

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 numbers in thousands and then in percentages.

Characteristic	Population (1,000)	Percentage of Population — Highest Level					
		Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	Some College, but No Degree	Associate's Degree¹	Bachelor's Degree	Advanced Degree
Sex							
Male	101,889	15.3	27.0	16.5	8.9	20.3	12.0
Female	110,245	13.8	26.0	16.7	10.8	20.7	12.1
Race/Ethnicity							
Asian	12,331	11.7	18.6	9.5	6.4	32.5	21.4
White²	140,638	10.7	26.5	16.9	10.6	22.7	11.6
Black²	25,420	12.9	31.0	20.5	9.9	14.6	8.2
Hispanic	31,020	36.7	26.7	14.3	7.2	10.8	4.7

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, though those in the middle age bracket are more likely to have graduate degrees. In addition, people with Asian background have the highest levels of education. What other interesting patterns do you see?

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2016); Ryan and Bauman (2016).

1. Includes vocational degrees.
2. For persons who selected this race group only.

*Features 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 "Ryan and Bauman 2016; U.S. Census Bureau 2016."

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.