Guide to Tabular Presentation

EXAMPLE OF TABLE STRUCTURE

Table B-8. Counties — Personal Income and Earnings

[Includes United States, states, and 3,142 counties/county equivalents defined as of January 1, 1992. For changes to these areas since January 1, 1992, see appendix B. Geographic Information]

County	Personal income, 1998											
	Total (mil. dol.)	Per capita		Transfer payments (mil. dol.)	Earnings (mil. dol.)							
					Total [2] (mil. dol.)	Percent by selected industry—						
						Goods-related		Service-related				
		Percent change, 1990-1998	Amount (dollars)	Percent of national averages		Total [3]	Manufac-turing	Total [4]	Retail trade	FIRE [5]	Services	Govern-ment
UNITED STATES . .	7,351,547.0	50.5	27,203	100.0	983,530.0	5,302,066.0	23.4	16.8	75.8	8.8	9.0	28.4	16.0
ALABAMA.	95,955.6	49.7	22,054	81.1	15,961.2	66,930.1	27.7	20.5	70.8	9.4	5.6	23.1	20.0
Autauga	890.0	72.0	21,093	77.5	118.8	336.1	D	30.3	D	15.2	4.3	15.3	17.3
Baldwin	3,203.0	104.5	24,109	88.6	440.1	1,364.8	22.4	12.8	76.7	15.7	9.9	23.3	17.8
Barbour	521.5	52.7	19,360	71.2	111.2	330.7	41.9	37.5	53.1	7.9	3.2	13.5	17.7
Bibb	345.8	64.6	18,214	67.0	72.5	132.5	D	19.8	D	8.8	D	14.1	24.5
Blount	917.2	70.5	19,813	72.8	144.0	313.4	29.7	18.8	57.1	9.7	4.6	15.2	16.5

[1] Based on resident population estimated as of July 1, 1998.   [2] Includes farm earnings; see table B-10 for these data.   [3] Includes mining and construction, not shown separately.   [4] Includes agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries; transportation and public utilities; and wholesale trade, not shown separately.   [5] Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Source: Personal Income and Earnings—U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. "Regional Economic Information System (REIS) 1989-1998" on CD-ROM (related Internet site <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>).

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-1 for an example). When needed, unit indicators are found in the column or spanner headings for the data items as shown above.

Footnotes below the bottom rule of table pages give information relating to specific data items or figures within the table.

Source notes below footnotes provide a guide to the the original source and related Internet site, when applicable.

Example of Unit Indicator Interpretation From Table

Geography or area	Year	Item	Unit indicator	Number shown	Multiply by
UNITED STATES.	1998	Personal income	(mil. dol.)	7,351,547.0	$1,000,000

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

Personal income, 1998 = 7,351,547.0 * 1,000,000 or 7,351,547,000,000 (over 7 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 or rounds to less than half the unit of measurement shown.
B	Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of a derived figure.
D	Figure 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	Figure not applicable because column heading and stub line make entry impossible, absurd, or meaningless.
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 100,000 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.