Percent

Change (%)

70.5

84.3

75.6

15.0

24.5

19.0

Table 1-1. Regional Projected Population and Employment

2010

255,793

150,865

406,658

88,800

56,800

145,600

2040

Projections

436,188

278,011

714,199

102,100

71,200

173,300

... MS Word Tables

Note: Dorothy is retired from Parsons Brinckerhoff

Parts of a table

Caption: number and title

Column headings

Subheadings

Cell styles: left, center, right

Borders: shading, lines

Source

Notes

Creating in Word

Insert ribbon, Tables group, Table icon down arrow

- O Select Insert Table, enter number of columns and rows desired, click OK
- On grid, drag across to select number of columns and rows desired and click in last cell
- O Copy and paste a table from another document (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, etc.)

Table properties

Place cursor inside the table, click on **Table Tools > Layout**, and select **Properties** icon from **Tables** group. The following steps are recommended:

County

Merced

Madera

Merced

Madera

Add notes here

Total

Employment

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

Total

Population

Table tab

- O Size = 98 percent (for full-page width)
- O Alignment = left, center, right
- O Indent from left = .08" (if left alignment is selected)
- O Text wrapping = avoid (if text wrapping around a table is desired, place table, caption, and notes in a text box)

Row tab (note: entire table must be highlighted before completing the following steps)

- O Uncheck "Specify height"
- O Uncheck "Allow row to break across pages"

Table styles

Place cursor inside an existing table and click on Table Tools > Design

- O Table Grid (default)
- O Blank (create)
- O Place favorite table style(s) in Normal template

Terrific table tips

Text vs. table

- Use a table when data is more easily understood in column format (think "simplify" for the reader)
- O Do not repeat table information in text—only discuss the main item(s) to take away from the table or what the reader is meant to learn from the table (why the table is being presented)

0	Organize table to be immediately obvious (the faster it can be read the better it is)
0	Never create a single-column or single-row table and avoid two-column and two-row tables (instead, incorporate information in text or bullet list)
Columns	
0	Round numbers whenever possible
O	Use same number of decimal places for all numbers in a column
O	Align column header to match alignment of column data
O	Include unit of measure in column heading if all items are the same measure, otherwise include measure in cell
Format	
O	Use a consistent format throughout the document (use Table styles)
O	Place table as close to its text reference as possible
O	Do not force full-width tables (too much white space is as unappealing as too little)
O	Use a font size 1 or 2 pt smaller than body text in cells (use Arial Narrow if space is at a premium)
O	Place captions and source/notes outside table
O	Use 12 pts before and 3 pts after in Caption style and apply "Keep with next" from the Paragraph menu
0	Use 3 pts before and 12 pts after in Source/Notes style and select "Don't add space between paragraphs of the same style" from the Paragraph menu
O	Include a blank paragraph with Source/Notes style applied even if there is no data to enter
O	Manually apply "Keep with next" from Paragraph menu to left column to keep table from splitting
O	Place table number and caption on the same line (or use a manual line break [Shift + Enter]) so caption will appear correctly in exhibit list in TOC
Aesthetics	
Use	contrast, alignment, ordering, and spacing to make tables more appealing
O	Color, shading, bold, italics
O	Left, right, center, bullets
O	Logical order of information—must make sense immediately
O	White space—easy to read, balanced, uncluttered
Deleting all or parts of a table	

Del key deletes contents of cells only

Ctrl + X or Backspace deletes rows and columns

Highlight table, row, column, or cell—right click and select appropriate Delete command from drop-down menu