Choices Figures and Tables Guidelines

Submission Format and Placement of Figures and Tables in Articles

Each Figure and Table should be submitted as an individual file. Do not group Tables or Figures in one file. Do not include Tables and Figures in the text of the article. Each Table and Figure is to be in the proper format as described below.

To indicate where a Figure or a Table should be placed in the article, include "[Place Figure 1 here]" or "[Place Table 2 here]" in the text of the article.

Figures

Figures are defined as any graphs, visual charts, or images that accompany an article. Figures should be submitted as separate image files (.jpg, .tif, or .png) along with the article. Do not send PDF versions of figures. Figures in Word are acceptable but not preferred.

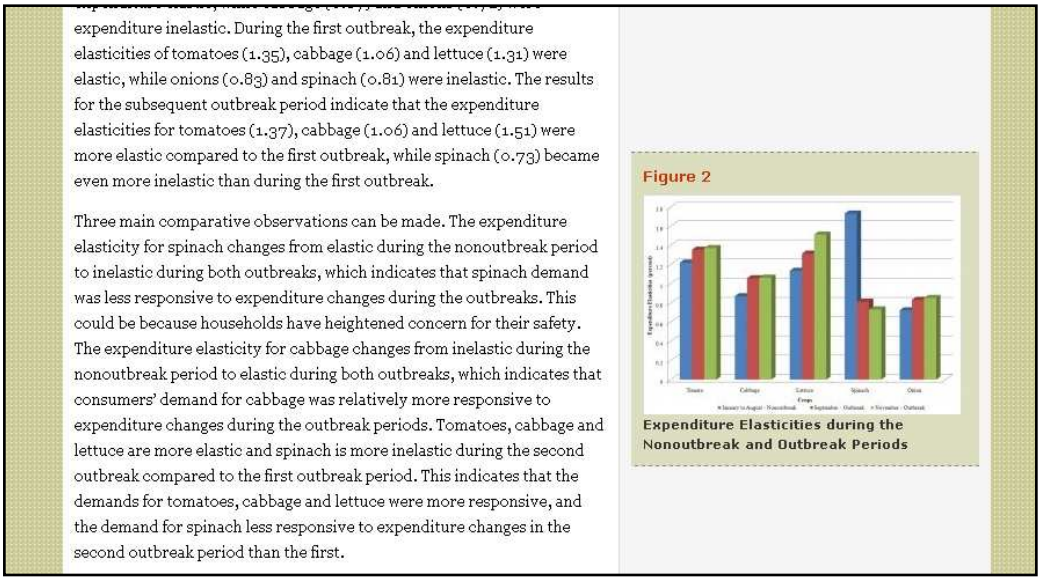
Each figure should have a unique number, e.g. Figure 1, included with its title, but do not include the title of the Figure as part of the image. Instead, supply one Word file which lists the titles of all figures that will accompany your article. Label this Word file as "Figure Titles" with the contact author's name. The title will be displayed below the image automatically when it is posted online.

Include the notations and sources to the figure in the Word file with the Figure titles.

Please have all labels in the figure, including the labels of the axes, formatted in title case. This means that the first letter of all words should be capitalized, except for articles, prepositions, and conjunctions.

Figures created in Excel should use the default color scheme (generally, blue, burgundy, olive green, etc.) Figures should also be created using the 3-D option (In Excel, this is located in the Insert tab. Select the type of figure (bar, line, pie, etc.) Select 3-D option from the figure's drop-down menu.) The 3-D option should be used regardless of whether the Figure is a column, line, pie, bar, area, scatter or other configuration.

Example 1: A Figure as Part of an Article Online



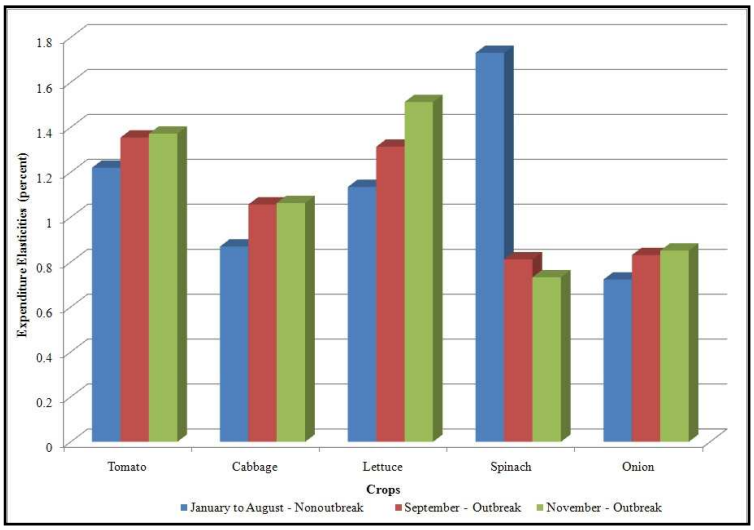
expenditure inelastic. During the first outbreak, the expenditure elasticities of tomatoes (1.35), cabbage (1.06) and lettuce (1.31) were elastic, while onions (0.83) and spinach (0.81) were inelastic. The results for the subsequent outbreak period indicate that the expenditure elasticities for tomatoes (1.37), cabbage (1.06) and lettuce (1.51) were more elastic compared to the first outbreak, while spinach (0.73) became even more inelastic than during the first outbreak.

Three main comparative observations can be made. The expenditure elasticity for spinach changes from elastic during the nonoutbreak period to inelastic during both outbreaks, which indicates that spinach demand was less responsive to expenditure changes during the outbreaks. This could be because households have heightened concern for their safety. The expenditure elasticity for cabbage changes from inelastic during the nonoutbreak period to elastic during both outbreaks, which indicates that consumers' demand for cabbage was relatively more responsive to expenditure changes during the outbreak periods. Tomatoes, cabbage and lettuce are more elastic and spinach is more inelastic during the second outbreak compared to the first outbreak period. This indicates that the demands for tomatoes, cabbage and lettuce were more responsive, and the demand for spinach less responsive to expenditure changes in the second outbreak period than the first.

Figure 2

Expenditure Elasticities during the Nonoutbreak and Outbreak Periods

Example 2: A Full-sized Figure, as Submitted for Publication



Tables

Tables are defined as data displayed numerically, usually formatted like a spreadsheet. Tables should be submitted as Excel files.

The formatting used in the Excel file will be used as a guide when creating the final version of the table, so format the table as you would like it to appear online.

- Label each table with a number and a title;
- label each axis of the table;
- include notations that correspond to the Table, such as footnotes and sources; and
- include both vertical and horizontal lines in the table grid.

Example 3: A Table as Part of an Article Online

Total imports in billions of dollars and the number of import violations per billion dollars are also presented by country group for consumer-ready foods (Table 1). This is important for food safety reasons because these foods include items, such as fruit, vegetables, meat, seafood, and processed foods, that may not have a further cooking step to destroy any pathogens should they be present in the food. Some might argue that consumer-ready foods should require a higher level of care than foods that will be cooked or otherwise treated in additional preparation steps.

Buzby, Unnevehr, and Roberts (2008) identified the three food industry groups with the most violations: vegetables (20.6% of total violations), fishery and seafood (20.1%), and fruits (11.7%). Brooks et al. (2009) found that these were the same food groups which registered the fastest import growth rates. Therefore, this study also looks more closely at the import refusals in these three food industry groups by country grouping.

Since middle-income countries, led by Mexico, China, India, and other countries in Central and South America are the biggest sources of vegetable and vegetable food product imports into the United States, it is reasonable to find that middle-income countries also account for a large share of total FDA violations on imports of these products (Figure 3). Although the shares of product violations have fluctuated among the four income groups over time, there has been little change between the distribution of shares at 1998 and 2004 levels. Upper and lower middle-income countries have jointly accounted for about 72–73% of total FDA violations in both 1998 and 2004.

Table 1

FDA Import Violations and U.S. Food Import by Country Grouping, 1998–2004

		Imports		Violations/billion$	
Country grouping	Total violations[1]	Consumer-ready	Total	Consumer-ready imports	Total imports
	Number	*Billion US$*		*Number/Billion$*	
Low-income	10,693	11	18	1,001	605
Lower middle-income	20,534	54	78	379	264
Upper middle-income	17,030	63	73	272	234
High-income	22,087	135	165	163	134

Source: FDA import violations are ERS calculations using FDA Import Refusal Reports, 1998–2004.
Import figures are ERS calculations using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.
[1] 22 violations for Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cook Islands, and Guadeloupe were omitted.