Small Guide to Making Nice Tables

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Which One Looks Better?

signal processing concept	algebraic concept (coordinate free)	in coordinates
fi lter	$h \in \mathcal{A}$ (algebra)	$\phi(h) \in \mathbb{C}^{I \times I}$
signal	$s = \sum s_i b_i \in \mathcal{M}$ ($\mathcal{A}$-module)	$\mathbf{s} = (s_i)_{i \in I} \in \mathbb{C}^I$
fi ltering	$h \cdot s$	$\phi(h) \cdot \mathbf{s}$
impulse	base vector $b_i \in \mathcal{M}$	$\mathbf{b}_i = (\dots, 0, 1, 0 \dots)^T \in \mathbb{C}^I$
impulse response of $h \in \mathcal{A}$	$h \cdot b_i \in \mathcal{M}$	$\phi(h) \cdot \mathbf{b}_i = (\dots, h_{-1}, h_0, h_1, \dots)^T \in \mathbb{C}^I$
Fourier transform	$\Delta : \mathcal{M} \to \bigoplus_{\omega \in W} \mathcal{M}_\omega$	$\mathcal{F} : \mathbb{C}^I \to \bigoplus_{\omega \in W} \mathbb{C}^{d_\omega}$ $\Leftrightarrow \phi \to \bigoplus_{\omega \in W} \phi_\omega$
spectrum of signal	$\Delta(s) = (s_\omega)_{\omega \in W} = \omega \mapsto s_\omega$	$\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{s}) = (\mathbf{s}_\omega)_{\omega \in W} = \omega \mapsto \mathbf{s}_\omega$
frequency response of $h \in \mathcal{A}$		$(\phi_\omega(h))_{\omega \in W} = \omega \mapsto \phi_\omega(h)$

signal processing concept	**algebraic concept (coordinate free)**	**in coordinates**
filter	$h \in \mathcal{A}$ (algebra)	$\phi(h) \in \mathbb{C}^{I \times I}$
signal	$s = \sum s_i b_i \in \mathcal{M}$ ($\mathcal{A}$-module)	$\mathbf{s} = (s_i)_{i \in I} \in \mathbb{C}^I$
filtering	$h \cdot s$	$\phi(h) \cdot \mathbf{s}$
impulse	base vector $b_i \in \mathcal{M}$	$\mathbf{b}_i = (\dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots)^T \in \mathbb{C}^I$
impulse response of $h \in \mathcal{A}$	$h \cdot b_i \in \mathcal{M}$	$\phi(h) \cdot \mathbf{b}_i = (\dots, h_{-1}, h_0, h_1, \dots)^T \in \mathbb{C}^I$
Fourier transform	$\Delta : \mathcal{M} \to \bigoplus_{\omega \in W} \mathcal{M}_\omega$	$\mathcal{F} : \mathbb{C}^I \to \bigoplus_{\omega \in W} \mathbb{C}^{d_\omega} \Leftrightarrow \phi \to \bigoplus_{\omega \in W} \phi_\omega$
spectrum of signal	$\Delta(s) = (s_\omega)_{\omega \in W} = \omega \mapsto s_\omega$	$\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{s}) = (\mathbf{s}_\omega)_{\omega \in W} = \omega \mapsto \mathbf{s}_\omega$
frequency response of $h \in \mathcal{A}$	n.a.	$(\phi_\omega(h))_{\omega \in W} = \omega \mapsto \phi_\omega(h)$

Easy decision, isn't it?

Another One

	f	C	$s_n - s_{n-2}$	s_n	$s_n - s_{n-1}$	$s_n + s_{n-1}$
$s_{-1} = s_1$	1	T	DCT-1 $2(x^2-1)U_{n-2}$	DCT-3 T_n	DCT-5 $(x-1)W_{n-1}$	DCT-7 $(x+1)V_{n-1}$
$s_{-1} = 0$	$\sin\theta$	U	DST-3 $2T_n$	DST-1 U_n	DST-7 V_n	DST-5 W_n
$s_{-1} = s_0$	$\cos\frac{1}{2}\theta$	V	DCT-6 $2(x-1)W_{n-1}$	DCT-8 V_n	DCT-2 $2(x-1)U_{n-1}$	DCT-4 $2T_n$
$s_{-1} = -s_0$	$\sin\frac{1}{2}\theta$	W	DST-8 $2(x+1)V_{n-1}$	DST-6 W_n	DST-4 $2T_n$	DST-2 $2(x+1)U_{n-1}$

	$s_n - s_{n-2}$	s_n	$s_n - s_{n-1}$	$s_n + s_{n-1}$	f	C
$s_{-1} = s_1$	**DCT-1** $2(x^2-1)U_{n-2}$	**DCT-3** T_n	**DCT-5** $(x-1)W_{n-1}$	**DCT-7** $(x+1)V_{n-1}$	1	T
$s_{-1} = 0$	**DST-3** $2T_n$	**DST-1** U_n	**DST-7** V_n	**DST-5** W_n	$\sin\theta$	U
$s_{-1} = s_0$	**DCT-6** $2(x-1)W_{n-1}$	**DCT-8** V_n	**DCT-2** $2(x-1)U_{n-1}$	**DCT-4** $2T_n$	$\cos\frac{1}{2}\theta$	V
$s_{-1} = -s_0$	**DST-8** $2(x+1)V_{n-1}$	**DST-6** W_n	**DST-4** $2T_n$	**DST-2** $2(x+1)U_{n-1}$	$\sin\frac{1}{2}\theta$	W

If your tables tend to look like the above you may find this guide helpful

Background

- Up to 2005, I had been writing technical publications for 8 years, creating roughly 35 fully reviewed papers, 2 theses, 20 proposals, and many other pages of technical writing
- In each case I spent a lot of effort on content and visual presentation; I am really picky
- In 2005 I learned (from Goran Frehse, thank you!) that I had had no clue how to make tables
- I summarize what I have learned in this short guide

Resources

- "Chicago Manual of Style," The University of Chicago Press

- Latex users: Use booktabs.sty and its documentation
  http://texcatalogue.sarovar.org/entries/booktabs.html

Most Important Guidelines for Making Tables

- Avoid vertical lines
- Avoid “boxing up” cells, usually 3 horizontal lines are enough: above, below, and after heading (see examples in this guide)
- Avoid double horizontal lines
- Enough space between rows
- If in doubt, align left

Example: Before and After

Before:

	abstract	realized
shift operator	q	$T_1(x) = x$
shift operation	$\diamond$	$\cdot$
space mark	t_n	C_n
k-fold shift operator	$T_k(q)$	$T_k(x)$
space shift	$q \diamond t_n = \frac{1}{2}(t_{n+1} + t_{n-1})$	$x \cdot C_n = \frac{1}{2}(C_{n+1} + C_{n-1})$
signal	$\sum s_n t_n$	$\sum s_n C_n(x)$
fi lter	$\sum h_k T_k(q)$	$\sum h_k T_k(x)$

After:

also the first column gets a header

everything left aligned

three horizontal lines only, I like the top and bottom ones bolder

more space between rows

concept	abstract	realized
shift operator	q	$T_1(x) = x$
shift operation	$\diamond$	$\cdot$
space mark	t_n	C_n
k-fold shift operator	$q_k = T_k(q)$	$T_k(x)$
space shift	$q \diamond t_n = \frac{1}{2}(t_{n+1} + t_{n-1})$	$x \cdot C_n = \frac{1}{2}(C_{n+1} + C_{n-1})$
signal	$\sum s_n t_n$	$\sum s_n C_n(x)$
filter	$\sum h_k T_k(q)$	$\sum h_k T_k(x)$

space to the left edge removed

space to the right edge removed

In Latex

- Style: `\usepackage{booktabs}`
- Horizontal lines: read documentation of booktabs
  http://texcatalogue.sarovar.org/entries/booktabs.html
- More space between rows:
  `\renewcommand{\arraystretch}{1.2}` (or 1.3)
- Remove space to the vertical edges:
  `\begin{tabular}{@{}lll@{}}` …

Hierarchical Tables: Examples

One level of hierarchy: x-axis only

slices	abs. error (%)		abs. error (slices)	
	avg.	max.	avg.	max
< 5000	7.4	73.5	116	625
5000–10000	3.1	27.2	209	1807
10000–15000	2.4	15.6	297	2133
> 15000	1.8	9.0	317	1609

One level of hierarchy: x-axis and y-axis

	$w = 8$			$w = 16$			$w = 32$		
	$twid = 0$	$twid = 1$	$twid = 2$	$twid = 0$	$twid = 1$	$twid = 2$	$twid = 0$	$twid = 1$	$twid = 2$
$dir = 1$									
$c_{\text{top},0}$	0.0790	0.1692	0.2945	0.3670	0.7187	3.1815	-1.0032	-1.7104	-21.7969
$c_{\text{top},1}$	-0.8651	50.0476	5.9384	-9.0714	297.0923	46.2143	4.3590	34.5809	76.9167
$c_{\text{top},2}$	124.2756	-50.9612	-14.2721	128.2265	-630.5455	-381.0930	-121.0518	-137.1210	-220.2500
$dir = 0$									
$c_{\text{top},0}$	0.0357	1.2473	0.2119	0.3593	-0.2755	2.1764	-1.2998	-3.8202	-1.2784
$c_{\text{top},1}$	-17.9048	-37.1111	8.8591	-30.7381	-9.5952	-3.0000	-11.1631	-5.7108	-15.6728
$c_{\text{top},2}$	105.5518	232.1160	-94.7351	100.2497	141.2778	-259.7326	52.5745	10.1098	-140.2130

Latex Example

Table from the bottom of the previous slide:

```
\usepackage{booktabs}
\newcommand{\ra}[1]{\renewcommand{\arraystretch}{#1}}

\begin{table*}\centering
\ra{1.3}
\begin{tabular}{@{}rrrrcrrrcrrr@{}}\toprule
& \multicolumn{3}{c}{$w = 8$} & \phantom{abc}& \multicolumn{3}{c}{$w = 16$} &
  \phantom{abc} & \multicolumn{3}{c}{$w = 32$}\\
\cmidrule{2-4} \cmidrule{6-8} \cmidrule{10-12}
  & $t=0$ & $t=1$ & $t=2$ && $t=0$ & $t=1$ & $t=2$ && $t=0$ & $t=1$ & $t=2$\\ \midrule
$dir=1$\\
$c$ & 0.0790 & 0.1692 & 0.2945 && 0.3670 & 0.7187 & 3.1815 && -1.0032 & -1.7104 & -21.7969\\
$c$ &  -0.8651& 50.0476& 5.9384&& -9.0714& 297.0923& 46.2143&& 4.3590& 34.5809& 76.9167\\
$c$ & 124.2756& -50.9612& -14.2721&& 128.2265& -630.5455& -381.0930&& -121.0518& -137.1210& -220.2500\\
$dir=0$\\
$c$ & 0.0357& 1.2473& 0.2119&& 0.3593& -0.2755& 2.1764&& -1.2998& -3.8202& -1.2784\\
$c$ & -17.9048& -37.1111& 8.8591&& -30.7381& -9.5952& -3.0000&& -11.1631& -5.7108& -15.6728\\
$c$ & 105.5518& 232.1160& -94.7351&& 100.2497& 141.2778& -259.7326&& 52.5745& 10.1098& -140.2130\\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\caption{Caption}
\end{table*}
```

Further Examples

- **The following tables are taken from the magazine Economist**
- **They demonstrate**
  - How to handle multiple levels of hierarchy
  - Alignment, handling of long headers
  - The use of light gray to further divide the tables
  - Horizontal lines provide readability under denser packing and when lots of numbers are organized
  - Sans serif fonts are preferrable for readability;
    of course, if you need math symbols and use latex, then stick with roman
  - Title above table, sometimes with unit of measure
  - The use of footnotes
  - Different types of horizontal lines
    (I personally don't like the use of more than two)

Example Tables I

Price of privilege

Minimum wealth required to be in:
2000, $

Top 50%	2,161	Top 10%	61,041
Top 40%	3,517	Top 5%	150,145
Top 30%	6,318	Top 1%	514,512
Top 20%	14,169		

Source: World Institute for Development Economics Research

Not enough

Women as % of German newspapers':

	readers in 2006	top editorial positions
Dailies		
Süddeutsche Zeitung	44.0	10.0
Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung	36.0	6.25
Handelsblatt	25.0	0
Die Welt	37.0	31.0
FT Deutschland	32.0	25.0
Weeklies		
Der Spiegel	36.0	0
Focus	36.0	16.7
Stern	48.0	16.0
Die Zeit	43.0	16.6
Wirtschaftswoche	20.5	0

Sources: Medien-Analyse ag.ma; Newspapers; *The Economist*

***The Economist's* house-price indicators**

% change

	Latest	Q3 2006	1997-2006
	on a year earlier		
Denmark	23.3	18.7	115
Ireland	14.2	6.2	252
Canada	12.8	4.3	69
South Africa	12.7	20.7	327
France	12.5	15.5	127
Sweden	12.0	9.5	123
Belgium	11.8	20.0	118
Spain	10.8	13.4	173
New Zealand	9.6	14.9	94
Australia	9.5	1.7	132
Britain	9.6	2.7	192
United States	7.7	12.7	100
Singapore	7.6	3.3	na
Italy	6.6	7.3	88
Netherlands	6.2	5.3	97
China	5.4	5.5	na
Switzerland	2.0	0.8	16
Germany	-0.8	-1.3*	-1†
Hong Kong	-2.1	20.3	-44
Japan	-2.7	-5.4	-32

*2004 †1997-2005

Sources: ABSA; Bulwien; ESRI; Japan Real Estate Institute; Nationwide; Nomisma; NVM; OFHEO; Quotable Value; Stadim; Swiss National Bank; government offices

Example Tables II

Democratic revival

Which of the following statements do you agree with most? %

	Democracy is preferable to any other type of government					In certain circumstances an authoritarian government can be preferable to a democratic one				
	1996	2001	2005	2006	*Change since 2005*	1996	2001	2005	2006	*Change since 2005*
Uruguay	80	79	77	77	*nil*	9	10	10	10	*nil*
Costa Rica	80	71	73	75	*2*	7	8	8	9	*1*
Argentina	71	58	66	74	*8*	15	21	17	16	*-1*
Dominican Rep.	na	na	60	71	*11*	na	na	15	21	*6*
Venezuela	62	57	78	70	*-8*	19	20	11	11	*nil*
Bolivia	64	54	49	62	*9*	17	17	19	19	*nil*
Chile	54	45	59	56	*-3*	19	19	11	13	*2*
Nicaragua	59	43	57	56	*-1*	14	22	10	14	*4*
Panama	75	34	52	55	*3*	10	23	12	19	*7*
Peru	63	62	40	55	*15*	13	12	19	20	*1*
Ecuador	52	40	43	54	*11*	18	23	18	21	*3*
Mexico	53	46	59	54	*-5*	23	35	13	15	*2*
Colombia	60	36	46	53	*7*	20	16	11	15	*4*
El Salvador	56	25	59	51	*-8*	12	10	4	15	*11*
Honduras	42	57	33	51	*18*	14	8	10	12	*2*
Brazil	50	30	37	46	*9*	24	18	15	18	*3*
Guatemala	50	33	32	41	*9*	21	21	17	35	*18*
Paraguay	59	35	32	41	*9*	26	43	44	30	*-14*

Source: Latinobarómetro

Trade, exchange rates, budget balances and interest rates

	Trade balance* latest 12 months, $bn	Current-account balance latest 12 months, $bn	Current-account balance % of GDP 2007†	Currency units, per $ Jan 10th	Currency units, per $ year ago	Budget balance % of GDP 2007‡	Interest rates, % 3-month latest	Interest rates, % 10-year gov't bonds, latest
United States	−837.2 Nov	−880.3 Q3	−6.3	–	–	−2.3	5.24	4.68
Japan	+76.7 Oct	+168.3 Oct	+3.8	120	114	−4.8	0.46	1.75
China	+177.5 Dec	+160.8 2005	+6.7	7.81	8.07	−1.9	3.10	3.06
Britain	−152.2 Nov	−69.7 Q3	−2.8	0.52	0.57	−2.7	5.31	4.80
Canada	+49.8 Nov	+28.9 Q3	+1.1	1.18	1.16	0.7	4.17	4.06
Euro area	−22.9 Oct	−26.7 Oct	−0.1	0.77	0.83	−1.7	3.75	na
Austria	−0.6 Oct	+12.2 Q3	+1.4	0.77	0.83	−1.4	3.75	4.00
Belgium	+15.5 Oct	+6.8 Sep	+2.2	0.77	0.83	0.1	3.80	4.01
France	−36.3 Oct	−42.4 Oct	−1.1	0.77	0.83	−2.5	3.75	4.00
Germany	+203.0 Nov	+121.5 Nov	+3.9	0.77	0.83	−1.7	3.75	3.97
Greece	−41.3 Sep	−27.9 Oct	−7.1‡	0.77	0.83	−2.9	3.75	4.26
Italy	−27.7 Oct	−43.5 Oct	−1.8	0.77	0.83	−3.5	3.75	4.20
Netherlands	+38.2 Oct	+63.2 Q3	+7.8	0.77	0.83	0.6	3.75	3.99
Spain	−110.1 Oct	−99.9 Sep	−8.5	0.77	0.83	0.6	3.75	4.02
Czech Republic	+2.0 Nov	−5.2 Q3	−2.7	21.4	23.7	−4.0	2.56	3.75
Denmark	+6.9 Nov	+7.2 Nov	+2.2	5.76	6.17	3.0	3.91	3.94
Hungary	−2.8 Nov	−6.9 Q3	−5.9	198	207	−7.1	8.03	7.23
Norway	+57.8 Nov	+56.0 Q3	+17.6‡	6.44	6.64	19.3	3.92	4.35
Poland	−4.2 Oct	−6.3 Oct	−2.3	3.00	3.13	−2.5	4.20	5.22
Russia	+141.2 Oct	+99.5 Q3	+7.3	26.5	28.4	5.9	11.00	6.25
Sweden	+19.7 Nov	+26.2 Q3	+6.4	7.06	7.73	2.4	3.07	3.82
Switzerland	+9.7 Nov	+105.9 Q3	+13.4	1.25	1.28	1.2	2.13	2.59
Turkey	−53.2 Nov	−34.4 Oct	−6.6	1.45	1.34	−2.8	19.71	19.79
Australia	−9.4 Nov	−39.5 Q3	−5.2	1.29	1.33	1.1	6.43	5.86
Hong Kong	−17.3 Nov	+19.2 Q3	+9.3	7.80	7.75	1.1	3.96	3.71
India	−48.8 Nov	−13.7 Q3	−2.2	44.6	44.2	−4.3	7.12	7.67
Indonesia	+38.5 Nov	+7.0 Q3	+1.4	9,080	9,465	−0.9	9.57	6.20§
Malaysia	+28.6 Nov	+22.2 Q3	+11.1	3.52	3.75	−4.1	3.73	5.29§
Pakistan	−12.9 Nov	−6.0 Q3	−5.1‡	61.0	59.8	−4.6	10.32	6.39§
Singapore	+35.2 Nov	+39.0 Q3	+25.2	1.54	1.63	0.3	3.41	2.98
South Korea	+16.7 Dec	+6.2 Nov	nil	938	985	0.4	4.87	4.91
Taiwan	+21.3 Dec	+26.3 Q3	+5.0	32.7	32.1	−2.8	1.82	2.08
Thailand	+1.3 Nov	+2.1 Nov	nil	36.0	39.7	−1.2	5.25	5.04
Argentina	+12.0 Nov	+6.7 Q3	+1.6	3.08	3.05	1.4	10.63	na
Brazil	+46.1 Dec	+13.7 Nov	+0.3	2.15	2.27	−2.2	13.19	6.16§
Chile	+22.1 Dec	+5.2 Q3	+2.2	542	524	5.8	5.16	5.27§
Colombia	+0.3 Oct	−2.3 Q3	−2.1	2,248	2,275	−1.5	6.69	6.26§
Mexico	−5.9 Nov	−1.3 Q3	−1.1	11.0	10.6	−0.3	7.02	7.65
Venezuela	+36.8 Q3	+29.7 Q3	+10.1	3,913	2,653	−2.5	10.08	6.55§
Egypt	−11.1 Q2	+3.5 Q2	+1.1	5.70	5.74	−8.0	9.71	5.40§
Israel	−7.6 Nov	+6.7 Q3	+1.5	4.25	4.63	−2.9	4.64	5.28
Saudi Arabia	+125.6 2005	+90.0 2005	+25.7‡	3.75	3.75	16.8	4.93	na
South Africa	−9.6 Nov	−13.5 Q3	−4.9	7.33	6.08	−2.0	9.35	7.77

Example Tables III

Trade, exchange rates and budgets

	Trade balance*, $bn latest 12 months		Current-account balance $bn latest 12 mths		The Economist poll % of GDP, forecast 2006	2007	Exchange rate trade-weighted† 2000=100 Dec 6th	year ago	Currency units per $ Dec 6th	year ago	per £	per euro	per ¥100	Budget balance % of GDP 2006‡
Australia	– 10.2	Oct	– 39.5	Q3	– 5.5	– 5.1	119.6	120.0	1.27	1.34	2.50	1.69	1.10	+ 2.5
Austria	– 1.2	Sep	+ 9.2	Q2	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	105.8§	104.9	0.75	0.85	1.48	–	0.65	– 1.3
Belgium	+ 16.0	Sep	+ 6.5	Jun	+ 1.8	+ 2.1	107.5§	106.5	0.75	0.85	1.48	–	0.65	nil
Britain	–144.2	Sep	– 64.4	Q2	– 2.6	– 2.7	103.2	98.8	0.51	0.58	–	0.68	0.44	– 3.0
Canada	+ 53.7	Sep	+ 28.9	Q3	+ 1.4	+ 0.8	124.9	125.8	1.15	1.16	2.26	1.53	1.00	+ 0.9
Denmark	+ 7.7	Sep	+ 7.6	Sep	+ 2.3	+ 2.2	106.7	105.8	5.60	6.35	11.0	7.46	4.87	+ 3.4
France	– 34.9	Sep	– 41.5	Sep	– 1.6	– 1.3	108.4§	107.2	0.75	0.85	1.48	–	0.65	– 2.7
Germany	+187.4	Sep	+107.5	Sep	+ 3.1	+ 3.2	110.2§	108.6	0.75	0.85	1.48	–	0.65	– 2.3
Italy	– 26.4	Sep	– 39.1	Sep	– 2.3	– 1.9	108.1§	106.9	0.75	0.85	1.48	–	0.65	– 4.8
Japan	+ 78.4	Sep	+168.1	Sep	+ 3.7	+ 3.7	80.0	80.3	115	121	226	153	–	– 4.6
Netherlands	+ 38.3	Sep	+ 63.2	Q3	+ 7.3	+ 6.3	108.4§	107.3	0.75	0.85	1.48	–	0.65	– 0.4
Spain	–107.4	Sep	– 98.4	Aug	– 8.2	– 8.0	105.9§	105.1	0.75	0.85	1.48	–	0.65	+ 1.4
Sweden	+ 19.3	Oct	+ 26.2	Q3	+ 6.5	+ 6.1	100.9	95.0	6.80	8.02	13.4	9.06	5.92	+ 2.9
Switzerland	+ 9.2	Oct	+ 55.3	Q2	+13.8	+12.9	105.7	107.1	1.19	1.31	2.35	1.59	1.04	+ 0.2
United States	–849.5	Sep	–838.1	Q2	– 6.6	– 6.4	82.0	88.3	–	–	1.97	1.33	0.87	– 2.3
Euro area	– 24.1	Sep	– 35.3	Sep	– 0.3	– 0.1	120.6	114.9	0.75	0.85	1.48	–	0.65	– 2.1

*Merchandise. Australia, Britain, France, Canada, Japan and United States imports fob, exports fob. All others cif/fob. †Bank of England except §IMF, September average. ‡OECD forecast.

Example Tables IV

The Economist poll of forecasters, December averages (previous month's, if changed)

	Real GDP, % change				Consumer prices		Current account	
	Low/high range		average		% increase		% of GDP	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Australia	2.3/2.9	2.3/3.7	2.6 (2.7)	3.0 (3.2)	3.4	2.7	-5.5(-5.6)	-5.1 (-5.2)
Austria	1.9/3.3	1.8/2.6	2.8	2.3 (2.1)	1.6 (1.7)	1.6 (1.7)	1.4 (1.1)	1.4 (1.1)
Belgium	2.6/3.0	1.8/2.4	2.8 (2.7)	2.0 (1.9)	2.2	1.9 (2.0)	1.8	2.1 (1.9)
Britain	2.5/2.7	1.8/2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1 (2.2)	-2.6	-2.7 (-2.8)
Canada	2.8/3.0	2.0/2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1 (2.2)	2.0 (2.1)	1.4	0.8 (0.9)
Denmark	2.8/3.8	1.9/3.0	3.3 (3.1)	2.3	1.9 (2.0)	1.9 (2.0)	2.3 (2.0)	2.2 (1.9)
France	2.0/2.3	1.6/2.5	2.1 (2.3)	2.0	1.9 (1.8)	1.5	-1.6(-1.5)	-1.3 (-1.2)
Germany	2.2/2.8	0.6/2.2	2.4	1.5 (1.4)	1.7	2.2 (2.3)	3.1 (3.6)	3.2 (3.7)
Italy	1.5/1.9	0.9/2.0	1.7	1.3 (1.2)	2.2	1.9	-2.3(-1.8)	-1.9 (-1.7)
Japan	2.7/2.9	1.4/3.0	2.8 (2.7)	2.0 (2.1)	0.2 (0.3)	0.5	3.7 (3.6)	3.7 (3.6)
Netherlands	2.5/3.0	1.6/2.9	2.7	2.3 (2.2)	1.6	1.7	7.3 (6.3)	6.3 (5.7)
Spain	3.3/3.7	2.5/3.2	3.5	2.9 (2.8)	3.6 (3.5)	2.8	-8.2(-8.1)	-8.0 (-7.8)
Sweden	4.0/4.7	2.6/3.7	4.4	3.2 (3.1)	1.4	1.8	6.5 (6.4)	6.1 (5.9)
Switzerland	2.4/3.1	1.5/2.6	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.1 (1.2)	13.8(13.5)	12.9
United States	3.2/3.3	1.6/2.9	3.3	2.2 (2.3)	3.3 (3.4)	2.1 (2.3)	-6.6	-6.4 (-6.5)
Euro area	2.5/2.7	1.5/2.5	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	-0.3(-0.4)	-0.1

Sources: ABN AMRO, Deutsche Bank, Economist Intelligence Unit, Goldman Sachs, HSBC Securities, KBC Bank, JPMorgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, Decision Economics, BNP Paribas, Citigroup, Scotiabank, UBS

Example Tables V

The Economist commodity price index
2000=100

	Nov 28th	Dec 5th*	% change on one month	% change on one year
Dollar index				
All items	185.5	188.3	+ 0.9	+ 34.8
Food	154.3	153.8	+ 1.9	+ 25.4
Industrials				
All	226.0	232.9	nil	+ 44.0
Nfa†	135.0	137.0	– 0.1	+ 2.3
Metals	275.6	285.2	+ 0.1	+ 61.3
Sterling index				
All items	144.5	144.9	– 2.3	+ 18.9
Euro index				
All items	130.5	130.8	– 3.0	+ 19.3
Yen index				
All items	200.1	201.0	– 1.2	+ 28.2
Gold				
$ per oz	636.08	643.28	+ 2.8	+ 26.8
West Texas Intermediate				
$ per barrel	60.85	62.46	+ 5.9	+ 4.2

*Provisional. †Non-food agriculturals.

***The Economist* commodity-price index**
2000=100

	Jan 2nd	Jan 9th*	% change on one month	% change on one year
Dollar index				
All items	187.0	168.0	–9.8	+13.5
Food	157.5	150.1	–1.7	+15.0
Industrials				
All	225.2	191.1	–16.9	+12.1
Nfa†	147.8	147.8	+5.7	+4.8
Metals	267.5	214.7	–23.0	+15.1
Sterling index				
All items	143.7	131.2	–8.6	+3.2
Euro index				
All items	130.2	119.4	–8.2	+5.3
Gold				
$ per oz	640.70	609.10	–3.1	+12.4
West Texas Intermediate				
$ per barrel	60.77	55.57	–8.8	–12.2

*Provisional †Non-food agriculturals.