

# Guide to Tabular Presentation

## Example of Table Structure

**Table 537. Seizure Statistics for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) by Commodity and Trading Partner: 2009 and 2010**

[In thousands of dollars (260,698 represents \$260,698,000, except as indicated). Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is dedicated to protecting against the importation of goods which infringe/violate Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) by devoting substantial resources toward identifying and seizing shipments of infringing articles]

Commodity	2009	2010	Trading partner	2009	2010
Number of IPR Seizures	14,841	19,959	China	204,656	124,681
Total domestic value of IPR seizures <sup>1</sup>	260,698	188,125	Hong Kong	26,887	26,173
Footwear	99,779	45,750	India	3,047	1,571
Consumer electronics <sup>2</sup>	31,774	33,588	Taiwan	2,454	1,138
Handbags/wallets/backpacks	21,502	15,422	Korea, South	1,510	1,049
Wearing apparel	21,462	18,682	Jordan	(NA)	7,713
Watches /parts	15,534	7,848	Malaysia	(NA)	1,286
Computers/Technology Components	12,546	9,502	United Arab Emirates	(NA)	493
Media <sup>3</sup>	11,100	12,681	Canada	(NA)	609
Pharmaceuticals	11,058	5,662	Vietnam	604	742
All other commodities	19,941	23,377	All other countries	16,575	22,668

NA Not available. <sup>1</sup> Domestic value is the cost of the seized goods, plus the costs of shipping and importing the goods into the U.S. and an amount for profit. <sup>2</sup> Consumer electronics includes cell phones and accessories, radios, power strips, electrical tools and appliances. <sup>3</sup> Includes motion pictures on tape, laser disc, and DVD; interactive and computer software on CD-ROM and floppy discs; and music on CD or tape.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, "Import, Commercial Enforcement, Intellectual Property Rights, Seizure Statistics," <[http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/priority\\_trade/ipr/pub/seizure/](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/trade/priority_trade/ipr/pub/seizure/)>.

*Headnotes* immediately below table titles provide information important for correct interpretation or evaluation of the table as a whole or for a major segment of it.

*Footnotes* below the bottom rule of tables give information relating to specific items or figures within 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 and are estimates (as in the case of many surveys). In other cases we round the numbers in order to save space to show more data, as in the case above.

### EXAMPLES OF UNIT INDICATOR INTERPRETATION FROM TABLE

Year	Item	Unit Indicator	Number shown	Multiplier
2009	Total domestic value of IPR seizures	\$ Thousands	260,698	1,000

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

Value of seizures by Customs and Border Protection – 260,698 x \$1,000 = \$260,698,000 (\$261 million)

When a table presents data with more than one unit indicator, they are found in the headnotes and column headings (Tables 2 and 26), spanner (Table 37), stub (Table 25), or unit column (Table 159). When the data in a table are shown in the same unit indicator, it is shown as the first part of the headnote (Table 2). If no unit indicator is shown, data presented are in absolute form (Table 1).

*Vertical rules* are used to separate independent sections of a table (Table 1), or in tables where the stub is continued into one or more additional columns (Table 2).

**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 as simply 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.

*Per capita* (or per person) quantities—a per capita figure represents an average computed for every person in a specified group (or population). It is derived by taking the total for an item (such as income,

taxes, or retail sales) and dividing it by the number of persons in the specified population.

**Index numbers**—An index number is the measure of difference or change, usually expressed as a percent, relating one quantity (the variable) of a specified kind to another quantity of the same kind. Index numbers are widely used to express changes in prices over periods of time, but may also be used to express differences between related subjects for a single point in time.

To compute a price index, a base year or period is selected. The base year price (of the commodity or service) is then designated as the base or reference price to which the prices for other years or periods are related. Many price indexes use the year 1982 as the base year; in tables this is shown as “1982 = 100.” A method of expressing the price relationship is: The price of a set of one or more items for a related year (e.g. 1990) **divided by** the price of the same set of items for the base year (e.g. 1982). The result multiplied by 100 provides the index number. When 100 is subtracted from the index number, the result equals the percent change in price from the base year.

**Average annual percent change**—Unless otherwise stated in the *Abstract* (as in Section 1, Population), average annual percent change is computed by use of a *compound interest formula*. This formula assumes that the rate of change is constant throughout a specified compounding period (1 year for average annual rates of change). The formula is similar to that used to compute the balance of a savings account that receives compound interest. According to this formula, at the end of a compounding period the amount of accrued change (e.g., school enrollment or bank interest) is added to the amount that existed at the beginning of the period. As a result, over time (e.g., with each year or quarter), the same rate of change is applied to a larger and larger figure.

The *exponential formula*, which is based on continuous compounding, is often used to measure population change. It is preferred by population experts, because they view population and population-related subjects as changing without interruption, ever ongoing. Both exponential and compound interest formulas assume a constant rate of change. The former, however, applies the amount of change continuously to the base rather

than at the end of each compounding period. When the average annual rates are small (e.g., less than 5 percent) both formulas give virtually the same results. For an explanation of these two formulas as they relate to population, see U.S. Census Bureau, *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, Vol. 2, 3d printing (rev.), 1975, pp. 372–381.

**Current and constant dollars**—Statistics in some tables in a number of sections are expressed in both current and constant dollars (see, e.g., Table 659 in Section 13, Income, Expenditures, Poverty, and Wealth). Current dollar figures reflect actual prices or costs prevailing during the specified year(s). Constant dollar figures are estimates representing an effort to remove the effects of price changes from statistical series reported in dollar terms. In general, constant dollar series are derived by dividing current dollar estimates by the appropriate price index for the appropriate period (e.g., the Consumer Price Index). The result is a series as it would presumably exist if prices were the same throughout, as in the base year—in other words, as if the dollar had constant purchasing power. Any changes in this constant dollar series would reflect only changes in real volume of output, income, expenditures, or other measure.

### Explanation of Symbols

The following symbols, used in the tables throughout this book, are explained in condensed form in footnotes to the tables where they appear:

- 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.

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