

UNITS: Units refer to how the data are reported. They could be in percentages, in number per 100 or 1,000, or in other units.

In this table, the data are reported first in raw number in thousands and then in percentages.

TABLE 2.1 Educational Attainment by Selected Characteristics: 2010, for Persons 25 Years Old and Over, Reported in Thousands (Continued)

Characteristic	Percent of Population — Highest Level						
	Population (1,000)	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	Some College, but No Degree	Associate's Degree ¹	Bachelor's Degree	Advanced Degree
Total persons	199,928	12.9	31.2	16.8	9.1	19.4	10.5
Race:							
White ²	163,083	12.4	31.3	16.7	9.2	19.6	10.7
Black ²	22,969	15.8	35.2	19.8	9.4	13.3	6.5
Other	13,876	13.0	23.5	13.0	8.1	26.6	15.7
Hispanic origin:							
Hispanic	26,375	37.1	29.6	12.9	6.5	10.1	3.8
Non-Hispanic	173,553	9.2	31.5	17.4	9.5	20.8	11.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012b.

¹Includes vocational degrees.

²For persons who selected this race group only.

³Features of the table adapted from Broom and Selznick (1963).

SOURCE: The source note, found under the table, points out the origin of the data. It is usually identified by the label "Source."

Under this table, the source note says "U.S. Census Bureau 2012b."

FOOTNOTES: Some tables have footnotes, usually indicating something unusual about the data or where to find more complete data.

In this table, two footnotes are provided so that the reader does not make mistakes in interpretation.

FACTS FROM THE TABLE: After reviewing all the above information, the reader is ready to make some interpretations about what the data mean.

In this table, the reader might note that young adults are more likely to have a college education than older citizens.

What other interesting patterns do you see?