(b) Three-way Table: In such a table, the variable under study is divided according to three interrelated characteristics. For example, if the total number of males and females candidates given in Table 2.26 is further divided according to the marital status, the table would become a three-way. The new shape of the table is shown in Table 2.26.

Table 2.26   Candidates Interviewed for Employment

Candidates Profile	Number of Candidates							Total
	Males			Females				
	Married	Unmarried	Total	Married	Unmarried	Total		
Experienced	15	20	35	5	10	15		50
Inexperienced	2	8	10	10	50	60		70
Total	17	28	45	15	60	75		120

(c) Manifold (or Higher Order) Table: In such a table, the variable under study is divided according to many inter-related characteristics of variable.

2.4.5   General and Summary Tables

In a general (also called *reference* or *repository*) table, the relevant information is presented in detail so as to be used for general or reference on the same subject. Such tables are usually large in size and are generally given in the appendix for reference. The purpose of such tables was described as follows:

- Primary and usually the sole purpose of a reference table is to present data in such a manner that individual items may be found readily by a reader.   —Croxton and Cowden

- Reference tables contain ungrouped data basic for a particular report, usually containing a large amount of data and frequently selected to a tabular appendix.   —Horace Secris

- These tables are those in which data are recorded not the detailed data which have been analysed but rather the results of the analysis.   —John I. Griffin

Data published by various ministries, autonomous bodies, or institutions pertaining to employment, production, public expenditure, taxation, population, and so on are examples of such tables.

Example 2.9: A state government has taken up a scheme of providing drinking water to every village. During the first four years of a five-year plan, the government has installed 39,664 tubewells. Out of the funds earmarked for natural calamities, the government has sunk 14,072 tubewells during the first four years of the plan. Thus, out of the plan fund 9245 and 8630 tubewells were sunk, in 2004–2005 and 2005–2006, respectively. Out of the natural calamities fund, the number of tubewells sunk in 2002–2003 and 2003–2004 were 4511 and 637, respectively. The expenditure for 2004–2005 and 2005–2006 was ₹863.41 lakh and ₹1185.65 lakh, respectively.

The number of tubewells installed in 2006–2007 was 16,740 out of which 4800 were installed out of the natural calamities fund and the expenditure of sinking of tubewells during 2006–2007 was ₹1411.17 lakh.

The number of tubewells installed in 2007–2008 was 13,973, out of which 9849 tubewells were sunk out of the fund for the plan and the total expenditure during the first four years was ₹5443.05 lakh.

Represent this data in a tabular form.

Solution: The data of the problem is summarized in Table 2.27.