social order is “communicated, reproduced, experienced, and explored” (Markusen, Wassall, DeNatale, & Cohen, 2008). Early efforts by these sociologists, however, do not use industry in the economic sense as any economic activity that produces the same or a similar good or service. Instead, they use industry in the technological sense as using industrial or mechanized methods to produce cultural products and services. Therefore, important cultural industries like painting and theater are not included in their definition (Markusen, Wassall, DeNatale, & Cohen, 2008).

This report takes the stance that all artistic industries are also cultural industries. That is, all artistic industries are involved in the production of culturally relevant texts and symbols. However, not all creative industries are arts and culturally relevant. For example, a geotechnical engineer designing a new process for extracting oil is certainly engaged in a creative endeavor, but because she is not producing culturally relevant texts or symbols, she should not be included in the arts and culture economy.¹ While this report often uses the terms *arts*, *culture*, and *creativity* interchangeably, the reader should be aware that this report uses these terms to refer to cultural production.

The construction of arts, cultural, or creative industries also varies by use-case. Certain industries tend to be included or excluded depending on the policy agendas of the various stakeholders and audiences of individual studies. For example, a 2014 study of the New Mexico creative economy includes industries that are specifically important to New Mexico, including traditional acequia agriculture, the construction of adobe buildings, and the production of locally important foods like tortillas and salsa (Mitchell, Joyce, Hill, & Hooper, 2014).

For the purposes of this report, the CBEA takes an interstate comparison approach to defining arts and cultural industries, relying on the industries used in the Arts and Culture Production Satellite Account (ACPSA) compiled by the BEA. The goal of using this approach is so that readers can easily compare the results of this analysis to other states. To construct the ACPSA, the BEA takes existing data on input, output, employment, and compensation by industry used to make the national economic accounts and extracts proportions of particular industries for each state.

The BEA defines core and supporting industries in calculating the ACPSA. Core industries include things like museums, performing arts companies, design services, and other industries whose primary purpose is the production of arts and culture related goods and services. Supporting industries are those that are either less easily defined as being arts and culture related or have a smaller proportion of their production dedicated to arts and culture. For example, construction industries are included as supporting industries because some construction is done on arts and culture related projects, like museums, music venues, or movie theaters. Another example is

¹ There are reasons for examining creativity in the economy, broadly defined. See, for example, Florida (2002). However, this report takes the view that examining creativity in the economy would result in including a large number of industries and occupations that are not relevant to stakeholders.

publishing. While some publishing is arts and culture related through books, other publishing – scientific journals, for example – is unrelated. Table 3.1 shows the ACPSA by industry for Wyoming in 2022.

Table 2.1: Arts and culture satellite account for Wyoming by industry, 2022.

Industry	Employment	Compensation (Thousands of dollars)	Value Added (Thousands of dollars)
<i>Core arts and cultural production</i>			
Performing arts companies	133	\$98,068	\$9,593
Promoters of performing arts and similar events	194	\$4,223	\$24,583
Agents/managers for artists	3	\$6,164	\$1,403
Independent artists, writers, and performers	80	\$1,195	\$42,784
Museums	338	\$7,275	\$25,963
Advertising	132	\$15,556	\$20,265
Architectural services	170	\$9,019	\$30,926
Landscape architectural services	27	\$19,790	\$3,320
Interior design services	73	\$2,870	\$39,591
Industrial design services	NA	\$8,392	\$11,481
Graphic design services	34	NA	\$2,585
Computer systems design	11	\$2,007	\$1,771
Photography and photofinishing services	NA	\$1,578	\$4,723
All other design services	NA	NA	\$453
Fine arts education	339	NA	\$5,330
Education services	42	\$4,596	\$2,870
Total core arts and cultural production	1,645	\$901,855	\$227,641

Data on occupations, including number of full-time equivalent jobs, median earnings, and average earnings, was collected using CVSuite, a data tool produced by the Western States Arts Federation (WESTAF) for analyzing the creative economy at the state and local level. Data was collected from 2018 to 2022 to analyze trends in occupations over time.

Table 3.1 (continued): Arts and culture satellite account for Wyoming by industry, 2022.

Industry	Employment	Compensation (Thousands of dollars)	Value Added (Thousands of dollars)
<i>Supporting arts and cultural production</i>			
Rental and leasing	NA	NA	\$3,567
Grantmaking and giving services	NA	NA	\$1,472
Unions	NA	NA	\$421
Government	6,792	\$595,002	\$660,641
Other support services	1	\$52	\$260
Publishing	196	\$13,674	\$30,279
Motion pictures	384	\$10,915	\$20,670
Sound recording	NA	NA	\$353
Broadcasting	NA	NA	\$146,437
Other information services	63	\$9,982	\$20,910
Jewelry and silverware manufacturing	NA	NA	\$697
Printed goods manufacturing	27	\$998	\$1,515
Musical instruments manufacturing	0	\$0	\$0
Custom architectural woodwork and metalwork manufacturing	29	\$1,158	\$1,158
Other goods manufacturing	41	\$3,802	\$3,802
Construction	643	\$38,198	\$95,962
Wholesale and transportation industries	NA	NA	\$18,039
Retail industries	807	\$27,102	\$39,165
Total supporting arts and cultural production	9,971	\$785,251	\$1,045,347
All other industries	260	\$18,536	\$42,505
Total all arts and culture production	11,876	\$1,705,642	\$1,315,493

2.2 OCCUPATION SELECTION

Occupations in this report are classified using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system developed by the BEA (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018). The selection of SOC codes to include as arts and culture occupations in this analysis is more subjective than for industries because there is no BEA equivalent to the ACPSA for occupations. Therefore, occupational selection depends instead on precedents set in previous studies, discussions with experts on the Wyoming arts and culture economy, and the needs of stakeholders. In general, arts and cultural occupations follow a similar pattern to industries in that they are engaged in the production of texts and symbols related to the social order (Markusen, Wassall, DeNatale, & Cohen, 2008).

Several previous studies with alternative occupation schemes were consulted to find comparative occupational classifications that could be adapted to this study's needs. In consultation with the Wyoming Arts Council, the CBEA chose to use a modified version of the scheme used in "Creative

Washington: Growing and Strengthening the Creative Economy,” a report by a team of researchers on the creative economy in Washington State (Washington State Department of Commerce, 2022; Washington State Department of Commerce, 2023). This study identifies 72 SOC codes as artistic or cultural in nature. For the current study, the CBEA consulted with experts at the Wyoming Arts Council and determined that the scheme used by the researchers in Washington State was appropriate with some exceptions. Codes omitted for this study but included in the Washington State study are 21-2021: Directors, religious activities and education, 27-3043: Interpreters and translators, and 35-3011: Bartenders. The CBEA in consultation with the Wyoming Arts Council determined that these occupations are either not culturally relevant in Wyoming or are not the focus of development efforts as they are supported by other government initiatives.

Next, some codes that were combined for the Washington State study are expanded in the current study. 11-2031: The public relations and fundraising managers code is expanded to 11-2032: Public relations managers and 11-2033: Fundraising managers; 27-4098: Lighting technicians and media and communication equipment workers, all other was expanded to 27-4015: Lighting technicians and 27-4099: Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other. Finally, the current study includes 25-4022: Librarians and Media Collections Specialists, which was not included in the Washington State study. The final tally of arts and cultural occupations Table 3.2 shows all 73 arts and cultural occupations used in this study.

Table 2.2: Arts and culture occupations.

Code	Description	Code	Description
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys
11-2021	Marketing managers	27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	27-3031	Public relations specialists
11-2033	Fundraising Managers	27-3041	Editors
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	27-3042	Technical writers
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	27-3043	Writers and authors
17-1012	Landscape architects	27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	27-4012	Broadcast technicians
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	27-4014	Sound engineering technicians
19-3093	Historians	27-4015	Lighting Technicians
25-4011	Archivists	27-4021	Photographers
25-4012	Curators	27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	27-4032	Film and video editors
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other
25-4031	Library technicians	39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers
27-1011	Art directors	39-3092	Costume attendants
27-1012	Craft artists	39-3099	Entertainment attendants and related workers, all other
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	39-5091	Makeup artists, theatrical and performance
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	41-3011	Advertising sales agents
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	43-4121	Library assistants, clerical
27-1022	Fashion designers	47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters
27-1023	Floral designers	47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons
27-1024	Graphic designers	49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners
27-1025	Interior designers	51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	51-6051	Sewers, hand
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers
27-1029	Designers, all other	51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters
27-2011	Actors	51-7021	Furniture finishers
27-2012	Producers and directors	51-7031	Model makers, wood
27-2031	Dancers	51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders
27-2032	Choreographers	51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers
27-2041	Music directors and composers	51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators
27-2042	Musicians and singers	51-9194	Etchers and engravers
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other		

2.3 ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The induced and indirect impacts from the creative economy are estimated using IMPLAN using industry economic data produced by Lightcast and from the arts and culture production satellite account (ACPSA) compiled by the BEA. Induced and indirect impacts are estimated from direct impacts using industry multipliers estimated by IMPLAN and based on the BEA's input-output data modified for local areas. Occupation data is not used to produce induced and indirect impacts because input-output modeling can generally only be done on industries.

Direct impacts include employment, earnings, value added, and output produced by arts and culture related industries. For example, consider a glass blowing studio in Cheyenne. The artists working at the studio (as either employees or proprietors) count as direct employment, along with its sales (output), wages and profits paid to workers (earnings), and sales minus intermediate inputs (value added).

Indirect impacts occur further up the supply chain. For example, a glass studio purchasing materials from a local glass manufacturer is a direct impact, but when the glass manufacturer uses the proceeds of the sale to pay its employees and purchase silica from a local quarry, this counts as an indirect impact. The local quarry's supply purchases and wages also count as indirect impacts, along with the quarry's suppliers, etc., until the proceeds of the original purchase by the glassblowing studio eventually are spent outside the region being studied. Induced impacts are the local economic activity generated by employees and proprietors along an industry's supply chain. For example, when a glass blower spends the proceeds from selling an artwork on rent, groceries, and other goods and services at local stores an induced impact occurs.

To estimate induced and indirect impacts, first an estimate of direct impacts must be established. To do so, the CBEA approximated the ACPSA at the county level using industry sales, employment, earnings, and value added data estimated by Lightcast and from 2022 ACPSA data² for Wyoming. The BEA estimates how much each industry is arts and culture related at the State level and publishes these as percentages. However, in assessing the percentages published by the BEA, the CBEA determined that they are highly inaccurate for Wyoming.³ Therefore, the CBEA chose to construct percentages based on comparing the industry value added, sales, and earnings reported in Lightcast for 2022 with the 2022 ACPSA values.

Constructing percentages required several steps. First, since Lightcast industry data uses NAICS 2022 codes while ACPSA data uses 2017 NAICS codes, the CBEA constructed a crosswalk between

² U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "[SAACArtsVA ACPSA value added by ACPSA industry](#)" (accessed Thursday, August 22, 2024)

³ See U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "[SAACVARatio Arts value added ratio](#)" (accessed Thursday, August 29, 2024). In particular, the percentage for Industrial design services (Line 136) is greater than 100% for 2017 through 2021. In correspondence with the BEA, the staff indicated that the BEA is aware of issues with these ratios and is deciding how to proceed in future ACPSA updates.

ACPSA industries,⁴ 2017 NAICS industries, and 2022 NAICS industries.⁵ Some modification of the crosswalk was needed to account for differences in how crop production and government industries are handled in Lightcast compared to BEA accounts. Additionally, Lightcast truncates industry employment data for industries with less than 10 jobs. The CBEA used a linear regression with value added and compensation as the independent variables and jobs as the dependent variable to interpolate employment for truncated industries. The BEA also does not report some industry employment and earnings values to protect anonymity. The CBEA interpolated these values using linear regressions with the natural log of value added as the independent variable and the natural logs of employment and earnings as the dependent variables. Lightcast industry data could then be compared to ACPSA industry data in Wyoming to determine what percentage of each industry is arts and culture related. Due to differences in Lightcast industry estimates compared to BEA estimates, some percentages were initially calculated as greater than 100% and were truncated to 100%.

Once percentages for each industry were estimated, the CBEA applied them to county-level industry value added, sales, and employment data from Lightcast to estimate how much of each industry in each county is arts and culture related. A key assumption in this analysis is that the percentages calculated at the state level are applicable to the county level. Section 5.2 below discusses this assumption, its validity, and the consequences if it does not hold.

The final step in the analysis is to input the county- and industry-level data as direct impacts in IMPLAN. To do so, the art industry amounts calculated from ACPSA and Lightcast data must be translated into IMPLAN's industry classification scheme. Figure 3.1 models how Lightcast data, ACPSA data, and the various crosswalks are used to estimate industry employment, compensation, and value added at the state and county level. Figure 3.2 models how state-level employment, compensation, and value added are used as inputs to IMPLAN modeling to estimate direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts. Each county is input as a separate project in IMPLAN. The results of this procedure are presented in Section 3.1.

⁴ See U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "[Concordance of NAICS and ACPSA industries](#)" (accessed Thursday, August 29, 2024). Direct link to .xlsx file.

⁵ See NAICS Association, "[2022 NAICS Code Changes](#)" (accessed Thursday, August 29, 2024).

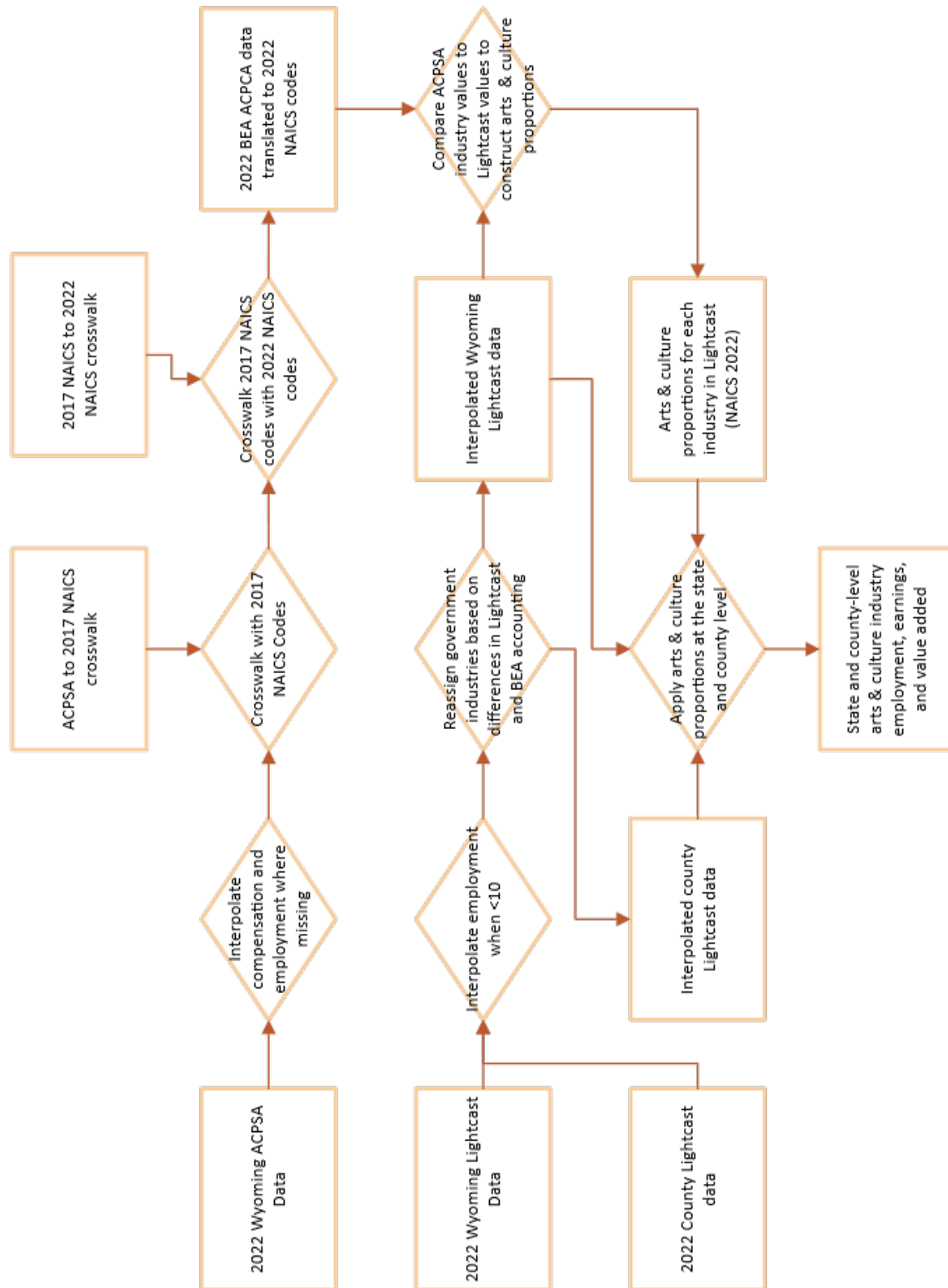
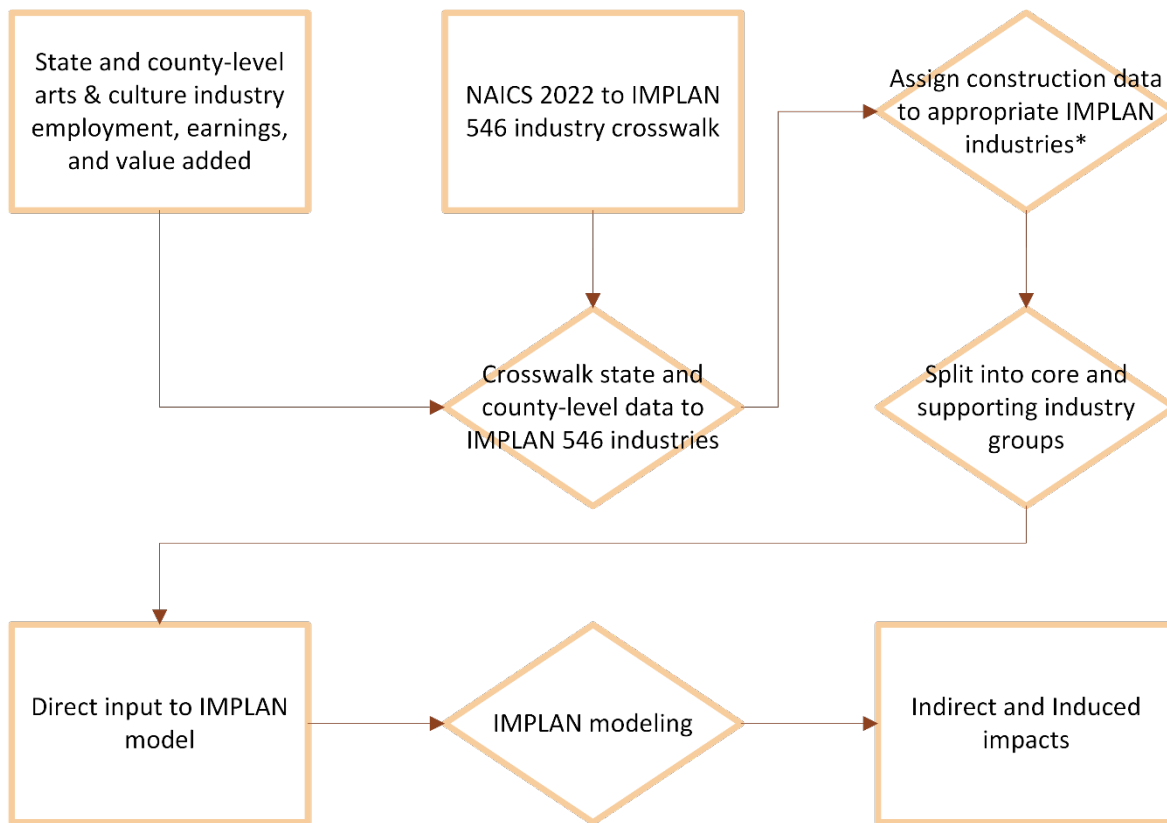


Figure 3.1: Estimating state and county-level arts and culture employment, earnings, and value added.



*Implan construction industries do not follow NAICS codes, but instead use the Census Bureau's types of construction (See <https://support.implan.com/hc/en-us/articles/115009505787-Special-Industries-in-IMPLAN-Farm-Construction-Railroad-and-Government>) and therefore must be assigned manually.

Figure 3.2: Estimating indirect and induced impacts of state and county-level arts and culture industries.

2.4 INTERSTATE COMPARISON

The final step in this analysis is to compare the findings for Wyoming to bordering states Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota. From an industry perspective this study compares the 2022 ACPSA for Wyoming to that of bordering states. Because the populations and economies of the states around Wyoming are very different, figures are transformed into percentages of relevant state totals. ACPSA value added is reported as percentage of state GDP, ACPSA employment is reported as percentage of total state employment, and ACPSA earnings is reported as percentage of total state earnings.

Because the BEA does not keep a comparable account of state occupational statistics, the CBEA instead uses data from the ACS 5-year estimates as housed by IPUMS (Ruggles, et al., 2024). The ACS is a survey of individuals conducted annually by the Census Bureau intended for use in estimating census information between census years. The ACS asks individuals questions about many topics. For the purposes of this study, the CBEA examined the employment, occupation, and state of residence information supplied by participants. In addition, the ACS 5-year estimates assign a person-weight to each respondent that estimates how many people in the United States each respondent represents, which can be used to estimate totals. For example, a person employed as an actor with a person-weight of 15 represents about 15 people in the U. S. Adding up all the person-weights of respondents who list their occupation as Actor and who live in Colorado gives a total estimate of the number of actors in Colorado.

Occupational categories in the ACS are slightly different than occupational categories in SOC codes. Some SOC codes are combined in the ACS to protect individual anonymity. For most occupations this is not problematic for calculating the total number of people employed in arts and cultural occupations, as all the combined SOC codes are arts and culture related. However, a few ACS occupational codes combine arts and culture related SOC codes with SOC codes that are not considered arts and culture related. The CBEA chose to use the combined ACS codes in these cases with the understanding that arts and culture related employment may be slightly overstated.

3 RESULTS

This section presents the results of the processes discussed in Section 3. For the occupation and economic impact results, only state and county totals are presented here. Results for individual industries and occupations can be found in Appendix A .

3.1 ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The following section presents the economic impact estimates of the creative economy in Wyoming. All subsections report the results for employment, labor income, value added, and output. Employment gives an estimate of the number of FTE jobs supported by economic activity encompassed by the creative economy, including both employees and business operators. Labor income reports wages, salaries, and profits earned by business operators – including taxes. Value added represents the contribution to Gross State Product (GSP) by economic activity. Finally, output represents total sales in all industries generated by economic activity. The difference between value added and output is that output “double counts” economic activity that passes along a supply chain. For example, if an art supplies store sells paint purchased from a local wholesaler which in turn purchased the paint from a local producer, output sums the total cost of the paint at each step. Value added, however, only sums the markup to the cost of the paint at each step. For this reason, value added is usually considered a better indicator of economic activity in a local area. Output is reported for completeness. In addition, IMPLAN also calculates the impact on local, county, state, and federal tax revenues, which are also reported below.

Results are reported at the state level and county level to give an idea of the spatial distribution of creative economy industries within the State. The results are also broken down based on our “core” vs. “supporting” industries definition of the creative economy presented above. All values presented below are in 2024 dollars and utilize 2022 economic data.

3.1.1 Core industry results

Table 4.1 shows the economic impact of the core industries of the creative economy to the State as a whole, and Table 4.2 shows the county-specific economic impact of core industries.

Table 3.1: Estimated economic impact of the core creative economy industries in Wyoming.

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	1,620.5	\$94,631,906	\$227,641,000	\$366,997,459
Indirect	779.7	\$28,263,871	\$48,121,626	\$118,123,565
Induced	336.4	\$14,638,961	\$29,948,265	\$55,799,113
Total	2,736.6	\$137,534,738	\$305,710,892	\$540,920,137

Table 3.2: Estimated economic impact of the core creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Albany	Direct	85.0	\$3,810,002	\$9,228,930	\$14,541,082
	Indirect	34.7	\$1,195,581	\$1,779,969	\$4,790,305
	Induced	19.0	\$784,438	\$1,571,995	\$2,870,931
	Total	138.7	\$5,790,021	\$12,580,894	\$22,202,318
Big Horn	Direct	5.0	\$214,393	\$534,600	\$816,175
	Indirect	0.8	\$23,481	\$36,744	\$108,203
	Induced	0.5	\$12,977	\$37,532	\$73,038
	Total	6.3	\$250,850	\$608,876	\$997,416
Campbell	Direct	33.5	\$1,793,274	\$4,575,818	\$7,190,923
	Indirect	10.2	\$405,163	\$653,777	\$1,522,298
	Induced	5.1	\$216,726	\$489,018	\$835,742
	Total	48.7	\$2,415,163	\$5,718,614	\$9,548,962
Carbon	Direct	10.0	\$479,322	\$982,478	\$1,600,965
	Indirect	1.8	\$44,602	\$77,917	\$235,751
	Induced	0.9	\$26,902	\$71,509	\$130,503
	Total	12.6	\$550,826	\$1,131,903	\$1,967,219
Converse	Direct	1.2	\$48,607	\$185,048	\$273,097
	Indirect	0.2	\$4,981	\$7,074	\$17,875
	Induced	0.1	\$3,038	\$7,375	\$12,297
	Total	1.4	\$56,626	\$199,497	\$303,268

Table 4.2: Estimated economic impact of the core creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Crook	Direct	3.4	\$174,060	\$575,476	\$854,312
	Indirect	0.7	\$17,322	\$29,833	\$81,713
	Induced	0.3	\$8,485	\$25,015	\$49,477
	Total	4.4	\$199,868	\$630,325	\$985,503
Fremont	Direct	108.6	\$3,765,092	\$8,070,358	\$12,921,814
	Indirect	27.5	\$853,749	\$1,384,061	\$3,987,416
	Induced	14.6	\$592,350	\$1,225,808	\$2,309,261
	Total	150.7	\$5,211,191	\$10,680,228	\$19,218,491
Goshen	Direct	38.1	\$1,072,771	\$2,429,961	\$3,651,730
	Indirect	4.2	\$146,510	\$237,355	\$682,379
	Induced	3.2	\$122,532	\$261,373	\$501,193
	Total	45.5	\$1,341,814	\$2,928,688	\$4,835,302
Hot Springs	Direct	21.7	\$790,736	\$1,322,712	\$2,439,110
	Indirect	3.9	\$168,006	\$255,006	\$677,850
	Induced	1.8	\$59,824	\$145,959	\$271,270
	Total	27.4	\$1,018,567	\$1,723,678	\$3,388,230
Johnson	Direct	9.5	\$610,079	\$1,928,669	\$2,865,765
	Indirect	2.8	\$65,203	\$104,884	\$346,310
	Induced	1.7	\$57,956	\$129,929	\$261,024
	Total	14.1	\$733,238	\$2,163,481	\$3,473,099
Laramie	Direct	208.3	\$10,315,404	\$26,601,302	\$42,214,263
	Indirect	103.8	\$3,199,852	\$5,381,144	\$14,826,219
	Induced	45.5	\$1,878,373	\$3,858,080	\$7,507,230
	Total	357.6	\$15,393,628	\$35,840,525	\$64,547,711
Lincoln	Direct	24.7	\$1,176,192	\$2,669,933	\$4,146,715
	Indirect	8.6	\$220,320	\$378,360	\$1,195,236
	Induced	3.3	\$102,287	\$274,757	\$529,971
	Total	36.6	\$1,498,799	\$3,323,050	\$5,871,923
Natrona	Direct	301.4	\$9,298,377	\$21,587,009	\$36,159,378
	Indirect	90.8	\$3,191,309	\$5,422,243	\$13,238,494
	Induced	39.0	\$1,825,256	\$3,441,089	\$6,325,035
	Total	431.1	\$14,314,942	\$30,450,341	\$55,722,907
Niobrara	Direct	2.0	\$76,515	\$256,590	\$394,893
	Indirect	0.3	\$12,740	\$16,654	\$44,807
	Induced	0.2	\$4,204	\$12,959	\$27,024
	Total	2.5	\$93,459	\$286,203	\$466,723
Park	Direct	185.1	\$9,141,593	\$19,229,774	\$32,583,635
	Indirect	78.0	\$2,464,399	\$4,245,695	\$11,695,198
	Induced	33.0	\$1,301,845	\$2,593,134	\$4,962,461
	Total	296.1	\$12,907,837	\$26,068,604	\$49,241,294

Table 4.2 (continued): Estimated economic impact of the core creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Platte	Direct	3.0	\$173,785	\$732,142	\$1,063,384
	Indirect	0.9	\$25,259	\$38,983	\$108,095
	Induced	0.5	\$19,378	\$42,664	\$78,673
	Total	4.4	\$218,421	\$813,789	\$1,250,152
Sheridan	Direct	108.8	\$6,120,236	\$15,793,119	\$25,868,333
	Indirect	77.5	\$1,762,774	\$3,216,012	\$10,795,332
	Induced	26.8	\$890,999	\$1,957,508	\$4,129,823
	Total	213.1	\$8,774,008	\$20,966,639	\$40,793,488
Sublette	Direct	10.0	\$428,578	\$1,021,281	\$1,639,963
	Indirect	2.4	\$100,083	\$150,355	\$396,780
	Induced	0.8	\$30,627	\$81,612	\$142,800
	Total	13.3	\$559,289	\$1,253,249	\$2,179,543
Sweetwater	Direct	34.5	\$1,206,588	\$2,244,233	\$3,640,787
	Indirect	4.2	\$191,042	\$293,404	\$650,909
	Induced	3.1	\$121,034	\$276,959	\$483,502
	Total	41.8	\$1,518,665	\$2,814,596	\$4,775,198
Teton	Direct	592.8	\$41,511,317	\$101,041,679	\$161,411,230
	Indirect	299.0	\$19,781,293	\$33,150,114	\$58,952,877
	Induced	43.1	\$2,697,275	\$4,977,219	\$8,259,326
	Total	934.9	\$63,989,885	\$139,169,012	\$228,623,433
Uinta	Direct	30.1	\$849,287	\$1,241,794	\$2,034,068
	Indirect	2.4	\$96,149	\$173,985	\$484,130
	Induced	2.5	\$95,879	\$214,256	\$406,727
	Total	35.0	\$1,041,315	\$1,630,035	\$2,924,925
Washakie	Direct	1.8	\$86,547	\$208,874	\$326,868
	Indirect	0.4	\$11,372	\$18,962	\$56,527
	Induced	0.3	\$11,216	\$22,943	\$44,765
	Total	2.5	\$109,136	\$250,779	\$428,160
Weston	Direct	2.8	\$115,238	\$320,651	\$482,997
	Indirect	0.4	\$8,075	\$12,870	\$41,592
	Induced	0.2	\$7,243	\$20,188	\$37,498
	Total	3.4	\$130,555	\$353,709	\$562,087

Across Wyoming, the creative economy in 2022 generated 2,737 jobs and approximately \$306 million in value added, or around 0.62% of the State's GSP.⁶ Of the 23 counties in Wyoming, the top 3 counties for creative economy value added and employment are Teton, Laramie, and Natrona Counties, with Teton County far exceeding any other counties in value added.

Table 4.3 presents the contributions of the creative economy in Wyoming to local, county, state, and federal taxes. Table 4.4 presents the tax contributions specific to each county in Wyoming.

Table 3.3: Tax contributions of the core creative economy industries in Wyoming.

Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Direct	\$6,028,256	\$3,012,114	\$20,580,397	\$28,093,251	\$57,714,017
Indirect	\$713,269	\$359,697	\$2,600,394	\$7,394,719	\$11,068,079
Induced	\$635,791	\$318,564	\$2,221,742	\$4,109,596	\$7,285,693
Total	\$7,377,316	\$3,690,375	\$25,402,534	\$39,597,565	\$76,067,789

Table 3.4: Tax contributions of core creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Albany	Direct	\$487,423	\$184,075	\$2,364,321	\$1,115,678	\$4,151,497
	Indirect	\$23,921	\$9,172	\$124,504	\$305,947	\$463,544
	Induced	\$26,021	\$9,906	\$132,658	\$231,760	\$400,346
	Total	\$537,364	\$203,153	\$2,621,484	\$1,653,384	\$5,015,386
Big Horn	Direct	\$96,645	\$21,369	\$180,988	\$61,599	\$360,601
	Indirect	\$1,125	\$253	\$2,332	\$6,273	\$9,984
	Induced	\$1,679	\$373	\$3,249	\$4,149	\$9,450
	Total	\$99,449	\$21,995	\$186,570	\$72,022	\$380,035
Campbell	Direct	\$247,198	\$105,145	\$415,816	\$543,236	\$1,311,395
	Indirect	\$14,540	\$6,310	\$27,187	\$101,671	\$149,707
	Induced	\$18,878	\$8,062	\$32,505	\$61,591	\$121,035
	Total	\$280,615	\$119,517	\$475,508	\$706,498	\$1,582,138
Carbon	Direct	\$63,368	\$44,993	\$156,851	\$133,026	\$398,238
	Indirect	\$1,249	\$887	\$3,424	\$11,473	\$17,033
	Induced	\$2,164	\$1,536	\$5,472	\$8,040	\$17,211
	Total	\$66,780	\$47,416	\$165,747	\$152,539	\$432,482
Converse	Direct	\$32,519	\$34,684	\$56,964	\$15,901	\$140,068
	Indirect	\$250	\$267	\$476	\$1,148	\$2,141
	Induced	\$221	\$236	\$412	\$842	\$1,710
	Total	\$32,989	\$35,188	\$57,851	\$17,891	\$143,919

⁶ Note: Summing estimated impacts across counties slightly differs from statewide estimates due to underlying modeling variations. For example, value added summed across counties is equal to \$301.59 million while the statewide value added estimate is \$305.71 million.

Table 3.5 (continued): Tax contributions of core creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Crook	Direct	\$20,055	\$10,512	\$67,942	\$60,315	\$158,823
	Indirect	\$698	\$368	\$2,475	\$4,892	\$8,433
	Induced	\$756	\$396	\$2,579	\$2,812	\$6,543
	Total	\$21,509	\$11,276	\$72,995	\$68,019	\$173,799
Fremont	Direct	\$230,242	\$84,848	\$923,647	\$1,137,752	\$2,376,490
	Indirect	\$23,615	\$8,782	\$99,479	\$234,497	\$366,373
	Induced	\$26,998	\$9,974	\$109,879	\$174,337	\$321,188
	Total	\$280,856	\$103,604	\$1,133,006	\$1,546,585	\$3,064,051
Goshen	Direct	\$80,577	\$27,229	\$265,995	\$328,641	\$702,442
	Indirect	\$3,159	\$1,097	\$11,325	\$39,921	\$55,502
	Induced	\$6,775	\$2,298	\$22,671	\$36,837	\$68,582
	Total	\$90,511	\$30,624	\$299,992	\$405,399	\$826,526
Hot Springs	Direct	\$32,976	\$15,333	\$120,831	\$301,572	\$470,711
	Indirect	\$2,085	\$1,001	\$8,611	\$53,173	\$64,871
	Induced	\$3,904	\$1,805	\$13,714	\$22,077	\$41,500
	Total	\$38,965	\$18,139	\$143,155	\$376,823	\$577,082
Johnson	Direct	\$151,746	\$59,690	\$507,833	\$192,413	\$911,683
	Indirect	\$3,298	\$1,312	\$11,511	\$17,151	\$33,272
	Induced	\$3,594	\$1,426	\$12,417	\$16,176	\$33,613
	Total	\$158,638	\$62,429	\$531,761	\$225,740	\$978,568
Laramie	Direct	\$865,751	\$572,491	\$4,309,880	\$2,896,782	\$8,644,904
	Indirect	\$66,032	\$44,045	\$352,658	\$798,409	\$1,261,144
	Induced	\$56,954	\$37,848	\$296,047	\$498,772	\$889,622
	Total	\$988,737	\$654,384	\$4,958,585	\$4,193,963	\$10,795,670
Lincoln	Direct	\$144,463	\$62,357	\$411,067	\$341,537	\$959,424
	Indirect	\$9,080	\$3,942	\$27,259	\$58,614	\$98,895
	Induced	\$7,977	\$3,449	\$23,126	\$31,791	\$66,342
	Total	\$161,520	\$69,748	\$461,452	\$431,941	\$1,124,661
Natrona	Direct	\$413,899	\$134,073	\$2,501,000	\$2,872,299	\$5,921,270
	Indirect	\$54,336	\$18,061	\$345,686	\$858,206	\$1,276,289
	Induced	\$46,303	\$15,180	\$287,693	\$521,838	\$871,013
	Total	\$514,537	\$167,314	\$3,134,378	\$4,252,343	\$8,068,572
Niobrara	Direct	\$53,029	\$20,978	\$100,980	\$25,532	\$200,519
	Indirect	\$386	\$155	\$802	\$2,835	\$4,179
	Induced	\$595	\$236	\$1,163	\$1,386	\$3,380
	Total	\$54,010	\$21,369	\$102,944	\$29,753	\$208,077
Park	Direct	\$456,678	\$140,858	\$2,063,567	\$2,627,319	\$5,288,422
	Indirect	\$53,203	\$16,783	\$250,414	\$610,433	\$930,833
	Induced	\$52,904	\$16,370	\$240,106	\$343,551	\$652,931
	Total	\$562,785	\$174,010	\$2,554,088	\$3,581,303	\$6,872,186

Table 3.6 (continued): Tax contributions of core creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Platte	Direct	\$64,044	\$27,164	\$231,905	\$60,346	\$383,460
	Indirect	\$891	\$384	\$3,441	\$6,206	\$10,923
	Induced	\$968	\$415	\$3,679	\$5,401	\$10,464
	Total	\$65,904	\$27,963	\$239,026	\$71,954	\$404,847
Sheridan	Direct	\$435,842	\$265,444	\$3,164,768	\$1,834,011	\$5,700,065
	Indirect	\$42,987	\$26,383	\$323,412	\$478,828	\$871,610
	Induced	\$28,510	\$17,448	\$212,310	\$257,359	\$515,627
	Total	\$507,340	\$309,275	\$3,700,489	\$2,570,198	\$7,087,302
Sublette	Direct	\$35,415	\$29,519	\$55,792	\$125,724	\$246,450
	Indirect	\$2,380	\$2,011	\$4,276	\$23,302	\$31,970
	Induced	\$3,220	\$2,681	\$4,952	\$8,853	\$19,706
	Total	\$41,016	\$34,211	\$65,020	\$157,879	\$298,125
Sweetwater	Direct	\$54,519	\$32,159	\$124,839	\$323,940	\$535,456
	Indirect	\$3,456	\$2,060	\$9,040	\$48,475	\$63,031
	Induced	\$8,829	\$5,193	\$19,566	\$34,987	\$68,575
	Total	\$66,803	\$39,412	\$153,446	\$407,402	\$667,063
Teton	Direct	\$722,347	\$367,695	\$4,990,295	\$9,543,993	\$15,624,330
	Indirect	\$156,874	\$79,691	\$1,192,077	\$4,328,724	\$5,757,367
	Induced	\$46,833	\$23,840	\$323,196	\$596,594	\$990,464
	Total	\$926,054	\$471,226	\$6,505,568	\$14,469,311	\$22,372,160
Uinta	Direct	\$19,157	\$8,795	\$112,763	\$217,911	\$358,627
	Indirect	\$1,289	\$603	\$7,937	\$25,780	\$35,610
	Induced	\$3,762	\$1,705	\$21,588	\$28,317	\$55,372
	Total	\$24,209	\$11,103	\$142,288	\$272,008	\$449,608
Washakie	Direct	\$18,275	\$4,304	\$60,352	\$26,197	\$109,127
	Indirect	\$378	\$92	\$1,339	\$3,063	\$4,871
	Induced	\$565	\$136	\$1,960	\$3,275	\$5,935
	Total	\$19,217	\$4,531	\$63,651	\$32,534	\$119,934
Weston	Direct	\$38,099	\$11,871	\$109,268	\$37,141	\$196,379
	Indirect	\$494	\$156	\$1,480	\$2,150	\$4,279
	Induced	\$658	\$207	\$1,945	\$2,337	\$5,147
	Total	\$39,251	\$12,234	\$112,692	\$41,628	\$205,805

The creative economy generates approximately \$76 million in tax revenues with about 48% of the revenue accruing to local, county, and state governments. Commensurate with economic impacts, the three counties with the largest creative economy tax revenue generation are Teton, Laramie, and Natrona counties, both in terms of state tax and total tax revenue.

3.1.2 Supporting industries results

Table 4.5 shows the estimated economic impact of the creative economy and supporting industries across the entire State. Table 4.6 breaks down these impacts by county.

Table 3.7: Estimated economic impact of the supporting creative economy industries in Wyoming.

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	8,944.0	\$657,800,524	\$881,350,926	\$2,623,681,232
Indirect	1,023.8	\$51,069,805	\$91,001,844	\$206,408,853
Induced	1,914.1	\$83,423,736	\$170,630,579	\$317,774,561
Total	11,881.8	\$792,294,065	\$1,142,983,349	\$3,147,864,646

Table 3.8: Estimated economic impact of the supporting creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Albany	Direct	959.0	\$64,761,064	\$71,828,553	\$161,660,160
	Indirect	61.0	\$2,285,954	\$3,811,221	\$9,905,802
	Induced	239.7	\$9,924,131	\$19,881,081	\$36,285,345
	Total	1,259.7	\$76,971,149	\$95,520,856	\$207,851,307
Big Horn	Direct	184.3	\$12,738,684	\$14,720,751	\$39,316,486
	Indirect	6.3	\$223,113	\$384,246	\$969,360
	Induced	21.7	\$613,052	\$1,769,600	\$3,441,053
	Total	212.3	\$13,574,849	\$16,874,597	\$43,726,900
Campbell	Direct	618.3	\$45,642,199	\$60,861,979	\$146,618,996
	Indirect	50.4	\$2,836,769	\$5,241,055	\$10,800,722
	Induced	108.5	\$4,644,865	\$10,474,681	\$17,902,836
	Total	777.2	\$53,123,833	\$76,577,715	\$175,322,554
Carbon	Direct	226.5	\$17,549,866	\$24,218,706	\$92,430,193
	Indirect	10.3	\$398,279	\$797,989	\$2,170,635
	Induced	28.2	\$896,233	\$2,379,775	\$4,342,888
	Total	265.0	\$18,844,378	\$27,396,470	\$98,943,717
Converse	Direct	227.1	\$18,247,227	\$21,346,161	\$51,112,274
	Indirect	8.8	\$475,306	\$713,566	\$1,570,010
	Induced	21.7	\$887,376	\$2,137,908	\$3,565,625
	Total	257.6	\$19,609,909	\$24,197,636	\$56,247,908

Table 3.9 (continued): Estimated economic impact of the supporting creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Crook	Direct	80.5	\$5,571,865	\$6,862,115	\$19,303,591
	Indirect	3.8	\$130,842	\$234,289	\$648,331
	Induced	9.0	\$237,576	\$699,562	\$1,382,469
	Total	93.3	\$5,940,282	\$7,795,966	\$21,334,392
Fremont	Direct	718.9	\$55,036,129	\$64,064,115	\$206,248,998
	Indirect	30.6	\$1,172,799	\$2,223,993	\$5,612,308
	Induced	175.4	\$7,131,372	\$14,750,681	\$27,796,416
	Total	924.9	\$63,340,301	\$81,038,789	\$239,657,722
Goshen	Direct	184.4	\$12,319,079	\$14,700,998	\$63,430,494
	Indirect	6.3	\$250,413	\$418,019	\$1,093,306
	Induced	32.0	\$1,234,331	\$2,629,307	\$5,043,686
	Total	222.7	\$13,803,824	\$17,748,323	\$69,567,485
Hot Springs	Direct	83.4	\$5,887,605	\$6,775,001	\$17,595,563
	Indirect	3.2	\$146,481	\$254,566	\$624,206
	Induced	11.3	\$371,680	\$906,442	\$1,685,025
	Total	98.0	\$6,405,766	\$7,936,009	\$19,904,794
Johnson	Direct	128.3	\$8,682,884	\$10,554,765	\$28,952,225
	Indirect	8.1	\$293,210	\$476,866	\$1,370,240
	Induced	21.6	\$742,741	\$1,661,689	\$3,337,154
	Total	158.0	\$9,718,836	\$12,693,320	\$33,659,619
Laramie	Direct	1,339.6	\$107,907,866	\$158,193,826	\$738,636,120
	Indirect	210.4	\$9,941,739	\$16,236,341	\$38,099,452
	Induced	384.2	\$15,904,423	\$32,660,760	\$63,477,157
	Total	1,934.3	\$133,754,028	\$207,090,927	\$840,212,728
Lincoln	Direct	326.7	\$25,565,144	\$33,269,270	\$67,377,800
	Indirect	40.0	\$1,534,600	\$3,277,888	\$7,908,483
	Induced	61.0	\$1,913,960	\$5,142,778	\$9,906,324
	Total	427.7	\$29,013,703	\$41,689,936	\$85,192,607
Natrona	Direct	962.7	\$68,206,455	\$92,757,261	\$252,199,393
	Indirect	111.2	\$6,085,611	\$10,567,829	\$22,984,502
	Induced	229.2	\$10,748,021	\$20,257,263	\$37,225,773
	Total	1,303.0	\$85,040,087	\$123,582,353	\$312,409,668
Niobrara	Direct	51.9	\$3,949,877	\$4,563,520	\$17,842,939
	Indirect	0.8	\$33,275	\$57,003	\$139,650
	Induced	6.0	\$143,000	\$437,209	\$906,296
	Total	58.7	\$4,126,152	\$5,057,732	\$18,888,884

Table 3.10 (continued): Estimated economic impact of the supporting creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Park	Direct	361.4	\$22,818,666	\$30,845,055	\$79,414,169
	Indirect	44.3	\$1,896,964	\$3,239,803	\$7,684,008
	Induced	70.3	\$2,773,673	\$5,525,105	\$10,573,338
	Total	475.9	\$27,489,304	\$39,609,963	\$97,671,514
Platte	Direct	115.2	\$7,848,401	\$10,558,791	\$37,114,924
	Indirect	9.5	\$341,616	\$569,009	\$1,488,736
	Induced	17.9	\$707,262	\$1,549,430	\$2,857,912
	Total	142.6	\$8,897,279	\$12,677,231	\$41,461,571
Sheridan	Direct	449.4	\$29,145,986	\$40,863,030	\$108,141,821
	Indirect	74.4	\$2,799,619	\$4,691,275	\$13,181,752
	Induced	106.0	\$3,534,291	\$7,766,962	\$16,364,855
	Total	629.8	\$35,479,897	\$53,321,268	\$137,688,428
Sublette	Direct	145.6	\$10,861,353	\$13,930,798	\$41,831,395
	Indirect	8.5	\$397,933	\$752,069	\$1,682,602
	Induced	17.0	\$626,284	\$1,668,364	\$2,919,450
	Total	171.1	\$11,885,569	\$16,351,231	\$46,433,447
Sweetwater	Direct	571.7	\$39,524,140	\$52,684,518	\$131,774,595
	Indirect	37.3	\$2,035,238	\$3,440,823	\$7,049,868
	Induced	88.9	\$3,464,736	\$7,922,353	\$13,829,387
	Total	698.0	\$45,024,115	\$64,047,694	\$152,653,849
Teton	Direct	630.5	\$58,340,215	\$93,313,100	\$186,087,385
	Indirect	168.3	\$12,998,506	\$22,683,990	\$42,090,710
	Induced	49.1	\$3,078,182	\$5,683,829	\$9,425,127
	Total	848.0	\$74,416,903	\$121,680,920	\$237,603,223
Uinta	Direct	361.1	\$21,912,735	\$34,318,896	\$73,464,844
	Indirect	42.2	\$2,029,994	\$4,867,702	\$11,936,099
	Induced	59.6	\$2,313,780	\$5,163,468	\$9,811,662
	Total	462.9	\$26,256,508	\$44,350,067	\$95,212,605
Washakie	Direct	112.8	\$7,469,248	\$9,549,454	\$31,112,109
	Indirect	7.9	\$322,110	\$692,397	\$1,646,899
	Induced	22.6	\$853,133	\$1,742,980	\$3,402,368
	Total	143.3	\$8,644,490	\$11,984,831	\$36,161,375
Weston	Direct	117.6	\$7,058,431	\$8,815,185	\$28,329,225
	Indirect	5.8	\$193,636	\$377,603	\$1,075,808
	Induced	12.6	\$385,385	\$1,068,564	\$1,987,371
	Total	136.0	\$7,637,452	\$10,261,353	\$31,392,404

Creative economy supporting industries generate a statewide value added of approximately \$1.1 billion. This economic activity supports nearly 12,000 full-time jobs. At the county level, Laramie, Natrona, and Teton counties contribute the most to overall value added, in that order.

Table 4.7 presents the tax revenue generated by the creative economy supporting industries, where taxes are broken down at the local, county, state, and federal levels. Table 4.8 dissects tax revenue estimates by county.

Table 3.11: Tax contributions of the supporting creative economy industries in Wyoming.

Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Direct	\$6,388,208	\$3,301,299	\$28,230,182	\$170,188,739	\$208,108,427
Indirect	\$1,535,242	\$772,296	\$5,507,324	\$13,579,100	\$21,393,963
Induced	\$3,622,768	\$1,815,198	\$12,659,591	\$23,416,824	\$41,514,381
Total	\$11,546,218	\$5,888,793	\$46,397,098	\$207,184,662	\$271,016,771

Table 3.12: Tax contributions of the supporting creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Albany	Direct	\$253,776	\$104,409	\$1,943,527	\$17,363,263	\$19,664,976
	Indirect	\$42,406	\$16,284	\$224,709	\$628,536	\$911,935
	Induced	\$328,846	\$125,187	\$1,676,573	\$2,931,431	\$5,062,037
	Total	\$625,028	\$245,880	\$3,844,809	\$20,923,231	\$25,638,948
Big Horn	Direct	\$135,626	\$32,506	\$394,103	\$3,267,599	\$3,829,834
	Indirect	\$15,865	\$3,546	\$31,754	\$61,083	\$112,248
	Induced	\$79,265	\$17,612	\$153,391	\$195,801	\$446,069
	Total	\$230,756	\$53,664	\$579,248	\$3,524,483	\$4,388,151
Campbell	Direct	\$777,295	\$346,730	\$1,742,498	\$11,305,155	\$14,171,678
	Indirect	\$168,656	\$72,398	\$299,391	\$752,928	\$1,293,373
	Induced	\$404,295	\$172,666	\$696,160	\$1,319,666	\$2,592,787
	Total	\$1,350,246	\$591,794	\$2,738,049	\$13,377,750	\$18,057,838
Carbon	Direct	\$168,565	\$119,584	\$596,672	\$4,389,919	\$5,274,741
	Indirect	\$21,256	\$15,090	\$54,968	\$106,433	\$197,747
	Induced	\$71,998	\$51,120	\$182,097	\$267,714	\$572,930
	Total	\$261,819	\$185,795	\$833,737	\$4,764,067	\$6,045,418

Table 3.13 (continued): Tax contributions of the supporting creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Converse	Direct	\$138,576	\$150,778	\$436,284	\$4,343,874	\$5,069,512
	Indirect	\$18,533	\$19,847	\$36,107	\$110,380	\$184,868
	Induced	\$63,890	\$68,283	\$119,052	\$244,947	\$496,173
	Total	\$220,999	\$238,908	\$591,444	\$4,699,202	\$5,750,552
Crook	Direct	\$46,510	\$25,428	\$213,878	\$1,516,547	\$1,802,364
	Indirect	\$7,268	\$3,824	\$25,305	\$37,554	\$73,950
	Induced	\$21,159	\$11,102	\$72,218	\$78,712	\$183,191
	Total	\$74,937	\$40,354	\$311,402	\$1,632,813	\$2,059,506
Fremont	Direct	\$224,012	\$91,301	\$1,495,311	\$14,430,942	\$16,241,565
	Indirect	\$49,629	\$18,348	\$202,490	\$333,287	\$603,754
	Induced	\$324,911	\$120,029	\$1,322,368	\$2,098,544	\$3,865,852
	Total	\$598,552	\$229,678	\$3,020,169	\$16,862,773	\$20,711,171
Goshen	Direct	\$58,866	\$23,023	\$324,519	\$3,429,638	\$3,836,045
	Indirect	\$9,758	\$3,332	\$33,141	\$68,323	\$114,554
	Induced	\$68,147	\$23,119	\$228,064	\$370,926	\$690,257
	Total	\$136,771	\$49,474	\$585,724	\$3,868,887	\$4,640,856
Hot Springs	Direct	\$37,024	\$18,460	\$195,951	\$1,956,586	\$2,208,021
	Indirect	\$4,829	\$2,252	\$17,699	\$49,057	\$73,836
	Induced	\$24,246	\$11,214	\$85,179	\$137,143	\$257,782
	Total	\$66,099	\$31,926	\$298,828	\$2,142,785	\$2,539,639
Johnson	Direct	\$93,514	\$39,163	\$402,062	\$2,292,020	\$2,826,760
	Indirect	\$14,721	\$5,858	\$51,165	\$74,913	\$146,657
	Induced	\$46,046	\$18,272	\$159,063	\$207,137	\$430,517
	Total	\$154,280	\$63,294	\$612,290	\$2,574,070	\$3,403,934
Laramie	Direct	\$830,180	\$564,279	\$5,206,320	\$26,767,310	\$33,368,089
	Indirect	\$162,286	\$108,572	\$888,514	\$2,470,343	\$3,629,714
	Induced	\$482,507	\$320,646	\$2,507,968	\$4,222,730	\$7,533,851
	Total	\$1,474,973	\$993,496	\$8,602,802	\$33,460,382	\$44,531,654
Lincoln	Direct	\$301,563	\$133,717	\$1,117,543	\$6,648,799	\$8,201,622
	Indirect	\$77,712	\$33,682	\$231,150	\$444,563	\$787,107
	Induced	\$149,365	\$64,577	\$433,027	\$594,863	\$1,241,832
	Total	\$528,640	\$231,977	\$1,781,719	\$7,688,224	\$10,230,561
Natrona	Direct	\$526,170	\$183,546	\$3,811,693	\$18,434,123	\$22,955,531
	Indirect	\$131,903	\$43,451	\$825,208	\$1,662,868	\$2,663,430
	Induced	\$272,492	\$89,336	\$1,693,146	\$3,072,580	\$5,127,555
	Total	\$930,565	\$316,333	\$6,330,048	\$23,169,571	\$30,746,516

Table 3.14 (continued): Tax contributions of the supporting creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Niobrara	Direct	\$48,167	\$19,736	\$132,166	\$1,049,303	\$1,249,372
	Indirect	\$1,766	\$705	\$3,551	\$8,205	\$14,227
	Induced	\$20,166	\$7,999	\$39,433	\$46,930	\$114,528
	Total	\$70,099	\$28,440	\$175,150	\$1,104,438	\$1,378,126
Park	Direct	\$291,368	\$94,256	\$1,491,576	\$5,714,954	\$7,592,154
	Indirect	\$55,393	\$17,290	\$254,752	\$469,797	\$797,232
	Induced	\$112,719	\$34,879	\$511,577	\$731,966	\$1,391,140
	Total	\$459,480	\$146,425	\$2,257,905	\$6,916,716	\$9,780,527
Platte	Direct	\$122,794	\$53,995	\$524,862	\$1,935,011	\$2,636,662
	Indirect	\$12,994	\$5,592	\$49,997	\$86,102	\$154,684
	Induced	\$35,158	\$15,069	\$133,640	\$196,794	\$380,661
	Total	\$170,945	\$74,656	\$708,499	\$2,217,906	\$3,172,007
Sheridan	Direct	\$279,082	\$174,420	\$2,302,281	\$7,866,039	\$10,621,821
	Indirect	\$63,365	\$38,925	\$477,664	\$737,788	\$1,317,742
	Induced	\$113,208	\$69,283	\$843,000	\$1,020,882	\$2,046,374
	Total	\$455,656	\$282,628	\$3,622,945	\$9,624,709	\$13,985,938
Sublette	Direct	\$157,533	\$134,281	\$344,304	\$2,575,388	\$3,211,507
	Indirect	\$26,222	\$21,884	\$41,582	\$101,053	\$190,742
	Induced	\$65,867	\$54,833	\$101,281	\$180,995	\$402,976
	Total	\$249,622	\$210,998	\$487,168	\$2,857,437	\$3,805,225
Sweetwater	Direct	\$503,886	\$302,476	\$1,478,347	\$10,006,562	\$12,291,271
	Indirect	\$85,418	\$50,408	\$197,770	\$533,627	\$867,222
	Induced	\$252,497	\$148,521	\$559,579	\$1,001,201	\$1,961,797
	Total	\$841,801	\$501,404	\$2,235,696	\$11,541,390	\$15,120,291
Teton	Direct	\$469,697	\$238,670	\$3,614,495	\$13,206,036	\$17,528,898
	Indirect	\$114,591	\$58,234	\$856,619	\$2,860,911	\$3,890,355
	Induced	\$53,502	\$27,235	\$369,181	\$680,841	\$1,130,758
	Total	\$637,790	\$324,139	\$4,840,294	\$16,747,788	\$22,550,011
Uinta	Direct	\$222,607	\$105,524	\$1,449,642	\$5,892,439	\$7,670,212
	Indirect	\$35,671	\$16,499	\$214,886	\$602,410	\$869,466
	Induced	\$90,740	\$41,113	\$520,686	\$683,062	\$1,335,601
	Total	\$349,019	\$163,136	\$2,185,214	\$7,177,911	\$9,875,279
Washakie	Direct	\$70,845	\$18,805	\$315,028	\$2,004,459	\$2,409,138
	Indirect	\$15,134	\$3,640	\$52,533	\$93,392	\$164,700
	Induced	\$42,908	\$10,299	\$148,899	\$248,995	\$451,101
	Total	\$128,887	\$32,744	\$516,461	\$2,346,847	\$3,024,939

Table 3.15 (continued): Tax contributions of the supporting creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Weston	Direct	\$64,001	\$22,094	\$260,172	\$1,864,475	\$2,210,742
	Indirect	\$10,792	\$3,415	\$32,516	\$54,476	\$101,198
	Induced	\$34,896	\$10,961	\$103,068	\$124,054	\$272,979
	Total	\$109,689	\$36,470	\$395,756	\$2,043,005	\$2,584,919

The creative economy supporting industries generate approximately \$271 million in local, county, state, and federal tax revenue, with around 24% of the revenue staying within the State. Laramie, Natrona, and Albany counties generate the most total revenue, and Laramie, Natrona, and Teton counties generate the most state tax revenue.

3.1.3 Combined core and supporting

Table 4.9 combines the total impacts from the creative economy core industries and supporting industries in Wyoming. Table 4.10 breaks down these combined impacts at the county level.

Table 3.16: Total economic impact of combined core and supporting creative economy industries in Wyoming.

Impact	Employment	Labor income	Value added	Output
Direct	10,564.5	\$752,432,430	\$1,108,991,926	\$2,990,678,691
Indirect	1,803.5	\$79,333,676	\$139,123,471	\$324,532,418
Induced	2,250.5	\$98,062,697	\$200,578,844	\$373,573,675
Total	14,618.5	\$929,828,802	\$1,448,694,240	\$3,688,784,783

Table 3.17: Total economic impact of combined core and supporting creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Albany	Direct	1044.0	\$68,571,066	\$81,057,483	\$176,201,242
	Indirect	95.7	\$3,481,535	\$5,591,190	\$14,696,107
	Induced	258.8	\$10,708,569	\$21,453,077	\$39,156,276
	Total	1398.4	\$82,761,170	\$108,101,750	\$230,053,625
Big Horn	Direct	189.3	\$12,953,077	\$15,255,351	\$40,132,661
	Indirect	7.2	\$246,593	\$420,990	\$1,077,563
	Induced	22.2	\$626,029	\$1,807,132	\$3,514,091
	Total	218.6	\$13,825,699	\$17,483,473	\$44,724,315

Table 3.18 (continued): Total economic impact of combined core and supporting creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Campbell	Direct	651.8	\$47,435,473	\$65,437,797	\$153,809,919
	Indirect	60.6	\$3,241,932	\$5,894,832	\$12,323,019
	Induced	113.6	\$4,861,591	\$10,963,700	\$18,738,577
	Total	826.0	\$55,538,996	\$82,296,329	\$184,871,516
Carbon	Direct	236.5	\$18,029,188	\$25,201,183	\$94,031,158
	Indirect	12.1	\$442,881	\$875,905	\$2,406,386
	Induced	29.1	\$923,135	\$2,451,284	\$4,473,391
	Total	277.6	\$19,395,204	\$28,528,373	\$100,910,935
Converse	Direct	228.3	\$18,295,835	\$21,531,210	\$51,385,370
	Indirect	9.0	\$480,287	\$720,640	\$1,587,884
	Induced	21.7	\$890,413	\$2,145,283	\$3,577,922
	Total	259.0	\$19,666,535	\$24,397,133	\$56,551,176
Crook	Direct	83.9	\$5,745,925	\$7,437,591	\$20,157,904
	Indirect	4.4	\$148,165	\$264,123	\$730,045
	Induced	9.3	\$246,061	\$724,577	\$1,431,947
	Total	97.7	\$6,140,150	\$8,426,291	\$22,319,895
Fremont	Direct	827.5	\$58,801,221	\$72,134,473	\$219,170,812
	Indirect	58.1	\$2,026,549	\$3,608,054	\$9,599,724
	Induced	189.9	\$7,723,722	\$15,976,489	\$30,105,677
	Total	1075.6	\$68,551,491	\$91,719,016	\$258,876,213
Goshen	Direct	222.5	\$13,391,851	\$17,130,959	\$67,082,224
	Indirect	10.5	\$396,924	\$655,373	\$1,775,684
	Induced	35.2	\$1,356,863	\$2,890,680	\$5,544,879
	Total	268.2	\$15,145,638	\$20,677,012	\$74,402,787
Hot Springs	Direct	105.1	\$6,678,342	\$8,097,714	\$20,034,673
	Indirect	7.1	\$314,488	\$509,572	\$1,302,057
	Induced	13.2	\$431,504	\$1,052,401	\$1,956,294
	Total	125.4	\$7,424,333	\$9,659,687	\$23,293,024
Johnson	Direct	137.9	\$9,292,963	\$12,483,434	\$31,817,991
	Indirect	10.9	\$358,414	\$581,750	\$1,716,549
	Induced	23.3	\$800,697	\$1,791,617	\$3,598,178
	Total	172.0	\$10,452,074	\$14,856,802	\$37,132,718
Laramie	Direct	1548.0	\$118,223,270	\$184,795,128	\$780,850,382
	Indirect	314.1	\$13,141,590	\$21,617,485	\$52,925,671
	Induced	429.7	\$17,782,795	\$36,518,839	\$70,984,387
	Total	2291.8	\$149,147,656	\$242,931,452	\$904,760,439
Lincoln	Direct	351.4	\$26,741,336	\$35,939,203	\$71,524,516
	Indirect	48.6	\$1,754,920	\$3,656,248	\$9,103,720
	Induced	64.3	\$2,016,246	\$5,417,535	\$10,436,295
	Total	464.3	\$30,512,502	\$45,012,985	\$91,064,530

Table 3.19 (continued): Total economic impact of combined core and supporting creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Natrona	Direct	1264.1	\$77,504,831	\$114,344,270	\$288,358,771
	Indirect	201.9	\$9,276,920	\$15,990,071	\$36,222,996
	Induced	268.2	\$12,573,277	\$23,698,352	\$43,550,808
	Total	1734.1	\$99,355,028	\$154,032,694	\$368,132,575
Niobrara	Direct	53.9	\$4,026,392	\$4,820,110	\$18,237,832
	Indirect	1.1	\$46,015	\$73,657	\$184,456
	Induced	6.2	\$147,204	\$450,168	\$933,319
	Total	61.1	\$4,219,611	\$5,343,934	\$19,355,607
Park	Direct	546.5	\$31,960,259	\$50,074,829	\$111,997,803
	Indirect	122.2	\$4,361,363	\$7,485,498	\$19,379,205
	Induced	103.3	\$4,075,518	\$8,118,240	\$15,535,800
	Total	772.0	\$40,397,140	\$65,678,567	\$146,912,808
Platte	Direct	118.2	\$8,022,185	\$11,290,934	\$38,178,308
	Indirect	10.3	\$366,875	\$607,992	\$1,596,831
	Induced	18.4	\$726,640	\$1,592,094	\$2,936,585
	Total	147.0	\$9,115,700	\$13,491,019	\$42,711,724
Sheridan	Direct	558.2	\$35,266,222	\$56,656,149	\$134,010,155
	Indirect	151.9	\$4,562,393	\$7,907,287	\$23,977,084
	Induced	132.8	\$4,425,290	\$9,724,471	\$20,494,678
	Total	842.9	\$44,253,905	\$74,287,907	\$178,481,916
Sublette	Direct	155.6	\$11,289,931	\$14,952,079	\$43,471,358
	Indirect	10.9	\$498,016	\$902,425	\$2,079,382
	Induced	17.9	\$656,911	\$1,749,976	\$3,062,250
	Total	184.4	\$12,444,858	\$17,604,480	\$48,612,990
Sweetwater	Direct	606.2	\$40,730,729	\$54,928,751	\$135,415,382
	Indirect	41.5	\$2,226,281	\$3,734,227	\$7,700,776
	Induced	92.0	\$3,585,770	\$8,199,312	\$14,312,889
	Total	739.8	\$46,542,779	\$66,862,290	\$157,429,047
Teton	Direct	1223.3	\$99,851,532	\$194,354,780	\$347,498,616
	Indirect	467.4	\$32,779,799	\$55,834,104	\$101,043,587
	Induced	92.2	\$5,775,457	\$10,661,048	\$17,684,453
	Total	1782.9	\$138,406,788	\$260,849,932	\$466,226,656
Uinta	Direct	391.2	\$22,762,021	\$35,560,690	\$75,498,912
	Indirect	44.6	\$2,126,143	\$5,041,688	\$12,420,229
	Induced	62.1	\$2,409,659	\$5,377,724	\$10,218,389
	Total	497.9	\$27,297,823	\$45,980,102	\$98,137,530
Washakie	Direct	114.6	\$7,555,795	\$9,758,328	\$31,438,977
	Indirect	8.3	\$333,482	\$711,359	\$1,703,426
	Induced	22.9	\$864,349	\$1,765,923	\$3,447,133
	Total	145.8	\$8,753,626	\$12,235,610	\$36,589,535

Table 3.20 (continued): Total economic impact of combined core and supporting creative economy industries by county in Wyoming.

County	Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Weston	Direct	120.4	\$7,173,669	\$9,135,836	\$28,812,222
	Indirect	6.2	\$201,711	\$390,473	\$1,117,400
	Induced	12.8	\$392,627	\$1,088,752	\$2,024,869
	Total	139.4	\$7,768,007	\$10,615,061	\$31,954,491

The combined economic impact of the core creative economy and its supporting industries results in almost \$1.5 billion in statewide value added. Furthermore, this economic activity supports nearly 15,000 full-time jobs.

Table 4.11 shows the tax revenue generated by the core and supporting industries across the state, broken down by local, county, state, and federal taxes. Table 4.12 breaks down these tax revenue impacts by county.

Table 3.21: Tax contributions of combined core and supporting industries in Wyoming.

Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Direct	\$12,416,463	\$6,313,412	\$48,810,579	\$198,281,989	\$265,822,444
Indirect	\$2,248,511	\$1,131,993	\$8,107,719	\$20,973,819	\$32,462,042
Induced	\$4,258,559	\$2,133,762	\$14,881,333	\$27,526,420	\$48,800,075
Total	\$18,923,533	\$9,579,168	\$71,799,631	\$246,782,228	\$347,084,560

Table 3.22: Tax contributions of combined core and supporting industries in each county.

County	Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Albany	Direct	\$741,199	\$288,484	\$4,307,848	\$18,478,941	\$23,816,473
	Indirect	\$66,326	\$25,456	\$349,213	\$934,483	\$1,375,478
	Induced	\$354,867	\$135,093	\$1,809,231	\$3,163,192	\$5,462,383
	Total	\$1,162,392	\$449,034	\$6,466,293	\$22,576,615	\$30,654,334
Big Horn	Direct	\$232,270	\$53,875	\$575,092	\$3,329,199	\$4,190,435
	Indirect	\$16,990	\$3,799	\$34,086	\$67,356	\$122,232
	Induced	\$80,944	\$17,985	\$156,640	\$199,950	\$455,519
	Total	\$330,205	\$75,659	\$765,817	\$3,596,505	\$4,768,186
Campbell	Direct	\$1,024,493	\$451,875	\$2,158,314	\$11,848,392	\$15,483,073
	Indirect	\$183,195	\$78,708	\$326,578	\$854,599	\$1,443,081
	Induced	\$423,173	\$180,728	\$728,665	\$1,381,257	\$2,713,823
	Total	\$1,630,861	\$711,311	\$3,213,557	\$14,084,248	\$19,639,976

Table 3.23 (continued): Tax contributions of combined core and supporting industries in each county.

County	Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Carbon	Direct	\$231,933	\$164,578	\$753,524	\$4,522,945	\$5,672,979
	Indirect	\$22,505	\$15,977	\$58,392	\$117,907	\$214,780
	Induced	\$74,162	\$52,656	\$187,568	\$275,754	\$590,141
	Total	\$328,599	\$233,211	\$999,484	\$4,916,606	\$6,477,900
Converse	Direct	\$171,095	\$185,462	\$493,248	\$4,359,775	\$5,209,579
	Indirect	\$18,782	\$20,114	\$36,583	\$111,529	\$187,009
	Induced	\$64,111	\$68,519	\$119,463	\$245,789	\$497,883
	Total	\$253,988	\$274,095	\$649,295	\$4,717,092	\$5,894,471
Crook	Direct	\$66,565	\$35,940	\$281,820	\$1,576,862	\$1,961,187
	Indirect	\$7,966	\$4,192	\$27,780	\$42,445	\$82,383
	Induced	\$21,915	\$11,498	\$74,797	\$81,525	\$189,735
	Total	\$96,446	\$51,630	\$384,397	\$1,700,832	\$2,233,305
Fremont	Direct	\$454,254	\$176,149	\$2,418,958	\$15,568,694	\$18,618,055
	Indirect	\$73,244	\$27,130	\$301,970	\$567,784	\$970,127
	Induced	\$351,910	\$130,002	\$1,432,247	\$2,272,881	\$4,187,040
	Total	\$879,407	\$333,282	\$4,153,175	\$18,409,358	\$23,775,222
Goshen	Direct	\$139,442	\$50,251	\$590,514	\$3,758,279	\$4,538,487
	Indirect	\$12,918	\$4,429	\$44,466	\$108,244	\$170,056
	Induced	\$74,922	\$25,418	\$250,735	\$407,763	\$758,839
	Total	\$227,282	\$80,098	\$885,716	\$4,274,286	\$5,467,382
Hot Springs	Direct	\$70,001	\$33,793	\$316,781	\$2,258,157	\$2,678,732
	Indirect	\$6,913	\$3,254	\$26,310	\$102,230	\$138,707
	Induced	\$28,150	\$13,019	\$98,893	\$159,220	\$299,282
	Total	\$105,064	\$50,065	\$441,984	\$2,519,608	\$3,116,720
Johnson	Direct	\$245,260	\$98,854	\$909,895	\$2,484,434	\$3,738,443
	Indirect	\$18,018	\$7,170	\$62,676	\$92,064	\$179,928
	Induced	\$49,640	\$19,699	\$171,479	\$223,313	\$464,130
	Total	\$312,918	\$125,723	\$1,144,050	\$2,799,810	\$4,382,502
Laramie	Direct	\$1,695,931	\$1,136,770	\$9,516,201	\$29,664,091	\$42,012,993
	Indirect	\$228,319	\$152,616	\$1,241,172	\$3,268,752	\$4,890,858
	Induced	\$539,461	\$358,495	\$2,804,015	\$4,721,502	\$8,423,472
	Total	\$2,463,711	\$1,647,881	\$13,561,387	\$37,654,345	\$55,327,324
Lincoln	Direct	\$446,026	\$196,075	\$1,528,609	\$6,990,336	\$9,161,046
	Indirect	\$86,792	\$37,624	\$258,409	\$503,176	\$886,002
	Induced	\$157,341	\$68,026	\$456,153	\$626,653	\$1,308,174
	Total	\$690,160	\$301,725	\$2,243,172	\$8,120,165	\$11,355,222

Table 3.24 (continued): Tax contributions of combined core and supporting industries in each county.

County	Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Natrona	Direct	\$940,068	\$317,618	\$6,312,693	\$21,306,422	\$28,876,801
	Indirect	\$186,239	\$61,513	\$1,170,894	\$2,521,074	\$3,939,719
	Induced	\$318,795	\$104,516	\$1,980,839	\$3,594,418	\$5,998,568
	Total	\$1,445,102	\$483,647	\$9,464,426	\$27,421,914	\$38,815,088
Niobrara	Direct	\$101,196	\$40,714	\$233,145	\$1,074,835	\$1,449,891
	Indirect	\$2,152	\$860	\$4,353	\$11,040	\$18,405
	Induced	\$20,761	\$8,235	\$40,597	\$48,315	\$117,908
	Total	\$124,109	\$49,809	\$278,095	\$1,134,191	\$1,586,204
Park	Direct	\$748,046	\$235,114	\$3,555,143	\$8,342,273	\$12,880,576
	Indirect	\$108,596	\$34,073	\$505,166	\$1,080,230	\$1,728,065
	Induced	\$165,623	\$51,249	\$751,683	\$1,075,516	\$2,044,072
	Total	\$1,022,265	\$320,436	\$4,811,993	\$10,498,019	\$16,652,713
Platte	Direct	\$186,838	\$81,159	\$756,768	\$1,995,357	\$3,020,122
	Indirect	\$13,885	\$5,976	\$53,438	\$92,308	\$165,607
	Induced	\$36,126	\$15,484	\$137,319	\$202,195	\$391,124
	Total	\$236,849	\$102,619	\$947,525	\$2,289,860	\$3,576,853
Sheridan	Direct	\$714,924	\$439,864	\$5,467,049	\$9,700,049	\$16,321,886
	Indirect	\$106,353	\$65,308	\$801,076	\$1,216,616	\$2,189,353
	Induced	\$141,718	\$86,732	\$1,055,310	\$1,278,241	\$2,562,001
	Total	\$962,995	\$591,904	\$7,323,434	\$12,194,907	\$21,073,241
Sublette	Direct	\$192,948	\$163,801	\$400,096	\$2,701,112	\$3,457,957
	Indirect	\$28,602	\$23,895	\$45,859	\$124,356	\$222,711
	Induced	\$69,088	\$57,514	\$106,233	\$189,848	\$422,682
	Total	\$290,638	\$245,209	\$552,188	\$3,015,315	\$4,103,350
Sweetwater	Direct	\$558,404	\$334,635	\$1,603,186	\$10,330,502	\$12,826,728
	Indirect	\$88,874	\$52,468	\$206,810	\$582,102	\$930,253
	Induced	\$261,326	\$153,714	\$579,145	\$1,036,188	\$2,030,373
	Total	\$908,604	\$540,816	\$2,389,142	\$11,948,792	\$15,787,354
Teton	Direct	\$1,192,044	\$606,365	\$8,604,790	\$22,750,029	\$33,153,227
	Indirect	\$271,466	\$137,925	\$2,048,696	\$7,189,635	\$9,647,722
	Induced	\$100,335	\$51,075	\$692,377	\$1,277,434	\$2,121,222
	Total	\$1,563,845	\$795,365	\$11,345,863	\$31,217,099	\$44,922,171
Uinta	Direct	\$241,764	\$114,320	\$1,562,405	\$6,110,350	\$8,028,838
	Indirect	\$36,961	\$17,102	\$222,824	\$628,190	\$905,076
	Induced	\$94,503	\$42,818	\$542,274	\$711,379	\$1,390,973
	Total	\$373,227	\$174,239	\$2,327,502	\$7,449,919	\$10,324,888

Table 3.25 (continued): Tax contributions of combined core and supporting industries in each county.

County	Impact	Local	County	State	Federal	Total
Washakie	Direct	\$89,120	\$23,109	\$375,381	\$2,030,656	\$2,518,265
	Indirect	\$15,512	\$3,732	\$53,872	\$96,455	\$169,571
	Induced	\$43,472	\$10,435	\$150,859	\$252,270	\$457,036
	Total	\$148,104	\$37,276	\$580,112	\$2,379,381	\$3,144,873
Weston	Direct	\$102,100	\$33,965	\$369,440	\$1,901,616	\$2,407,121
	Indirect	\$11,285	\$3,571	\$33,995	\$56,625	\$105,477
	Induced	\$35,555	\$11,168	\$105,013	\$126,391	\$278,126
	Total	\$148,939	\$48,704	\$508,448	\$2,084,632	\$2,790,724

In addition, this economic activity generates over \$347 million in local, county, state, and federal tax revenue, with approximately 29% of the revenue staying within the State.

3.2 OCCUPATIONS

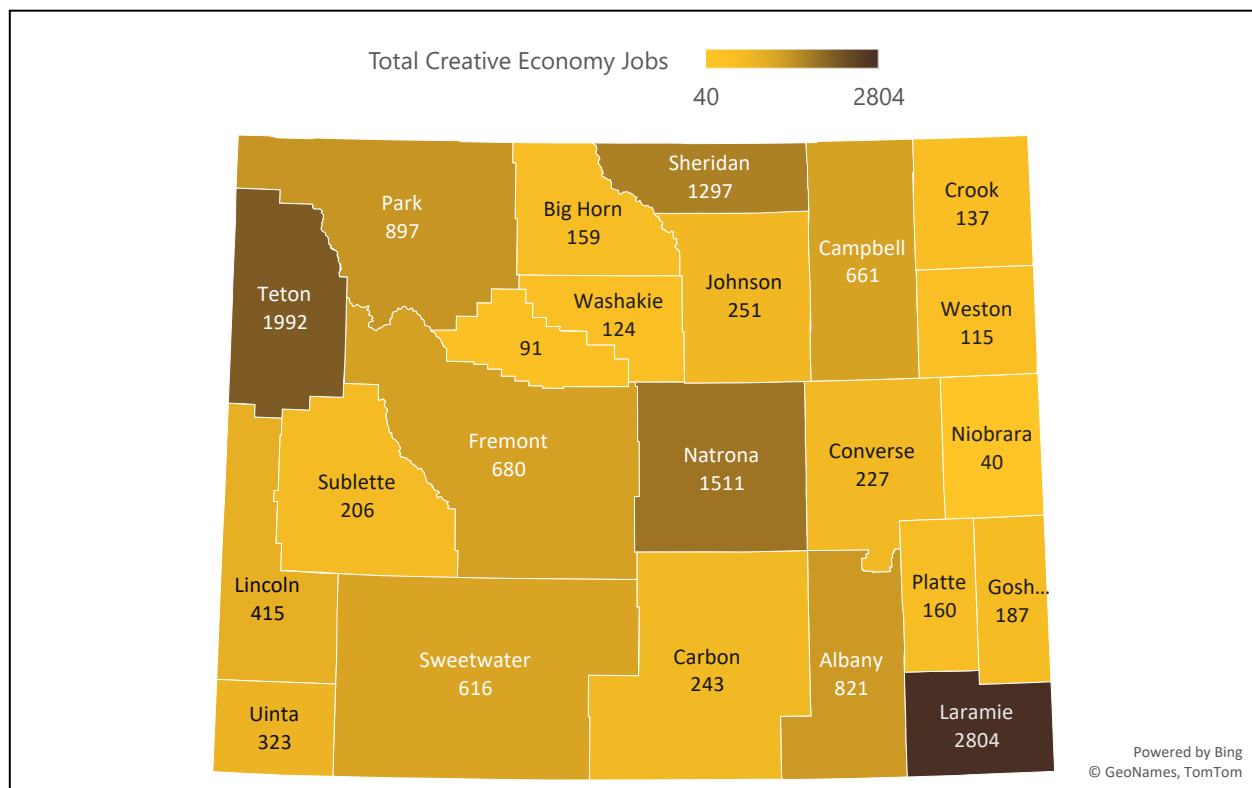
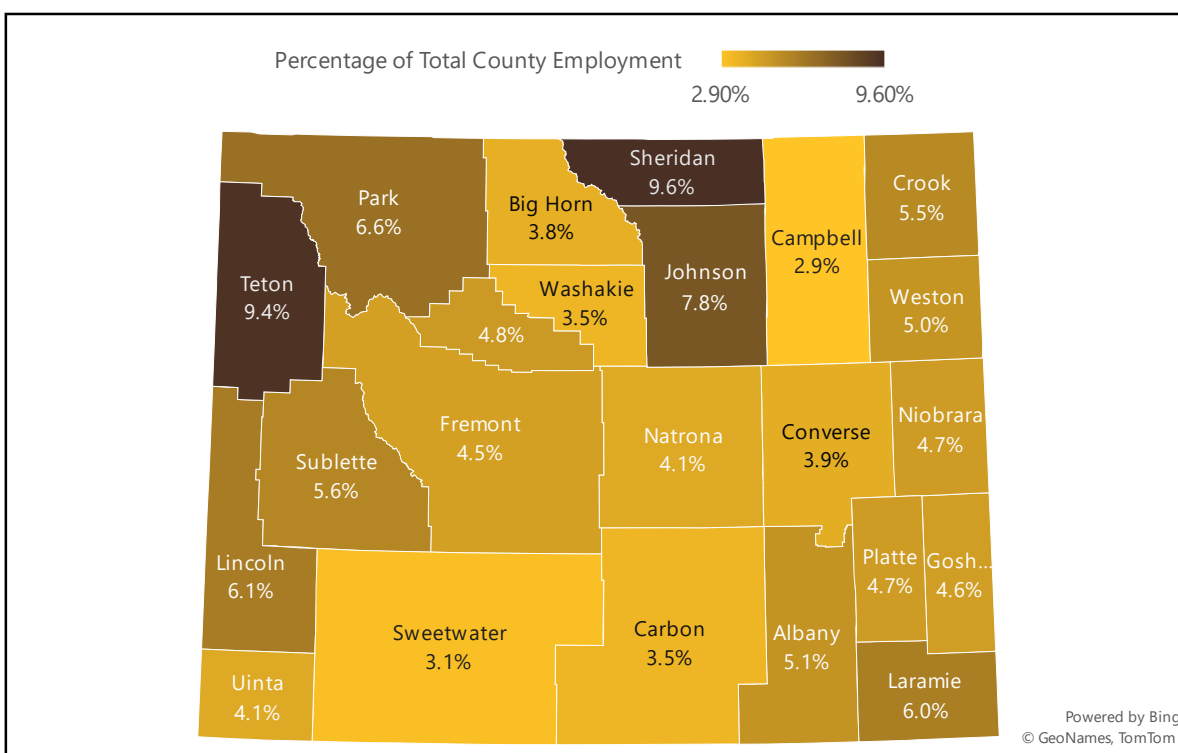


Figure 4.1: Total number of creative economy jobs per county in Wyoming in 2022.

This section reports the results of quantifying arts and cultural employment by county in Wyoming using occupation data from the platform CVSuite. Figure 4.1 shows the number of total people employed (full or part-time) in the creative economy (under the 73 SOC codes) in each county in Wyoming in 2022. Figure 4.2 shows the number of creative economy jobs as a percentage of total county employment.⁷

Laramie, Natrona, and Teton counties have the largest number of creative economy employees across the state, while the creative economy workforce as percentage of total workforce is largest in Teton and Sheridan Counties.

Table 4.13 breaks down the State’s workforce by occupation, showing the number of total persons employed in each occupation in the years 2018-2022. The (SOC) codes are shown alongside their



respective occupation descriptions. The last column of Table 4.12 contains the percent change in number of jobs per occupation from the years 2018 to 2022. County-level, occupation-specific data are provided in Appendix A.

Figure 4.2: Creative Economy Jobs as a Percentage of Total County Employment in Wyoming in 2022.

⁷ Data on total county employment from The State of Wyoming’s Economic Analysis Division (http://eadiv.state.wy.us/Demog_data/2022County_Profile.html).

Table 3.26: Employment in arts and culture occupations in Wyoming.

SOC code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	35	35	40	44	39	11%
11-2021	Marketing managers	337	351	372	440	521	55%
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	37	41	46	45	49	32%
11-2033	Fundraising Managers	36	27	16	15	19	-47%
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	87	95	93	114	153	76%
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	282	297	311	312	312	11%
17-1012	Landscape architects	48	40	59	39	54	12%
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	88	88	104	104	115	31%
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	231	225	193	195	193	-16%
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	86	101	106	97	98	14%
19-3093	Historians	17	26	27	22	25	47%
25-4011	Archivists	54	55	61	59	15	-72%
25-4012	Curators	89	95	93	98	99	11%
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	52	53	47	45	44	-15%
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	401	404	401	343	331	-17%
25-4031	Library technicians	443	448	443	294	292	-34%
27-1011	Art directors	300	327	318	393	439	46%
27-1012	Craft artists	265	291	290	320	313	18%
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	450	515	558	610	611	36%
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	214	172	179	204	201	-6%
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	88	112	115	84	115	31%
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	70	41	14	16	14	-80%
27-1022	Fashion designers	30	42	61	50	62	107%
27-1023	Floral designers	149	166	164	157	180	21%
27-1024	Graphic designers	499	500	497	480	480	-4%
27-1025	Interior designers	143	156	183	186	190	33%
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	187	229	235	254	244	30%
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	108	101	92	88	87	-19%
27-1029	Designers, all other	243	210	241	262	295	21%
27-2011	Actors	211	222	152	145	177	-16%
27-2012	Producers and directors	169	188	216	226	237	40%
27-2031	Dancers	47	58	41	25	38	-19%
27-2032	Choreographers	100	66	13	18	23	-77%
27-2041	Music directors and composers	146	141	104	103	106	-27%
27-2042	Musicians and singers	828	789	703	659	687	-17%
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	80	91	88	71	80	0%

Table 3.27 (continued): Employment in arts and culture occupations in Wyoming.

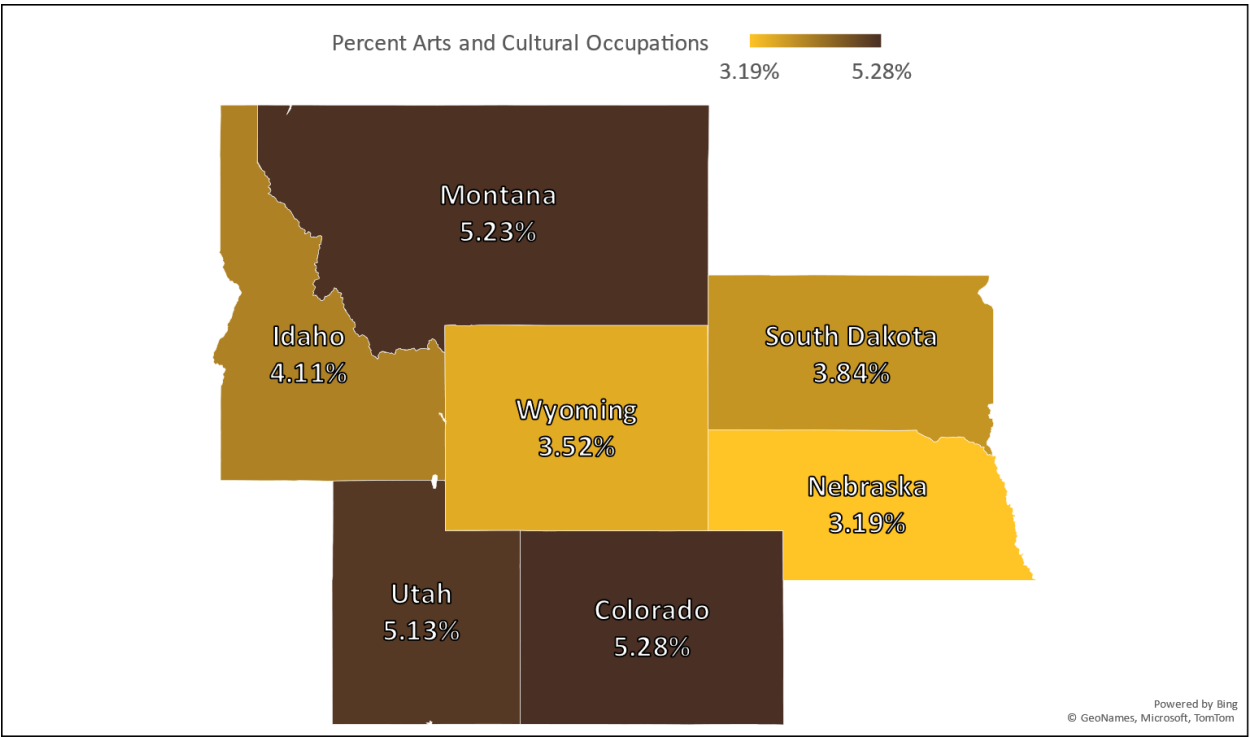
SOC code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	221	221	217	195	192	-13%
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	146	135	104	90	103	-29%
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	240	251	238	234	228	-5%
27-3031	Public relations specialists	503	507	497	476	484	-4%
27-3041	Editors	352	316	333	356	369	5%
27-3042	Technical writers	66	60	59	60	37	-44%
27-3043	Writers and authors	1088	889	866	949	1008	-7%
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	87	41	29	32	34	-61%
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	155	157	143	121	105	-32%
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	148	121	94	66	80	-46%
27-4014	Sound engineering technicians	16	18	18	19	18	12%
27-4015	Lighting Technicians	3	3	5	5	7	133%
27-4021	Photographers	1932	1821	1903	2055	2157	12%
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	51	72	82	80	97	90%
27-4032	Film and video editors	59	76	77	89	91	54%
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	33	41	28	18	26	-21%
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	150	161	88	84	165	10%
39-3092	Costume attendants	3	3	3	2	2	-33%
39-3099	Entertainment attendants and related workers, all other	1	1	1	2	3	200%
39-5091	Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	14	18	19	18	19	36%
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	365	323	262	251	249	-32%
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	38	31	27	20	24	-37%
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	314	306	312	300	335	7%
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	170	170	169	197	188	11%
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	56	58	57	55	66	18%
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	67	43	51	42	63	-6%
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	73	90	82	54	58	-21%
51-6051	Sewers, hand	45	36	32	32	44	-2%
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	236	214	216	221	246	4%
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	194	192	171	157	143	-26%
51-7021	Furniture finishers	38	31	36	52	64	68%
51-7031	Model makers, wood	6	4	4	2	3	-50%
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	54	63	59	63	74	37%
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	187	186	183	211	225	20%
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	33	27	24	34	27	-18%
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	16	17	5	27	47	194%
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	135	139	113	91	80	-41%
	Total	13945	13640	13283	13377	14099	1%

Photographers are the largest category of arts and cultural workers from 2018 to 2022, growing by 12% from 1,932 in 2018 to 2,157 in 2022. The second largest occupational category is writers and authors, though this category declined by 7% from 2018 to 2022 from 1,088 to 1,008. Overall, Wyoming has seen about 1% growth in employment in arts and cultural occupations from 2018 to 2022, though growth has been very uneven across occupations, with large growth in some occupations and large declines in others.

3.3 INTERSTATE COMPARISON

This section presents several figures and tables to show how the creative economy in Wyoming compares to surrounding states. Results are presented from both an occupation and an industry perspective. Wyoming is compared to bordering states as these are the ones most likely to compete for arts and culture spending. Wyoming and the surrounding states differ in the sizes of their economies. To make valid cross-state comparisons, figures are usually presented as a percentage of a comparable statewide measure.

3.3.1 Occupations



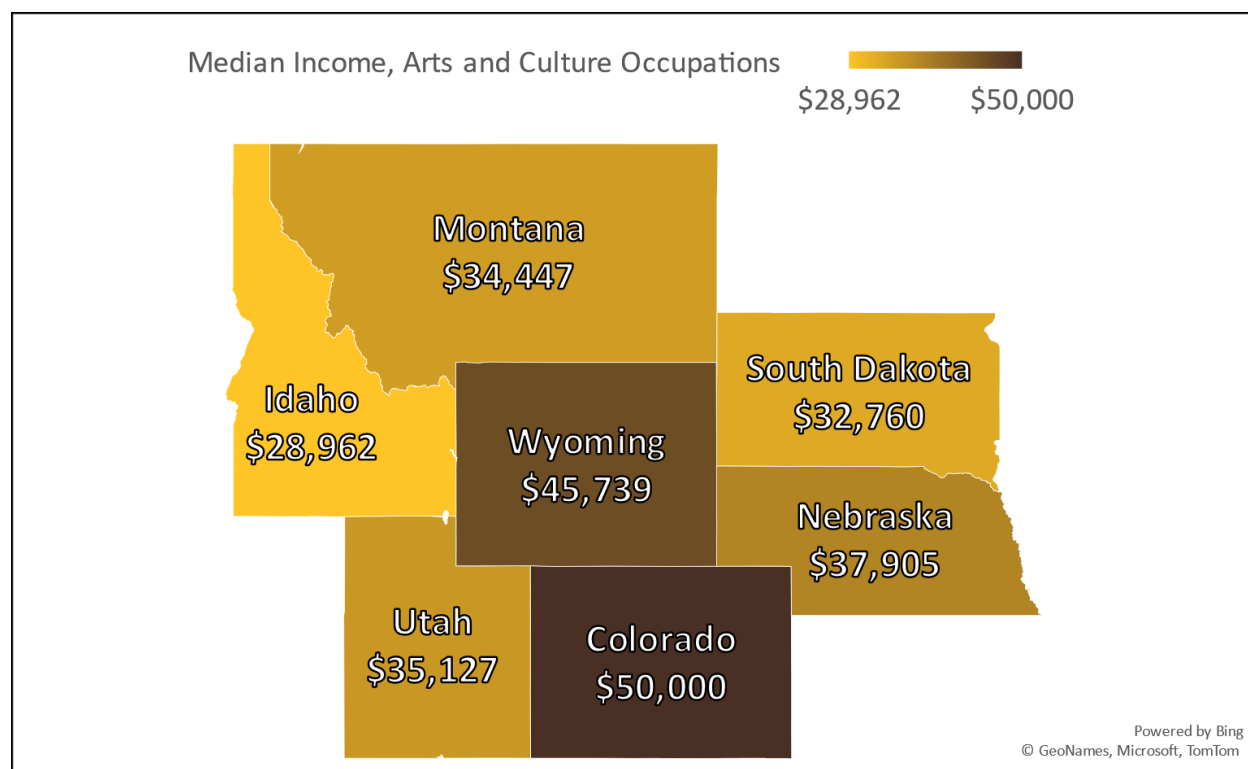
Note: Data come from the ACS 5-year estimates public use microdata accessed through IPUMS (Ruggles, et al., 2024). Some arts and culture occupations are combined with broader occupational categories in the ACS, meaning the percent of arts and cultural occupations may be slightly overstated.

Figure 4.3: Percentage of employment in arts and culture occupations of Wyoming and surrounding states.

Figure 4.3 compares arts and cultural employment for Wyoming and surrounding states from an occupational perspective. Each state shows the percentage of workers within arts and cultural occupation as defined in Table 3.2.

Compared to the peer group of surrounding states, Wyoming has relatively few people working in arts and culture occupations. Colorado has the most at 5.28% while Nebraska has the fewest at 3.19%. Wyoming has the second fewest at 3.52%.

Figure 4.4 shows the median annual income for those employed in arts and culture occupations for Wyoming and the surrounding states. Figure 4.4 shows that, while Wyoming may have a smaller percentage of people employed in arts and cultural occupations, they are relatively well compensated. Colorado has the highest median income at \$50,000 while Wyoming has the second highest at \$45,739. Idaho has the lowest median income at \$28,962 – nearly \$17,000 less than Wyoming.



Note: Data come from the ACS 5-year estimates public use microdata accessed through IPUMS (Ruggles, et al., 2024). Some arts and culture occupations are combined with broader occupational categories in the ACS, meaning the percent of arts and cultural occupations may be slightly overstated.

Figure 4.4: Median income for individuals employed in arts and culture occupations in Wyoming and surrounding states.

3.3.2 Industries

This section presents maps that show how Wyoming's arts and cultural economy compares to surrounding states. Figure 4.5 shows the percentage of industry employment that is arts and culture related.

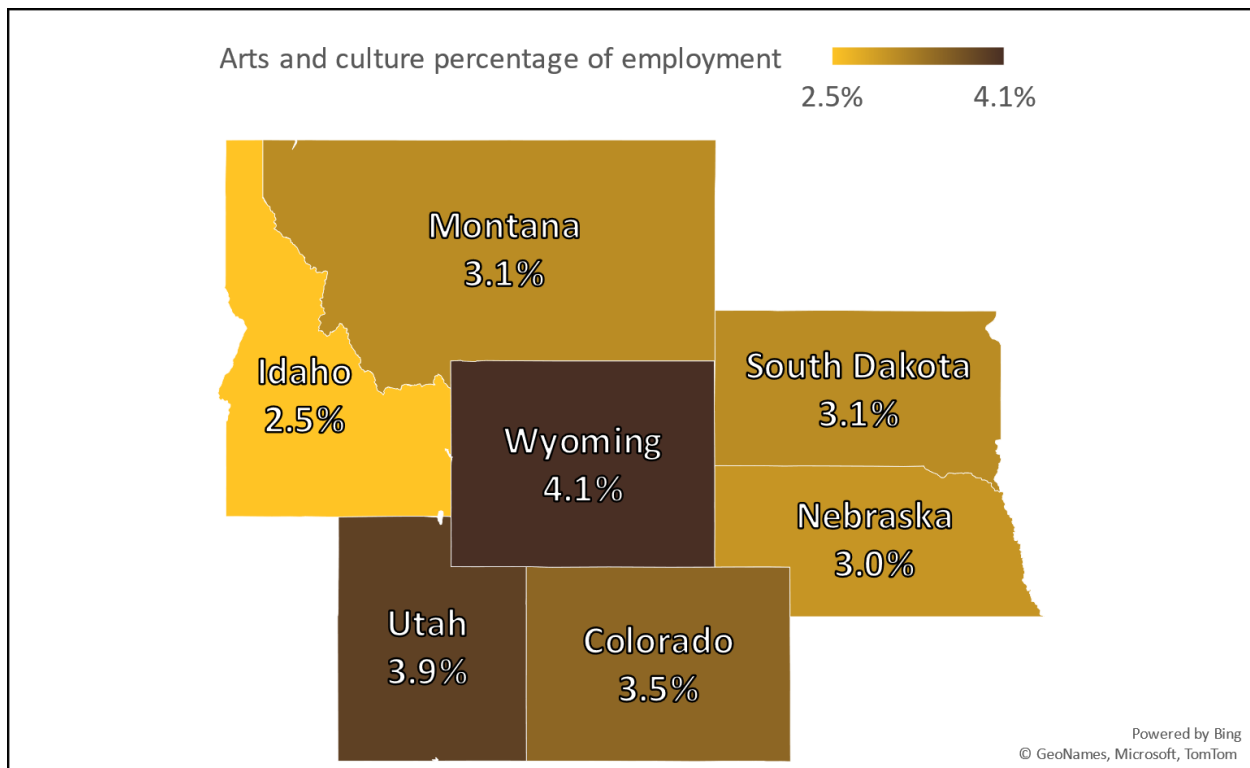


Figure 4.5: Percentage of workers employed in arts and culture industries in Wyoming and surrounding states.

In contrast with Figure 4.3, Figure 4.4 shows that arts and cultural industries employ a relatively large percentage of Wyoming's workforce at 4.1% - larger than any surrounding state. Utah has the second highest percentage at 3.9% while Idaho has the smallest percentage at 2.5%.

Figure 4.6 shows earnings in arts and culture industries as a percentage of total employee compensation for Wyoming and surrounding states.

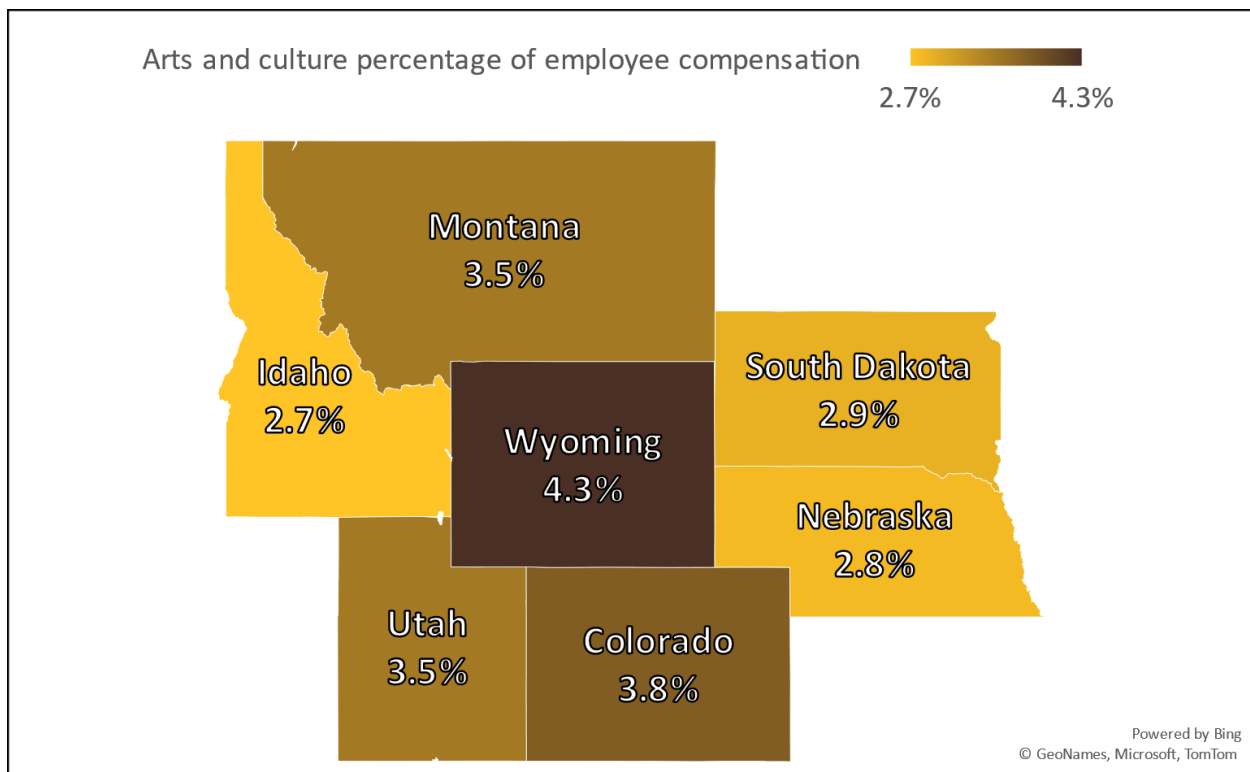


Figure 4.6: Percentage of total employee compensation attributed to arts and culture industries in Wyoming and surrounding states.

Figure 4.7 shows the percentage of gross domestic product in Wyoming and surrounding states produced by arts and culture industries.

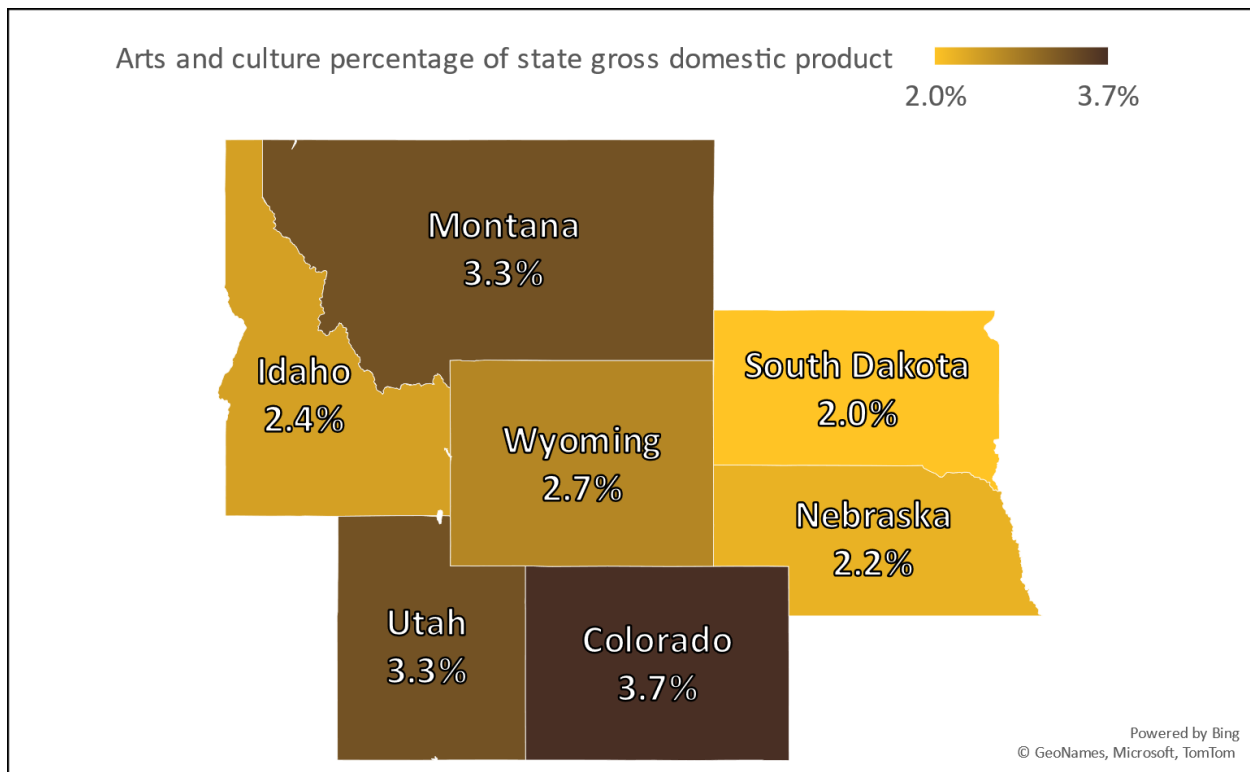


Figure 4.7: Percentage of gross domestic product attributed to arts and culture industries in Wyoming and surrounding states.

4 DISCUSSION

This section discusses some of the implications of the findings in this report along with the limitations of the methodology used.

4.1 ECONOMIC IMPACTS

In 2022, Wyoming's core creative economy generated 2,737 jobs and approximately \$306 million in value added, or around 0.62% of the State's GSP.⁸ Of the 23 counties in Wyoming, the top 3 counties for creative economy value added and employment are Teton, Laramie, and Natrona Counties, with Teton County far exceeding any other counties in value added. In addition, the core creative economy was a significant contributor to state and local tax revenues. In 2022, over \$35 million in tax revenues were generated by the State's core creative economy.

When considering the added impact of industries supporting the creative economy, we find that the combined economic impact of the core creative economy and its supporting industries results

⁸ Note: Summing estimated impacts across counties slightly differs from statewide estimates due to underlying modeling variations. For example, value added summed across counties is equal to \$301.59 million while the statewide value added estimate is \$305.71 million.

in almost \$1.5 billion in statewide value added. Furthermore, this economic activity supports nearly 15,000 full-time jobs. In addition, this economic activity generates over \$347 million in local, county, state, and federal tax revenue, with around 29% of the revenue staying within the State.

The contribution of arts and culture to Wyoming's economy is concentrated in population centers. Despite not being the most populous county, Teton County is the largest contributor to core arts and culture industry production by a wide margin, contributing 935 total jobs, \$63,989,885 in labor income, \$139,169,012 in value added and \$228,623,433 in output. This is likely due to Teton County's position as both the wealthiest and the most visited county in Wyoming. Arts and culture spending generally comes from peoples' disposable income, so having a relatively wealthy population along with a high number of tourists both drive demand for arts and culture.

Sheridan County also has an outsized contribution to Wyoming's arts and culture economy with the highest concentration of arts and culture employment at 9.6% (Figure 4.2). Sheridan has also seen much higher growth in arts employment than the rest of the State. For all of Wyoming, growth in employment has increased by about 1% from 2018 to 2022 while Sheridan has seen a 46% increase in arts employment over the same period. Investigating the reasons for this growth is beyond the scope of this report, but it may be that other areas of Wyoming seeking to grow their arts and culture economy can look to Sheridan as an example.

The interstate comparison shows that Wyoming's arts and culture economy is different from that of its neighbors. Arts and culture industries have relatively high employment at 4.1% of employment and employee compensation at 4.3% of employee compensation compared to Wyoming's neighbors. However, arts and culture industries contribute relatively less to GDP at 2.7%. One reason for this difference is that mining and energy production are more important sectors of Wyoming's economy than its neighbors. These sectors are less labor intensive than arts and culture industries, and therefore tend to produce more output per worker. This means that even though arts and culture employment is higher in Wyoming, it produces less output and therefore contributes less to state GDP.

Examining arts and culture employment from industry and occupation perspectives gives different pictures of the arts economy in Wyoming. While the share of employment in arts and culture industries is relatively high at 4.1%, the share of employment in arts and culture occupations is relatively low at 3.52%. One possible explanation for this is illustrated in Table 5.1, which shows the percentage of arts and culture industry employment in core and supporting industries for Wyoming and surrounding states. On average, 22.36% of arts and culture employment is in core industries in the states surrounding Wyoming, but only 13.85% of arts and culture employment is in core industries in Wyoming. This means that the occupation employment may reflect lower employment in these core industries, indicating that growth in the arts and culture economy of Wyoming should focus on these core industries.

Table 4.1: Percentage of arts and culture employment in core and supporting industries in Wyoming and surrounding states.

State	Core percentage	Supporting percentage
Wyoming	13.85%	83.96%
Colorado	NA	69.35%
Idaho	20.31%	75.71%
Montana	22.72%	74.16%
Nebraska	25.02%	71.65%
South Dakota	18.55%	78.22%
Utah	25.19%	72.38%

Note that the BEA did not report core arts and culture industry employment for Colorado in 2022. Figures do not sum to 100% because the BEA also uses an "other industry" category that is not reported here.

To show the scope of the arts and culture economy, it can be compared to other industry categories in Wyoming. Tables 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 show employment, compensation, and value added in NAICS 2-digit industry categories, which are broader classifications than those used in calculating the ACPSA (6-digit categories). Total arts and culture employment, compensation, and value added are included in these tables so show how much arts and culture contributes to Wyoming's economy. Note, however, that Arts and culture is not a 2-digit NAICS classification, but instead is composed of portions of different NAICS industries. Therefore, it is not appropriate to sum arts and culture with the industries in Tables 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 because doing so would double-count at least some arts and cultural contributions to Wyoming's economy. From Table 4.2, Arts and Culture employs approximately the same number of people in Wyoming (11,876) as Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade (12,705 and 9,456, respectively). If Arts and Culture were a separate NAICS industry, it would rank #15 in employment; however, it would rank #7 in total compensation (\$1,705,642,000), just behind Health Care and Social Assistance at \$1,782,647,276 and just ahead of Retail Trade at \$1,502,877,689 as shown in Table 4.3. From Table 4.4, Arts and Culture would rank #14 in value added (\$1,315,493,000), just behind Utilities at \$1,342,992,501 and just ahead of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting at \$965,712,820.

Table 4.2: Comparison of arts and culture employment to NAICS 2-digit industries in Wyoming in 2022

Industry	Number of Jobs
Government	73,739
Retail Trade	40,193
Accommodation and Food Services	36,591
Finance and Insurance	35,612
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	34,028
Health Care and Social Assistance	31,098
Construction	30,101
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	21,333
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	21,092
Other Services (except Public Administration)	18,727
Transportation and Warehousing	17,882
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	17,732
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	15,080
Manufacturing	12,705
Arts and Culture	11,876
Wholesale Trade	9,456
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,558
Information	5,121
Educational Services	4,755
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,658
Utilities	2,502

Table 4.3: Comparison of arts and culture compensation to NAICS 2-digit industries in Wyoming in 2022

Industry	Total Earnings
Government	\$5,457,569,029
Finance and Insurance	\$2,443,291,945
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$2,225,175,959
Construction	\$1,985,657,368
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$1,782,664,268
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$1,782,647,276
Arts and Culture	\$1,705,642,000
Retail Trade	\$1,502,877,689
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$1,436,441,266
Accommodation and Food Services	\$1,105,091,390
Manufacturing	\$1,098,793,783
Transportation and Warehousing	\$1,051,655,674
Wholesale Trade	\$782,902,708
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$665,526,015
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$617,833,517
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$562,004,077
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$541,874,499
Information	\$352,740,775
Utilities	\$339,950,108
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$222,191,386
Educational Services	\$152,747,633

Table 4.4: Comparison of arts and culture value added to NAICS 2-digit industries in Wyoming in 2022

Industry	Value Added
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$7,395,306,159
Government	\$6,518,219,425
Manufacturing	\$4,264,655,772
Finance and Insurance	\$3,173,711,002
Retail Trade	\$2,618,964,882
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$2,471,597,414
Construction	\$2,352,071,209
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$1,922,758,213
Wholesale Trade	\$1,884,265,134
Transportation and Warehousing	\$1,858,920,375
Accommodation and Food Services	\$1,814,346,012
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$1,635,712,364
Utilities	\$1,342,992,501
Arts and Culture	\$1,315,493,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$965,712,820
Information	\$882,279,974
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$744,453,607
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$707,418,768
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$574,273,132
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$288,700,917
Educational Services	\$160,601,540

4.2 LIMITATIONS

While standard economic impact analysis methodology is a tested and respected way to estimate economic costs and benefits, it does not fully capture the value of these variables. The above analysis used input-output methodologies to re-create inter-industry linkages and calculate the impact on a regional economy. However, true benefits and costs are subjective and cannot easily be estimated.

Some of the disadvantages of input-output modeling are, however, alleviated when it is used to estimate the size of an existing industry as it is in this report. Input-output modeling assumes fixed prices in calculating impacts. For modeling changes in an industry, this assumption becomes problematic because it is possible that economic actors may change their prices in response to an industry change. However, when examining the size of an existing industry there is no change to which economic agents could react.

Another important limitation is in the definitions of creative industries and occupations. When comparing the results presented here to other studies, the definitions of creative industries and

occupations used by each report should be carefully examined to ensure the results are comparable.

Readers should also be aware of the possibility of errors in estimating industry and occupation data for relatively small economic regions. For industries, no county-level data exists for the ACSPA and therefore it is estimated using the assumption that the state-level proportion of each industry that can be attributed to arts and culture is the same at the county level. If this assumption does not hold, then county-level estimates reported here would not be accurate. Additionally, some industry data in the ACPSA is censored to protect anonymity. This data is interpolated in this report and therefore may not be accurate.

Occupation data for each county comes from CVSuite, which partners with Lightcast for occupation data. Lightcast uses many data sources to derive its occupation data, but for small regions government data sources like the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages are censored to protect anonymity. In cases like these, Lightcast must interpolate occupation data.

5 CONCLUSION

This report shows that the creative economy and the industries that support it are an integral part of Wyoming's economy. The resulting economic activity supports jobs, contributes to Wyoming's GDP and generates state and local tax revenue. Statewide, when including direct, indirect, and induced impacts, arts and culture industries support more than 14,000 jobs, \$929 million in labor income, \$1.4 billion in value added, and \$3.6 billion in economic output. Wyomingites are also employed in artistic occupations both in and out of arts and culture industries, with 14,099 people in creative occupations in 2022. Relative to surrounding states, Wyoming employs a smaller percentage of its workforce in arts and culture occupations at 3.52%, but a larger percentage of its workforce in arts and culture industries at 4.1%. Arts and culture is relatively important in Wyoming's employee compensation at 4.1%, but less to Wyoming's GDP at 2.7%, likely to Wyoming's specialization in mining and energy. Median wages in arts and culture industries are also relatively high at \$42,288 per year. In addition to economic contributions, Wyoming's creative economy contributes in a variety of intangible ways to Wyoming residents' quality of life that are not accounted for in this report.

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APPENDIX A COUNTY-LEVEL OCCUPATION TABLES

Occupation data for Albany County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
11-2021	Marketing managers	21	16	20	23	28	33 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	6	6	8	8	8	33 %
11-2033	Fundraising Managers	11	9	6	6	6	-45 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	4	3	2	2	2	-50 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	10	13	14	14	14	40 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	2	2	4	3	3	50 %
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	5	4	5	4	5	0 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	6	5	5	4	3	-50 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	16	17	18	20	18	12 %
19-3093	Historians	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4011	Archivists	10	8	10	10	2	-80 %
25-4012	Curators	10	13	15	16	15	50 %
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	4	5	2	3	2	-50 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	53	53	54	50	49	-8 %
25-4031	Library technicians	60	60	58	53	53	-12 %
27-1011	Art directors	15	17	16	20	23	53 %
27-1012	Craft artists	13	14	15	16	15	15 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	24	30	33	32	31	29 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	13	10	11	11	11	-15 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	4	6	6	4	5	25 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	3	1	1	1	1	-67 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	2	3	4	3	3	50 %
27-1023	Floral designers	12	13	8	9	8	-33 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	35	33	38	37	35	0 %
27-1025	Interior designers	7	8	11	12	11	57 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	7	9	8	9	9	29 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	7	6	6	5	4	-43 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	16	12	15	16	17	6 %
27-2011	Actors	15	12	8	8	9	-40 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	9	10	11	9	9	0 %
27-2031	Dancers	3	3	2	1	2	-33 %
27-2032	Choreographers	1	2	1	1	1	0 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	9	9	6	5	5	-44 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	47	45	40	35	36	-23 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	4	5	5	4	4	0 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	12	12	11	9	9	-25 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	5	6	6	7	7	40 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	10	11	10	10	9	-10 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	54	55	56	54	54	0 %
27-3041	Editors	18	16	17	20	18	0 %
27-3042	Technical writers	2	2	2	2	3	50 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	60	49	47	43	47	-22 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	9	7	7	6	5	-44 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	16	15	14	19	12	-25 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	5	4	3	2	7	40 %
27-4014	Sound engineering technicians	2	3	1	1	1	-50 %
27-4015	Lighting Technicians	0	0	0	0	1	--
27-4021	Photographers	91	74	76	75	77	-15 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	3	3	4	4	6	100 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	3	3	4	4	4	33 %
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	4	7	3	4	4	0 %
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	8	8	4	4	7	-12 %
39-5091	Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	26	21	16	16	15	-42 %
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	35	34	33	34	37	6 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	3	3	3	3	3	0 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	2	2	2	1	2	0 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	3	4	4	2	3	0 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	3	2	2	2	1	-67 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	13	11	11	9	6	-54 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	7	7	6	3	3	-57 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
51-7031	Model makers, wood	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	1	4	3	5	10	900 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	7	5	10	11	12	71 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	0	1	0	0	2	--
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	3	2	1	1	2	-33 %

Occupation data for Big Horn County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2021	Marketing managers	3	4	4	5	6	100 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	4	5	4	4	4	0 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	1	1	1	0	1	0 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	1	2	2	2	2	100 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4011	Archivists	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	1	1	1	1	0	-100 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	8	8	7	3	3	-62 %
25-4031	Library technicians	10	10	10	5	4	-60 %
27-1011	Art directors	3	4	3	4	3	0 %
27-1012	Craft artists	3	3	3	4	4	33 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	4	6	6	6	6	50 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	3	2	2	3	2	-33 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	1	1	1	1	2	100 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	0	1	0	0	0	--
27-1022	Fashion designers	0	1	1	1	1	--
27-1023	Floral designers	2	5	1	2	1	-50 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	6	8	7	5	6	0 %
27-1025	Interior designers	1	2	2	1	1	0 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	3	4	3	3	4	33 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	1	2	1	1	1	0 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	3	3	2	2	2	-33 %
27-2011	Actors	2	2	1	1	2	0 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	2	3	2	2	2	0 %
27-2031	Dancers	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	8	8	6	5	6	-25 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	3	3	2	2	2	-33 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	7	5	1	1	1	-86 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	6	7	9	8	7	17 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	4	4	4	4	4	0 %
27-3041	Editors	6	6	6	5	5	-17 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	11	10	8	9	9	-18 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	5	4	0	0	0	-100 %
27-4014	Sound engineering technicians	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-4021	Photographers	17	19	18	17	17	0 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	0	1	1	1	1	--
27-4032	Film and video editors	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	5	6	4	4	4	-20 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	6	6	6	4	4	-33 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	3	4	4	6	6	100 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	1	0	0	0	1	0 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	3	2	2	2	2	-33 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	7	5	5	3	5	-29 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	1	1	1	2	3	200 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	6	7	7	7	5	-17 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	2	2	1	1	2	0 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	0	0	0	2	3	--
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	1	1	0	0	9	800 %

Occupation data for Cambell County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	2	1	2	2	2	0 %
11-2021	Marketing managers	22	18	20	22	28	27 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	2	2	3	2	2	0 %
11-2033	Fundraising Managers	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	4	4	4	4	5	25 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	15	13	6	11	7	-53 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	3	2	3	2	2	-33 %
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	15	13	15	9	13	-13 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	16	11	10	6	4	-75 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	3	4	4	4	4	33 %
19-3093	Historians	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4011	Archivists	3	2	1	1	1	-67 %
25-4012	Curators	4	5	4	5	3	-25 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	32	32	32	26	26	-19 %
25-4031	Library technicians	34	33	29	32	36	6 %
27-1011	Art directors	15	16	16	19	17	13 %
27-1012	Craft artists	9	11	10	11	14	56 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	16	20	19	20	20	25 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	11	8	8	8	7	-36 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	4	5	6	3	7	75 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	6	1	0	1	1	-83 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	2	2	3	3	3	50 %
27-1023	Floral designers	13	14	13	14	14	8 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	23	21	19	16	15	-35 %
27-1025	Interior designers	5	8	10	11	10	100 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	11	16	16	22	24	118 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	5	5	4	4	4	-20 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	14	12	12	12	13	-7 %
27-2011	Actors	8	8	4	4	7	-12 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	4	4	5	6	6	50 %
27-2031	Dancers	2	2	2	1	2	0 %
27-2032	Choreographers	0	1	1	1	1	--
27-2041	Music directors and composers	8	6	5	5	5	-38 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	34	30	25	22	26	-24 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	3	3	3	2	3	0 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	9	9	8	7	7	-22 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	4	6	5	6	7	75 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	17	16	17	14	11	-35 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	20	16	16	16	17	-15 %
27-3041	Editors	21	16	19	18	17	-19 %
27-3042	Technical writers	2	2	1	1	1	-50 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	38	29	23	25	25	-34 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	5	2	1	1	1	-80 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	26	22	24	17	7	-73 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	1	1	1	1	6	500 %
27-4014	Sound engineering technicians	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-4021	Photographers	115	95	118	122	128	11 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	2	3	4	3	5	150 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	2	2	3	3	3	50 %
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	0	1	0	0	1	--
39-5091	Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	37	29	20	19	16	-57 %
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	26	24	22	30	35	35 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	6	5	5	5	6	0 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	2	2	3	1	3	50 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	2	1	1	1	2	0 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	10	8	8	7	7	-30 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	4	4	3	4	3	-25 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	9	11	12	1	2	-78 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	6	7	7	6	8	33 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	2	1	1	2	1	-50 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	1	1	0	0	2	100 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	5	3	1	1	1	-80 %

Occupation data for Carbon County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2021	Marketing managers	5	5	6	6	8	60 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	0	0	1	1	1	--
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	3	4	2	2	2	-33 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	1	1	1	0	1	0 %
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	4	4	4	3	3	-25 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	4	3	2	1	1	-75 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	3	3	4	4	3	0 %
19-3093	Historians	0	1	1	0	0	--
25-4011	Archivists	3	2	1	0	0	-100 %
25-4012	Curators	4	5	5	5	4	0 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	9	9	11	10	9	0 %
25-4031	Library technicians	8	8	9	10	11	38 %
27-1011	Art directors	5	6	5	5	5	0 %
27-1012	Craft artists	9	7	7	5	5	-44 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	11	10	11	11	10	-9 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	3	3	3	3	3	0 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	2	2	2	1	2	0 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1023	Floral designers	2	2	1	1	1	-50 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	6	8	7	6	6	0 %
27-1025	Interior designers	1	3	3	3	3	200 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	2	3	3	4	4	100 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	4	4	4	4	4	0 %
27-2011	Actors	6	3	3	2	2	-67 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2031	Dancers	1	1	1	0	1	0 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	3	2	2	2	2	-33 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	16	15	11	9	10	-38 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	2	2	2	1	1	-50 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	4	4	4	3	3	-25 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	1	2	2	2	2	100 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	8	8	9	6	6	-25 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	5	5	5	5	5	0 %
27-3041	Editors	8	8	8	9	8	0 %
27-3042	Technical writers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	20	15	14	13	14	-30 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	2	1	0	0	0	-100 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	5	4	7	6	2	-60 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	0	0	0	0	1	--
27-4021	Photographers	42	44	47	46	48	14 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	1	1	1	1	2	100 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	0	1	1	1	1	--
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	1	3	0	0	0	-100 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	9	9	6	6	5	-44 %
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	6	6	7	9	10	67 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	1	0	0	0	1	0 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	5	3	5	4	3	-40 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	1	0	1	1	0	-100 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	6	8	8	14	13	117 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	1	1	2	1	2	100 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	1	0	0	1	0	-100 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	0	0	0	0	3	--
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	1	1	1	0	1	0 %

Occupation data for Fremont County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
11-2021	Marketing managers	14	15	18	21	24	71 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	4	4	3	4	4	0 %
11-2033	Fundraising Managers	4	2	1	1	2	-50 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	4	5	5	5	5	25 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	17	21	20	18	15	-12 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	4	3	4	2	3	-25 %
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	3	3	3	3	3	0 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	7	8	10	9	7	0 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	5	5	5	4	4	-20 %
19-3093	Historians	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4011	Archivists	4	3	1	1	1	-75 %
25-4012	Curators	2	2	3	4	2	0 %
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	6	7	5	5	3	-50 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	28	28	25	9	13	-54 %
25-4031	Library technicians	54	55	54	26	22	-59 %
27-1011	Art directors	17	17	14	15	16	-6 %
27-1012	Craft artists	14	15	16	18	17	21 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	26	32	33	35	34	31 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	14	11	11	11	11	-21 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	5	5	7	5	6	20 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	2	3	1	1	1	-50 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	2	2	3	2	2	0 %
27-1023	Floral designers	10	9	11	11	12	20 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	24	27	25	24	24	0 %
27-1025	Interior designers	10	10	9	9	8	-20 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	5	6	9	11	11	120 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	6	6	5	5	4	-33 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	13	11	12	13	14	8 %
27-2011	Actors	12	13	8	8	9	-25 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	7	7	8	5	6	-14 %
27-2031	Dancers	3	4	3	1	2	-33 %
27-2032	Choreographers	27	5	1	2	3	-89 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	10	8	5	5	6	-40 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	51	45	41	37	41	-20 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	5	6	5	4	4	-20 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	13	12	11	9	9	-31 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	14	10	5	2	2	-86 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	11	12	13	14	10	-9 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	26	29	29	30	30	15 %
27-3041	Editors	19	15	16	14	13	-32 %
27-3042	Technical writers	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	57	45	41	41	41	-28 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	3	2	1	1	1	-67 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	8	9	4	3	5	-38 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	9	8	6	3	2	-78 %
27-4021	Photographers	92	84	82	84	87	-5 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	2	3	3	2	2	0 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	2	2	2	2	3	50 %
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	1	1	1	0	1	0 %
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	7	7	3	4	9	29 %
39-5091	Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	12	12	12	12	11	-8 %
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	36	32	32	23	24	-33 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	10	10	10	12	14	40 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	6	6	5	5	6	0 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	2	2	2	2	3	50 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	4	6	6	4	4	0 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	3	2	1	1	2	-33 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	13	13	11	9	11	-15 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	11	12	12	9	14	27 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	2	2	3	5	8	300 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	1	1	2	2	1	0 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	9	11	10	11	12	33 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	2	1	1	2	1	-50 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	1	1	0	2	3	200 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	7	6	4	3	6	-14 %

Occupation data for Goshen County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	0	0	0	1	1	--
11-2021	Marketing managers	5	5	5	6	7	40 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	0	1	1	1	1	--
11-2033	Fundraising Managers	0	1	0	0	0	--
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	5	2	2	4	2	-60 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
17-1021	Certographers and photogrammetrists	2	1	2	2	2	0 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	3	2	1	2	2	-33 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	1	2	2	2	2	100 %
19-3093	Historians	0	1	1	0	0	--
25-4011	Archivists	2	2	1	0	0	-100 %
25-4012	Curators	2	2	2	2	1	-50 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	9	9	10	8	8	-11 %
25-4031	Library technicians	7	7	8	8	9	29 %
27-1011	Art directors	5	5	4	5	5	0 %
27-1012	Craft artists	3	3	3	3	4	33 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	5	5	5	5	6	20 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	4	3	3	3	2	-50 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	1	1	2	1	2	100 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1023	Floral designers	2	2	1	1	1	-50 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	8	9	7	7	7	-12 %
27-1025	Interior designers	2	3	3	4	4	100 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	2	3	2	3	4	100 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	2	2	2	1	1	-50 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	5	4	4	4	5	0 %
27-2011	Actors	3	2	1	1	1	-67 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2031	Dancers	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-2032	Choreographers	0	1	0	0	0	--
27-2041	Music directors and composers	4	4	3	3	3	-25 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	13	13	8	8	8	-38 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	3	3	2	2	2	-33 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	5	6	5	4	6	20 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	6	6	5	6	6	0 %
27-3041	Editors	7	7	6	7	8	14 %
27-3042	Technical writers	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	12	9	6	7	7	-42 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	2	2	3	3	2	0 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	0	0	0	0	1	--
27-4021	Photographers	42	37	35	36	38	-10 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	0	0	0	1	1	--
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	0	1	0	0	0	--
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	8	5	3	4	5	-38 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	5	5	5	7	8	60 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	1	1	0	0	1	0 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	0	1	1	0	0	--
51-6051	Sewers, hand	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	4	4	3	2	2	-50 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	0	1	0	1	1	--
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	1	1	0	1	0	-100 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	0	0	0	0	1	--
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %

Occupation data for Hot Springs County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2021	Marketing managers	2	2	2	3	3	50 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	6	5	6	5	5	-17 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
19-3093	Historians	0	1	1	0	1	--
25-4012	Curators	1	1	1	3	1	0 %
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	1	2	2	2	2	100 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	3	3	3	1	1	-67 %
25-4031	Library technicians	4	3	4	2	1	-75 %
27-1011	Art directors	1	1	2	2	2	100 %
27-1012	Craft artists	1	2	1	2	2	100 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	3	3	4	5	5	67 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	0	0	1	0	1	--
27-1023	Floral designers	1	2	2	0	0	-100 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	2	3	2	1	1	-50 %
27-1025	Interior designers	1	1	1	0	0	-100 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	1	1	1	2	2	100 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-2011	Actors	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	1	1	1	2	2	100 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	5	5	4	4	4	-20 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	1	1	1	0	1	0 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	2	2	1	1	1	-50 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	3	3	3	3	3	0 %
27-3041	Editors	3	3	3	2	2	-33 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	6	5	5	6	6	0 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-4021	Photographers	13	13	13	15	16	23 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	0	0	1	1	1	--
27-4032	Film and video editors	0	0	1	1	1	--
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	2	2	1	0	2	0 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	2	2	1	1	1	-50 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	2	2	2	1	1	-50 %
47-2044	Tie and Stone Setters	1	1	1	2	2	100 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	4	4	2	2	3	-25 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	1	1	1	0	0	-100 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	3	2	2	2	2	-33 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	0	1	0	0	0	--
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	0	0	0	0	2	--

Occupation data for Johnson County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
11-2021	Marketing managers	7	5	7	8	9	29 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	0	0	1	1	1	--
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	2	2	1	1	1	-50 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	1	1	2	3	2	100 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	0	0	1	0	1	--
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	2	1	2	1	2	0 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	3	2	2	2	1	-67 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	2	3	3	3	3	50 %
19-3093	Historians	0	1	1	0	0	--
25-4011	Archivists	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
25-4012	Curators	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	6	5	6	6	5	-17 %
25-4031	Library technicians	4	4	4	5	6	50 %
27-1011	Art directors	8	8	6	6	7	-12 %
27-1012	Craft artists	7	7	7	8	8	14 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	15	15	17	17	16	7 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	7	5	5	5	5	-29 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	2	2	2	1	2	0 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1023	Floral designers	2	1	6	6	6	200 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	7	7	6	6	5	-29 %
27-1025	Interior designers	2	3	3	3	3	50 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	1	2	2	2	3	200 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	5	4	4	4	5	0 %
27-2011	Actors	7	6	4	4	4	-43 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	2	2	3	3	3	50 %
27-2031	Dancers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2032	Choreographers	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	4	4	2	2	2	-50 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	26	23	20	17	18	-31 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	3	3	3	2	2	-33 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	7	6	5	4	4	-43 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	2	2	1	1	2	0 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	7	8	7	7	9	29 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	5	4	4	4	5	0 %
27-3041	Editors	10	9	8	9	9	-10 %
27-3042	Technical writers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	36	25	23	23	22	-39 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	2	1	0	0	0	-100 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	2	1	2	1	1	-50 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	0	0	0	0	3	--
27-4021	Photographers	39	33	35	35	35	-10 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	1	1	2	1	2	100 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	1	1	2	2	2	100 %
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	8	6	5	5	7	-12 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	3	3	3	5	5	67 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	3	2	2	2	2	-33 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	1	0	1	0	1	0 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	2	1	2	1	2	0 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	1	2	2	1	1	0 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	9	6	7	7	7	-22 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	1	1	1	0	0	-100 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	1	1	0	1	1	0 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	3	3	2	2	2	-33 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	1	0	0	1	0	-100 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %

Occupation data for Lincoln County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
11-2021	Marketing managers	8	11	13	14	17	112 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	2	2	1	1	2	0 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	9	11	12	12	13	44 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	2	2	2	1	2	0 %
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	4	4	6	7	7	75 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	1	2	2	2	2	100 %
19-3093	Historians	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4011	Archivists	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
25-4012	Curators	0	1	1	1	1	--
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	11	10	10	4	5	-55 %
25-4031	Library technicians	12	13	13	6	5	-56 %
27-1011	Art directors	9	9	10	13	12	33 %
27-1012	Craft artists	9	9	9	9	11	22 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	14	14	15	16	17	21 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	5	5	5	6	6	20 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	4	4	4	3	4	0 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	1	1	0	1	0	-100 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	1	1	2	1	1	0 %
27-1023	Floral designers	2	8	19	18	20	900 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	12	10	9	9	9	-25 %
27-1025	Interior designers	6	5	5	5	5	-17 %
27-1026	Merchandise displays and window trimmers	1	2	3	6	7	600 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	3	3	3	3	3	0 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	8	8	9	9	11	38 %
27-2011	Actors	4	4	3	3	4	0 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	5	3	4	5	5	0 %
27-2031	Dancers	2	2	1	1	1	-50 %
27-2032	Choreographers	2	1	0	0	1	-50 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	3	2	1	1	2	-33 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	17	16	14	13	14	-18 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	6	6	6	6	6	0 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	4	5	5	6	5	25 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	8	8	8	7	7	-12 %
27-3041	Editors	10	7	7	7	7	-30 %
27-3042	Technical writers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	24	18	19	21	22	-8 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	1	0	0	1	1	0 %
27-4021	Photographers	52	63	58	61	64	23 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	1	2	2	3	3	200 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	2	2	2	3	3	50 %
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	3	3	1	3	5	67 %
39-5091	Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	0	0	1	1	1	--
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	5	4	3	4	4	-20 %
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	8	7	7	5	5	-38 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	10	11	12	14	15	50 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	4	5	4	6	7	75 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	2	2	3	2	3	50 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	10	10	11	11	11	10 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	10	12	12	11	19	90 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	2	2	3	7	11	450 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	5	5	6	8	8	60 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	1	0	0	1	2	100 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	5	4	3	3	3	-40 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	2	2	1	1	1	-50 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	36	44	25	7	6	-83 %

Occupation data for Natrona County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	3	3	4	4	4	33 %
11-2021	Marketing managers	28	27	30	43	54	93 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	2	2	4	4	4	100 %
11-2033	Fundraising Managers	1	1	1	1	2	100 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	8	7	7	10	31	288 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	39	39	45	44	45	15 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	4	3	6	4	5	25 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	33	52	2	2	2	-94 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
19-3093	Historians	2	2	3	2	2	0 %
25-4011	Archivists	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4012	Curators	1	1	2	2	2	100 %
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	0	0	1	1	1	--
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	26	32	34	51	45	73 %
25-4031	Library technicians	16	16	15	5	17	6 %
27-1011	Art directors	28	29	28	45	60	114 %
27-1012	Craft artists	21	22	22	26	28	33 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	41	46	49	54	55	34 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	24	18	18	21	19	-21 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	8	11	12	8	10	25 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	3	4	6	5	6	100 %
27-1023	Floral designers	4	4	3	3	4	0 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	86	78	72	61	59	-31 %
27-1025	Interior designers	11	10	12	12	13	18 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	38	37	40	34	29	-24 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	11	10	9	9	8	-27 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	28	23	26	28	31	11 %
27-2011	Actors	17	17	12	11	16	-6 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	24	26	26	26	29	21 %
27-2031	Dancers	5	6	5	3	3	-40 %
27-2032	Choreographers	25	30	3	1	2	-92 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	17	18	14	13	13	-24 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	107	102	80	72	60	-44 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	7	7	7	6	7	0 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	21	21	20	17	17	-19 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	9	6	3	3	4	-56 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	36	40	41	31	28	-22 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	64	68	60	56	58	-9 %
27-3041	Editors	32	27	25	24	27	-16 %
27-3042	Technical writers	31	3	3	3	3	-90 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	110	121	112	126	137	25 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	10	3	2	2	2	-80 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	8	7	7	6	6	-25 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	29	31	25	16	9	-69 %
27-4014	Sound engineering technicians	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-4015	Lighting Technicians	0	0	0	0	1	--
27-4021	Photographers	196	179	185	198	209	7 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	7	8	8	6	7	0 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	5	7	6	7	7	40 %
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	1	2	2	1	1	0 %
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	40	49	29	31	57	42 %
39-5091	Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	1	2	2	2	2	100 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	23	24	24	25	43	87 %
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	3	2	2	1	2	-33 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	45	53	55	54	64	42 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	11	10	10	31	35	218 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	7	7	7	5	8	14 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	11	13	10	7	6	-45 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	5	4	4	3	4	-20 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	35	30	28	24	24	-31 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	30	28	23	38	42	40 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	6	5	4	4	4	-33 %
51-7031	Model makers, wood	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	2	0	0	0	0	-100 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	42	35	31	22	22	-48 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	3	3	2	3	2	-33 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	2	2	0	1	0	-100 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	42	43	46	43	7	-83 %

Occupation data for Niobrara County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2021	Marketing managers	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	0	2	0	0	0	--
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4011	Archivists	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
25-4012	Curators	1	1	1	1	0	-100 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	3	3	3	3	2	-33 %
25-4031	Library technicians	3	3	3	3	3	0 %
27-1011	Art directors	2	2	2	2	1	-50 %
27-1012	Craft artists	0	1	1	1	1	--
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	1	1	2	2	2	100 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
27-1023	Floral designers	0	2	1	1	1	--
27-1024	Graphic designers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2011	Actors	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
27-2031	Dancers	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	3	2	2	2	2	-33 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	1	1	1	0	1	0 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-3041	Editors	1	1	0	0	1	0 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	4	2	2	2	2	-50 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
27-4021	Photographers	11	6	7	6	7	-36 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	2	2	2	2	3	50 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	1	1	1	0	0	-100 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	0	0	1	1	1	--
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	1	1	3	2	2	100 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	1	1	1	1	0	-100 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	0	0	1	1	1	--
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	1	1	1	1	1	0 %

Occupation data for Park County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
11-2021	Marketing managers	15	19	22	26	30	100 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	3	3	2	2	2	-33 %
11-2033	Fundraising Managers	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	6	7	7	9	6	0 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	14	14	16	15	16	14 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	3	2	3	2	3	0 %
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	7	5	9	8	11	57 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	7	7	6	5	6	-14 %
19-3093	Historians	1	2	2	1	2	100 %
25-4011	Archivists	5	2	2	1	1	-80 %
25-4012	Curators	13	12	12	17	8	-38 %
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	19	18	13	12	10	-47 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	11	10	9	4	5	-55 %
25-4031	Library technicians	17	17	16	8	6	-65 %
27-1011	Art directors	22	23	21	23	24	9 %
27-1012	Craft artists	29	33	26	29	23	-21 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	43	47	46	48	48	12 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	17	14	15	15	15	-12 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	7	9	8	6	8	14 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	3	2	1	1	1	-67 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	2	3	4	3	4	100 %
27-1023	Floral designers	9	12	14	15	13	44 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	33	30	32	31	32	-3 %
27-1025	Interior designers	11	8	11	11	11	0 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	6	7	8	10	11	83 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	9	8	8	7	6	-33 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	17	14	17	17	19	12 %
27-2011	Actors	19	24	14	12	13	-32 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	14	17	18	16	15	7 %
27-2031	Dancers	4	5	3	2	3	-25 %
27-2032	Choreographers	6	2	1	1	2	-67 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	11	11	7	7	8	-27 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	66	65	57	50	52	-21 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	7	8	8	5	6	-14 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	18	18	16	13	13	-28 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	12	11	7	4	5	-58 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	16	19	21	22	19	19 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	20	20	20	20	20	0 %
27-3041	Editors	25	26	27	24	25	0 %
27-3042	Technical writers	3	2	2	2	2	-33 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	84	68	61	63	67	-20 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	6	2	1	1	1	-83 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	8	9	6	4	7	-12 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	7	7	6	7	5	-29 %
27-4014	Sound engineering technicians	1	1	0	1	1	0 %
27-4015	Lighting Technicians	0	0	0	0	1	--
27-4021	Photographers	148	146	138	141	149	1 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	3	5	5	4	4	33 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	5	5	5	5	5	0 %
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	3	2	2	1	2	-33 %
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	11	12	9	10	16	45 %
39-5091	Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	21	21	19	20	20	-5 %
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	11	10	9	7	7	-36 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	9	9	9	10	12	33 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	5	6	5	6	7	40 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	4	3	4	3	4	0 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	15	18	14	8	10	-33 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	3	3	2	2	2	-33 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	18	17	16	14	16	-11 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	18	18	16	12	13	-28 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	3	3	3	5	6	100 %
51-7031	Model makers, wood	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	3	4	5	5	2	-33 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	14	15	16	19	19	36 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	3	2	2	2	2	-33 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	1	1	1	5	4	300 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	6	5	4	4	5	-17 %

Occupation data for Platte County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2021	Marketing managers	4	3	4	4	5	25 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	1	1	0	1	1	0 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	3	1	0	0	1	-67 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	4	3	5	6	6	50 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	1	1	2	2	3	200 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	3	2	2	3	4	33 %
25-4011	Archivists	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
25-4012	Curators	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	6	5	6	5	5	-17 %
25-4031	Library technicians	5	5	5	5	6	20 %
27-1011	Art directors	4	4	4	4	4	0 %
27-1012	Craft artists	4	4	4	5	5	25 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	8	9	11	10	10	25 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	3	2	2	2	2	-33 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	1	1	1	1	2	100 %
27-1023	Floral designers	1	1	0	1	1	0 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	3	3	3	3	2	-33 %
27-1025	Interior designers	1	1	1	2	1	0 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	1	1	2	3	4	300 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	3	2	3	3	3	0 %
27-2011	Actors	3	3	2	2	2	-33 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2031	Dancers	1	1	1	0	1	0 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	11	10	11	9	10	-9 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	1	1	2	1	1	0 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	3	3	3	2	2	-33 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	3	2	3	3	3	0 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	4	3	3	4	4	0 %
27-3041	Editors	3	4	4	4	4	33 %
27-3042	Technical writers	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	13	10	12	12	11	-15 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	6	6	4	3	1	-83 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	0	0	0	0	1	--
27-4021	Photographers	24	22	23	23	24	0 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	0	1	1	1	1	--
27-4032	Film and video editors	0	0	0	1	1	--
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	4	3	4	5	6	50 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	0	1	0	0	1	--
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	3	2	2	2	3	0 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	1	0	1	0	0	-100 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	0	1	0	1	2	--
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	2	3	3	4	4	100 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	1	1	1	1	1	0 %

Occupation data for Sheridan County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	3	3	6	6	6	100 %
11-2021	Marketing managers	21	23	33	42	49	133 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	1	1	2	2	2	100 %
11-2033	Fundraising Managers	3	3	1	1	2	-33 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	7	8	11	14	15	114 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	9	10	12	17	13	44 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	2	2	4	3	4	100 %
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	5	4	6	5	6	20 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	15	11	10	9	8	-47 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	16	18	20	17	15	-6 %
19-3093	Historians	1	2	3	3	3	200 %
25-4011	Archivists	6	4	2	1	1	-83 %
25-4012	Curators	16	13	13	11	13	-19 %
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	0	0	1	2	2	--
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	20	18	18	14	14	-30 %
25-4031	Library technicians	16	14	13	14	16	0 %
27-1011	Art directors	21	25	28	39	39	86 %
27-1012	Craft artists	22	25	29	33	35	59 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	35	42	50	65	66	89 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	15	13	17	22	22	47 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	7	9	12	10	12	71 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	3	1	1	2	2	-33 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	2	3	5	4	6	200 %
27-1023	Floral designers	11	11	13	14	13	18 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	26	29	37	36	35	35 %
27-1025	Interior designers	6	10	15	17	18	200 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	7	10	13	18	18	157 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	8	8	10	10	11	38 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	18	18	25	30	33	83 %
27-2011	Actors	18	16	13	14	17	-6 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	6	9	15	17	17	183 %
27-2031	Dancers	3	5	4	3	4	33 %
27-2032	Choreographers	1	1	1	2	2	100 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	10	12	10	10	11	10 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	58	62	60	65	69	19 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	6	8	8	8	8	33 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	17	20	23	24	24	41 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	5	9	10	8	10	100 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	18	18	22	23	24	33 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	21	22	27	29	31	48 %
27-3041	Editors	33	36	48	60	65	97 %
27-3042	Technical writers	3	3	4	4	4	33 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	83	76	89	108	114	37 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	6	4	3	3	3	-50 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	12	12	18	18	9	-25 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	1	1	1	2	6	500 %
27-4014	Sound engineering technicians	0	2	2	3	2	--
27-4015	Lighting Technicians	0	0	0	0	1	--
27-4021	Photographers	124	138	178	192	204	65 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	3	6	9	9	11	267 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	3	5	7	9	9	200 %
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	6	9	2	1	2	-67 %
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	1	0	1	0	0	-100 %
39-5091	Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	1	1	2	2	2	100 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	28	29	30	27	27	-4 %
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	11	9	9	12	14	27 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	8	8	10	12	13	62 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	2	2	2	2	3	50 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	4	3	5	6	7	75 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	8	10	10	7	7	-12 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	3	3	3	3	5	67 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	14	14	18	20	23	64 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	8	10	10	10	8	0 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	2	2	3	4	3	50 %
51-7031	Model makers, wood	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	1	1	1	2	4	300 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	19	20	24	33	33	74 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	2	2	2	3	3	50 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	2	2	1	1	6	200 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	8	8	10	12	12	50 %

Occupation data for Sublette County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2021	Marketing managers	5	6	6	7	8	60 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	1	1	2	2	3	200 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	1	2	2	2	2	100 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	0	0	0	0	1	--
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	1	1	2	1	1	0 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	2	2	2	1	1	-50 %
19-3093	Historians	0	0	1	0	1	--
25-4011	Archivists	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
25-4012	Curators	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	3	2	1	1	1	-67 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	5	5	4	1	2	-60 %
25-4031	Library technicians	11	10	11	5	4	-64 %
27-1011	Art directors	6	6	5	6	6	0 %
27-1012	Craft artists	4	5	4	5	5	25 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	8	9	10	11	11	38 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	4	3	3	3	3	-25 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	2	3	2	2	2	0 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1023	Floral designers	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	7	6	7	7	7	0 %
27-1025	Interior designers	2	2	3	3	3	50 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	0	1	1	1	2	--
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	5	4	4	5	5	0 %
27-2011	Actors	3	3	2	2	3	0 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	1	1	2	2	2	100 %
27-2031	Dancers	1	1	1	0	1	0 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	14	14	12	11	11	-21 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	1	2	2	1	1	0 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	5	4	5	4	4	-20 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	1	1	0	0	1	0 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	2	2	2	3	3	50 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	5	5	5	5	5	0 %
27-3041	Editors	5	3	5	5	5	0 %
27-3042	Technical writers	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	16	12	12	13	13	-19 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	2	3	1	1	2	0 %
27-4021	Photographers	32	27	28	30	31	-3 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	2	2	1	2	2	0 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	7	6	7	5	5	-29 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	3	3	3	4	4	33 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	1	0	1	1	2	100 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	6	3	7	7	7	17 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	4	5	5	5	9	125 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	1	1	1	2	4	300 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	1	1	1	1	0	-100 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	5	4	3	3	4	-20 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	0	0	0	0	1	--
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	2	2	1	2	2	0 %

Occupation data for Teton County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	4	4	5	5	5	25 %
11-2021	Marketing managers	34	41	50	63	75	121 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	5	5	4	5	6	20 %
11-2033	Fundraising Managers	5	2	2	2	2	-60 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	14	16	16	19	19	36 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	55	57	69	76	79	44 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	12	9	10	4	9	-25 %
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	1	1	2	2	1	0 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	24	23	36	45	45	88 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	7	8	8	6	7	0 %
19-3093	Historians	2	4	3	3	3	50 %
25-4011	Archivists	3	2	2	1	1	-67 %
25-4012	Curators	5	6	6	7	5	0 %
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	8	8	6	5	4	-50 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	18	18	18	7	10	-44 %
25-4031	Library technicians	22	22	22	10	9	-59 %
27-1011	Art directors	36	39	33	37	47	31 %
27-1012	Craft artists	46	41	43	54	44	-4 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	84	89	98	109	105	25 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	28	27	27	31	33	18 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	10	13	13	11	14	40 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	12	10	3	4	3	-75 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	5	7	10	8	12	140 %
27-1023	Floral designers	19	23	20	21	20	5 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	77	75	74	76	82	6 %
27-1025	Interior designers	42	42	48	51	50	19 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	7	9	10	13	12	71 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	18	17	15	15	13	-28 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	32	26	29	33	39	22 %
27-2011	Actors	44	55	37	33	37	-16 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	33	44	46	53	56	70 %
27-2031	Dancers	7	11	7	4	7	0 %
27-2032	Choreographers	24	5	2	4	5	-79 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	20	19	14	14	14	-30 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	128	123	116	109	118	-8 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	16	17	16	14	15	-6 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	39	40	40	37	38	-3 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	14	12	10	10	12	-14 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	22	25	27	32	32	45 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	39	38	36	43	41	5 %
27-3041	Editors	45	41	41	42	46	2 %
27-3042	Technical writers	6	5	5	6	6	0 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	188	149	151	172	178	-5 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	12	7	6	8	10	-17 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	22	25	19	13	20	-9 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	6	6	7	11	13	117 %
27-4014	Sound engineering technicians	3	3	3	3	3	0 %
27-4015	Lighting Technicians	0	0	1	1	1	--
27-4021	Photographers	278	258	269	294	306	11 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	10	13	15	16	19	90 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	16	20	19	22	22	38 %
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	4	3	3	3	2	-50 %
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	23	22	11	11	19	-17 %
39-3092	Costume attendants	2	2	2	1	1	-50 %
39-5091	Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	2	3	3	3	3	50 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	33	30	25	27	28	-15 %
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	1	1	1	0	0	-100 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	14	12	12	9	10	-29 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	18	20	21	27	32	78 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	15	16	18	18	23	53 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	5	4	5	4	6	20 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	3	7	5	4	3	0 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	8	8	6	6	9	12 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	27	28	27	25	36	33 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	12	12	13	8	9	-25 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	3	3	4	6	7	133 %
51-7031	Model makers, wood	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	0	0	0	1	0	--
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	19	20	20	31	34	79 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	5	4	3	5	4	-20 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	2	2	1	8	7	250 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	6	4	4	4	6	0 %

Occupation data for Uinta County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2011	Advertising and promotions managers	0	1	1	1	1	--
11-2021	Marketing managers	6	8	11	12	15	150 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	7	9	11	12	13	86 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	2	1	2	2	2	0 %
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	2	3	4	4	5	150 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
19-3093	Historians	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4011	Archivists	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	1	1	1	1	0	-100 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	10	10	9	3	4	-60 %
25-4031	Library technicians	16	16	15	7	6	-62 %
27-1011	Art directors	7	8	8	9	9	29 %
27-1012	Craft artists	4	5	4	5	6	50 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	9	10	9	10	10	11 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	5	4	4	4	4	-20 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	2	3	3	2	2	0 %
27-1021	Commercial and industrial designers	1	2	0	0	0	-100 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	1	1	2	1	2	100 %
27-1023	Floral designers	3	3	2	2	3	0 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	10	10	9	9	10	0 %
27-1025	Interior designers	4	3	3	3	3	-25 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	2	3	3	4	4	100 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	3	3	2	2	2	-33 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	7	7	7	7	9	29 %
27-2011	Actors	4	3	2	2	3	-25 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	4	5	6	5	7	75 %
27-2031	Dancers	1	1	1	0	1	0 %
27-2032	Choreographers	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	13	12	11	10	10	-23 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	5	5	4	4	4	-20 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	8	6	5	4	5	-38 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	5	5	6	7	9	80 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	6	7	6	6	6	0 %
27-3041	Editors	7	7	8	7	9	29 %
27-3042	Technical writers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	16	14	11	12	13	-28 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	2	1	0	1	1	-50 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	3	4	2	2	3	0 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	6	4	4	7	4	-33 %
27-4014	Sound engineering technicians	0	0	0	1	1	--
27-4021	Photographers	53	41	43	47	50	-6 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	1	2	2	2	2	100 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	1	2	2	2	2	100 %
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	0	0	1	0	0	--
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	7	6	4	7	14	100 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	5	6	6	9	9	80 %
43-2099	Communications Equipment Operators, All Other	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	10	9	9	6	7	-30 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	3	4	4	4	5	67 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	1	1	2	2	2	100 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	2	2	2	2	3	50 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	1	1	4	2	3	200 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	2	2	2	2	3	50 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	10	10	11	11	13	30 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	4	4	3	2	2	-50 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	1	1	1	2	2	100 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	1	1	2	2	0	-100 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	7	6	2	3	4	-43 %
51-9151	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	1	1	0	1	4	300 %
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	2	2	1	1	2	0 %

Occupation data for Washakie County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2021	Marketing managers	3	4	5	6	6	100 %
11-2032	Public Relations Managers	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
13-1011	Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	1	1	0	0	1	0 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	3	2	1	1	1	-67 %
17-1012	Landscape architects	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4011	Archivists	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
25-4012	Curators	1	1	0	1	0	-100 %
25-4013	Museum technicians and conservators	2	2	1	1	0	-100 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	4	4	3	1	2	-50 %
25-4031	Library technicians	6	6	6	3	3	-50 %
27-1011	Art directors	3	3	3	4	3	0 %
27-1012	Craft artists	2	2	2	2	3	50 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	4	4	4	4	4	0 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	3	2	2	2	2	-33 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	1	2	2	1	1	0 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	0	0	1	0	1	--
27-1023	Floral designers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	4	3	2	2	2	-50 %
27-1025	Interior designers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	5	4	4	5	4	-20 %
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-2011	Actors	2	2	1	1	2	0 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	4	3	4	4	4	0 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	2	2	1	1	1	-50 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	7	6	4	3	4	-43 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	6	3	2	2	2	-67 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	3	1	1	1	1	-67 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	3	4	3	3	3	0 %
27-3041	Editors	5	3	3	3	3	-40 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	9	8	6	7	7	-22 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	2	2	1	1	1	-50 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	4	2	2	2	2	-50 %
27-4014	Sound engineering technicians	0	0	0	1	0	--
27-4021	Photographers	24	23	26	27	28	17 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	1	1	2	1	2	100 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	1	1	1	2	2	100 %
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	0	0	1	0	0	--
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	3	2	0	1	0	-100 %
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	3	2	1	1	1	-67 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	4	3	3	2	3	-25 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
47-2161	Plasterers and stucco masons	1	1	1	0	0	-100 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	0	0	1	0	1	--
51-6051	Sewers, hand	1	1	0	0	1	0 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	3	3	2	2	3	0 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	0	0	0	1	2	--
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	1	1	1	1	0	-100 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	0	0	0	1	1	--
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	1	1	1	1	2	100 %

Occupation data for Weston County from 2018 to 2022

SOC Code	Occupation	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percentage Change 2018-2022
11-2021	Marketing managers	2	2	3	3	4	100 %
17-1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	1	2	1	1	1	0 %
17-1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	1	1	1	0	0	-100 %
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	2	1	1	1	1	-50 %
25-4011	Archivists	1	1	0	0	0	-100 %
25-4012	Curators	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
25-4022	Librarians and Media Collections Specialists	6	6	7	6	6	0 %
25-4031	Library technicians	5	5	5	5	6	20 %
27-1011	Art directors	2	3	3	3	3	50 %
27-1012	Craft artists	2	2	2	3	3	50 %
27-1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators	4	4	5	5	5	25 %
27-1014	Special Effects Artists and Animators	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1022	Fashion designers	0	1	1	0	1	--
27-1023	Floral designers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1024	Graphic designers	3	4	2	2	2	-33 %
27-1025	Interior designers	1	1	1	1	0	-100 %
27-1026	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	0	1	1	2	2	--
27-1027	Set and exhibit designers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-1029	Designers, all other	2	2	2	2	2	0 %
27-2011	Actors	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2012	Producers and directors	2	2	3	3	3	50 %
27-2041	Music directors and composers	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2042	Musicians and singers	5	5	5	4	4	-20 %
27-2091	Disc Jockeys, Except Radio	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-2099	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	2	2	2	2	1	-50 %
27-3011	Broadcast Announcers and Radio Disc Jockeys	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-3023	News Analysts, Reporters, and Journalists	4	3	4	3	5	25 %
27-3031	Public relations specialists	2	2	3	3	3	50 %
27-3041	Editors	5	3	4	5	6	20 %
27-3043	Writers and authors	8	6	7	7	7	-12 %
27-3099	Media and Communication Workers, All Other	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
27-4011	Audio and Video Technicians	2	1	2	2	1	-50 %
27-4012	Broadcast technicians	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
27-4021	Photographers	16	10	15	15	16	0 %
27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Film	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-4032	Film and video editors	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
27-4099	Media and Communications Equipment Workers, All Other	0	1	0	0	0	--
41-3011	Advertising sales agents	3	2	2	2	4	33 %
43-4121	Library assistants, clerical	3	3	3	4	4	33 %
47-2044	Tile and Stone Setters	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
49-9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	1	0	1	1	1	0 %
51-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	1	0	1	0	0	-100 %
51-6051	Sewers, hand	1	1	1	1	1	0 %
51-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	5	3	4	3	4	-20 %
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	1	0	0	0	0	-100 %
51-7021	Furniture finishers	1	0	1	1	0	-100 %
51-9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	1	1	2	3	2	100 %
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	2	2	1	2	1	-50 %
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	0	0	0	0	1	--
51-9195	Molders, shapers, and casters (except metal and plastic)	1	1	1	1	1	0 %