Guide to Tabular Presentation

EXAMPLE OF TABLE STRUCTURE

Table B-9. Counties — **Personal Income and Earnings by Industries**

[Includes United States, states, and 3,141 counties/county equivalents defined as of February 22, 2005. For more information on these areas, see Appendix C, Geographic Information]

County	Personal income												
	Total, by place of residence					Per capita[1] (dol.)		Earnings, by place of work, 2005					
				Percent change					Percent by selected major industries				
	2005 (mil. dol.)	2004 (mil. dol.)	2000 (mil. dol.)	2004–2005	2000–2005	2005	2000	Total[2] (mil. dol.)	Construction	Retail trade	Professional and technical services	Health care and social assistance	Government
UNITED STATES	10,220,942	9,716,351	8,422,074	5.2	21.4	34,471	29,845	7,983,652	6.4	6.5	9.4	9.4	16.5
ALABAMA	134,736	126,655	105,807	6.4	27.3	29,623	23,764	98,672	6.4	7.3	7.6	9.4	20.2
Autauga	1,336	1,242	1,011	7.6	32.2	27,567	23,018	529	8.1	12.0	3.2	5.7	18.3
Baldwin	5,029	4,561	3,694	10.3	36.2	30,899	26,119	2,424	12.7	12.7	4.6	9.8	16.5
Barbour	660	626	547	5.4	20.7	23,343	18,820	469	2.5	6.2	(NA)	5.5	17.3
Bibb	466	437	353	6.6	31.9	21,732	17,724	184	18.6	7.1	3.6	(NA)	29.1
Blount	1,306	1,233	1,023	5.9	27.7	23,492	19,967	433	9.8	9.3	3.4	(NA)	19.9

NA Not available.

[1]Based on resident population estimated as of July 1, 2000, and 2005. [2]Includes other industries not shown separately.

Survey, Census, or Data Collection Method: Based on the Regional Economic Information System; for more information, see <http://www.bea.gov/regional/methods.cfm/>.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information Systems (REIS), download estimates and software, accessed June 5, 2007 (related Internet site <http://www.bea.gov/regional/docs/reis2005dvd.cfm>).

Headnotes immediately below table titles provide information on the geographic areas presented in the table.

Unit indicators show the specified quantities in which data items are presented. They are used for two primary reasons. Sometimes data are not available in absolute form. Other times we round the numbers in order to save space to show more data, as in the case above.

If no unit indicator is shown, data presented are in absolute form (see Table B-5 for an example). When needed, unit indicators are found in the column or spanner headings for the data items as shown above.

Example of Unit Indicator Interpretation From Table

Geography or area	Year	Item	Unit indicator	Number shown	Multiply by
UNITED STATES	2005	Personal income	(mil. dol.)	10,220,942	$1,000,000

To Determine the Figure it Is Necessary to Multiply the Number Shown by the Unit Indicator:

Personal income, 2005 = 10,220,942 * 1,000,000 or 10,220,942,000,000
(over 10 trillion dollars)

In many tables, details will not add to the totals shown because of rounding.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS AND TERMS

The following symbols are used in the tables throughout this book:

–	Represents zero.
B	Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of a derived figure.
D	Data withheld to avoid disclosure pertaining to a specific organization or individual.
NA	Data not enumerated, tabulated, or otherwise available separately.
S	Figure does not meet publication standards for reasons other than that covered by symbol B, above.
X	Not applicable.
Z	Entry would amount to less than half the unit of measurement shown.

The following terms are also used throughout this publication:

Averages. An average is a single number or value that is often used to represent the "typical value" of a group of numbers. It is regarded as a measure of "location" or "central tendency" of a group of numbers.

The *arithmetic* mean is the type of average used most frequently. It is derived by summing the individual item values of a particular group and dividing the total by the number of items. The arithmetic mean is often referred to simply as the "mean" or "average."

The *median* of a group of numbers is the middle number or value when each item in the group is arranged according to size (lowest to highest or visa versa); it generally has the same number of items above it as well as below it. If there is an even number of items in the group, the median is taken to be the average of the two middle numbers.

Rates. Rate is a quantity or amount of an item measured in relation to a specified number of units of another item. For example, unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons per 100 persons in the civilian labor force. Examples of other rates found in this publication include birth rate, which is the number of births per 1,000 population; infant death rate, the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births; and crime rate, which is the number of serious offenses per 100,00 population.

A *per capita* figure represents a specific type of rate computed for every person in a specified group (or population). It is derived by taking the total for a data item (such as income, taxes, or retail sales) and dividing it by the number of persons in the specified population.