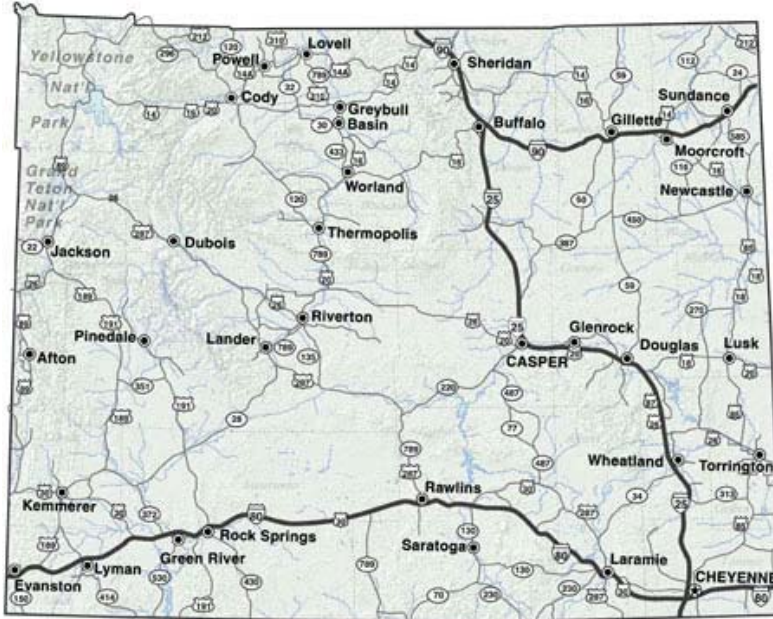




# GLOSSARY & INDEX

## Wyoming



The musical name, “Wyoming,” was used by J.M. Ashley of Ohio, who, as early as 1865, introduced a bill to Congress to provide a “temporary government for the territory of Wyoming.” It was to be formed from portions of the Dakota, Utah, and Idaho territories. The bill was referred to a committee where it rested until 1868. During debate on the bill in the U.S. Senate in 1868, other possible names were suggested, such as Cheyenne, Shoshoni, Arapaho, Sioux, Platte, Big Horn, Yellowstone, Sweetwater, and Lincoln. “Wyoming” was already commonly used and remained the popular choice.

The name Wyoming was adopted from two Delaware Indian words, MECHEWEAM-ING. To the Indians, it meant “at the big plains,” or “on the great plain,” which is certainly appropriate for Wyoming.

### GOVERNOR

Matt Mead (R)

Term expires on January 1, 2015

### CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Mike Enzi (R)

U.S. Senator, Term expires in January 2015

Dr. John Barrasso (R)

U.S. Senator, Term expires in January 2013

Cynthia Lummis (R)

U.S. Representative, Term expires in January 2013



## GLOSSARY

**Ad valorem taxes** – A tax levied on the assessed value of real estate or personal property. Ad valorem taxes are also referred to as property taxes. Ad valorem taxes constitute a major source of revenue for local governments.

**American Community Survey (ACS)** – A nationwide survey used to obtain demographic, social, economic, and housing data on people, households, and housing units. The survey collects the same type of information that has been collected every 10 years from the long-form questionnaire of the Census, which the ACS replaces.

**Assessed valuation** – The value placed upon real estate or other property to be used as a basis for levying taxes. It is the appraised worth of a property as determined by a taxing authority for purposes of ad valorem taxation. Assessed values are a percentage of fair market value, for example in Wyoming, 100% for mineral production, 11.5% for industrial property, and 9.5% for all other property. In Wyoming, locally assessed valuation represents values for property assessed by the county assessor and state assessed valuation includes those properties assessed by the Department of Revenue's Mineral Division or Property Tax Division.

**Barrel (bbl)** – The unit used to measure the quantity of crude oil production. The size of a barrel of crude oil is 42 gallons.

**Btu (British thermal unit)** – A unit of measurement used to quantify energy in the United States and is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit (F) at or near 39.2 F.

**CDP (Census Designated Place)** – An area designated by the U.S. Census Bureau during each decennial census for purposes of statistical reporting. A CDP is typically a community that resembles a city or village (an incorporated place), but lacks a separate municipal government. These areas are outlined to provide Census data for concentrations of population, housing, and commercial structures that are identifiable by name, but fall outside an incorporated place. The boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or other legal entity boundary, have no legal status.

**Commodity** – An article of trade or commerce, especially an agricultural or mining product that can be processed and resold.

**Covered employment** – Refers to employees covered by State Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. In general, the Federal-State Unemployment Insurance Program provides unemployment benefits for eligible workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own (as determined under state law), and who meet other eligibility requirements of State law. Unemployment insurance payments (benefits) are intended to provide temporary financial assistance to unemployed workers who meet the requirements of state law. In the majority of states, benefit funding is based solely on a tax imposed on employers.

**Current dollars** – The market value of an item, which reflects prices and quantities of the period being measured and has not been adjusted for inflation. For example, 2008 data in current dollars indicate values based on the worth of the dollar in the year 2008.

**Decennial census** – A count of population and housing performed every 10 years as dictated by the U.S. Constitution. The U.S. Census Bureau is responsible for enumerating the population, and also for compiling statistical information on other population and housing characteristics. The most recent decennial census data available is Census 2010.

**Demography** – The branch of sociology examining human population dynamics or the study of human populations. It encompasses the study of the size, structure and distribution of populations, and how populations change over time due to births, deaths, migration, and aging. Demographic analysis can relate to whole societies or to groups defined by criteria such as education, nationality, religion, and ethnicity.

**Dividends, interest, and rent** – Components of personal income. Dividends consist of the payments in cash or other assets, excluding the corporation's own stock, made by corporations located in the United States or abroad to persons who are U.S. residents. It excludes that portion of dividends paid by regulated investment companies (mutual funds) related to capital gains distributions. Interest includes the interest income (monetary and imputed) of persons from all sources. Rental income is the net income of persons from the rental of real property except for the income of persons primarily engaged in the real estate business, the imputed net rental income of the owner-occupants of non-farm dwellings, and the royalties received from patents, copyrights, and the right to natural resources.

**Earnings** – Pay or wages of a worker or group of workers for services performed during a specific period of time. It is the sum of three components of personal income: wage and salary disbursements (payroll), supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietor's income.

**Educational and Health Services** – This grouping is a combination of two NAICS sectors: Educational Services (NAICS 61) and Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62). A list of NAICS classifications can be found on pages 191-193.

**Educational attainment** – The highest diploma or degree, or level of work completed towards a diploma or degree that an individual has completed.

**Employment** – In general terms, a person is considered employed if they work for pay any number of hours per week or if they work as unpaid labor in a family business. There are two ways in which employment is measured. The first method is a household survey that counts the number of people who are employed regardless of whether that person has one or more jobs, they are counted only once. The other way in which employment is gauged is through a survey of employers or establishments in which the number of jobs is counted, including both full and part time employment. In this employer survey, a person holding multiple jobs is counted for each job.

**Enterprise** – A private firm, government, or nonprofit organization that consists of a single or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate). An enterprise is a business, service, or membership organization consisting of one or more establishments under common, direct or indirect, ownership or control. It is the highest level of establishment aggregation. An enterprise may vary in composition, ranging from a single-establishment company to a complex family of parent and subsidiary companies (firms under common ownership or control).

**Establishment** – An economic unit (business or industrial) at a single geographic location, where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (for example, a factory, mine, store, or office). An establishment is not necessarily identical to an enterprise or company, which may consist of one or more establishments. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service.

**Export** – A domestic good or service that is sold to a foreign resident from a U.S. resident. Exports include government and non-government goods and services, however, they exclude goods and services sold to the U.S. military and diplomatic and consular institutions abroad. Exports do include goods and services that were previously imported.

**Family** – A term utilized by the U.S. Census Bureau to describe a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as family members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. The two major family types are a married-couple family and a single-parent family.

**Federal Mineral Royalties (FMRs)** – The payments made by mineral producers to the U.S. government for mineral extraction that occurs on federal leases. The State of Wyoming receives about half of the federal royalties generated in Wyoming, less an administrative fee assessed by the U.S. Mineral Management Service.

**Financial Activities** – This grouping is a combination of two NAICS sectors: Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52) and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (NAICS 53). A list of NAICS classifications can be found on pages 191-193.

**Fiscal Year (FY)** – The State of Wyoming's fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30. For example, FY09 is July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009.

**General Fund** – The State of Wyoming's general fiscal account that is utilized to finance general government appropriations. In basic terms, it serves as the checking account for Wyoming state government. The main sources of revenue that flow into the General Fund include severance taxes, sales and use taxes, and investment income.

**Gross Domestic Product by State** – A comprehensive measure of economic activity within a state; it is the total value of goods and services produced in a state. It is equivalent to sales less intermediate inputs. It is a value-added concept similar to the national measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

**Group Quarters** – A term used by the U.S. Census Bureau to classify all persons not living in households. There are two general categories of persons in group quarters: institutionalized and non-institutionalized persons. Examples of group quarters include prisons or correctional institutions, dormitories, mental hospitals, military quarters, shelters, and nursing home facilities.

**Hispanic or Latino** – Is not a concept of race, but instead an ethnicity. It refers to persons who identified themselves in the Census enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

**Household** – For enumeration purposes, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, a household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit and are categorized as either a family or non-family household. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters by the U.S. Census Bureau.

**Housing unit** – According to the U.S. Census Bureau, a housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or intended for occupancy if vacant) as separate living quarters.

**Incorporated place** – Places reported to the U.S. Census Bureau as legally in existence under the laws of the respective states, such as cities, boroughs, municipalities, towns and villages. An incorporated place is established to provide governmental functions for a concentration of people.

**Industry** – A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment within that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries.

**Inflation** – An increase in the level of consumer prices, or equivalently, a decline in the purchasing power of money. Inflation is defined as a time for generally rising prices for goods and factors of production.

**Institutionalized population** – Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions during the time of Census enumeration. These persons are usually classified as patients or inmates. The institutionalized population is included in group quarters data.

**Intermediate inputs** – Goods and services that are used in the production process of other goods and services, and are not sold in final-demand markets.

**KWh (kilowatt-hours)** – A unit of electric energy equal to the work done by one kilowatt acting for one hour. The kilowatt-hour is commonly used for electrical and natural gas energy usage. Many electric utility companies use kilowatt-hours for billing.

**Labor force** – A person count of the non-institutionalized population 16 years and over who are either employed or actively seeking employment (unemployed). It includes those in the population who have a job or are actively looking for a job.

**Leisure and Hospitality** – This grouping is a combination of two NAICS sectors: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (NAICS 71) and Accommodation and Food Services (NAICS 72). A list of NAICS classifications can be found on pages 191-193.

**MCF** – A thousand cubic feet; a quantity associated with measuring natural gas production.

**Median age** – This measure divides the age distribution of a population into two equal parts: one-half of the population falling below the median value or mid-point of the data (younger) and one-half above this value (older). It is a common measure of the age structure of a population.

**Median household income** – Household income includes the income of the householder and all other people 15 years and older in the household. Median household income is the point that divides the household income into halves, one half with income above the median and the other half with income below the median. The median is based on the income distribution of all households, including those with no income.

**Migration** – Refers to the movement of a person in a population from one area to another.

**Mill levy** – Is generally viewed as a property tax rate, typically, one one-thousandth of each dollar of taxable value of a property; the dollars of tax levied per \$1,000 of assessed value. For example, in Albany County for 2009, the average county mill levy was 66.718, which equals approximately \$67 of tax for each \$1,000 of assessed value.

**NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)** – A classification system developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide improved comparability in industrial statistics across North America. It replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) in 2000. A list of NAICS classifications can be found on pages 191-193.

**Nonemployer business** – A business that has no paid employees, has annual business receipts of \$1,000 or more, and is subject to federal income taxes. For construction industries, it is the same except for annual business receipts of \$1 or more.

**Non-institutionalized population** – It includes persons who are not committed to an institution such as a prison or medical treatment facility. This term is often associated with group quarters Census data, and includes persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Non-institutionalized group quarters include dormitories, military quarters, or group homes.

**Occupation** – A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries while other occupations are found in many industries.

**Payroll** – Includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and employee contributions to qualified pension plans paid during the year to all employees.



**Personal income** – The income received by all residents of a particular area from all sources, measured after deductions of personal contributions to Social Security, but before personal tax deductions. This sum includes net earnings by place of residence, rental income, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer receipts or payments.

**Per capita income** – The mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total personal income of a particular area by the total population of that area.

**Poverty status** – The U.S. Census Bureau uses thresholds (income cutoffs) arranged in a two-dimensional matrix to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals. To determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income in the last 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate to that person's family size and composition. If the total income of that person's family is less than the appropriate threshold for that family, then the person is considered poor or "below the poverty level," together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold. The total number of people below the poverty level is the sum of people in families and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes in the last 12 months below the poverty level. For example, in 2009 the poverty threshold for one person was \$10,956 while for two people it was \$13,991, and a family of four was \$21,954.

**Professional and Business Services** – This grouping is a combination of three NAICS sectors: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (NAICS 54), Management of Companies and Enterprises (NAICS 55), and Administrative and Support Waste Management and Remediation Services (NAICS 56). A list of NAICS classifications can be found on pages 191-193.

**Proprietor** – One who owns or owns and manages a business or other such establishment.

**Race** – The U.S. Census Bureau's concept of race reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are socio-political constructs, and should not be interpreted as being scientific and anthropological in nature. Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups.

**Receipts** – Includes gross receipts, sales, commissions, and income from trades and businesses as reported on annual business income tax returns. Business income consists of all payments for services rendered by businesses, such as payments as independent agents and contractors.

**Residence adjusted** – An adjustment for residence is based on the net inflow of the net labor earnings of inter-area commuters (for example commuting between counties). The state and county estimates of personal income are presented by the state and county of residence of the income recipients. However, the source data for most of the components of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and contributions for government social insurance are on a place-of-work basis. Consequently, a residence adjustment is made to convert the estimates based on the source data to a place-of-residence basis.

**Severance taxes** – Taxes levied by the State of Wyoming on mining activities occurring within the State such as oil, natural gas, and coal production. Severance taxes are excises imposed on the privilege of extracting or "severing" natural resources from the ground. They are an accepted and traditional source of revenue for U.S. states.

**Supplements to wages and salaries** – This component of personal income consists of employer contributions to employee pension and insurance funds and of employer contributions to government social insurance.

**Transfer receipts** – Payments made by the government to individuals and non-profit institutions that are not in exchange for goods and services, such as Social Security payments, and are a component of personal income. This term was previously identified as transfer payments.

**Unemployment** – Persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, who were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

**Unemployment rate** – Represents the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the labor force.

**Value-added** – The gross output of an industry or a sector less its intermediate inputs; the contribution of an industry or sector to GDP. Value-added by industry is measured as the sum of compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and gross operating surplus.

**Wage and salary** – The monetary compensation of employees, including employee contributions to certain deferred compensation programs, such as 401K plans.

## NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS)

**11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting:** The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats. The establishments in this sector are often described as farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, nurseries, orchards, or hatcheries. The sector distinguishes two basic activities: agricultural production and agricultural support activities. Production includes establishments performing the complete farm operation whereas the support includes the performance of one or more activities associated with farm operation.

**21 Mining:** The Mining sector comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and other preparation customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity. The sector distinguishes two basic activities: mine operation and mining support activities. Operation includes establishments operating mines, quarries, or oil and gas wells on their own account or for others on a contract or fee basis. Support activities include establishments that perform exploration and/or other mining services on a contract or fee basis.

**22 Utilities:** The Utilities sector comprises establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utility services provided vary by utility: electric power includes generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas includes distribution; steam supply includes provision and/or distribution; water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment, and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities.

**23 Construction:** The Construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g. highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites are also included in this sector.

**31-33 Manufacturing:** The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in the cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction. Establishments in the Manufacturing sector are often characterized as plants, factories, or mills; however, establishments that transform materials or substances into new products by hand or in the worker's home and those engaged in selling to the general public are also included in this sector.

**42 Wholesale Trade:** The Wholesale Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The merchandise described in this sector includes the output of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and certain information industries, such as publishing. Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. These warehouses and offices are characterized by having little display of merchandise.

**44-45 Retail Trade:** The Retail Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of the merchandise. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and nonstore. Store retailers operate fixed point-of-sale locations, located and designed to attract a high volume of walk-in customers. This type generally has extensive displays of merchandise and use mass-media advertising to attract customers. Nonstore retailers are organized to serve the general public and reach their customers and market their merchandise with methods, such as the broadcasting of "infomercials," the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitations, and distribution through vending machines.

**48-49 Transportation and Warehousing:** The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation include air, rail, water, road, and pipeline.

**51 Information:** The Information sector comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: (a) producing and distributing information and cultural products, (b) providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and (c) processing data. The main components of this sector are publishing industries, motion picture and sound recording industries, broadcasting industries, telecommunications industries, Web search portals, data processing industries, and the information services industries.

**52 Finance and Insurance:** The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions. Three principal types of activities are identified: (1) Raising funds by taking deposits and/or issuing securities and, in the process, incurring liabilities; (2) pooling of risk by underwriting insurance and annuities; and (3) Providing specialized services facilitating or supporting financial intermediation, insurance, and employee benefit programs.

**53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing:** The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. The major portion of this sector comprises establishments that rent, lease, or otherwise allow the use of their own assets by others. The assets may be tangible, as is the case of real estate and equipment, or intangible, as is the case with patents and trademarks.

**54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services:** The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. These activities require a high degree of expertise and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries, and in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services.

**55 Management of Companies and Enterprises:** The Management of Companies and Enterprises sector comprises (1) establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.

**56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services:** The Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector comprises establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. These essential activities are often undertaken in-house by establishments in many sectors of the economy. The establishments in this sector specialize in one or more of these support activities and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.

**61 Educational Services:** The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and/or accommodation services to their students. Educational services are usually delivered by teachers or instructors that explain, demonstrate, supervise, and direct learning. Instruction is imparted in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace, or the home.

**62 Health Care and Social Assistance:** The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities. The industries in this sector are arranged on a continuum starting with those establishments providing medical care exclusively, continuing with those providing health care and social assistance, and finally finishing with those providing only social assistance. The services provided by establishments in this sector are delivered by trained professionals. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise. Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.

**71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation:** The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. This sector comprises (1) establishments that are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; (2) establishments that preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest; and (3) establishments that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure-time interests.

**72 Accommodation and Food Services:** The Accommodation and Food Services sector comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment. Excluded from this sector are civic and social organizations; amusement and recreation parks; theatres; and other recreation or entertainment facilities providing food and beverage services.

**81 Other Services (except Public Administration):** The Other Services (except Public Administration) sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities, such as equipment and machinery repair, promoting or administering religious activities, grant making, advocacy, and dry-cleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.



**92 Public Administration:** The Public Administration sector consists of establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area. These agencies also set policy, create laws, adjudicate civil and criminal legal cases, provide for public safety and for national defense. In general, government establishments in the Public Administration sector oversee governmental programs and activities that are not performed by private establishments. Establishments in this sector typically are engaged in the organization and financing of the production of public goods and services, most of which are provided for free or at prices that are not economically significant.

A detailed list of NAICS codes may be accessed from the U.S. Census Bureau's website:

<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>



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